BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

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Resurgent Authoritarianism:
Sociology of New Entanglements of Religions, Politics, and Economies

World Congress of Sociology

TASA The Australian Sociological Association

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Abstracts: Research Committees, Thematic Groups and Working Groups

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RC02-41.3

AALDERS, Rachel* (Australian National University, Australia)

Empowering Finance: Understanding the Beliefs and Values Embedded in Consumer Fintech

The last few years has seen a rise in fintech – the use of digital and information communication technologies to improve the provision of financial services. Fintech products, which are typically app-based, provide consumers with access to a wide range of financial services such as digital banking, mobile payments, investments, loans and insurance; prominent examples are Robinhood (a stock trading and investing app), Up (a neobank) and Afterpay (a buy now pay later service). Using data and algorithms to provide customers with streamlined application processes and personalised offers, many fintech companies position their products as empowering consumers and democratising finance. Thus, these fintech products are explicitly created to have particular beliefs and values embedded in their design. But what are these beliefs and values, and what are their social implications? Through a critical analysis of the corporate documents, app descriptions and screenshots from a number of fintech products available in Australia, I identify the beliefs and values embedded in their design and discuss whether they match those advertised by the fintech companies.

RC23-341.4

AALDERS, Rachel* (Australian National University, Australia)

Healthy Finances: Making Sense of Dollar Data As a Measure of Wellbeing

Critical research on fintech services such as payments, credit and investment often focuses on how these services use platform affordances to accumulate and monetise data. But the data is also returned to the consumer through fintech apps, often in the form of data visualisations that are increasingly framed using metaphors of health and wellbeing. Combining Rettberg's (2020) situated data analysis, a method for analysing power relationships, with Davis' (2020) mechanisms and conditions framework of affordances, which explores how objects afford, for whom and under what circumstances, I analyse how the concept of 'financial health' is presented in a variety of fintech apps. These apps are from a range of institutions including traditional financial institutions, neobanks and open banking platforms, and their use of 'financial health' both normalises and moralises particular monetary and financial practices.

RC11-173.4

AASAAVARI, Asmita* (University of Connecticut, United States)

Aging, Family Ties and Cultures of Caregiving

Using life history interviews, this paper explores the culture of caregiving, aging, and the biopolitical discourses associated with dementia in the American and Indian contexts. The research is situated in the context of families that are actively engaged in the provision of elder care in two cultures marked by distinct family forms, social norms, and ideas of filial piety. In doing so, I argue that families which utilize a team approach to caregiving experience more positive outcomes than those utilizing the primary caregiving approach. Since paid care has been commodified, social location, race, caste, ethnicity, and gender play an important role in shaping care recipients' and caregivers' experiences. Alongside, changes in family forms and increased participation of women in the labor market have also shaped the power dynamics and politics around caregiving in the personal and public spheres. Utilizing feminist theories of caregiving, and social gerontology; in this paper, I explore how intra-household politics, intergenerational relationships, gender ideology, and modern technology affect care arrangements. In doing so, I also focus on the nature of social support from the eldercare industry, and biomedical institutions and the experiences of caregivers and care recipients in navigating through them.

RC06-111.2

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Family Ideals across Cultures

The family is undoubtedly the oldest institution in our societies. In all cultures, the family serves as a fundamental pillar where it's functioning through respective social norms and values also play a crucial role for the broader societal organization. Yet, in modern societies, the family institution is changing and with it, we know relatively little about how family ideals differ across cultures today. Whereas there is considerable research on the components of the family, such as children, marriage and its less tangible characteristics (e.g. communication and egalitarian attitudes), there is limited research on how individuals view family success across cultures. This paper reports on the finding of a vignette study implemented in China, Japan, South Korea, Singapore, United States, Italy, Spain and Norway in 2021. It takes a con-joint approach where the vignette comprise ten factors. Each of these factors are randomized, and every respondent answers to six different vignettes. The d-efficiency is about 0.98 which implies that the factors can be viewed as independent and enables a causal interpretation of estimated coefficients. The results show that divorce associates with less success, which is the case even in the US and Norway where divorce rates are high. Childlessness is also associated with less success, though there is no difference between the number of children in the family. In other words, having one child as opposed to two or three, has no discernable effect in any of the countries considered. Good communication between family members is viewed successful, whereas income status matter in all countries, bar Norway, the latter result possibly driven by the fact that this is the country with the lowest income inequality. Whereas there are important gradients in the estimated effects, the way people view a family to be successful is remarkably similar across cultures.

RC52-723.2

ABBASI, Parvez Ahmad* (Veer Narmad South Gujarat University SURAT, India)

Status of Yunani Medical System in Medieval and Modern India

The Ayurvedic system of medicine was in practiced in ancient Indian society. It was based on herbal medicines. *Vaidya*, *Chikitsaka* and *Bhisaj* were the professionals engaged in the pursuit of medicine. In the medieval period, *Yunani/Unani* System of Medicine came into existence. This system looks back to classical Europe, the *hakim* in India practiced *Yunani* (often spelled *Unani*) i.e., Greek medicine distinct from Ayurveda, or a hybrid system known as *Tibb*. This system of medicine flourished in the medieval period and several hospitals were established as an essential part of the *Yunani* medical system. One important feature of this system was the development of surgery in the *Tibb* system. The surgeon was called *Jirah* (phlebotomist). The ayurvedic system also persisted in society parallel to the *Yunani* or *Tibb* system of medicine.

However, during the British period, there was a clash between the modern system of Allopathic medicine against the local systems which were largely pluralistic and were aware of alternative traditions of medicine. In these systems, medicine was not viewed simply as a biological phenomenon, and emphasis was given to a patient's societal standing, environment, and relation with the therapist. As colonial arteries hardened in India, claims of Western superiority and scientific authority isolated these local systems of medicine. Allopathic practitioners saw themselves as modernizers and often treated their indigenous counterparts with contempt for their knowledge. Local knowledge was labeled unscientific or irrational. While Western medicine was accorded the status of official medicine, the state turned discriminatory and hostile toward the local systems of medicine. As a result, both the local system of medicines struggled for their survival in an adverse political climate which unfortunately continued even in the post-independence period as well.

RC06-116.4

ABBOTT, Owen* (Cardiff University, United Kingdom)

Forgiveness and Reconciliation in Families after Political Conflict

Despite interpersonal forgiveness being an established object of study in psychology and communication studies, sociological research into the role, significance, and practicing of forgiveness in personal relationships is virtually non-existent. This talk will draw on data from 41 in-depth interviews in the UK which represents the first qualitative sociological study on forgiveness in personal relationships. I will firstly illuminate the significant role that my participants regularly attributed to forgiveness in their family relationships.

I will then illustrate how forgiveness of family members in relation to disagreements around political or 'culture war' issues emerged as a common theme throughout my interview data. Multiple participants recounted how this often involved an ongoing process of conflict and reconciliation, which several described as becoming more frequent in relation to contentious political issues such as Brexit. This affirms recent work that shows increased prevalence in conflicts within families around divisive political issues in the UK (Hobolt, 2020). But it also builds further on Davies's (2021) recognition that people are often concerned to work through and mend family relationships after fractious political arguments. This talk takes this point a step further by showing the ways in which people try to resolve and reconcile familial relationships in the wake of such conflict. This included initiating moments of reconciliation and communicating regret after arguments had become unpleasant, seeking to understand and recontextualise the other's beliefs that they disagreed with, and forming strategies to avoid such conflicts occurring in a similar way in the future. This in turn indicates a significant point about the role of forgiveness and reconciliation in families: the 'non-voluntary' and deeply meaningful status of these relationships means that conflicts, even when based on strong ideological difference, are often sought to be mended and made manageable to facilitate the ongoing nature of the relationship (Kelley, 1997).

RC48-669.1

ABDEL-FATTAH, Randa* (Macquarie University, Australia)

COVID 19 As a Rhetorical Shield: Cultural Boycotts and the Case of the 2022 Sydney Festival

The recent cultural boycott of one of Australia's major annual cultural events, the 2022 Sydney Festival, attracted attention and solidarity from Palestine, the UK and US. Described in international circles as the most "effective, impactful and creative" since the inception of the Palestinian Boycott, Divestment and Sanctions (BDS) movement in 2005, the boycott was a striking example of how artists and activists negotiating multiple identities on sovereign Indigenous land worked together to formulate political demands and build transnational alliances.

After two years of a global pandemic, withdrawing from Sydney Festival came at a significant material cost for artists and arts companies. In rejecting calls to divest, Sydney Festival's board, arts companies, anti-boycott campaigners and politicians weaponised COVID-19 as both a rhetorical shield and blunt instrument of attack to pressure, threaten and undermine artists and boycott campaigners.

This paper will show how using COVID-19 to attack the boycott, and the disingenuous rhetoric of 'non-political and not-for-profit', were deployed by those who had defended government refusal to extend COVID-19 rescue funding packages to the arts sector. I argue that COVID-19 was exploited to undermine the agency of artists in their mobilisation of a social movement comprised of artists mainly based in Western Sydney, the most culturally and linguistically diverse region in Australia and the site of disproportionate lockdown measures, hyper-surveillance and police violence during the 2020 lockdown. I theorise how artists and activists re-constituted practices of resistance, solidarity and care. How did those involved create political communities based on solidarity as an ethical and embodied practice of care? What creative and new forms of grassroots organising were pursued? What counter-spaces of movement-building and allyship were formed? And finally, how did artists and activists reclaim the cynical narratives around COVID-19 to reassert their agency in a time of boycotts, protests and pandemics?

Spot-12.4

ABDEL-FATTAH, Randa* (Macquarie University, Australia)

Neo-Liberalism, Anti-Islamophobia Advocacy and the Betrayal of Palestinian Advocacy

On the occasion of Eid al Fitr 2022, one of Sydney's prominent mosques invited Australia's Prime Minister, Scott Morrison, a staunch 'friend of Israel' and exposed Islamophobe, to share in Eid celebrations. At another major mosque, Premier Dominic Perrottet, a Zionist, climate-change denier and Trump sympathiser, stood on the mosque's front steps and addressed a Muslim crowd of thousands. Mosque spokespeople boasted about the occasion as 'successful'. On the occasion of the death of Queen Elizabeth II, whilst Indigenous and colonized peoples spoke up about the violence of British imperialism, the Australian Federation of Islamic Councils, Australia's so-called peak Islamic body, issued a press release 'mourning' the Queen's death and celebrating her 'legacies.' This paper is interested in how Muslim 'leadership' responses to Islamophobia based on the logic of 'realpolitik', of neoliberal politics of recognition, of 'local versus global', effaces Australia's settler-colonial violence, privileging liberal multicultural frameworks of advocacy at the expense of movement building based on principles of solidarity with First Nations peoples. I explore how marginalised communities, with a particular focus on Palestinians as a case study, are betrayed by Muslim 'leadership' who succumb to the enduring and seductive power of common-sense ideas and scripts about the 'moderate/apolitical/integrated' Muslim— so powerfully sedimented over two decades of the war on terror and the privileging of liberal multicultural frameworks of inclusion in fighting Islamophobia. I investigate how cumulative, repetitive practices between the state and Muslim community organisations serve to embolden Islamophobia, racism and Zionism in the specific context of Australia, a settler colony. At a time when we are witnessing

renewed global consciousness of the 'intersectionality of struggles,' many Muslim leaders reveal a chronic failure to grasp that Islamophobia requires globally-oriented analytics including an understanding of Australia's role in the global war on terror.

RC42-607.2

ABDI, Cawo* (University of Minnesota, United States)

Muslim Refugee Schooling: Inclusion/Exclusion in the US Public Education System.

Educational attainment remains a key force that shapes the life chances of most Americans. For refugee children living in poor households, the American education system can be their ladder to social mobility and the realization of their American dream, or it can leave them behind as part of the millions of American citizens whose lives remain precarious. This paper explores the increasing role ethnocentric charter schools are playing in Somali children's education in in the United States. Research on how newcomers partake in the education system is key to understand how education resources are distributed across racial and class lines. Theoretical understanding of citizenship, social cohesion and exclusion and the politics of educational resource distribution and equity is necessary for us to formulate better educational policies in meeting the needs of all citizens including recent refugee groups.

RC34-521.4

ABDUL RAHIM, Syafiqah* (Malaysian Youth Council, Malaysia)

Exploring Safe Space for Collective Democratic Practice in All about Girls

Young people are experiencing challenges in crises of democracy globally that affected their livelihood and engagement with formal democratic practices. The post-colonial struggles and traces of neoliberalism in Malaysia also influence young people's mediation of agency in informal collective participatory settings.

This paper explore ways that redefine space for young women to openly discuss girlhood, gender and feminism in youth activism, in which some of the issues were perceived as sensitive topics in Malaysia and is based on our on-going project with young people from diverse institutions across Malaysia. We adapt the creative approach of poster making, origami, movie screening and interactive tactics to create a safe space during our All about Girls workshops.

The workshops trace how democracy is experienced, learnt and re-imagine in a safe space created through our on-going series of workshops on gender and feminism consciousness-raising. We explore how materialism approach would support the transformative agency formation during informal collective settings using Transformative Activist Stance (Stetsenko, 2020). We hope our work contribute to conceptual and practical approaches in teaching and learning democratic values and improve young people's participation.

WG01-JS-128.4

ABDUL RAHIM, Syafiqah* (Malaysian Youth Council, Malaysia)

Nature School Pedagogy in Re-Imagining Sustainable Future of Young People in Malaysia

Climate emergency, Covid-19 pandemic and and geopolitical conflicts signal rapid change to the future and well-being of young people's lives. The changes relate closely to the issue of mental health awareness and support under overarching purpose in the age of planetary crises. This paper discusses ways the 'Nature School' or *Sekolah Alam* eco-pedagogy could redefine space for young people to raise consciousness, reflect and be guided in a training programme for young mental health facilitators in Malaysia. We organised series of workshops that adapted 'Nature School' pedagogy by means of camping and collective reflection practice to let both facilitators and participants learn about survival skills and mental health practices.

The purpose of these workshops is to develop and train young people as mental health facilitators for disaster aid programme which will take place in temporary evacuation centres across Malaysia, as one of the preparations of facing climate emergency such as flood and natural disaster. The ethico-moral perspectives is discovered during the workshop in which highlighted the safe space created among young people in connection with nature, thus it would improve reflection process in which is vital in mindfulness and mental health self-awareness. The approach emphasis on collective sense of human agency in relation with non-human subjects in nature.

We hope the reflections from the workshops will contribute to the conceptual approach and practical strategies in building the definition of Planetary Youth Research.

RC32-479.3

ABDULKADER, Haseena* (affiliated to the University of Calicut, India)

Economic Impact of Covid 19 and Gendered Violence's Among Working Women in Kerala

Economic impact of Covid 19 and gendered violence's among working women in Kerala

The COVID-19 pandemic has created a profound shock worldwide, with different implications for men and women. The impact of the crisis on women is stark and different for different fields. Around the world, women carry out far more care work than men – up to ten times as much according to the OECD Development Centre's Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI). The travels restrictions, at-home quarantines, educational institutions closures, much profound patriarchal impose, control on the attention and confidence by the family members at home, restriction on open thought process of women by others, continuous monitoring by the partners on each and every matters, etc imposed additional burdens on women. Women's economic roles within their household also have an impact. Lockdown situations exacerbate risks of violence, exploitation, abuse or harassment against women. There are gender differences in the ability to earn an income, be employed in salaried formal work and take on responsibility for unpaid care work throughout the pandemic, with women hit hardest. Key barriers to economic opportunities include restrictions on freedom of movement and access to financial services, formal employment and social protection (Clingain et al., (2021). In Kerala the situation is highly in apex. The pandemic in Kerala too led to losses of female employment, rise in gender-based violence, a deterioration of women's mental health and rise in unequal care burdens. But Kerala's response was distinctive. Kerala's economic relief package included cash support, employment, free food provision and zero-interest loans to women. Through helplines, the Government reached out and helped women report instances of violence and mental stressEven though the situation was like thus the economic impact of covid 19 on the working women was severely affected the economic structure of Kerala.

TG09-834.1

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

"Decolonising" Sociology through Teaching and Unlearning: Implications and Interventions

What constitutes an inclusive and accessible teaching and learning agenda in Sociology and Anthropology? Who are we teaching and speaking of and for? More importantly, what do efforts in decolonising the curriculum show in relation to the entrenched ways and means in which sociological teaching has been shaped? In this paper, I discuss some teaching and pedagogical interventions to decolonise the classroom and what it entails in a context of academic dependency and theorising from elsewhere. Two interweaving frameworks will be discussed pertaining to the state and potential of decolonising teaching – the process of silencing (F. Alatas, 2019) and the captive mind (H. Alatas, 1974). I invite candid discussions of possible pedagogical strategies for structuring meaningful and critical discussions in our classrooms, and the variegated classroom responses to these teaching efforts. Given the aspiration to teach inclusively and differently, a more creative classroom environment is imperative to stimulate critical discussion as well as to unlearn other teaching and pedagogical practices in a milieu where thinking, particularly alternative and critical ways of doing so, needs to be given due attention and recognition.

TG07-829.1

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

On Resonance and the Sensory: Teaching and Pedagogical Interventions

'Resonance' as a relational and phenomenological concept invokes the construction of meaningful, dynamic, and transformative relations between different social actors. The conditions that stimulate resonant relations are embedded in the grammars of social interaction which include mutual trust and reciprocity. Following Unni Wikan's (2012) plea for a more non-mechanical, embodied and sensate approach, I discuss the relationship between sensory ethnography and methods, and the anthropological and sociological imperative to cultivate 'resonant' social relations that are 'beyond words'. Drawing on a range of sensory scholarship that includes David Howes, Kelvin Low, Sarah Pink and Paul Stoller, the main thrust of the paper is to outline broad teaching and pedagogical directions, as well as individual and institutional best practices on how this can potentially be harnessed in the classroom.

RC31-461.1

ABILA, Sanley* (University of the Philippines Visayas, Philippines)

Mental Health Education for Filipino International Merchant Seafarers

This paper advocates for the integration of mental health education for Filipino international merchant seafarers to be part of the standards of maritime education and training (MET) in the Philippines. It intends to contribute research into the promotion of mental health (MH) through MET research. MH education is viewed as a long-term social intervention contextualized within existing research on seafarers' MH where a broad but negative picture of the MH of seafarers has been painted. Philippine MET is the official regime into which Filipinos are socialized and integrated into the international seafaring labor market, where Filipinos have carved a niche in the last 50 years. The Philippines has occupied a stable position as one of the top suppliers of seafarers for the global labor market. However, existing research on seafarers' MH paint a bleak picture of the future of seafarers' MH because of the perceived persistence of lack of improvements in imposing health and safety standards at sea, risky and stressful work and living environment, job insecurities, poor overall protection of the welfare of Filipino seafarers within a web of international and national regulations, and other work-place related factors unique to seafaring such as long-term social isolation. In 2018 the *Philippine Mental Health Act* was enacted where the promotion of MH is valued as part of Filipinos' basic rights. In effect, various organizations such as government agencies, maritime schools and maritime employers are mandated by law to formulate MH policies and programs for students and workers as strategies promoting MH. This law is crucial as seafaring remains one of the most attractive employment options for young Filipinos but remains to be one of the most dangerous occupations. How this law might be implemented in the contexts of MET and the maritime workplace remain to be seen.

RC13-193.3

ABRAHAM, Ibrahim* (Federation University Australia, Australia)

Serious Leisure and Leisure Time in Postsecular Perspective

The Serious Leisure Perspective (SLP) has been one of the most influential paradigms in sociological leisure research. As developed by Robert A. Stebbins, the SLP focuses on the "systematic" pursuit of leisure activities, through which individuals may find meaningful self-actualization and self-expression as their leisure careers develop. The SLP has been a normatively secular sociological paradigm, with serious leisure typically conceived of as a form of individual meaning-making in wealthy, westernized and secularized societies in which religion does not make claims upon individuals' emotional or time commitments. Only a handful of research studies take account of the potentially disruptive or problematic aspects of serious leisure's emotional commitments and time commitments upon the lives of religious individuals and communities.

This paper offers a "postsecular" critique of the SLP, by acknowledging the ongoing importance of religion in personal and public life in even strongly secularized countries, such as Australia, as well as the problematically provincial nature of any sociological paradigm that cannot take account of the more central role of religion in the lives of individuals and communities around the world. In proposing this postsecular serious leisure perspective, this paper draws upon ethnography with Christians involved in amateur music and sport, notably surfing, in Australia, South Africa, and the USA. This paper focuses on the complexities of negotiating the emotional and time commitments of serious leisure activities, with religious and other commitments, especially in the context of emerging adulthood. Rather than relieving stress and providing a sense of personal identity, serious leisure can be a source of spiritual, moral, and material anxiety for religious individuals. Moving beyond a dichotomous approach to work and leisure time, therefore, this paper proposes a more complex approach to serious leisure, recognizing the ongoing sociological significance of religion.

RC37-545.4

ABRAHAM, Ibrahim* (Federation University Australia, Australia)

Suffering Subjectivity, Spiritual Insecurity and Coming-of-Age in the Literatures of the South

Analyzing *Bildungsromane* (coming-of-age novels) from South Africa and Australia, taking seriously J.M. Coetzee's notion of "Literatures of the South" where, Coetzee writes, "the sun beats down in a certain way" across countries that have experienced similar colonial processes, this paper explores two important social scientific concepts around conflict and tension: suffering subjectivity and spiritual insecurity. Theorized by Joel Robbins as a way to think critically about comparative research, the notion of suffering subjectivity posits a way of understanding what unites—and potentially divides—humanity, though a focus on suffering and consequentially on notions of what is valuable and good. Theorized by Adam Ashforth, through his ethnography of post-apartheid South Africa, the notion of spiritual insecurity posits a way of

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

understanding spiritual suffering in contexts of conflict and social tension in which multiple contradictory material and spiritual explanations for suffering circulate, with no criteria for establishing orthodoxy or hegemony.

Focusing on the *Bildungsromane* of black South African male writers, including Es'kia Mphahlele and Niq Mhlongo, and Lebanese-Australian male writers, including Michael Mohammed Ahmad and Omar Sakr, this paper reveals the spiritual insecurity at work in these narratives, which effectively dramatize conflicts between contradictory worldviews, including the fragmentation of religious discourses. Although characters inhabit increasingly secularized societies, the utility of religion problematically persists in providing occult explanations for suffering and processes for othering. This paper further suggests the concept of suffering subjectivity might serve a useful theoretical function in comparative sociological and literary studies, by guiding the analysis of texts from different socio-economic contexts that nevertheless reveal some similar underlying anxieties for individuals in complicated, if not conflicted, multicultural and unequal societies.

TG11-JS-119.4

ABRAHAM, Margaret* (Hofstra University, United States)
VASIL, Stefani* (Monash University, Australia)

Migrant Women, Domestic Violence, and the State: A Comparative, Intersectional Analysis of the United States of America and Australia

Researchers, activists, practitioners, and other stakeholders in different contexts have worked across the globe to ensure that the problem of gender-based and intersectional violence remains a public issue and on the policy agenda. Researchers and community-based organizations have sought to acknowledge and document the gendered impact of policies and laws and the ways these disadvantage different groups of women, including those who experience multiple forms marginalization. They have also continued to push for structural and systemic reform. While countries are increasingly recognizing domestic, family, and sexual violence as a policy issue, rates of violence continue to remain high.

Drawing upon a contextual global sociology and a review of the scholarly and grey literature, media and policy documents, this paper examines the framing of domestic violence in the contexts of the United States of America and Australia in the past three decades, including the critical issue of citizenship status. It examines some of the policies, processes, and practices to better understand the setbacks and gains in addressing domestic violence for migrant women. Specifically, questions include: how has the framing of and responses to domestic violence shifted in Australia and the United States? What are cultural and structural inequalities that shape the nature of lived experiences of violence, including barriers to and opportunities for seeking help? What are factors that compound the violence and vulnerabilities? Where and how is meaningful change taking place in addressing domestic violence at the local, national, and transnational levels? Also discussed is the influence of neoliberalism on framing the problem and in defining the forms and flows of funding to address domestic violence. This paper concludes by emphasizing the importance of collaborative and interdisciplinary research for a more comprehensive contextual global understanding of domestic violence to enhance policies and practices, including for migrant women.

RC53-JS-56.5

ABRAMOWICZ, Anete* (Universidade de Sao Paulo, Brazil)
TEBET, Gabriela (Universidade Estadual de Campinas, Brazil)
RODRIGUES, Tatiane (Universidade Federal de Sao Carlos, Brazil)

Babies, Children and Wars.

This paper intends to problematize, analyse and configure the way by which the diferent forms of wars highlight the children and the babies, and the kind of agency they feature. The contemporary wars assume a range of facets and dimensions always crossed by political, economical, biological, religious, ethnic and racial interests; and they have also transactional and local nature (the civil wars, and Brazilian "stray bullets" - always finding and killings black bodies).

This paper discusses the presence of infant actors in contemporary wars and the way by which they are affected from their perspectives , and, points out statistic data of the participation of these actors in the transactional and international collection of these agencies. We take as an objective to highlight the protagonism and the role of babies and children in different wars and the way how they emerge in the social atmosphere in different experiencies of wars.

To this end, we use as a methodology the bibliographic research, documental research, besides statistic data as well as the study of iconography about the wars and the accounts of experiences. The data were organized in order to emphasize the role of babies and children in war as well as the singularity of adult centered culture in these events.

RC23-346.3

ABREU, Alice* (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)
COSTA, Luis Felipe Coimbra (Programa de Engenharia de Sistemas e Computação (PESC/COPPE), Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro (UFRJ), Brazil)
LIMA, Yuri (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)
NASCIMENTO, Luciana Maria Azevedo (Programa de Engenharia de Sistemas e Computação (PESC/COPPE), Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro (UFRJ), Brazil)

Including Women and Girls in Computer Science: What Are the Challenges and What Is Working in Latin America?

The growing body of work on girls and computing show that the digital skills gender gap is growing despite global efforts to include women and girls. This is true in relation to the general use of ICTs, but also in more advanced research areas such as mathematics and computing, where programming is seen very much as a male domain. The picture, however, is complex. There are large regional variations and interpreting the gaps requires careful and contextualized analysis. This paper will discuss some recent experiences in Latin America trying to overcome this gap and show how they focus on issues of access, skills and leadership.

RC32-466.6

ACHARYA, Arun Kumar* (Sambalpur University, India)
CERVANTES NINO, Jose Juan (UNIVERSIDAD AUNTONOMA DE NUEVO LEON, Mexico)
BARRAGAN CODINA, Manuel (Universidad Autonoma de Nuevo Leon, Mexico)

COVID-19 Pandemic and Transgender Women in India: Socio-Economic Vulnerability and Vaccine Hesitancy

In India, transgender women often referred to as *hijra* or *kinnar* remain marginalized and encounter interpersonal and structural barriers that subject them to social exclusion, discrimination, lack of education facilities, medical facilities and job opportunities. During the Covid-19 pandemic livelihoods of transgender women disrupted and they struggle to cope financially and physically. The present study aims to explore the socio-economic vulnerability faced by transgender women during the pandemic and explore the factors behind vaccine hesitancy among them in India. Using snowball sampling technique, 43 transgender women were interviewed during the months of June-August, 2021. Results indicate that the pandemic has adversely impacted their livelihood as most of them depend on prostitution and begging. In order to fulfil their daily needs during the lockdown, they borrow loans from multiple sources with a higher interest and remain in debt. On vaccination status, only 7 transgender women have taken one vaccine dose and rest are not willing to visit vaccine centre because of societal stigma and discrimination including from healthcare personals. The study reported that the transgender women suffered intensified social stigma, verbal hostility and transphobia attitudes of healthcare professionals and it caused panic, fear, anxiety and depression among them and thus they evade these spaces for further consultation or to obtain any other services. Many transgender women have decided not to take Covid-19 vaccine in order to stay away from hostility. Further, the lack of trust on medical professionals is also one of the principal concerns for vaccine hesitancy among transgender women, thus a systemic inclusive healthcare services policy is required to address the factors that may influence the vaccine acceptance among transgender women in India. Our findings illuminate unique information for policymakers providing vital information on vaccine hesitancy related to transgender population.

RC06-101.4

ACHATZ, Juliane* (IAB Institute for Employment Research, Germany)
SCHELS, Brigitte (Institute for Employment Research (IAB), Germany)
ZABEL, Cordula (Institute for Employment Research (IAB), Germany)

Integrated into Working Life, but Stressed. Effects of Subsidized Employment for Long-Term Unemployed Men and Women Under Consideration of Unpaid Work at Home

Social policies aim to promote the well-being and social integration of long-term unemployed individuals by active labour market programmes, such as subsidized employment. In this study, we investigate whether the mental well-being of long-term unemployed men and women benefits from subsidized employment and whether gender differences stem from workloads of paid and unpaid work. It is generally assumed that participants benefit from the monetary and latent functions of, here, subsidized employment. However, it has hardly been considered so far that the conditions in the household may

also be relevant for successful participation in programmes. Participants have to coordinate employment with unpaid work at home. In Germany, the country of our study, women, mothers in particular, still predominantly do the major part of unpaid work at home. Women in subsidized employment may thus face greater time burdens than men do and potential conflicts between working life and private life. We hypothesise that, in sum, women benefit less from subsidized employment than men do. We test the assumption with data from a German survey conducted in 2020 among about 5,000 participants in subsidised employment and a matched comparison group of long-term unemployed people who did not participate in the programme. We identify programme effects for men and women on mental well-being, using indicators for self-reported mental health and energy, applying propensity score matching. In addition, we use mediation analysis to show whether programme effects can be explained by the workload of paid and unpaid work. Preliminary findings indicate that both men and women benefit from subsidized employment, but the positive effect is reduced if the participants continue to do many hours of unpaid work at home. Although the effects are similar for men and women, high hours of unpaid work structurally affect more women than men.

RC33-498.5

ACKLAND, Robert* (School of Sociology, Australian National University, Australia)

O'NEIL, Mathieu (School of Communication, University of Canberra, Australia)

Heuristics for Identifying Echo Chambers in Political Discussions on Twitter

Echo chambers are understood to involve the fragmentation of online populations into narrowly-focused groups, which actively reject dissenting opinions. However, there is no academic consensus on the existence or impact of echo chambers. Some researchers point to strong evidence of political homophily (actors who share a political affiliation are more likely to be connected online) as supporting the existence of echo chambers; others contend that findings suggesting average web users are exposed to cross-cutting information is evidence that echo chambers do not exist.

We present new research aiming to determine whether echo chambers have unique socio-technical characteristics. . We use a large-scale collection of tweets authored during the first 2020 US presidential debate, which we represent as a discussion network where nodes are Twitter users and edges represent reply tweets. We then test heuristics for echo chamber identification. Modularity clustering first serves to identify subnetworks with relatively stable composition throughout the debate, and where the majority of Twitter users share a common political orientation (we regard the existence of a durable and partisan cluster as a necessary but not sufficient condition for the existence of an echo chamber). We then test additional echo chamber indicators using computational and qualitative approaches: (1) presence of hate speech, othering, or mocking of alternative viewpoints; (2) lack of engagement with external or 'authoritative' sources of information, e.g. Wikipedia; (3) usage of conspiracy-related hashtags and keywords; (4) semantic network analysis to assess how debate themes affected the dynamic 'issue space' associated with the partisan cluster (we expect that in echo chambers conflicting viewpoints have no impact). Empirically demonstrating whether echo chambers exist can help to raise awareness about the openness of people's information environments.

RC12-181.3

ADAMASTOS, Guinea* (PhD Scholar, Jawaharlal Nehru University, Delhi, India)

Burden of Legal Access: Extrajudicial Grievance Redressal By Victims of Sexual Harassment in Indian Legal Profession

In my recently submitted doctoral thesis, based on interviews with first generation Delhi-based lawyers, I highlight that sexual harassment within the Indian legal profession arises from intrinsic sexism within the legal community. Lawyer-victims of sexism and sexual harassment despite being a part of the legal community choose alternate dispute resolution methods. Despite a functional knowledge of laws for protection of women from sexual harassment at workplace, lawyer-victims either start individual practice, change seniors, or opt out of the legal profession entirely. In a few cases wherein the lawyer-victims did raise the issue, they retracted their complaint to secure their careers because the accused was either a Supreme Court judge, a senior Supreme Court lawyer, or an ex-Chief Justice of India. All extrajudicial committees formed in these three instances where the cases of sexual harassment of interns by senior lawyers and judges became public, the appointed office bearers recused themselves from partaking in the proceedings.

It is an important discussion because it raises questions around the inaccessibility of law by legal practitioners themselves. This discussion also focuses on the burden of legal access while highlighting the experiences of lawyer-victims with complaint bodies within the Indian legal system and how it failed them over the years resulting in capable and educated women-lawyers leaving the profession.

Despite feminist resistances and regulated reformative action especially in the past four decades, the post colonial Indian Legal system has still not alienated itself from blaming the victim in cases of rape and sexual harassment.

To analyze the gravity of denial of justice to practitioners of law in cases of sexual harassment at workplace, I adopt Goffman's dramaturgical approach. I argue that the members of the Indian legal system assume a courtroom (on-stage) identity while acting on patriarchal (off-stage) behavior that is sanctioned by the society.

RC32-470.23

ADAMASTOS, Guinea* (Research Scholar, Jawaharlal Nehru University, India)

From Sexism to Sexual Harassment in the Indian Legal Profession: A Rocky Road to Women Empowerment

Formulation, interpretation and implementation of law in India in the 21st century have still not delineated from the patriarchal and positivist structure of the colonial Indian Legal System. In my recently submitted PhD thesis I argue that law making institutions such as courts, law implementation agencies such as the police and the legal interpreters of law such as lawyers carry social baggage to workplace that not only affects but heavily alters the social and legal realities of victims of rape and sexual harassment in India. My empirical work with first generation Delhi-based lawyers on their perspective on the crime of rape reflects that everyday sexism within the Indian legal profession is the root-cause of women leaving the profession. If we link this to women empowerment, how do we place higher vocational education in relation with the intrinsic sexism in the Indian legal profession? Is sexism a limitation to women's empowerment? To further complicate this argument, I ask, how does sexism within the Indian legal profession reflect on the authority of law itself to empower women in the country? I bring the experiences of sexism and sexual harassment of legal professionals in Delhi to the forefront to highlight how it pushes women out of the profession and into their gendered roles in the society. I bring to light the lived realities of educated women in one of India's most sought-after professions to showcase the irony between sanctions of law and actions of its agents. I draw attention to the contradicting role of legal awareness among female legal professionals in cases of their own sexual harassment at workplace. By doing so, I argue that sexual violence against women, physical as well as symbolic, is one of the most potent causes of failure of the law and the state in empowering its women.

RC19-278.1

ADAMI, Roberta* (Glasgow Caledonian University, United Kingdom)

At Risk of Poverty and Social Exclusion in Europe: A Study on Genders and Cohorts after Retirement

During the last decade public resources and attention have been directed to poverty amongst the working age population after spikes in rates of unemployment hit Europe after 2008 (Ebbinghaus, 2021), while pensioners have been relatively insulated from the crisis thanks to the social security systems in place. However, the latest EU Pension Adequacy Report shows that the progress made in protecting retirees has not been uniform across the EU and significant differences between and within societies remain, particularly concerning are the gender gaps and differences amongst age groups (Pension Adequacy Report, 2021).

This study addresses the question of how widespread poverty and social exclusion are amongst retirees in different European countries and explains the gender and cohort gaps in financial wellbeing using evidence on countries' pension systems, such as sustainability ratios, generosity of welfare provisions, efficiency of pension expenditures. It uses the EU Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) and OECD data between 2014 and 2019. The study provides evidence of increasing at risk of poverty and social exclusion levels especially amongst women, particularly over 75. This trend is more evident in countries with no or little redistributive component in their pension systems, very low and flat state pensions, and where private / occupational schemes are more important components of retirement income. These features, involving retrenchment from welfare states, but often promoted as individual empowerment and new freedoms in planning own retirement, typically penalize women with more traditional career patterns of interrupted work histories, spells of unemployment or part-time work leading to lower and fewer pension contributions. There is also strong evidence that in many countries retirement income significantly declines for older cohorts (75+), where women are often over-represented, with higher levels of poverty and social exclusion at the time when the costs of care tend to increase.

TG03-814.2

ADAMOVIC, Sladana* (University of Vienna, Austria)

Between Sexual and Migration Politics: Queer Migrants from Serbia and Bosnia-Hercegovina Living in Austria

LGBTIQA+ migrants from Serbia and Bosnia-Hercegovina in Austria are situated in the in-between of sexual and migration politics concerning the Serbian, Bosnia-Hercegovina, and Austrian government as well as supranational politics. On the one side, LGBTIQA+ regulations are not sufficient for the countries in question to be considered fit for EU accession. On the other

side, there are enough laws to protect queer people that asylum seekers from the Balkans are considered liars if they apply for asylum in the EU because of prosecution based on their sexual orientation or gender identity.

For the countries of the former Yugoslavia to be part of the European Union, they need to provide proof that they are part of the tolerant West (Parzić 2012). The proof is based on symbolic practices of LGBTIQA+ politics rather than concrete changes for the lives of LGBTIQA+ people. The reason lies in the migration politics of the European Union; especially concerning asylum. Countries are put in categories between safe and unsafe countries of origins based on laws, which are not necessarily practiced (Hunt 2014).

Queer migrants seeking asylum seem to not have adequate reasons for asylum, as the Balkan is included in the image of Europe and therefore partly West. Consequently, the sexual and migration politics affect the lives of queer migrants from Bosnia-Hercegovina and Serbia in Austria through the inclusion and exclusion in different spaces. Throughout the impossibility to fit only one category of identity, queer migrants create their own space.

This paper will be based on the research from my master thesis, in which 16 interviews with queer activists from Serbia, Bosnia-Hercegovina and Austria as well as queer migrants and refugees living in Austria were conducted. It will include the new developments of sexual politics in Serbia due to the EuroPride parade.

RC23-352.5

ADAMS, Spencer* (Berkeley Rhetoric, USA)

Scientific Labor and the Category of Subsumption

The Marxian category of subsumption describes the act of redirecting a hitherto non-capitalist labor process towards the production of market commodities. Subsumption comes to demand not simply the appropriation of the products of a labor process but the total re-organization of that labor process to square it with standardized temporal sensibilities and ongoing technological restructuring. This paper considers changes to the status and organization of scientific labor in contemporary Anglophone universities and research centers through the lens of "subsumption," drawing out the proletarianizing subsumption of petty industrial artisan labor in the first half of the 19th as an analog. How can this model/analog help us think about tendencies and shifts in the institutional organization, technological undergirding, and everyday temporal patterns and disciplining of scientific labor and what novel modes of agency might emerge out of these tendencies and shifts? The paper thinks through these questions, taking the postwar professionalization and contemporary automation and datafication of scientific activity as moments in a wider arc of scientific labor subsumption, before drawing out insights from the author's work within and research into contemporary labor organizing in the sciences to gesture towards possibilities opened up from below in the context of contemporary trends.

WG06-784.3

ADAMS, Sue* (University of Auckland, New Zealand)
DAVIS, Josephine (University of Auckland, New Zealand)
KOMENE, Ebony (University of Auckland, New Zealand)

Institutional Processes and Colonising Practices: Indigenous Nurse Practitioner Workforce Development

Institutional ethnography (IE) lends itself to exploring tensions and disjunctures arising in our social worlds, providing the opportunity to explicate how institutional processes are organising our everyday actions. This explication raises into consciousness how authorised and, in our reflection, colonial knowledge practices are perpetuating injustices by devaluing and marginalising Māori (the Indigenous people or tāngata whenua). We enter this ethnographical reflection grounded in the ontology of IE as New Zealand embarks on a(nother) era of health reforms under Te Pae Ora (Healthy Futures) Act (2022). As co-leaders (one Māori, one Tauiwi/ non-Māori) and a Māori academic, of a national workforce programme to increase Māori nurse practitioners (NPs) working in communities, we explore our deep unease as to how the reforms, with their intent to promote equity, are being enacted. Our work is textually organised by Te Tiriti o Waitangi, New Zealand's founding document, which should guide all public sector work. Te Tiriti principles require tino rangatiratanga (Māori self-determination); equity; active protection of Te Ao Māori (Māori worldview); options for kaupapa Māori health services (for Māori by Māori); and partnership where Māori co-design systems, processes, and models of care using Mātauranga Māori (Māori knowledge).

In this session, we explore our experiences as we are caught up in (and endeavour to resist) how the institutional practices are seeking to organise our actions; how our knowledge and experience is marginalised and devalued; and how ruling institutional relations are perpetuating colonising and racist practices. We reflect on how IE offers a lens to not only explicate the disjunctures we experience, but offers a pragmatic approach to challenging the institutional processes being adopted at a national level. We too reflect upon the existence of favoritism within the health sector and how this is being used to perpetuate the status quo and retain organisational power.

RC52-710.1

ADAMS, Tracey* (University of Western Ontario, Canada)

The Role of Politics in Professional Regulatory Change: Three Case Studies from Canada

Accounts of professions' relationships with the state date back to the very foundation of the discipline of sociology (Spencer 1896, Durkheim 1992), and recently there has been increased scholarship in this area, especially in the West. This theoretically-informed research has explored how social trends – from governmentality through neo-liberalism to the crisis of expertise – have led to a redefinition of state-profession relations in many Western nations in the last few decades (Johnson 1995, Saks 2015, Chamberlain 2013; Eyal 2019). Resulting changes to professional autonomy, authority, and status, and a redrawing of professional regulation, have been documented. With some exceptions, this literature has paid scant attention to the role of politics in shaping profession-state relations and regulatory change. Nonetheless, political agendas, alliances and compromises can be decisive in shaping profession-state relations and regulatory change. This paper presents three case studies of recent regulatory change in three Canadian provinces: British Columbia, Alberta and Ontario. These case studies highlight the significance of political alliances, political agendas, state-profession conflict, and efforts to win over voters and appear responsive to consumer concerns, in prompting and shaping the content of new legislation altering professional regulation. The significance of the findings for theorizing state-profession relations and regulatory change is explored.

RC33-492.4

ADEBAHR, Philip* (University of Technologie Chemnitz, Germany)
HOLZ, Manuel* (University of Technologie Chemnitz, Germany)
KRIWY, Peter (University of Technologie Chemnitz, Germany)
MAYERL, Jochen (University of Technologie Chemnitz, Germany)

Of the Same World? Methodological Challenges When Integrating Survey, Epidemiological and Social Media Data.

In the present study we integrate different types of survey data (GESIS, SOEP, MCS) with Covid-19 infection activity data from the European Center for Disease Control (ECDC) and Tweets with content related to pandemic dynamics. Using different survey data allows us to control for the time period of data collection, obtaining a potentially time variant measure of attitudes (in this case towards face mask wearing). Further, we apply Sentiment Analysis using SentiStrength to Tweets matching a relevant search term, e.g. „masks". *In this set up, we can investigate the relationship between infection activity, its reflection in social media and the attitudes towards specific pandemic measures in a longitudinal matter*. Challenges in this project appear on different levels: operationalization of variables from different surveys (i.e. dimensionality) and following harmonization, definition of the time frame (single or aggregated time points), sample composition of tweets (location, weighting) and suitability of data fusion (does the data come from a shared environment/ from the same „world"?). In varying configurations of these factors, we investigate their impact on model effect sizes and data fit.

RC44-618.1

ADERETH, Maya* (London School of Economics and Political Science, United Kingdom)

When to Labour Movements Support Universal Demands? an Organizational Perspective

When do labor movements come to support universal welfare policies? The proposed article examines this question through a comparative account of the British and American labor movements at the turn of the 20th century. Drawing on newspaper and meeting records from the Cigarmaker's International Union (CMIU) and the Amalgamated Society of Engineers (ASE) between 1876 and 1913, it considers why, given a common tradition of exclusive craft benefits, the two movements diverged on the question of universal state health and pension schemes by World War One—with the British labor movement abandoning its voluntarist orientation and the AFL preserving its.

Diverging from existing theories of trade union strategies, which tend to emphasize state and party structure, sectoral composition, pace and quality of industrial change, and the demographic makeup of labor movements, this article builds on the approach of social historians like EP Thompson and Charles Tilly in centering the importance of social networks and community ties in shaping trade union policies and aims. In particular, it investigates the role of friendly and fraternal societies in structuring trade union interests over this period. Consequently, the paper stresses the importance of organizational ties in shaping trade union orientations and strategies..

RC19-284.2

ADESINA, Jimi* (University of South Africa, South Africa)

Antinomies of Segregated Social Policy: What Lessons for a Post-Covid-19 Architecture in Africa?

As of 05 March 2022, the reported SARS-Cov-2 infection in Africa stood at 11.549 million cases, and reported deaths stood at 252 312. Apart from South Africa (at 3.7 million), Morocco (1.16 million) and Tunisia (0.999 million), the morbidity and fatality rates have been considerably lower than initially predicted. Yet the socio-economic impact of the public health mitigation measures has been significant, especially among atypical workers and those in the informal sector. This paper explores the social policy responses to the pandemic in the context of three decades of merchandising for 'stratified, segmented, and segregated social policy.' Segregated social assistance instruments (especially transfers in cash) are part of the 3rd Wave Neoliberalism efforts at addressing vulnerability. The pandemic offers an opportunity to examine the robustness of such instruments.

Drawing on the experiences of Nigeria and Togo, and South Africa, we explore the crisis of inequality and poverty that the pandemic exposed and the robustness of the social assistance in place to respond to the vulnerability induced by the pandemic. We explore the responses in terms of 'fitness for purpose', adequacy, and quality. Against the background of the lessons from the social policy responses to the pandemic, we explore the options for a post-pandemic social policy architecture in terms of coverage, adequacy, comprehensiveness, quality, and responsiveness.

RC04-JS-123.4

ADEYANJU, Charles* (University of Prince Edward Island, Canada)

COVID-19 and Nigerian Migration to Canada for Higher Education

This paper uses the qualitative research methods approach to examine the motivation for Nigerian migration for undergraduate education in Canada, with a focus on parent-sponsored undergraduate Nigerian students in Canadian universities. From the perspectives of parents and their children studying in Canada, recruitment agents, high school teachers in Nigeria, and an international student advisor in Canada, the study shows that migration for higher education is important to international students who use the student visa as a steppingstone to obtain Canadian permanent residence. The study finds that international education is attracted by the Canadian government not only because higher tuition paid by international students augments the declining public funding of post-secondary institutions in Canada but also because of its contribution to Canada's population growth and work force. Therefore, the ease of transition from international students to Canadian permanent residents is not fortuitous. Travel restrictions to Canada during COVID-19 in 2020 disrupted the flow of international students and other immigrants. However, Canada's subsequent COVID-19 response was in favor of international students because of their importance to the labour market and their non-reliance on public support. The paper concludes that migration of Nigerians to Canada for higher education will continue unabated due to the high demand for skilled and educated immigrants in Canada and the poor management of the public education system in Nigeria.

RC36-532.4

ADHAMI-DORRANI, Ladan* (York University, Canada)

The Ingrained Emotional Alienation in Amor Mundi

The brilliant and ever relevant Hannah Arendt, whose intellectual activities made her one of the most outspoken anti-authoritarian and anti-totalitarian figures of the 20th century, in The Human Condition speaks about world alienation. Arendt's texts shed light onto the covert and overt violence of modernity proliferated by modern nation states call for political participation in order to create a strong political bulwark against authoritarian and totalitarian ideas, movements and governments. Arendt's love of the world, or what she calls amor mundi, is derived from her political and ethical conviction that plurality is the law of existence. Although Arendt invites the inhabitants of the world to the love of the world, she considers emotions not only as parts of the heart (the private realm); but also, believes that, 'there is no continuity or certainty in man's ever-changing moods and the radical subjectivism of his emotional life.' While appreciating Arendt's significant contribution to the world and well beyond, there is an ingrained emotional alienation in Arendt's amor mundi. Through a post-modern, interpretive and critical approach, this paper relies on various texts including Hannah Arendt's On Revolution, Patrick Hayden's Hannah Arendt Key Concepts, Rosalyn Diprose's "Arendt on Responsibility, Sensibility and Democratic Pluralism", Dan Degerman's "Within the Heart's Darkness: The Role of Emotion in Arendt's Political Thought", and Catharine Lutz's Unnatural Emotions: Everyday Sentiments on a Micronesian Atoll and Their Challenge to Western Theory, to point out that Arendt is opposed to the entrance of emotions in the public realm with inevitable negative effects on amor mundi, or the love of the world.

RC31-458.1

ADHIKARI, Retika* (University of Michigan, USA)

Divorce-As-Care: Bhutanese Refugee Women and Their Migration Strategies

With families and relatives spread from America to Australia, the Bhutanese refugees who were once caged in refugee camps in Nepal are emerging as an important transnational Asian community. Based on my ethnographic research in Nepali refugee camps as well as cities in the United States, I explore how migration is affectively strategized by Bhutanese refugee women married to Nepali men. Marriage, as per the Nepali Constitution, allows non-Nepali women to become Nepali citizens, a condition that automatically disqualifies Bhutanese refugee women for the UN-facilitated resettlement in the global North.

In order to remain qualified for migration, Bhutanese refugee women have come up with a novel strategy of legally divorcing their Nepali husbands and keeping their refugee status intact. The women hope to migrate with their children, save money, become residents, return to Nepal to re-marry their former husbands, and sponsor their migration. Legally divorced, but socially together, I illustrate how aspiring migrant couples affectively straddle a relationship, both transient and permanent at once, with the goal of materializing their migration. I argue that divorce, not marriage becomes a fundamental strategy of care to navigate intricacies of migration and offers us new ways of understanding family intimacy, agency, and bureaucracy.

RC32-482.8

ADIL, Yashfeen* (Jadavpur University, India)

Covid-19 and Entrepreneurship: A Study of the Muslim Women in Kolkata, India

Traditionally, entrepreneurship has been dominated by men. The processes that create (and change) gender are inextricably linked with those that create (and change) entrepreneurship; gender inequalities are both the reason for and the result of the processes that are entailed in launching and sustaining a business. Likewise, entrepreneurship processes are both the cause and consequence of gender hierarchies (Hanson, 2009). Consequently, the number of women entrepreneurs has remained miniscule. Women make up for only 13.7 per cent of entrepreneurs in India (Jain, 2021). These businesses essentially remain small in terms of investments, number of employees, sales rates and profits. Even after having bended the gender norms simply by entering these male specific spaces, these women remain victims of gender bias, especially those at the margins of the society. In the context of India, it is the Muslim women who constitute the periphery of society. Hasan and Menon (2004) explain the disadvantaged and subordinate position of Indian Muslim women in terms of their experience and constitution of class, gender and community. With the outbreak of the Covid-19 and the impositions of the lockdown, businesses of the countries around the world have suffered a setback and it has presented them with multifarious challenges. It has naturally deepened the cleavages that exist between the women of different communities. Thus, the marginality of the Muslim women has increased further. The aim of this paper is to assess the impact of Covid-19 on the Muslim women entrepreneurs in Kolkata, India. It seeks to unearth the causes of the marginality of Muslim women when it comes to entrepreneurship, the challenges that Muslim women entrepreneurs face generally, the ways in which they have been affected by Covid-19 and the way in which they have negotiated the pandemic in order to sustain themselves.

RC29-433.4

ADIL, Yashfeen* (Jadavpur University, India)

Veiled Muslim Women and Agency: A Study of the Swadhinta Andolan 2.0 in Kolkata, India

This paper aims to highlight the agency of the Muslim women by focusing on their role in the Swadhinta Andolan 2.0 or the Park Circus Protests, Kolkata. It tries to determine how the veiled Muslim women were challenging the Indian democratic state, patriarchy and Islamophobia in these protests that were led and steered by them. The Muslim women lie at the intersection of gender and religion. The Muslim women's socio-economic and political marginalization is only seen through the lens of ignorance, traditional beliefs and inequities in the personal law (Saeed, 2005). It is not uncommon to think of Muslim women as 'voiceless', as tied and suffocated by their religion that is both inherently patriarchal and sexist. The protests against CAA and NRC are an important turning point for the Muslim women because it was for the first time that they were leading from the front while confronting stereotypes around their identity. The fear psychosis that grips the Indian Muslims (Shukla, 1996) was exacerbated by the passing of the Citizenship Amendment Act in 2019 and because of its possible linkage with the NRC (National Register of Citizens). The CAA and NRC were directed to strip the Muslim community of their citizenship. The unleashing of violence by the security forces in Muslim minority educational institutions bolstered the apprehension of the community. It is at this point that history was created as Muslim women took to the streets for not only protecting the rights of Muslims but also to protect the democratic values enshrined in the constitution. This paper hopes to gain an understanding of

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

the vulnerability of the Muslims and how the Muslim women in the course of the Swadhinta Andolan 2.0 blurred the private and public divide while melding their religious and national identity to challenge the State and stereotypes.

Plen-5.2

ADKINS, Lisa* (The University of Sydney, Australia)

Inequalities in the Asset Economy: Some Questions for Sociology

In the context of stagnant wages and decades of house price growth across Anglo-capitalist countries, homeownership and the wealth it generates has become a key axis of inequality and with it, wealth-based inequalities a signature of the neoliberal era. Continued house price growth, rising costs of living, income volatility and employment precarity have, for example, not only seen increases in the wealth portfolios of home owning households but also the emergence of significant sections of populations 'locked-out' of home ownership and the wealth accumulation opportunities it affords. Our present inflationary environment alongside interest rate increases on the part of central banks has led some commentators, however, to posit that the era of housing based wealth inequalities may be dissipating. Drawing on recently completed AHURI funded research focusing on young people's pathways to homeownership I show just how embedded and durable asset-driven lives have become, that is, lives that are arranged not around the dynamics of wage earning but the dynamics of asset ownership, including its exclusions. I point in other words to how the asset economy has transformed social worlds. In this context I ask: what challenges do lives lived and organized through the dynamics of asset economy raise for the discipline of sociology?

RC19-279.1

ADKINS, Lisa* (The University of Sydney, Australia)
BRYANT, Gareth* (The University of Sydney, Australia)
CAMERON, Sarah* (Griffith University, Australia)
KONINGS, Martijn* (The University of Sydney, Australia)

The Asset-Owners' Welfare State

An increasingly dominant position in sociological debates argues that the welfare state has not been entrenched or rolled back but has instead been reconfigured in complex ways. However, the concern to document how much of the postwar welfare state has remained *intact* has tended to dominate the interest in trying to understand how welfare state institutions have been *transformed*. In this paper, we argue that the trajectory of the welfare state is best comprehended as a transition from one kind of welfare state to another – specifically, from a wage-earners' welfare state to an asset-owners' welfare state. Whereas the former worked to improve the prospect and conditions of wage earners, the latter subsidizes the ownership of assets, in particular residential property. We examine this transition empirically with reference to the case of Australia, which we take to be a paradigmatic case. More explicitly than elsewhere, the postwar Australian welfare state was organized around wage policy and opening up access to property to wage earners. The widespread property ownership that resulted laid the foundation for a new middle-class politics, one that shifted public support from wages to asset ownership. We develop this argument empirically in three stages. First, we chart the relative rise of public subsidies for asset owners compared with other forms of social protection. Second, we outline the political making of this shift, showing how successive governments have locked into pro-asset owner policies. Third, we explain the political survival of this situation by analysing how several decades of asset owner subsidies have created electoral constituencies for such polices. We conclude by reflecting on the need to come to terms with the institutional structures of the asset-owners' welfare state if we are to navigate, practically and conceptually, the challenges of the present moment.

Pres-3.4

ADOGAME, Afe* (Princeton Theological Seminary, USA)

The global politicization and religionization of COVID-19 pandemic – the future of the past or the past of the future?

Historically, global pandemic outbreaks have decimated societies, revealing socioeconomic disparities, racial injustices, and health inequities, but also, paradoxically, clearing the way for innovation and creativity in science, economy, political systems, and religion. While pandemic crises have been closely examined through the lens of social science, and medicine, perhaps not much attention is given to ways pandemics affect the individual and group sociology of the everyday life. Thus, the COVID-19 pandemic has rudely woken up the world from slumber on the things that we often take for granted. What would the 'real' world look like post COVID-19? What lessons for a just, humane, and more resilient global cosmos? How do we interrogate the intersectionality of science, belief, and COVID-19? The nexus between religion, science, and pandemics such as COVID-19 plays out in myriad ways. For instance, science challenges the legitimacy and potency of religion in offering protection, healing, security, and hope, while religion in turn confronts the efficacy and authority of science as panacea. Pandemics and religion are historically linked, and such connections have repercussions in all its waves, phases, and variants. Religion embodies archives of memories of pandemics, and pandemics were often framed in a religious idiom in historical perspectives. How does culture and society's collective memory affect the responses to pandemics and identify important lessons for decision-making as we hopefully adapt to a new normal? Amidst the promises and illusions of healing and hope, how can governments, policy makers, religious entrepreneurs and the civil society discern the COVID-19 crisis as an opportunity to learn from the policy missteps of the past and better prepare for the future? How have the COVID-19 pandemic and its afterlife necessitated new methodological toolkits, challenges, and ethical practices that sociology of religion and fieldwork ethnography must think with while envisioning a Just Post-COVID-19 World?

RC14-211.2

ADOLF, Marian* (University of Applied Sciences Vienna, Austria)

Strategies Against Epistemological Disorder: Updating Insights into the Connection of Communication, Knowledge, and Identity

In the face of the current disinformation crisis, the resurgence of propaganda and rising domestic and geopolitical polarization, we are puzzled by the forces and mechanisms at play behind the erosion of what we thought to be a firm social order. Instead, we see our shared social reality crumbling all around us: conspiracy theories abound, there is a growing sense of suspicion of others, and many people are increasingly alienated from traditional social institutions. Knowledge is disputed, facts are denied, and a rational course of action can no longer be assumed. Many of us feel as if the rug of a joint reality has been pulled from underneath our feet.

Various phenomena have been identified as the culprit, such as digital media, malevolent political actors, or the spiritual void of contemporary modernity. While there are many factors at play, my contribution looks at the nature of human knowledge as the main juncture where all these processes intermingle. Based on a monograph project, I revisit and update anthropological, social-theoretical, and epistemological approaches to the creation of a shared reality through communication and social organization and situate them within the digital setting of contemporary society. Knowledge emerges as a fundamentally social phenomenon which is particularly tied to an individual's identity: We are, what we believe we know, and we know based on who we believe to be.

This socio-epistemological insight lies at the heart of who we are as people, of what we stand and strive for. The possibility of a return to meaningful discourse, of getting through to one another, thus rests on a deeper understanding of the way, communication, knowledge, and identity are interwoven. In other words: To devise strategies to start rebuilding a shared social reality, we need to gain a better understanding of the social nature of knowledge.

RC34-JS-30.1

ADOLFSSON, Maja* (Department of Sociology at Umeå University, Sweden)

Exploring the Barriers, Enablers and Strategies for Political Action Among Youth Activists in Rural Sweden

My paper speaks to the following themes posed in the session abstract: how democracy is experienced, learnt and re-imagined in and through young people's participation; contextual and intersectional barriers and enablers to democratic participation by young people; global North.

Young people's political actions are shaped by barriers related to adult-defined, narrow understandings of politics, and power hierarchies embedded in social categories. However, the types of barriers and how these are experienced and handled vary depending on the everyday social contexts, including the household, at school or in peer-centered contexts. However, previous research has not explored how such social contexts are shaped by place, and is limited to research on urban areas. Therefore, this paper extends the current knowledge by exploring rural youths' own experiences and strategies of doing politics embedded in *local political infrastructures*, that is the concrete spaces where young people do politics together with others.

I present the results of a qualitative study with participatory focus group discussions (FGD) that were collected in 2022 in three different rural locations in Sweden. The participants consisted of 18 youth activists (aged 15-25), who lived or recently lived in rural areas in Sweden. The content of the participatory FGDs was designed to further explore findings from an interview study with youth activists in rural Sweden, focusing on the barriers and enablers they faced, and the strategies they used. The empirical material was then analyzed using constructivist grounded theory.

The results of this study contribute to a deeper understanding of youth politics including their strategies, and how it is shaped by the enablers and barriers embedded in place. In addition, the study contributes with knowledge from a group that is often marginalized in studies of youth politics, i.e. young people living in rural areas.

RC29-431.2

ADORNO, Sergio* (Apartamento 32, Brazil)

New Facts and New Meanings of Violence in Contemporary Brazilian Society: Hatred, Cruelty, Intolerance, Radicalism

Since the early 2010s, contemporary Brazilian society has been experiencing a conservative social and political wave whose outcome is the arrival of the

extreme right to power under President Bolsonaro (2018-2022). This trend was accompanied by expressions of rejection of democratic institutions and of the principles that govern the culture of human rights. These are manifestations that appeal to hatred, cruelty, intolerance and radicalism of all kinds, suggesting recent changes in the facts and meanings of violence, including political violence, compared to the socially constructed scenario in the period of transition from the civil-military dictatorship to the democratic rule of law from 1988 to 2013. The presentation addresses the social bases of these mutations, focusing on: (a) the facts and social representations that constitute symptoms of these ongoing changes; (b) the groups and social classes that drive the cultivation of hatred and the appeal to violence in search of a new authoritarian legitimacy; (c) the consequent weakening of relations between rulers and ruled, which pose dangers to the survival of democracy in this society. Theoretically, the paper explores the polysemic nature of the concept of violence and its connections with social and political conservatism. The analysis is based on longitudinal surveys, interviews with residents of the city of São Paulo (Brazil), statistics on socio-demographic composition and dynamics, as well as documentary sources, such as clipping news.

RC29-428.4

ADORNO, Sergio* (Apartamento 32, Brazil)

Organized Crime, Public Opinion Makers and Police Organizations in Contemporary Brazil

This presentation is part of a broader survey whose main objective was to monitor the chain and flow of operations that move the international illicit drug trade from production operations in the Andean countries to distribution operations for the Brazilian consumer market. It focuses on international drug trafficking, especially cocaine in the countries that make up the so-called triple border (Argentina, Brazil and Paraguay), in the past two decades (2000-2019) as reported in the national, regional and local press. Although this documentary source reveals problems, as pointed out by the specialized literature, it allows a holistic approach to aspects of the flow of operations, such as borders and trafficking routes; police operations; migratory flows and mobility across national borders. At the same time, it allows to know the network of relationships including: coca leaf producers, cocaine producers, wholesalers, retailers, transporters (drug mules, vehicle drivers, aircraft pilots, boat pilots); police and judicial officers; businessmen, professional politicians. The focus provided by the newspapers clippings reveals the connections between public opinion makers and police sources.

RC04-76.4

ADROGUE, Cecilia* (CONICET - Universidad de San Andrés, Argentina)
ANAUATI, Victoria (CEDH - Universidad de San Andrés, Argentina)
TOMMASI, Mariano (CEDH - Universidad de San Andrés, Argentina)

Educational Inequalities in Argentina: Mechanisms, Dynamics and Evidence

The goal of giving all young people the same educational opportunities is often thwarted by multiple factors. In this work we will analyze the different mechanisms that interact and that produce as a result an unequal configuration of access to quality education for children. In order to shed light on the discussion, we attempt to contribute to a better understanding of inequalities in education from an intersectional lens. To this end, we propose developing a theoretical framework that groups these factors into three main categories: the family environment, the allocation process between children and schools, and the characteristics of the educational system. We propose to analyze the factors that make up each of these domains, identifying the main mechanisms and reviewing international and local evidence.

Family characteristics impact on educational outcomes of children both directly, as well as indirectly, through school choice. This impact can be explored analyzing family characteristics in terms of its economic, cultural, and social channels. Factors such as education of the parents themselves and the investments they make during early childhood turn out to be crucial. Inequalities develop well before entering school, but unfortunately are not ameliorated much within the school system. Children from high socioeconomic status (SES) families tend to get matched with similar children in better schools than those attended by children from lower SES. The differences in "school quality" also matter in the configuration of a more unequal education. They can be approximated by looking into the physical and human resources school have (including characteristics of the teachers, size of classes, and pedagogical resources available), the student body composition (through peer effects), and by educational outcomes, when they can be measured.

RC04-69.10

ADROGUE, Cecilia* (CONICET - Universidad de San Andrés, Argentina)
ORLICKI, Eugenia (Argentinos por la Educación - CEDH UdeSA, Argentina)

The Value and Distributive Effect of Public Education Expenditure in Argentina

The public provision of education is a policy implemented by governments to equalize opportunities for children and youth and contribute to greater equity. The objective of this work is to value and to quantify the redistributive effect of the public provision of education in Argentina, using three different methods. Each method values education from a different source: the first one considers the cost of provision, the second one, the salary bonus the labor market assigns to each educational level, as well as the higher probability of having a job, and the last one, the amount paid for a similar education in the private education market. After estimating the value, we analyze how the distribution of household income is modified by adding the value of the education that children and young people receive in the public sphere. These education values calculated using the three methods are assigned to each student who attends a public school associated with its educational level and jurisdiction. Then, the change in inequality is studied through the Gini coefficient and Concentration index. It is observed that public education is equalizing, the Gini coefficient falls for the whole country from 0.42 to 0.375; this result is maintained with the three methods used. The addition of the value of public education to the income of families with children and youths in public institutions results in a more progressive income distribution for the four educational levels, that is, less unequal than that without it. In turn, it is observed that the three fist educational levels also have a pro-poor effect, while the higher level has a progressive but not pro-poor effect. As a conclusion we can assure that this intervention promotes equity under the three approaches used.

RC08-137.3

AFRESNE, Laurent* (University of Paris Nanterre, France)

Circulation and Reception Studies As a Way to Enact a Transnational History of Sociology

The importance of circulation as a phenomenon has been asserted over the past decades. There have since been ongoing efforts to conceptualize the circulation of academic knowledge and develop adequate methods to study it: circulation of concepts, circulation of theories, circulation of books, etc., scrutinized qualitatively or quantitatively. If one can approach its study from an internal or external perspective, circulation generally supposes an object's displacement over boundaries (spatial, disciplinary, temporal, hierarchical, institutional) (Keim 2014). My communication would refer to reception as a particular element of circulation, namely the sum of prints a circulating object leaves in a specific space.

Based on my doctoral dissertation, my communication would offer empirical elements to sustain the claim according to which circulation and reception studies constitute an innovative way to study the transnational history of social science. By studying the French reception of three worldwide known scholars — Raewyn Connell, Achille Mbembe and Walter D. Mignolo — and focusing on their individual trajectories — the starting point being their higher education — I compiled and analyzed the interactions they had with French academic fields and vice-versa.

A. Mbembe and W. Mignolo both studied in France and worked there for some time: during the late 1960s and during the 1980s, before moving to the United States of America. Their individual trajectories illuminate the shift that occurred in the global economy of knowledge during the second half of the 20th century: the fading away of France as an intellectual center and the growing North American hegemony. R. Connell's French reception highlights how the constitution of French masculinity studies relied on her works circulating and being received, and vice-versa. The communication would thus emphasize the extent to which the transnational production of knowledge has an effect on the structure of national academic fields.

RC48-667.4

AGARTAN, Kaan* (Framingham State University, USA)
TAMAYO GOMEZ, Camilo (The University of Huddersfield, United Kingdom)

Social Movements and Radical Democracy: Colombia and Turkey Compared

Similar to many other social movements since the turn of the 21st century, activists in Colombia and Turkey have, too, tried to implement radical democratic practices in their activism. Inspired by the language, narratives, and practices of non-hierarchical and decentralized horizontalism, assembly, forums, and other forms of non-capitalist prefigurative politics, they developed a vision for building a type of democracy that could catalyze equality, freedom, and solidarity. Yet, looking back, these efforts to achieve radical social transformation with an alternative vision of economic justice, political equality and social solidarity have largely failed.

By comparing the 2013 Gezi park protests in Turkey and the protests of 2021 in Colombia this paper aims to demonstrate the mismatch between the concept of radical democracy as currently formulated and the ways it is articulated by activists in non-European contexts. Put differently, we argue that although on the surface the two cases seem to be different due the specific contexts in which social activism takes place (resisting conservative religious authoritarianism in Turkey and post armed conflict recovery in Colombia), what unites them in their failure is the inherent contradictions in translating the concept of radical democracy (along with its conventional narratives, practices, and repertoires of action) into non-European contexts. We conclude that a more comprehensive, non-Eurocentric, decolonized articulation of radical democracy is urgently needed not only for highlighting the diversity of goals, methods and motivations of social movements around the world, but also for better comprehending the factors that preclude the emergence of a robust political movement and enduring political imagination.

RC44-621.5

AGARWALA, Rina* (Johns Hopkins University, USA)
TILLY, Chris (University of California Los Angeles, USA)
FIRDAUSI, Aabid (Johns Hopkins University, United States)

The Golden Hour of Informal Workers' Organizational Experiments Under Neoliberalism: A Cross-Country Study

In contrast to earlier assumptions of informal workers' inability to organize, recent scholarship has shown that, despite challenges, informal workers have been experimenting with diverse organisational forms, intersectional identities, and the integration of workplace and social reproduction concerns. These organisational experiments are replete with failures and successes, but they offer exemplary innovations and represent a rare (and unexpected) bottom-up attempt to attain social justice under neoliberalism. Despite their significance, however, we know almost nothing about the conditions under which they arose. This paper analyses how national-level political conditions shaped informal garment workers' organizational experiments in three large, liberalizing countries of the Global South—Brazil, China, and India. These countries have had varying configurations and histories of political systems and civil society structures (including trade unions), enabling us to examine how these factors differentially shaped their informal garment workers' organizing innovations.

Drawing from fieldwork we conducted in 2012-13, we find that a decentralised political administration, a competitive multiparty system, a radical history of traditional trade union organizing, and a commitment to a rights-based political culture fostered the space for informal labor to undertake organizational experiments. Our findings suggest that changes in these conditions – namely the centralization of political power, repression of traditional unions, and retrenchment of democratic space - erode the space for labor's organizational experimentation. Indeed, such restructuring of the space for experimentation has taken place in our country cases within the context of the authoritarian turn under neoliberalism. The result has been a decline in informal workers' organizational experiments. This paper thus offers insight into what we call "the golden hour" of informal workers' organizational experiments, it underscores the potential threats to future innovations in social justice, and we hope it can catalyse a discussion on the merits and challenges of cross-national qualitative research on labor.

RC20-298.2

AGIRMAN, Nuseybe* (Kırklareli University, Turkey)

The Impact of Generalized Trust and Institutional Trust on Formal Volunteering and Charitable Giving in Turkey

Trust has been stressed in the literature as one of the dimensions of social capital. Generalized trust is one of the most focused variables affecting volunteering and giving. Even though most research on measuring trust is mainly on measuring generalized trust, in recent studies the effect of institutional trust on formal volunteering and charitable giving is also getting attention for more comprehensive understanding about trust dimension of social capital. Using the data set from the 2021 survey on Volunteering in Turkey, this study aims to explore the impact of generalized trust and institutional trust on volunteering and giving in Turkish society. Regression analysis will be conducted for how generalized trust and institutional trust associated with formal volunteering and charitable giving. The survey was conducted by a joint project of the Ministry of Youth and Sports and Istanbul University and is the first household survey about volunteering conducted in 26 cities in Turkey with 5028 people above age of 15. The survey data is expected to establish an insight in volunteering behavior and variables (i.e. trust, life-satisfaction, values, motivations) influencing it in Turkish society. With its national scope the data from the 2021 survey has the potential to be start of longitudinal national research program as well as providing comparative data with global research programs.

RC08-134.9

AGOAS, Frederico* (Interdisciplinary Centre of Social Sciences, NOVA University Lisbon (CICS.NOVA), Portugal)

Towards an Integrated Historical Sociology of Colonial and Metropolitan Social Research

Building on prior research on the development of agrarian social research in Portugal at the School of Agriculture, from the late 1930s, and on the introduction of the social sciences at the Colonial School in Lisbon and parallel colonial surveys, in the mid-1950s, this paper presents current research on the development of the first systematic Portuguese industrial social research from the 1930s on, next to a private Social Work School, also in Lisbon, and on the development of the first systematic colonial social research in the mid-1940s, next to a local-colonial research center, in so called Portuguese Guinea, to offer a short overview of the parallel (yet converging) pathways of Portuguese colonial and metropolitan social research and its relationship with the institutionalisation of sociology, in the 1960s. Taking into account Portugal's relative position on the world scene as a semi-peripheral imperial power for most of the 20th century, and the country's contemporary transition from a backward constitutional monarchy, progressive republic (1910), military dictatorship (1926) and fascist state (1933) to a modern liberal democracy (1974), this paper further suggests the potential paradigmatic reach of the Portuguese case. Far from being a standard story, it nevertheless allows one to explore not only several political, economic, and social contexts, but also the whole spectrum of social environments subject to social research – rural, industrial, and colonial –, and the whole set of actors involved – academic, private, state, and local-colonial. Hence, this paper shall also hopefully contribute to overcome the perceived double divide between disciplinary and governmental histories of social research and sociology, and central and peripheral histories of the same subjects, besides the somehow subsidiary divide between colonial and metropolitan narratives.

RC51-707.3

AGODI, Maria Carmela (University of Naples Federico II, Italy)
PICARDI, Ilenia* (University of Naples Federico II, Italy)
ZOLLO, Sole Alba (University of Naples Federico II, Italy)

What's in an Image? the Public Life of the Digital Fetus

Based on the analysis of a corpus of pregnancy online texts, this paper examines the growing dissemination of fetal images on the web. The public life of fetal 3D images – followed through ethnographic observation on different social media - elicit questions about "surfacing the body interior," (Janelle Taylor, 2005). How has ultrasound imaging surfaced the fetal body into public view? This is not simply a matter of technology but of fetuses becoming public, socially and culturally. Fetal sonograms are representations that emerge out of particular material, and ways of working with bodily and other matter (Barad, 2007). Once we conceptualize the body as materializing in and through social practices, new perspectives open. It becomes possible to recognize bodies as having contours and boundaries that are not simply given by nature but accomplished through histories of collective human activity and power struggles. The concept of the *public fetus* (Duden, 1991) has been used by feminist scholars to describe the increasing use of obstetric ultrasound and the spreading of public images of fetuses. Declining critical multimodal discourse analysis in an STS perspective, the analysis of the collected web-ethnographic corpus explores the key concepts of body, gender, normality and disability as used in the process of entangling scientific knowledge and narratives of women's pregnancies on the web while performing the social representation of the fetus. The female bodies, conceived in the field of biomedical diagnostic as the site of pregnancy control, become the site for the social construction of the *digital fetus* due to the embedding of imaging technologies and communication practices on the Web. At the same time, the dis- embedding of the fetus from the mother's body becomes a performative result of sociotechnical dispositifs while it enforces the possibility of thinking of it as a commodity in a newborn bio-market.

RC06-114.5

AGUADO, Empar* (Universitat de València, Spain)

RE-Conciliation and Teleworking: OPEN Dilemmas in Times of Pandemic

The pandemic situation experienced worldwide led to the approval of measures by different countries in order to face the fight against COVID-19. The Spanish State was one of the states that suffered the most from this impact and that led to decreeing the state of confinement of citizens through the approval of Royal Decree Law 8/2020. The old problem of reconciling work life with family life became urgently needed as the health crisis became resounding and the closure of educational centers took place. The passing of weeks without the possibility of supplying resources that usually assist families, as a consequence of the measures imposed by COVID-19, gave rise to the aggravation of the care crisis experienced by our society. This scenario encouraged us to start an investigation whose samples would be taken during the confinement period and which would have as its objective the observation of the impact and difficulties faced by women with family responsibilities who lived through this

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

stage, having to combine these care provision needs with your working day. We will show the results obtained in this research from the analysis of two collected samples, one qualitative and the other quantitative. Regarding the first, the field work carried out consists of 18 in-depth interviews with women. The design of the structural sample took into account various criteria and the group was made up of women who mainly teleworked. Regarding the second, the data of the quantitative analysis were extracted from the answers obtained from the survey "Uses of time during confinement". We focus our analysis on some of the qualitative and quantitative results obtained in this research. The aim of this paper is to identify some important difficulties women are facing while combining family responsibilities with workday duties in this confinement stage, particularly through the telework formula.

RC21-309.3

AGUEDA, Rodrigo* (State University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)

Beyond the Joá: Infrastructure Building Future(s) in Rio De Janeiro

The Joá Bridge, an infrastructural complex comprised of four tunnels and two-level bridges, extends for 1.25 kilometers between the neighborhoods of São Conrado and Barra da Tijuca. Built in 1971, it was the most expensive urban construction in the state at the time, with an unprecedented technical complexity and size. Hemmed in between an 844 meters high mountain and the vast Atlantic Ocean, that infrastructure connected not only the South Side of the city to its West Side, but also connected ideas of progress and modernity with imaginaries of nature, tranquility and nostalgia. Those contradictory connections shaped the recent urban expansion and inequality of Rio de Janeiro, as well as the promises of future that circulated alongside with the cars, people and infrastructures towards the hinterlands of Barra da Tijuca.

Through the construction of the Joá, we can investigate those various circulations, promises, and temporalities that help create the future of the city expansion. From an urban infrastructure perspective, historically analyzing the construction of the Joá infrastructural complex helps us understand the discourses and politics surrounding the under-construction neighborhood of Barra da Tijuca. The circulation of infrastructures, such as water, cement, electricity and telephone lines, that became possible due to the construction of the Joá, moved alongside the many promises and imaginaries that were essential for the expansion of the real-estate market. Among people and cars, contradictory ideas were put together to sell the newborn neighborhood and to reproduce urban inequality. Isolated from the city while connected to it, modern and of the future while nostalgic and bucolic, are some of the aspects that the sociotechnical compositions of the bridges and tunnels made possible. Through a historical research on newspaper articles, this paper investigates the intertwined constructions of the Joá, of Barra da Tijuca, and of promises of future.

RC39-573.1

AGUIRRE, Benigno* (Disaster Research Center US, USA)

CAN WE AGREE on Panic?

The intent of this presentation is to review social science studies of emergency evacuations to argue for the difficulties in understanding them as panic, and to point to the continued misunderstandings that occur in a number of computer and engineering science publications when panic is used to model them. The paper first presents five usages of panic in social science literature. It then shows how the conceptualization of one of these approaches on panic flight, assuming the prevalence of nonsocial and self-centered behaviors has been transformed by recent studies of emergency evacuations from buildings which show that the crisis evacuation is best understood as social behavior in which people exhibit means-end rationality and social solidarity, and as acts of socialized individuals moving towards sources of actual or perceived safety. The conclusion suggests first, that the continued usage of the irrationality formulation by a minority of engineers and computer scientists writing on the topic of emergency evacuation and their use of "herding," or the notion that during dangerous conditions people follow the actions of others, leading to conformity, is not supported by a majority of findings in the social sciences, and second, that a likely solution to the disconnect between the two science communities is to increase the adoption of transdisciplinary collaborative research designs.

RC01-JS-115.3

AGUJA, Mario Joyo* (Mindanao State University-General Santos City, Philippines)

The Philippine Military during the Covid 19 Pandemic: Perspectives, Roles and Challenges

This paper investigates the role of the Armed Forces of the Philippines during the COVID-19 Pandemic. It aims to understand the role played by the military during the pandemic and the challenges it encountered, both in terms of resources and governance. It used interviews of key informants and primary and secondary data such as government reports and other published materials.

The "securitized" approach during the CoVID-19 pandemic by the Philippine government resulted in the full mobilization of the security sector. Policies related to setting up checkpoints, implementation of community lockdown, community curfew, and the establishment of operations centers made the security sector highly visible. It was an added responsibility for the armed forces on top of its dual mandate for external and internal security. While the armed forces have better mobilizable human resources and logistics than the rest of the government agencies to assist during the pandemic, the covid engagement adds a burden to its regular mandate for external and internal. The security threat posed by China in the West Philippine Sea and dealing with the continuing threats of insurgency by the Maoist rebels and other extremist groups is already a challenge to the ethos and efficiency of the armed services.

While the Philippine military can effectively support emergencies, its current focus on internal security adds a burden to its effort to focus on inter-state or external-territorial defense. This is the heart of the institutional problem of the Philippine military. It will continue to be so until such time that the Philippine National Police can level up to handle counter-insurgency operations.

RC31-JS-57.6

AGUSTIN, Retno* (CIRCLE Indonesia, Indonesia)

Gbv, Migration and Human Trafficking in Eastern Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia

GBV in NTT is a factor that increases the women vulnerability as well as a root cause of human trafficking. The study on GBV and Human Trafficking in 3 research locations in NTT found that: **first,** victims of sexual violence were at higher risk of being victim of human trafficking. They feel the burden of stigma and the social-economic burden they bear is too much. So that all ways to migrate to improve their fate even with the higher risk becoming victims of human trafficking will be taken. **Second,** victims of acute and intensive domestic violence are at higher risk of being a victim of human trafficking. In general, married women who are victim of domestic violence do not imagine the concept of divorce as a solution to their marriage problems. This view is in line with the Christian view of marriage once to death. Therefore, women victims tend to choose to run away of their homes instead of divorce.

While running away, they use the closest network of relatives, neighbors and acquaintances as migration transit point. In NTT tradition, families and relatives are considered as people who *"never do harm"* and will doing good by help each other. The findings shows brokers who part of human trafficking networks are often identified as relatives. The women who are trying to get out of this circle of violence/domestic violence do not assume that the path to finding work through this channels is risky.

In conclusion, harm norm against women and GBV becomes the background that further prompts Human Trafficking. Women from NTT choose to migrate because they experience GBV at home and in the neighborhood. Non-procedural migration often becomes an effort to save oneself from an abusive situation. In other words, they're out of the frying pan, into the fire.

TG10-JS-140.3

AHABWE, Gerald* (Makerere University, Uganda)
DAUDA WAISWA BATEGA, Dauda (Makerere University, Uganda)
SSEWAYA, Achilles (Makerere University, Uganda)

Social Construction of Prepayment in Water Service Provision in Uganda.

Utilization of technological innovations impact on societal relationships and consequently influence social change and social interaction including the way people communicate, do business and access services (Cascio & Montealegre, 2016).User experiences are different based on interactions, negotiations and social struggles that take place between different actors, not only those present in given face-to-face encounters but also those who are absent yet nevertheless influence the situation (context) affecting actions and outcomes (Long, 2001).

This paper interrogates user experiences of prepayment as a technology for delivering potable water services in urban poor settings of Uganda . It also assesses the contextual drivers of utilization of such a technology. The study is anchored on the Actor Oriented Theory by Norman Long (2001) and the Social Construction of Technology (SCOT) by Bijker and Pinch (1984). The study adopts a cross-sectional case study design to examine how user behaviours towards prepayment technology are a function of user understandings, meanings, principles and culture that shape behaviour.

Findings indicate that utilization of prepayment technology in delivering water services is outcome of a complex process involving interdependent drivers and occurring at varying levels of time and space. Users socially construct meanings out of technologies which affect how they react. The problem of underutilized technological innovations remains a social problem because an incomplete acceptance of technological changes or unsatisfied needs make the users to revert back to old systems since users are actors with agency operating within dynamic social structures.

RC02-42.1

AHMAD, Sana* (WZB Social Science Center Berlin, Germany)

Automated Content Moderation: A Site of Social and Economic Inequalities in India

Content moderation is a multivalent concept that is key to the functioning of social media platforms. On one hand, it allows technology firms such as Facebook, Twitter and Google to maintain some semblance of public discourse on their platforms. On the other hand, it is based on data processing practices where firms are able to extract processed data for both generating advertisement revenue but also for infrastructure expansion processes. Crucial for both these processes is the accuracy of content moderation decisions which is not only affected by the dynamic character of social media platforms, but also by the large-scale outsourcing of this work to IT-services firms in India. Driven by reasons of labor cost arbitrage and extracting local skills and tacit knowledge, technology firms or lead firms undertake specific organizational strategies in the content moderation value chains to ensure quality service delivery, and reduce uncertainty and labour indeterminacy. This presentation is informed by the author's dissertation on content moderation value chains an labor process, and will focus on the use of automated technology for extracting labour productivity. The analysis is informed by both qualitative and quantitative methods including 66 interviews with workers, supply-side representatives, social media policy makers, trade unionists, and other experts based in India and the USA. The research findings indicate that the use of automated technology for content moderation work has resulted in centralization of control with the lead firms and increased high degrees of work standardization. Correspondingly, the study aims to make two main contributions to the session: first, regarding the power asymmetries in the content moderation value chains with reduced supplier upgrading possibilities, and two, for reduced labour discretion over their work and time, and restricted spaces for resistance.

TG10-849.3

AHMAD, Sana* (WZB Social Science Center Berlin, Germany)

Social Media Platforms and Social Relations: Using a Sociological Lens

Social media platforms are unique socio-technical infrastructures that are characterized by multiple use-values. By integrating technology within the frame social communication, technology platforms such as Facebook (now Meta), Twitter and Google operating these platforms are able to generate value through the data capture processes. These processes have largely been studied in the field of design studies but also within the media and communication scholarship. At the same time, there exist several gaps in terms of understanding the social relations that underpin the "enormous wealth creating power" of these technology firms (Mazzucato, 2018) and their obscure business models (Morozov, 2022). The question here is if there exist conceptual tools within the discipline of sociology to fill this gap. By bringing her study of content moderation work on social media platforms, the author shows that there exist both opportunities and challenges in working with established sociological theories. Content moderation, i.e., the screening of user-generated content, is a multi-layered practice that already starts with the flagging activities of social media users and by capturing this user knowledge through the platform features, technology firms are able to transfer it to the production processes in outsourced firms. The author's analysis shows that this strategy serves the function of ensuring content moderation accuracy, and has negative implications for work and workers in the content moderation value chains. By bringing these research findings to the table, the author aims to further the discussion on how sociology can respond to the challenges associated with studying highly digital, dynamic and scalar technologies such as social media platforms that tie in different stakeholders together.

RC25-380.6

AHSAN, Manzuma* (East West University, Bangladesh)

The Cultural Construction of Women through Language: Exploring Gender Identity in Bangladesh

Language is a cultural universal that is the principal means of human communication inside the society. Language is consisted of words used in a structured and conventional way that people convey by speech, writing, or gesture. It plays a significant role in shaping the perceptions of people on various social phenomena and thus revealing the reciprocal relationship of language and society. Keeping this perspective in mind, this paper has made an effort in exploring the cultural construction of women through language. The major concern is to investigate the indicators of the 'body-image' of women as a cultural construction among the people of Bangladeshi society. By employing a qualitative research design, including a purposive sampling for selecting the respondents, the present study has been conducted both in the greater city of Dhaka and three purposively selected villages to cover an 'urban-rural' variation. The study has found out that the 'body-image' of women is made by the perception of people which is shaped by their construction in Bengali semiotics and specifically through the gendered view of the organic metaphors of women. The study is associated with some outstanding multi-disciplinary theories that have enriched it strongly. By following the theoretical framework,

the analyses of this study are done from a critical view of 'deconstruction' along with the notions of semiotics, psychoanalysis, and cultural theories for a more profound depiction of the truth of this study. The study is an exploratory attempt conducted to fill a research gap on women in Bangladesh. This gap relates to the perception of people about women with their bodies and their construction in Bengali linguistics formation and metaphors and thus the cultural elements like semiotic expressions of people and the metaphors have given a new shape to the 'body-image' and thus the gender identity of women in Bangladesh.

RC12-189.2

AHSAN, Monjurul* (Center for Climate Justice- Bangladesh (CCJ-B), Bangladesh)

Historical Injustice and Displacement of Indigenous Community from Their Ancestral Land and Territory: A Case Study in Munda Community of Bangladesh

The rights to lands, territories and resources are at the heart of indigenous peoples' struggles around the world. Indigenous peoples' relationships to ancestral lands are the source of cultural, spiritual and social identity, and form the basis of their traditional knowledge systems. Indigenous Munda community living adjacent to world's largest mangrove forest Sunderban of Bangladesh is facing serious threats of displacement from their ancestral lands. They faced historical injustice as their lands are illegally grabbed by the vested interest group. Although Bangladesh constitution declared all basic human rights for the citizens of Bangladesh, but notion of indigenous people is not recognized by the constitution. Again, laws supposed to stop such processes of land dispossession of the indigenous communities however, in practice, land dispossession continued until today.

The study found that due to different forced migration events of the history including partition of India in 1947, the communal riot in 1964, the Indo-Pak War in 1965, the promulgation of Enemy and Vested Property Acts, the agents of anti-liberation during the Liberation War in 1971 etc. have supported and encouraged the grabbers to surreptitiously grab the lands, forests, and other resources of the indigenous peoples. Again, existing social distance and economic exploitation of the vested interest group made Munda people became more alienated from the mainstream and more vulnerable community. The study recommended that apart from ratification of United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, existing sectorial laws of Bangladesh specially Forest, Fisheries and Land laws are needed to be further developed changing the colonial legacy to ensure access and collective rights of indigenous people on their ancestral lands, in the common property, forest and fisheries resources of the country.

RC24-JS-33.1

AHSAN, Monjurul* (Center for Climate Justice- Bangladesh (CCJ-B), Bangladesh)

Loss and Damage in the Indigenous Way of Life and Opportunity for Sustainable Livelihood: A Case Study in Munda Community of Bangladesh

Indigenous Munda community living adjacent to the world's largest mangrove forest Sunderban, close to southern coastal belt of Bangladesh is facing serious threats of displacement from their ancestral lands due to climate induced natural disasters. The community is now facing increasing rate of tropical cyclones, storm surges, high tides and associated salinity problems. At present, saline water intrusion in their agricultural lands has created lack of livelihood opportunities, acute crisis of potable drinking water and population displacement. In this scenario, Munda women particularly became more vulnerable due to changes in their agricultural way of life, acute crisis of potable drinking water and other non-economic loss and damage incurred by climate change. The study is conducted followed by a participatory method and aims to understand the nature of losses and damages of the Indigenous Munda community of Bangladesh, possible resilient livelihood opportunity for Munda people in face of climate change and also to create opportunity of legal claim by the victim community for their due compensation from the responsible entities.

RC30-437.4

AILLON, Tania* (Instituto de Estudios Sociales y Económicos de la Universidad Mayor de San Simón (Cochabamba), Bolivia)

Sobre El Crecimiento De La "Informalidad" En La Era De La Digitalización De Los Procesos Productivos

La "informalidad" como rasgo de los mercados de trabajo formó parte permanente de la dinámica de reproducción del capitalismo en los países de América Latina, donde los debates sobre su origen y permanencia recorren décadas de los siglos XX y XXI, debido a que continuamente la realidad negó la tesis dualista que auguraba su desaparición, a medida que se desarrollara el capitalismo "moderno" y desapareciera la economía "tradicional". Paradójicamente, en el capitalismo contemporáneo, la creciente

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automatización(digitalización), indicador del alto grado de "modernización" de los procesos productivos va paralela al aumento de la "informalidad" con la expansión de las plataformas digitales que ponen en marcha nuevas modalidades de empleo "informal". Se trata de una paradoja que reactualiza el viejo debate sobre la reproducción de la "informalidad" en América Latina, esta vez en condiciones históricas en las que ella deja de ser un rasgo del capitalismo periférico, para convertirse en uno del sistema en su conjunto.

En esta ponencia, en base a información de fuentes secundarias y desde un enfoque teórico que considera como dimensión explicativa de la "informalidad" a la formación ampliada de una sobrepoblación relativa, se quiere aportar a la reflexión sobre la reproducción de la "informalidad" en la era de la digitalización. La finalidad es visibilizar los alcances y límites de los enfoques que sobre la "informalidad" se produjeron en América Latina, pero, además, identificar las contradicciones que emergen de la automatización capitalista, en tanto medio para captar en toda su complejidad, los problemas humanos que ella plantea, como la expansión de la precariedad del empleo asociada a su expansión. Para ello nos preguntamos: ¿Cómo y por qué se expande la "informalidad" en los mercados de trabajo de América Latina y el mundo en la era de la flexibilización laboral y de la digitalización de los procesos de trabajo?

TG11-JS-98.2

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Survey Method's Impact on Sexual Violence Indicators

Sexual violence is socially sensitive topic in most of the societies. Previous studies have shown that socially sensitive topics have higher measurement and non-response errors in surveys and under-reported information in administrative databases. Still, the special surveys are considered the most reliable source for collecting information about sexual violence, although the method of data collection has an essential role on data quality.

The aim of the presentation is to analyse the impact of different survey data collection methods on sexual violence prevalence results. We use Eurostat initiated gender-based violence pilot study information from year 2018.

METHOD

The pilot study was collected separately in three survey modes: CATI (computer assisted telephone interview), CAWI (computer assisted web survey), CAPI 1000 (computer assisted personal interview). CAWI is the only mode without the personal contact by interviewer. All modes had their initial independent sample of respondents. We analyse the prevalence rate results about the sexual violence in three different modes. In order to eliminate the impact of selectivity of respondents to modes by age and education we use genetic matching. It allows to compare the substantial answers in different modes, regardless of their different social structure.

All sexual violence is measured in five groups: harassment at work during life-time, violence by a non- partner since 15 age, violence by a current partner since 15 age, violence by a former partner, violence in childhood up to age 15.

RESULTS

Results show that CATI method seems to produce the most different results, compared to CAWI and CAPI.

RC46-645.2

AITDRA, Ayoub* (Mohammed V University in Rabat, Morocco)
KOSSARI, Toufiq* (L'université Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah de Fès, Morocco)

La Sociologie Clinique Face à l'Autoritarisme Dans Le Maroc Actuel : Quels Enjeux Épistémiques Et Politiques Pour Les Récits De Vie ?

Malgré les réformes politiques et constitutionnelles qu'a connues le Maroc, sous le règne du Mohamed Six, plusieurs politologues et commentateurs reprochent l'autoritarisme doux du régime politique existant. Le pouvoir supraconstitutionnel du monarque en tant que commandeur des croyants, lui permet d'exercer une hégémonie totale sur toutes les institutions politiques, économiques et sociales, en dehors de tout contrôle institutionnel ou critique externe.

Certes, la création de l'instance d'équité et de réconciliation en 2004, la réforme constitutionnelle en 2011 et la création d'un nouveau modèle de développement en 2021, ont contribué à une certaine réconciliation entre la société marocaine et les autorités de l'État. Toutefois, l'esprit de l'État témoigne d'un retour du refoulé politique punitif, où les institutions coercitives ne cessent de faire retour à la violation des droits de l'homme. Plusieurs activistes politiques et acteurs de la société civiles sont arrêtés et emprisonnés ces dernières années. Il s'agit d'une déviation étatique vers l'assujettissement de la société, afin de réduire au silence des voix rebelles assoiffées de démocratie et de liberté.

Devant cette résurgence de l'esprit autoritaire du « Makhzen », le recours à la sociologie clinique est un positionnement paradigmatique critique, dans lequel on recherche à coconstruire des connaissances basées sur la voix des sujets souffrants du mépris et de l'exclusion. S'appuyer sur une posture clinique nous incite alors à analyser les processus socio-psychiques qui caractérisent les rapports des sujets au système politique dominant. Il s'agit d'approcher le vécu sociopolitique des acteurs dans sa dimension existentielle et relationnelle pour expliciter comment adviennent-ils face à leur histoire, leurs désirs et leurs aspirations. Les récits de vie des acteurs deviennent alors non seulement un outil de collecte de données mais aussi un levier d'engagement de la part du sociologue clinicien dans des enjeux du changement, de l' émancipation et de la conscientisation.

RC37-541.2

AIZAWA, Shinichi* (Sophia University, Japan)

Examining the Traditional Rite of Inheriting Traditional Arts within the Social Class Structure in Japan's Regional Cities

This study examines the social class structure, where traditional performing arts are bequeathed in Japan's regional cities. Specifically, we analyze a festival held once every six years in a city along a central Japanese mountain, using a questionnaire survey administered to both residents and groups performing the festival. In Japan, Western culture that has been largely imported over last 150 years, is already measured as cultural capital. As a result, Japan's shared research finding indicates that, women possess a higher Western cultural capital than men. However, one major point of difference is that, unlike Western countries, Japan's Western art rarely interacts with politicians. Rather, male politicians frequenting local traditional festivals and other events, are associated with androcentric local communities. Many such areas maintain such androcentric traditional structures. Therefore, this study will focus on the social structure of these communities, by examining a community hosting traditional festivals, some of which presumably have a 1,000-year-old tradition. A survey will be conducted in the upcoming month of November, and the results will be reported at the conference of 2023. Based on the preliminary survey's results, the festival is considerably important for the people residing in this locality, and is also mutually affected by the area's occupational structure. In particular, it is an opportunity for the local ruling class to redistribute resources, and an important diversion for workers with ties to the area. This paper reports the results of a further quantitative analysis of the relationship between this region's social structure, and the traditional performing arts.

RC56-758.4

AIZAWA, Shinichi* (Sophia University, Japan)

The Changing Memory of Schooling By Social Class Structural Reorganization through Societal Industrialization: Focusing on Japanese and German Postwar Educational Practices

This research report focuses on the changing memory of schooling, due to the post-war industrialization of developed countries, as a comparative historical-sociological study of Japan and Germany. In particular, it focuses on Japan and Germany's changing experiences and memories of collectivity in schooling, among the second World War's defeated countries, through teaching practices in schools introduced during industrialization. Results of the analysis are described through a few details. During the post-war period of United States' occupation of Japan, "democracy" was introduced into many classrooms, with emphasis on experiential learning. However, as Japan entered a period of rapid economic growth, business elites and political leaders started demanding highly systematic subject-based education. At this time, a form of collective pedagogy that was apparently very familiar to the spread of manufacturing, became widespread as a democratic educational practice. As a result, "Han", activities through small intra-classroom groups, were widely adopted in Japanese schools. Contrastingly, people remembered this practice as "postwar democracy" with pros and cons, and became an important collective memory while discussing Japanese education after postwar reconstruction and economic growth. Similar educational practices existed specifically in the former East Germany, where both these countries referred to the Soviet educational thinker Makarenko. In the former West Germany, on the other hand, this collectivity was eliminated almost entirely, with the widespread of individuals' skill enhancing vocational training. This study will also focus on this mutual process of knowledge transfer.

RC01-35.4

AJALA, Olayinka* (Leeds Beckett University, United Kingdom)

Terrorism in the Lake Chad Basin: Understanding the Economic Dimensions and Role of Vigilantes in Counter-Terrorism

Terrorism particularly by Boko Haram and its affiliates especially the Islamic State West African Province (ISWAP) has been a major challenge to Nigeria and other countries in the Lake Chad Basin including Niger, Cameroon and Chad. Although the entire area is affected, Nigeria is most impacted by the crises. Several arguments have been put forward to explain the emergence of terrorism in the region such as inequality, youth bulge, poverty, religion, and more recently political manipulation. Data obtained by the Council on Foreign Relations' Nigeria security tracker reveals that over 41,000 fatalities relating to terrorism have been recorded in Nigeria alone in the last ten years (2012-2022). Although terrorism in Nigeria is largely confined to the North-Eastern region,

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recent attacks especially the attack on a church in Ondo state (South-Western) Nigeria has shown that terrorism is a national menace and terrorists have the potential to strike at any part of the country.

In response to the rising menace of terrorism in the country, the Nigerian government along with its regional allies have taken diverse approaches to combat the menace. Some of these measures include militarisation of volatile regions, dialogue with restive groups, use of private militaries amongst others. Despite these approaches, violent Islamic movements continue to spread in Nigeria and along the Lake Chad axis. This article argues that two key issues are still under-researched in the fight against terrorism in the region. The first is the economic dimension of terrorism especially relating to finance and incentives for fighters while the second is the role of local vigilantes as key allies of the military especially in the joint military operations. Understanding these two perspectives and responding adequately to them would go a long way in fighting the menace of terrorism and violent Islamic movements in the region.

RC01-37.3

AJALA, Olufisayo* (Stellenbosch University, South Africa)

"Beyond the Greedy Institution: Nigerian Military Families and the War Against Boko Haram".

Abstract

The Nigerian military has been engaged in an interminable conflict with the Islamist terrorist groups, Boko Haram and its splinter faction, the Islamic State in the West African Province (ISWAP) since 2009. This war has resulted in high casualty losses in the Nigerian military, creating a community of bereaved military parents, widows, orphans, colleagues, and other members of the military family setup. Like other militaries, the Nigerian military is a greedy institution, however, the sacrifices of service outweigh the benefits to soldiers and their families. This has resulted in recent waves of desertions, resignations, and retirements from the Nigerian Army.

Using the Greedy Institutions concept as a theoretical backdrop, and drawing from a wide range of sources, including primary data collected from widows of Nigerian soldiers who have died in the war against Boko Haram[1], this paper seeks to explore how Nigerian military families, have encountered, engaged, and even sought to escape the greediness of the Nigerian military. It uses this to examine how open or closed the Nigerian military family is, how they deal with the demands of soldiering and multiple deployments to the enclaves of the Boko Haram, and how bereaved military families understand the meanings of these deaths for a greedy institution.

Keywords: Nigeria, Boko Haram, Military families, greedy institution.

[1] This data was collected for my doctoral thesis, titled: Coping and Social Support Strategies of War Widows of Nigeria Army Combatants in the war against Boko Haram.

RC20-294.2

AKAEDA, Naoki* (Kansai University, Japan)
IKEDA, Ken'ichi (Doshisha University, Japan)

The Welfare State and Freedom of Choice: An International Comparative Analysis

In international comparative research, earlier studies paid much attention to freedom of choice because this issue has been regarded as a crucial factor in various important outcomes, such as subjective well-being. Although many studies have focused on freedom of choice as an independent variable, a relatively small number of studies have explored the determinants of freedom of choice. In particular, research on how welfare policy affects freedom of choice is scant at best. Against this backdrop, this study examines whether public social expenditures enhance the level of freedom of choice, and shrink inequality of freedom of choice stemming from socio-economic status.

For the analysis, this study adopts merged data from the World Values Survey (1981–2022) and the European Value Study (1981–2017), combined with macro-level data on country characteristics. The dependent variable in this study is the freedom of choice score. Moreover, as an independent variable, the present study employs public social expenditures derived from the OECD Social Expenditure Database (SOCX) to capture the effect of welfare policy. This analysis also includes several individual-level variables related to socio-economic factors to capture inequality of freedom of choice. In addition, this analysis employs two-way fixed-effects models to estimate the within-country effects by controlling for unobserved time-constant country characteristics.

Through an international comparative analysis, this study found that public social expenditures are positively associated with freedom of choice. This indicates that freedom of choice in a society characterized by the welfare state is higher than in a society based on a market economy. Therefore, the present study reveals new consequences of the welfare state and delves into research on freedom of choice. This study also discusses the impact of public social expenditures on inequality of freedom of choice due to socio-economic factors.

RC51-703.3

AKAHORI, Saburo* (Tokyo Woman's Christian University, Japan)

How Can the Digital Revolution Transform the Meaning of Modernity?: A Systems Theoretical Reconsideration

In sociology, there has already been an accumulation of discussions on the transformation of modernity for decades. It can also be said that modernity has been in constant transformation. However, how can sociology provide a more accurate description than "constant transformation"? To answer this question, we will discuss here not the transformation of modernity, but the transformation of the interpretation schema of modernity.

The focus here is on rationality, among the various concepts that construct the idea of modernity. Although Niklas Luhmann also discussed the transformation of the interpretation schema of rationality, in his case, he mentioned the dissolution process of the "rationality continuum", or the narrowing of the meaning of rationality, in response to changes in the structure of society (functional differentiation of society). In contrast, what we consider here is the relationship between the digital revolution and the semantic transformation of the concept of rationality. The clue is algorithmic decision-making, which has been expanding in recent years. According to the classics of sociology, the foundation of the modern concept of rationality is computational clarity. However, in algorithmic decision-making, it is not clear whether it is the decision maker or the Artificial Intelligence that does the calculation. Here, we can see a shaking of the concepts that form the foundation of modernity, such as subject, choice, and decision-making. The blurring of concepts for interpreting modernity makes it difficult to describe what is currently underway.

In conclusion, what the digital revolution has brought about is not so much a transformation of modernity as a transformation of the interpretation schema of modernity, and to describe this more accurately, it is necessary to approach the distinctions that construct concepts such as rationality, choice, and decision-making from a meta-level perspective, that is, a sociocybernetic point of view.

RC28-417.6

AKBIYIK, Melike* (Istanbul University Department of Sociology, Turkey)

Career Plans of Sociology Students in Turkey after Pandemic

The Turkey unemployment rate for age 15+ is 11.4% in the first quarter of 2022, while 21.1% for the 15-24 age group. According to EU Statistical Office data, in November 2021, Turkey has the highest unemployment rate after Spain and Greece. The general trend in the report is that as the education rate increases, the unemployment rate decreases, excluding Turkey. In Turkey, the unemployment rate for university graduates among the population aged 20-64 is 12.7%, almost the same as for those with primary education and below (12.6%). While the statistics are like this way, more than 50 Sociology Departments admit thousands of new students to higher education every year. Approximately 14000 students have graduated from sociology departments every year, however the employment of sociologists in the public sector has been almost non-existent, since 2015. This adverse condition, especially regarding the employment of sociology graduates, deserves to be evaluated together with the economic crisis experienced together with the pandemic.

"What can I do with a bachelor's degree in sociology" is one of the greatest concerns for students in Turkey. This study aims to discuss how high education experience and future plans of new sociology graduates have been affected by this pandemic. Since 2015, the survey of career plans of sociology students after graduation has been done in Istanbul University Sociology Department (except 2020). Although the structure of the questionnaire applied in 2021 was changed, the emphasis of the pandemic has not been added to the questions. This study tries to compare the knowledge and skills they think they gained, undergraduate satisfaction and future plans of sociology students who graduated in the pre-pandemic (2015- 2019) and post-pandemic (2021-2022) years. The results of the study will be described in three parts: demographic characteristics; evaluations about curriculum and experiences; and their future/career plans.

RC55-751.4

AKCAN, Hasan* (Turkish Sociological Association, Turkey)
ARSLAN, Hilal (Hacettepe University Institute of Population Studies, Turkey)

Gender Data for Empowerment: Rights Based Approach to Measure and Monitor Gender Equality in Turkey

In the last two decades, Turkey faces with a major gender backlash similar to many other countries with conservative regime change and rising of neoliberal authoritarianism. Despite long lasting efforts of women's movement to advance women's human rights, recent regressions including the drifting away of central government institutions from the concept of gender equality (GE), withdrawal from the Istanbul Convention, leaving the instruments of it and participatory democracy idle, and in particular the exclusion of women's organizations from policy development processes come along with the political regime change just after coup d'état add to the importance of CSO-led initiatives in ensuring

GE and participatory democracy. Against this background, our study aims to discuss rights-based GE monitoring by using gender data and indicators as being one of the key tools to strengthen participatory democracy in Turkey. Indeed, mainstreaming of GE only realized through independent monitoring which contributes to targeting the fields where inequalities are deeper and intervention is needed and considering the current situation in Turkey, there is an urgent need to establish and strengthen the mechanisms to realize it at both the national and local levels. Further our study aims to share the knowledge and experiences to shed light on rights-based methodology to develop GE indicators and cross-nationally comparable GE index whose data and materials are disseminated via different tools. The case study of our study is the "Gender Equality Monitoring Center" that we have developed within the scope of the project we are carrying out. In this center, which we developed within the scope of the CEİDzler project funded by the EU Delegation to Turkey, we focused both on disseminating the information produced by CSOs in academia through the e-library, and on enabling CSOs to advocate based on data through the gender data portal and improving their capacities.

RC14-203.2

AKHIATE, Yassine* (Mohammed V University of Rabat, Morocco)

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

The Impact of Turkish and Korean Series on the Production and Consumption of Television Content in the Maghreb Country

Since its emergence in the Arabian Peninsula, the Muslim religion has evolved in the four cardinal points with more success and establishment in the East and West. The history clearly shows us the multiplication and diversity of religious practices and expansionist ideologies via ideological motivations from the Middle Ages to the present day. One era followed another and the means of dissemination of Pan-Arab, religious or hegemonic ideologies in the broadest sense took the form of orality, writing and representation on traditional media as well as on digital media.

In this case, the Maghrebian space, which interests us in this research, is no exception to this rule. The era of modernity, marked by the rise of individualism and the weight of the mass media, has imposed on the Maghreb countries, newly emerged from the protectorate and colonisation, a management of their identity adapted to emerging societies. The evolution in the three countries despite common references, has seen divergences in the recognition or secularisation of the islam, which is dominant in these territories, as well as their identity references.

In the light of a discussion-analysis between the three countries, we will try to identify the specificities of the use of the media and the related identity practice in the face of the media flows qualified by some as "expansionist" and by others as "competitive" from Turkey and South Korea.The preferred methodology is immersion research to detect the interactive mechanisms between media and culture and/or media and religion. How can we compare the forms of mediatisation of religion/culture and their impacts on the public space? Can we speak of a religious and cultural space stabilised by the traditional media? And what is the influence of social networks and satellite television? How is the diversity of religious media spaces experienced via VOD?

RC10-JS-12.1

AKHMETIANOVA, Rimma* (Centre for Strategic Research Republic of Bashkortostan, Russian Federation)

Digital Poverty Profile of the Region: A Case Study of the Republic of Bashkortostan

In view of the deteriorating economic situation in the Russian Federation as a result of external sanctions and also the consequent decrease in the income level and the rise in unemployment on the labour market, the Russia's population is expected to fall intensively into poverty. Based on the data from SberAnalytics, the poverty level is higher than according to Rosstat that is primarily due to the delay in statistical data on a timely estimation about the decrease in the standard of living of economically active population groups. The most common reasons for falling into poverty are low wages and the inability to find better-paid jobs.

The social poverty profile of the region based on the analysis of data from the regional software complex "Register of the Poor" of the automated system "Targeted Social Assistance" indicates that gender, age, place of residence, level of education, and presence of children in the family are factors contributing to the risks of becoming poor. Married women with primary vocational education who have three or more children are exposed to the highest risk of falling into poverty in the region.

Innovative digital solutions allow the real-time monitoring of the social and demographic poverty profile in municipalities, including those with a high proportion of "the working poor" for further analysis of opportunities for their retraining and employment within the framework of investment projects implemented in these regions. The knowledge of how the poor are distributed across the region makes it possible to focus social support in the areas most in need. The social "portrait" of poor families allows adjusting budgets for retraining programs, when people have the opportunity to learn in the professions available to them and as a result to obtain a permanent income.

RC06-111.6

AKIFEVA, Raisa* (The University of Western Australia, Australia)

Child-Rearing Styles, Practices, and Values of Russian-Speaking Migrants in Spain and Australia: National Habitus and "Parenting Paradox"

In this paper, the notion of national habitus (Elias, 1996, 2002) is applied to migrant parenting practices and values, placing this concept in the context of the debate regarding the nature of parenting and its adjustment to a new context. This research, drawing on interviews and observations collected in Australia and Spain and secondary data, confirms the findings of previous studies about the limitations of applying a standardized view of parenting styles to the study of the migrant experience. In the case of Russian-speaking migrants, the perception of their styles is interconnected with child-rearing practices. Specifically, certain practices, such as those related to taking care of child health in the way which is customary in some parts of the post-Soviet space, are associated among migrants with manifestations of greater severity than is demonstrated by local parents. For Russian-speaking migrants, adherence to certain rules is not a matter of personal choice, since not following them is considered hazardous to children's health or a sign of uncivilized behaviour according to internalized norms. The research also argues that there are two conflicting internalized groups of ideas from two contradictory discourses: 1) "liberal" concerning the desire to develop the child's autonomy and 2) medical and "civilizing" related to the desire to raise a "cultured" and healthy child, which lead to a "parenting paradox" reproduced by the migrants.

RC03-61.3

AKIFEVA, Raisa* (The University of Western Australia, Australia)

Russian-Speaking Communities in Spain and Australia: Cultural Production Dilemmas and Power Relations.

In this paper, based on ethnographic research conducted in Perth and Madrid, I answer questions of what community is for small migrant groups of Russian-speaking migrants and its role in cultural (re)production. The empirical base consists of interviews with migrants, observational data, analysis of social media, and secondary data. I argue that studies of community and migrant organisations overlook the important role of struggle and power relations in the community. The Russian-speaking migrant community is conceptualised as a field of cultural production (Bourdieu, 1993), a space comprising agents and migrant institutions that are in competition for the right to speak on behalf of the community and to produce legitimate cultural products. The community leaders are analysed as cultural producers involved in power relationships. Contrary to the popular view in migration studies that leaders of migrant organisations pursue goals related to the needs of migrants, and to the preservation of culture, this research argues that what they produce (including activities, performances, lessons, concerts, mass media resources and other cultural products) depends on their taste, cultural capital, and other resources they possess. They may transmit political ideology, such as Russian soft power, and focus on accumulating their own resources or different types of capital. In this process, community leaders experience 'cultural production dilemmas', i.e. what they need to produce and how, seeking to shore up their own version of Russian-speaking-ness.

RC04-JS-116.6

AKRAM, Asrafi* (Hajee Mohammad Danesh Science and Technology University, Bangladesh)

HASAN, Mohammad (Hajee Mohammad Danesh Science and Technology University, Bangladesh)

Functional Toilet for Menstruating Adolescent Girls: A Study on Northern Bangladesh

A functional toilet should be needed in the learning environment for adolescent girls worldwide to receive an inclusive and high-quality education. Studies revealed that gender-specific toilets and their amenities and insufficient sanitary supplies are factors in lower educational attainment, drop-out rates, and unsatisfactory academic performance for adolescent girls. Toilets that are not functional cannot guarantee a healthy atmosphere for teenage girls' education and sanitation, especially during menstruation. This study sought to understand what the term "functional toilet" means and how it affects girls' usual academic performance. Key Informant Interview (KII) and Focus Group Discussion (FGD) were conducted with a survey technique on 230 high school-aged adolescent girls from seven randomly selected schools in the Dinajpur region to accomplish the objectives. Mostly tabular descriptive statistics and graphical analyses are employed in analyzing the data. Results revealed that 73 percent of the girls in school are unaware of whether their toilets are functioning properly, even though they have become accustomed to using the toilets at their school for many years. Less than 30 percent of the girls have attempted to describe how toilets work in terms of sanitation facilities, such as the availability of water, hand soap, or covered bins for the disposal of tissue or menstrual kits. 76 percent of the girls mentioned that they frequently struggle

in class or skip classes during menstruation because they lack the privacy to change their pads, clothing, or napkins in time. When menstruation starts at school, 88 percent of the girls return home. According to teachers and pupils, the lack of functional toilets has been linked to poor academic achievement. The study's findings might contribute to developing a new definition of a functional toilet and its role in Bangladeshi girls' education.

RC24-355.4

AKRAM, Asrafi* (Hajee Mohammad Danesh Science and Technology University, Bangladesh)
HASAN, Mohammad (Hajee Mohammad Danesh Science and Technology University, Bangladesh)

Impacts of Menstrual Waste on Water Bodies: A Study on Northern Bangladesh

Plastic waste is one of the growing environmental concerns in urban Bangladesh. In many countries, including Bangladesh, menstrual disposable plastic kits are not regarded as waste or solid waste. Consequently, there is still no procedure to dispose of discarded menstrual kits appropriately. Many women dispose of plastic menstrual waste in their household trash cans and toilet flushing points or throw it into local water bodies. These practices harm local urban water bodies and endanger the ecosystem and neighboring communities in the Municipal area. Under the circumstances, the primary aims of this study are to measure the amount of menstrual waste produced by reproductive women (10-49) and to investigate the impact of this waste on water bodies in the urban environment of Dinajpur in northern Bangladesh. Primary data were collected from 384 social survey respondents, 1 focus group discussion, and 3 key informant interviews to accomplish the study's aims. Results indicated that a menstruating woman typically used ten sanitary napkins on average in a menstrual cycle. Based on these figures, Bangladesh may produce around 9039.6 metric tons of menstrual plastic waste annually. Thirty-four percent prefer to dump used menstrual products in the nearest water body, such as a canal or pond, due to an inadequate waste disposal infrastructure. When the local canal overflows with rainy water, it causes drainage congestion and environmental pollution, which harm human health and community livelihood. Surprisingly, the Municipal authority does not have a specific guideline for regulating menstrual waste management. Therefore, not much effort is put into sorting out this plastic waste; all garbage is gathered and thrown in the same place as other rubbish. This study might help increase public awareness of the issue, and menstrual waste governance with multiple stakeholder participation can help promote environmental sustainability.

RC19-JS-121.4

AKYURT, Mehmet ali* (Istanbul University, Turkey)
EKINCI, Melike halide (Istanbul University, Turkey)

The Role of Social Networks in Escaping Homelessness: A Qualitative Study on Former Homeless Men in Istanbul

The success stories of the former homeless are not only related to public and civil contributions, but also to their cultural capital, level of hope, future plans, and skills to deal with uncertainty. Social networks of homeless people among themselves and their social ties with local actors are also important for their social reintegration, participation and inclusion. This paper tries to describe the experience of leaving homelessness with special emphasis on the contacts among and around chronic homeless men. It aims to explore their daily routines, place choices, local environments and relations they built both before (family members, relatives and friends) and during homelessness (shopkeepers, NGO volunteers, public officers and other homeless people). Is the social capital gained before or after homelessness more important in the recovery process? What is the function of hierarchy and cooperation in homeless groups in terms of reintegration? How do their ties to local networks effect their recovery? In order to understand the role and functioning of social networks in the experience of leaving homelessness closer, this research adopts qualitative method and phenomenological design. The study analyzes data retrieved from external and participant observation in public areas with higher homeless population, and in-depth interviews with NGO volunteers, public officers (social workers, security guards, mosque priests or *imam*s etc.), business owners or employees (restaurant, hotel, bakery etc.) who are in close contact with homeless people, and with former homeless individuals themselves. Initial findings of the 24-months research project on escaping homelessness in Istanbul funded by the Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey (TUBITAK 121K287) show that some "streetwise" senior homeless men have an organizing role and a higher prestige among homeless groups, and those "public character"s constitute a bridge between the homeless and local communities which accelerates escape of homeless group members from homelessness.

RC21-313.4

AKYURT, Mehmet ali* (Istanbul University, Turkey)

"Felt Population": A Qualitative Study on the Subjective Perception of Population Density in Istanbul

A local supermarket cashier going to work on foot, a white collar driving for hours in traffic jam for some days, and an employee interchanging several vehicles at crowded transport hubs every weekday may have different images of the city even if they live in the same neighborhood. Similar to concepts like felt air temperature or time, perceived corruption, subjective age, well-being or social status which underline personal/contextual aspects of phenomena, Jacobs' "uses of space", Lynch's "image of the city" and Lefebvre's "lived space" emphasize urban actors' subjective experiences instead of objective calculations or "conceived space" designed by planners.

Different perceptions of urban population too may be analyzed in this framework, both in terms of crowdedness and diversity. Focusing on variation of demographic images, mostly ignored by disciplines such as urban sociology, social demography, urban planning and human geography, this study develops the concept of "felt population" in order to explore the differentiation between individual receptions of urban population as experienced by various residents of the city. How are impressions of population density and composition shaped? What is the role of daily routine and intra-urban mobility in the formation of this subjective demographic perception?

Adopting qualitative method, phenomenological design and maximum variation sampling, and excluding non-working and working-from-home population on the one hand, and "felt population diversity" (religious and ethnic) on the other, the research aims to describe various "felt population density" experiences of urban residents going routinely to a workplace from various age, gender, socioeconomic status and profession groups. It focuses on their everyday activities, residence-workplace distance, trip hours, route preferences, means of transport, level of traffic jam, sense of crowdedness and hurry of roads and stations. This paper analyzes initial data retrieved from in-depth interviews conducted with participants living in one single neighborhood (Burhaniye) in Uskudar (Istanbul, Turkiye).

RC08-140.2

AL-HARDAN, Anaheed* (Howard University, United States)

African-Asian Anti-Colonialism in 1960s Cairo

In late 1957, Egypt under the leadership of Gamal Abdul-Nasser, hosted the First Afro-Asian Peoples Solidarity Conference, which led to the establishment of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization (AAPSO). With its Permanent Secretariat in Cairo, the delegates, activists, writers and intellectuals associated with AAPSO hailed from different anti-colonial liberation movements - including the sizable number of African liberation movements that were given political asylum by Egypt and hosted by its African Association - and postcolonial political parties and movements in Africa and Asia.

AAPSO's self-declared aims were broadly centered on advancing anti-colonial national liberation, and anti-colonial solidarity and unity across the African and Asian worlds. Transnationally, the first decade of AAPSO's existence saw a flurry of activities by the organization that attempted to further the organization's self-declared aims, including Conferences in newly independent Guinea-Conakry (1960), Tanzania (1963) and Ghana (1965), and the laying of the groundwork to bring South America to its African-Asian organizational solidarity structure through the Tricontinental Conference in Havana (1966). At the same time, in Egypt AAPSO hosted African-Asian Youth, Women and Writers Conferences and an African-Asian Film Festival, and engaged in a trilingual Arabic, English and French program of publication that included a bulletin, an academic journal, a writers' journal, commissioned studies and organizational materials.

This paper explores the idea of African-Asian anti-colonialism within this south-south political and intellectual milieu of late 1950s and early 1960s Cairo. It pays attention to its structural manifestation, the brief attempt to institutionalize it through AAPSO's activities, and the different networks, activities and ultimately meanings that came to be associated with it.

RC32-479.5

AL-ORAIMI, Suaad Zayed* (Suite 202, USA)

The Role of Emirati Women during the COVID-19 Pandemic and the Challenges

Using a qualitative methodology of personal interviews and participant observation, this research investigates the role of Emirati women in the fight against the Covid-19 pandemic and the attendant impact/challenges. Research participants included female Emirati health care workers and educationists. There was also an observation of Emirati families to observe the challenges women went through in the course of the pandemic. Contrary to existing narrative about the invisibility, docility, marginalization, victimhood and dependency of Arab women, this research reveals that Emirati women were able to exercise agency in the fight against the pandemic due to the following factors: longstanding government empowerment of women, a sense of patriotism, supportive male relatives and female dominance in the health and educational sectors. In the course of the pandemic, Emirati women have contributed in the following ways as: volunteers; international aid workers;

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

care givers; health information agents, and virtual teachers. In spite of this, challenges abound as a result of the following: increased family conflict; domestic violence; psychological toll of COVID related deaths; economic challenges; and increased domestic responsibilities. The Emirati women's case provides lessons for policy makers and societies desirous of female empowerment.

Keywords: Emirati women, Covid-19, pandemic, frontline, agency, empowerment, society, state

RC31-462.3

ALABI, Tunde* (University of Cape Town, South Africa)

Being Nigerian Vs Being British/American: Identification and the Meaning of Integration Among Nigerian Migrants in the United States and United Kingdom

There is evidence that the United States and United Kingdom are major destination countries for Nigerian migrants, and that the governments of host countries increasingly ensure that immigrants embrace the cultural identities of the receiving country through different migration policies. With exposure to new and different social and economic systems, migrants may have to choose one of four acculturation patterns, namely, "separation", "assimilation", "integration" and "marginalization". The study seeks to: (1) understand how Nigerian migrants self-identify- i.e whether they identify with Nigeria more than the host country or otherwise-; (2) examine how Nigerian migrants understand the notion of "immigrant integration". Data for the study were drawn from 256 survey responses and 31 interviews (17 from the US and 14 from the UK). Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (Version 27) and Nvivo (Version 12) were used for data analysis. The majority (75.4%) of the survey respondents reported that they have embraced the culture of the host country, while also retaining cultural elements of their country of origin. Thirty-Six (14.1%) respondents reported that they have retained the Nigerian culture and will not imbibe the culture of the host country. The qualitative study also found that most of the participants reported allegiance to the Nigerian culture more than host country, and their justifications revolve around food, language/accent, citizenship, duration of stay, etc. Only six participants identified as British/American primarily due to their unpleasant experiences in the country of origin. Despite overwhelming identification with the country of origin, most of the interview participants conceive of integration in the colonial sense- as the process of "sinking", "copying", "learning", "adopting", "assimilating" and "adopting" the culture of the host country. The implications of the findings are discussed.

RC22-338.1

ALABI, Tunde* (University of Cape Town, South Africa)

Muslim and Hijab Penalties in the United States and United Kingdom? the Case of Nigerian Immigrants

Following 9/11 attack in the United States, there has been a rise in Islamophobia in the West, and Muslim immigrants have been targets of different levels of discrimination and intersectional inequalities. Muslim penalty refers to the discrimination or inequality that immigrants experience because of their Islamic identity, while hijab penalty is targeted at Muslim women who wear the veil. This study explores the role of religion and gender (as well as their intersection) on the integration (labour market and health) of Nigerian immigrants in the United States (US) and United Kingdom (UK). The data for the study were obtained from 256 survey responses and 31 in-depth interviews. It was found that Muslim women significantly reported being terminated from a previous employment more than Christian women. Non-Muslim immigrants reported better health status than Muslim counterparts. The qualitative study shows that religion is not a barrier as long as immigrants remain "good Muslims" by hiding their Islamic identity (i.e not bearing Islamic name and not dressing in a manner that suggests identity with Islam) and holding "positive" and "liberal" views. Although there are laws against discrimination in the host countries, there are barriers that deter immigrants from reporting their experiences to the appropriate authority. Nigerian immigrants did not perceive much problem with discrimination based on gender or religion because they experienced worse situations in their home country where opportunities are allocated based on tribe, gender and religion.

RC06-106.13

ALAKIJA SEKYI, Naa Adjeley* (University of Cape Coast, Ghana)

The Dilemma of Existing Marital Relationships in Ghana: Experiences and Perspectives of Abused Women in the CAPE COAST Metropolis

Being married and have a peaceful, happy family life is one of the key values cherished by many individuals and ethnic/cultural groups in Ghana. Among all cultural groups in Ghana, including the Fante of Cape Coast, marriage is not only a bond between two individuals but also bonds the extended family members, friends, work mates, neighbours, church members and relations of the married couple. The close participation of these extended networks of family and friendship relations makes it quite difficult for married women, in

particular, to exit marital relations that have been marred by various forms of abuse and violence in the home. This paper examines the dilemma, experiences and challenges that women in the Cape Coast metropolis who have troubled marriages go through and the challenges they face when they decide to leave their marital homes. The paper examines the difficulties such women go through in arriving at the decision to leave their marital relationship against the background of pressures from their parents, extended family members, friends, work mates and church leadership within the context of a highly patriarchal society. Drawing on the lived experiences of some Ghanaian women, I discuss how extended family relations, culture and religion mediate women's decision making processes under abusive situations.

RC02-48.2

ALAKITAN, Muhammed* (University of Ibadan, Nigeria)

Bans, Gender, Unpaid Labour and Surveillance: Precarities of Nigerian Twitter Influencer Entrepreneurship

Several studies have drawn attention to the structural inequalities of online influencer entrepreneurship and culture, including pay rate, gender, race, sexuality, and class. However, not enough interest has been paid to these disparities in Africa and particularly Nigeria, where the social media economy is fast growing. Thus, in this paper, I present under-researched forms of precarity Nigerian Twitter influencers experience as observed from an online ethnographic research.

I focus on the temporalities of influence and explain them in four ways. Firstly, through Twitter's algorithms which bans or restricts Twitter influencers' accounts and the 2021 Twitter ban. Secondly, through the gendered disparities Twitter influencers are exposed to, which dictates who is likely to earn more or grow relevance. Thirdly, through the bottlenecks that mar influencers' work and income. These bureaucracies spike the price of campaigns and make influencers do more for less or nothing. Lastly, I provide insights into the physical harm or torture that can come to these influencers because of their social commentaries.

These nuances help in analysing new forms of authoritarianism arising on social media and their entanglements with the influencer economy. More importantly, they call for more academic and policy attention in Nigeria's and Africa's digital economy.

TG10-844.3

ALAKITAN, Muhammed* (University of Cambridge, Nigeria)

Ethics, Context and Fabrication: Doing Social Media Ethnography in Nigeria

For the past three decades, studies have been concerned about the growing use of internet-mediated research methods and their ethical implications. Whilst some scholars suggest that online research methods require a separate set of ethical standards from traditional ethics of research, some others posit that there is only a need for an extension and not separation. Nevertheless, it is generally agreed that the traditional methods for protecting research participants' privacy by anonymising data are no longer adequate for contemporary online ethnography where data, studies and reports are increasingly traceable.

In this paper, I adapt from my research on Twitter influencers in Nigeria and present two major ethical challenges of social media ethnography - privacy and choice of methods. I argue that studies should be more concerned with the process of making ethical decisions and meaningful representations of human experiences online than the pursuit of describing the 'objective reality', as ethical decision-making is a continuous reflexive process. I contend that this particularly allows unheard voices to be active in their meaning-making process. In addition, these nuances underline the researcher's obligation to protect research participants' privacy and choices before, during and after fieldwork. I build on studies on fabrication that posit that researchers should focus on processes of research in making ethical and methodological decisions. I conclude that a useful way to approach the ethical tensions that arise with social media research is by actively describing the methods of every ethical decision made.

RC19-286.4

ALAM, Jan* (Department of Sociology, Kohat University of Science and Technology, Kohat KPK, Pakistan)

Religious Identity and Politics: Exploring the Factors of Political Persecution Faced Religious Minorities in Pakistan

Religious minorities are victims of political isolation and oppression in societies where they are subject to violence and discrimination. This study was undertaken in a terrorism affected area to explore those elements that subjugate and suppress religious minorities' political participation and representation. To conduct an in-depth analysis, a qualitative inquiry was used for data collection and analysis. The researcher interviewed 13 Christians, 7 Hindus, 6 Sikhs, by using a purposive sampling technique and a semi-structured interview guide. The primary data were analyzed by using the thematic analysis technique. The researcher found that some of the underlying factors behind the political persecution are leadership vacuum, political neglect, post-election

negligence, vote dislocation, political ignorance, and political subordination. This study presented a framework for policymakers to solve minorities' political problems, and the future minorities' researchers to better understand their political oppression on local and international levels.

RC06-105.1

ALATAS, Imad* (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, USA)

"I Get to See My Kids Grow up": The Lived Experiences of Muslim Househusbands in Malaysia.

Patriarchal societies have dictated that men and women adhere to distinct gender roles. Men are expected to be the financial breadwinners of their family while women are expected to be the primary caregivers. However, families today are undergoing various transformations in their structures. These include a "switch" in gender roles where women are now the financial breadwinners while their husbands take on the role of a househusband. The experiences of being a househusband, and an ostensibly greater involvement in fatherhood, are mediated by various social categories such as cultural context and religion.

In Malaysia, a country with one of the largest Muslim populations, the idea of being a househusband is not widely accepted. *Quranic* verses are often used to justify the belief that sex roles have been divinely ordained such that the man is the main income-earner and head of the household. While research has been done on Muslim attitudes towards women's issues, gender equality, and gender justice, research on the experiences of men and Muslim attitudes towards househusbands and other family practices are less extensive. The role of househusband raises questions about how a Muslim man feels in relation to his family and broader Muslim society. It is also a vantage point through which one can study the experiences of men who do not subscribe to traditional ideals.

In a country where debates about Islam and gender are hotly contested, a study on Malaysia can serve as a theoretical contribution to the sociology of religion and gender by grappling with questions about how people "do" religion and gender today. My research questions are as follows: **How do Muslim househusbands in Malaysia generally perceive their role and social position? What challenges do they navigate internally and within the Muslim community as they assume the role of a stay-at-home father?**

RC22-321.2

ALATAS, Syed Farid* (National Univ of Singapore, Singapore)

Coloniality and Secularity Among Muslims: A Decolonial View of the Modern Human Condition

Discussions on secularism and secularity among anti-secularist Muslim scholars since the twentieth century have been dominated by concerns with the existentialist problems of disenchantment, despair and the meaninglessness of life, and the consequential desacralization of knowledge, as well as with that of the secular state, the concomitant marginalization of shari'ah law, and the evisceration of Islam of its public function. This paper engages in a critique of these concerns by suggesting that such positions against secularism and secularization adopt a narrow and limited view of the problem of the human condition in modernity. They tend to be articulated in abstract and ahistorical terms and generally fail to relate the problem of secularism to our modern political economy and social life. Specifically, the dominant Muslim narrative reduces the question of the modern human condition to secularism and secularity without reference to an omnipresent and seemingly inescapable coloniality. This paper provides a critical, decolonial account of the dominant Muslim anti-secularist narrative, a narrative that fails to identify nineteenth century secularization as the 'rescuing' of racist ideas from its sixteenth century articulation within Catholic theology, thereby ensuring the continuing entanglement of racism with colonial capitalism. The nineteenth century secularization of sixteenth century racist theologies is the proper context within which to understand the enmeshment of secularity with coloniality. The paper draws upon and engages with the writings of Syed Muhammad Naquib Al-Attas, Ramon Grosfoguel, Nelson Maldonado-Torres and Anibal Quijano, among others.

RC30-448.7

ALBERIO, Marco* (Università di Bologna, Italy)
LABARCHÈDE, Labarchède* (UQAR, Canada)

Community Action Workers Facing the Needs of Seniors in the Context of a Health Crisis. a Worker's Perspective.

This presentation's aim is to question the socio-territorial effects of COVID-19 on Quebec community organizations by showing the local dynamics of adaptation that they have shown to ensure support for the population, but also the difficulties they may have faced and the learnings and changes to put in act. The specific measures put in place to protect the elderlies, based on the reduction of physical and social contacts, have paradoxically exacerbated the difficulties of the elderly in accessing services and care, especially in rural territories already subject to these problems. In this context, community action

has been decisive in meeting social, material, or health needs. Our qualitative methodology is based on 114 semi-structured interviews with people aged 70 and over (63), family caregivers (18) and community workers (32).

The results of our work highlight the importance of community social intervention practices to improve the living conditions of seniors in rural areas, particularly in a pandemic situation. The commitment of different actors has allowed the emergence of local networks of mutual aid, solidarity and social innovations (Tremblay et al, 2016; Bouchard, 2011:7). While the responses provided for the community sector testify to the community's capacity for reaction, resilience and adaptation, they also highlight the characteristics and mobilization capacities specific to each territory, which do not allow for homogenization of the services offered (Alberio, 2015: 59). We will also focus on the work conditions of these workers who are often in precarious and low paid employments. Moreover, the massive loss of volunteers aged 70 and over, due to the health measures, questions the functioning of this social and territorial development model. It also highlights the over-responsibility of citizens, particularly the elderly, whose volunteer involvement in community organizations is essential to the survival of their community but also the workers of this sector.

RC30-JS-145.4

ALBERIO, Marco* (Università di Bologna, Italy)

In Search for Profit and Environmental Protection. a Possible Combination? the Fisheries Sector in Québec

In public opinion, fishing as an industry has very often been associated with various environmental issues. In this article, we focus on the environ mental discourse of fishers, as well as their behaviour and professional practices. Our reflection is based on a qualitative research project, which took place between 2016 and 2018 in the Gaspésie region of Québec, Canada. The professional «ethos» of fishers is strongly linked to nature and the environment. Their proximity to nature makes them witness to many environmental issues, thus developing an environmental awareness. The captain-owner's discourse on the environment revolves mainly around their vulnerability to changes in the ecosystem. Our analysis focused on two main categories of environmental behaviours: voluntary and imposed actions. Voluntary environmental actions are mainly motivated by the desire to protect the marine resource in order to ensure the sustainability of fishing sector. Environmental behaviour imposed by fisheries regulatory bodies mainly concerns fishing quotas, fisheries management zones, fishing gear and bycatches. The degree of acceptability of these imposed actions may greatly vary.

WG01-JS-128.5

ALBERT, Mathias* (Bielefeld University, Germany)

What Would a Planetary Youth Study Look like? the Challenges of Overcoming Methodological Nationalism

While there can be little doubt about the desirability of planetary youth studies in face of global crises and challenges, its realization has to tackle the problem of a deep-seated methodological nationalism that characterizes much of youth studies. This methodological nationalism first and foremost pertains to national frames of (both qualitative and quantitative) data collection and associated research structures. However, it also pertains to a range of basic conceptual issues, such as most notably the difficulty of applying basic concepts such as 'generations' to a globally extreme variety of societal contexts.

The proposed contribution reflects on these difficulties, and on the possibilities of overcoming them, by imagining the project of an 'ideal' planetary youth study that would cover the global variety of livelihoods, social contexts, attitudes and perspectives of young people. In doing so, it will demonstrate that the challenges posed cannot be overcome by simply 'globalizing' best practice examples of national or regional youth surveys or studies. Rather, it argues that any planetary youth study as a project (and serving as a symbol for planetary youth studies as a field of inquiry) requires three basic components in order to overcome any underlying methodological nationalism: an adaptive and reflexive conceptual framework, a dynamic yet integrated data infrastructure, as well as a high degree of interactivity in terms of involving young people in the drawing up research designs. Following this depiction of an 'ideal' planetary youth study in substantial terms, the contribution will then reflect on how to possibly reconcile such an endeavor in existing research and research funding landscapes.

RC47-JS-28.5

ALBERT BLANCO, Victor* (Université Toulouse 2, France)

Loving and Controlling Diversity. Neighbors' Associations and Religious Pluralism in European Cities.

Loving and controlling diversity: neighbors associations and religious pluralism in European cities

This presentation aims to examine the role of neighbors' associations in religious governance in cities. During the last decades, the religious landscape of European cities has become more pluralized, a process related to migration and international mobility. This diversity translates into symbolic and material markers in urban space, such as new worship places, public rituals and

celebrations or specialized shops and restaurants. Scholars have examined how religious communities "take place" in urban space, and they have also investigated the governance strategies displayed by public authorities. However, less attention has been addressed to the role of secular associations and urban social movements in the regulation of religion. Based on empirical qualitative research conducted in different neighborhoods (one working-class area and two gentrified ones) in Paris and Barcelona from 2016 to 2020, I examine the role of neighbors' associations in the regulation of religious expressions in urban spaces. These associations, who involve inhabitants from one neighborhood, are very active in contesting or promoting urban transformations, organizing public festivals and markets, or claiming for public services. By doing so, they also actively participate, alone or together with public authorities, to make (or not) a place for religious groups in urban space. I claim that these associations have an ambivalent role. On the one hand, they promote coexistence and diversity but, on the other hand, they can also display strategies to control (and even evict) religious expressions in complex urban areas.

RC53-724.2

ALBERTH, Lars* (Leuphana University of Lüneburg, Germany)

Absent Bodies and "Institutional Doppelgängers" – on the Generational Structure of a Family Court's Space

The practice-theoretical notion that children's bodies and spaces are only produced through participation in practices hides the generationally (i.e. age-group) inequality in the distribution of preconditions for participation in practices. The context of practices remains underspecified where the pre-selection of participation and marking of bodies is ignored. To illustrate these processes, I draw on the theoretical vocabulary of symbolic interactionism. This vocabulary is particularly suited to reconstructing the collective preparation of unequal participation of bodies, because of symbolic interactionism's notion of inter-situational trajectories of social organization. The physical absence of children in court custody proceedings in the United States serves as an empirical case. This lack of participation is only made possible by the establishment of an "institutional doppelgänger" of the child, embodied by adults in their capacity as guardian ad litem. The career of this institutional doppelgänger begins with the transformation of the vulnerable child's material body into a legal category, leads to a second step to a separation of the child's voice and its representation by adults, and finally ends in an alliance of the guardian ad litem and the court, that distances itself from the will of the child in favor of the legally prescribed sequence of custody solutions. These pathways lead to the structure of a public space, that at the same time claims to be the legal space of the child's best interest, while imposing a physical space that structurally excludes the child.

RC15-230.3

ALCAYAGA-ROJAS, Claudia* (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Chile)

Advancing in the understanding of the assembly of health care for people with chronic diseases in the social scaffolding built in Primary Health Care centres in Chile

It is proposed to explore the healthcare network of the chronically ill in the Primary Health Care Centres of the national health system. The project discusses the very concept of traditional medical care and conceptually expands the components it includes, incorporating people, technologies, materials, spaces, procedure manuals, instructions, and other elements that "act" in the network of care.

Analysing the care of the chronically ill in this way leads to conceiving their care in a different way to the conventional one, including other elements and given their agency, this also involves considering new dynamics, which can promote or hinder care. To this end, it is proposed to identify the elements -actors- involved and to know the existing links between them, which will make it possible to see the articulations of this care network.

Through a methodological design based on the central concepts and components of the Actor Network Theory, from the perspective of Bruno Latour and Annemarie Mol, it is hoped to apply a perspective that includes the notion of a material scenario that makes the phenomena possible to rescue the gaps in traditional observation, which will allow a better understanding of the process of care in primary care. The methodology contemplates four dimensions that correspond to different fields of observation and data collection linked by the care network of the Chilean public health system. The first field addressed was the managerial level, through participant observation at the Ministry of Health in one of the departments that elaborates and implements the care model through technical guidelines, administrative suggestions, training of territorial teams, etc. Specifically, the processes of elaboration of one of these documents were observed, which yielded interesting observations of the alternative processes to the creation of the text.

RC24-359.2

ALDAR, Dolgion* (UNDP Timor-Leste, Mongolia)
LKHAGVA, Tselmegsaikhan (Independent Research Institute of Mongolia, Mongolia)

An Assessment of Climate Change Vulnerabilities: The Case of Mongolia

According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Changes (IPCC), vulnerability is defined in terms of persons living in areas in which climate hazards are increased in frequency and severity. As such, the IPCC estimates there are around 3.3 to 3.6 billion that could be considered as vulnerable persons. Over the last 80 years, Mongolia's average annual temperature increased by 2.25°C and the country is facing some of the most pronounced climate risks including rapid desertification, water scarcity, changing precipitation patterns and seasonal intensification of extreme weather events. Natural vulnerabilities are compounded by socio-economic and behavioral patterns that are highly dependent on climatic conditions, such as livestock husbandry and arable farming.

Drawing on a nationally representative survey conducted in Mongolia between September and November 2022 by GGGI, CCRCC and IRIM researchers, this paper aims to understand the socio-economic and geographic vulnerabilities of the various population groups in Mongolia in the context of climate change. First, using a simple vulnerability index, the paper looks at differences between vulnerable and less vulnerable groups in terms of their knowledge about causes and effects of climate change, impacts of environmental changes on their livelihoods, capacity to cope with climate-induced disasters, access to information and differing needs to adapt to climate change. Second, the paper analyses potential relationships between demographic and socio-economic vulnerabilities (e.g., age, gender, livelihood, income, employment, education, and migration status) and geographic vulnerabilities (e.g., rural, urban, ecological zones and hazard prone areas) of households and individuals.

As such the paper aims to contribute to broader discussions about to what extent inequity and poverty hinder adaptation and resilience by excluding people from socio-economic progress, and to what extent disadvantaged and vulnerable groups are vulnerable to climate change compared to less vulnerable groups within the country.

RC55-745.3

ALDAR, Dolgion* (UNDP, Timor-Leste)
ALTANGEREL, Munkhtuya (UNDP, Timor-Leste)

The Socio-Economic Impacts of COVID-19 on Individuals, Households, and Communities in Timor-Leste

This paper presents results from the socio-economic impact assessment (SEIA) conducted among the population in Timor-Leste during the COVID-19 pandemic. Based on the findings of the joint UN-Government nationwide survey conducted with 4292 households through a nationally representative face-to-face interviews between July and September 2021, the paper explores the impacts of COVID-19 on livelihoods, employment, access to education and health services, food insecurity, and social cohesion and response measures taken by the Government of Timor-Leste. Analyses were conducted to shed light on various income, gender and geographic inequalities and other pre-existing social vulnerabilities. Timor-Leste was hit by an unprecedented tropical cyclone and large-scale floods in April 2021 affecting 33,865 households nationwide. This presented various methodological challenges to the impact assessment of COVID-19.

The survey finds how the COVID-19 situation has exacerbated underlying issues within the country, including large gaps in development between rural and urban settings, the effects of climate hazards, and limited access to basic services. The study reveals that the negative impacts of the pandemic hit hardest the poorest households, households outside the capital municipality of Dili and households with high levels of social vulnerability, but the relatively well-off households also experienced losses and challenges. The study finds although the impact of COVID-19 was significant on various objective well-being indicators there was no clear impact on subjective well-being. Majority of the respondents felt positive affect during the COVID-19 restrictions in 2021 yet there were significant differences in terms of happiness based on various socio-economic background of the respondents.

Based on the results, authors are keen to discuss: ways to overcome methodological challenges when analyzing the impacts of two major events, in this case COVID-19 and a natural disaster; relevance and accuracy of subjective well-being indicators in crisis situation; opportunities for further in-depth analyses using the survey data.

RC47-JS-131.4

ALEGADO, Joseph edward* (Australian National University Crawford School of Public Policy, Australia)

Unpacking Philippines' Zero Waste Community Sites As a Pathway for Degrowth in the Global South

The socio-ecological crisis has brought about various pathways to rethink development and its consequences especially in relation to neoliberalism and its excesses. In the more developed countries, the word "degrowth" has entered the vocabulary of activists and academic circles since the early 2000s. Over the years, degrowth practices have ranged from living the principles of degrowth, rethinking society, acting politically, creating alternatives, fostering connections and unveiling the self. As with any other development alternatives, degrowth merits critical examination. Experiences of practicing degrowth in the Global North will be different from that of in the Global South. As a global alternative path towards socio-ecological transformation, degrowth needs to be explored because it engenders alternative conceptualizations and practices of development that highlight its cursorily examined yet significant social and cultural dimensions.

While alternative practices of development are deemed and oftentimes lauded for being more nuanced, participatory, and just, a deeper analysis on how it is being diffused on the ground merits a study. Is degrowth possible in the Global South? Are cases of action contributing towards degrowth already flourishing in these countries? Some indications of this trend are apparent in, for instance, in experiences of Global North countries. These questions deserve attention developing on the critiques of growth that have been an intrinsic part of resistance by key social movements and progressive organisations in the South for a long time but have properly not been identified as such. The paper explores these questions and the intersections of alternative development in the Global South through degrowth. Using critical socio-institutionalist frameworks and through methods like ethnography, it tries to situate these from the lens of community-led zero waste management project sites in the Philippines.

Plen-11.2

ALENDA, Stephanie* (Universidad Andres Bello, Chile)

Constitution-Making in Chile: The Tortuous Quest for a New Socio-Political Order

On 25 October 2020, 78% of the Chileans approved the proposal to change their constitution adopted in 1980 during the Pinochet dictatorship. This text has been amended almost 60 times since 1989. 79% also agreed to have a directly elected constitutional convention, with gender parity and reserved seats for indigenous peoples. The Constitutional Convention delivered the new constitutional text on July 4, 2022 after a year-long process, triggered by massive protests in 2019. The proposal is progressive and innovative, advancing rights for women, indigenous people and the environment. These aspects reflect the influence of decolonizing discourse, post-human concerns and indigenous epistemologies. However, the constitutional project is resisted because of its "maximalism". In the polls, the "No" option leads ahead of the referendum that will take place on September 4, 2022. Using a political-sociological approach, we aim to analyze this fluctuating process as a fluid, discursive and combative realm of competing interpretations. This shows how truths are construed and constructed, what their power effects are, and what kind of resistances they invite. We will study constitution-making as an area of contentious politics of competing discourses and interpretations shaped by various groups' diverse interests, ideas, and preferences in an environment of high polarization. This implies approaching the complex power relations between dominant and vulnerable social and political actors and the consequences of this process to redistributive and identity politics.

RC18-JS-16.1

ALEXANDER, Jeffrey* (Yale University, USA)

How the Civil Authority of Office Saved American Democracy

This paper will demonstrate how "civil" authority regulates the exercise of organizational power in a democratic society. After making a theoretical argument about such regulation, in terms of Civil Sphere Theory (CST), I will introduce two empirical cases that illustrate how officials' civil conceptions of their obligation caused them to resist the illegal and corrupt exercise of authoritarian power in the weeks following the contested 2020 Presidential election in the U.S. In doing so, I offer a new explanation for the survival of American democracy during one of the most critical and dangerous moments in American history. Between November 3, 2020, and January 6, 2021, a corrupt sitting President unleashed a furious assault designed to compel election officials to reverse the national vote. Key state and national officials successfully resisted these authoritarian efforts. Without their resistance, a powerful President and his prebends would have hijacked the electoral process, triggering a spiral of chaos and civil conflict may eventually have undermined key beliefs and practices of U.S. democracy. In *The Civil Sphere* (2006), I conceptualized "office" as a critical regulatory institution of the civil sphere. If civil power is to be sustained against state power, office authority needs to be exercised in democratic way. While "office" is, indeed, a form of rational-legal authority (Weber), it involves obligations that are horizontal

(acting on behalf of citizen others) and not only hierarchical (obedience to impersonal authority). What U.S. citizens learned after the 2020 election — but sociological theory has not yet metabolized — is the significance of such a civil approach to office. After explaining this significance theoretically I will examine the actions and discourse of two key resistants -- Brad Raffensperger, Georgia's Secretary of State, and Mike Pence, America's then-Vice-President.

RC39-577.4

ALEXANDER, Mason* (Texas A & M University, USA)

Resilience in Recovery: Understanding Long Term Recovery Groups Coordination of Unmet Needs

The United States and the rest of the world are experiencing more devastating disasters at a higher frequency, which has been argued as a direct result of climate change. Socially vulnerable communities- such as low-income households, people of color, female-headed households, persons with access and functional needs, and non-native language speakers are often disproportionately impacted due a legacy of segregation and racism that dictate where they live- which is often in the most hazardous areas with low quality housing infrastructures. Due to the inequitable government processes that continue to generate and exacerbate racial and economic inequality following a disaster, these communities are either left with unmet needs- and forced further into poverty- or these needs are addressed by the community itself.

Nonprofits are a crucial component of the social safety net for socially vulnerable populations during disasters and non-disaster times. These organizations support recovery of the needs left unmet and also respond to all disasters that are too small to reach the threshold for a federal disaster declaration. One central way they do this is through Long-Term Recovery Groups (LTRGs) that operate "unmet needs tables". The efforts of these groups include construction coordination, case management of unmet needs, and spiritual care via volunteer and donated resources. There is currently no database to quantify the existence of these organizations. This presentation displays our preliminary data collection and provides information on the existence and extent of LTRGs.

RC34-518.2

ALFI-NISSAN, Sari* (Bar-Ilan University, Israel)
PAGIS, Michal (Bar-Ilan University, Israel)

Glitches in the Discourse of Aspiration: Between Enterprise and Compromise

The discourse of aspiration, which promotes a future oriented, employable, and accountable subject, has been globalized, popularized, and embedded in "Western" school education and among iGeneration youth. In recent years, sociological inquiry has criticized the discourse of aspiration for fostering neoliberal ideologies which blur and disregard social inequalities. This study challenges the common understanding of the neoliberal discourse of aspiration as a coherent structured ideology, and asks: How do social actors make sense of aspiring selves despite social limitations and inequality and what are the discursive tools through which they match future trajectories with everyday experience? We followed the discourse of aspiration in a qualitative study among 60 educators and recent graduates to better understand its articulations in everyday life. We draw on Michel de Certeau's (1984) "practice of everyday life" to introduce the concept of "glitch" as a tool for analysis in the sociology of culture. We offer an analysis of cultural glitches as lexical anomalies and disruptions in the consistency of the neoliberal logic underlying the discourse of aspiration. Findings show that while the discourse of aspiration is broadly embraced within Israeli education and among youth, glitches from the discourse emerge when its neoliberal logic confronts various life circumstances. We identify three main glitches: glitching from "the sky is the limit" by lowering the aspirational sky, glitching from future orientation by focusing on the present, and glitching from individual accountability by yielding to the force majeure. We argue that despite these disruptions in the manifestation of the mythic language of aspiration, the neoliberal logic of accountability and employability is strengthened rather than challenged. Our research presents the concept of glitch as a tool for analysis and contributes to the sociology of the future and the literature of self-making processes in the iGen era.

RC21-309.2

ALIDOUST, Sara* (The University of Queensland, Australia)

House-Sitting and Opportunities for an Infrastructure of Care in Unequal Cities

The increasing social and infrastructural inequalities, including the growing issue of unaffordable housing, is forcing many older Australians to take on unconventional pathways and experiment with alternate means of home-making, such as house-sitting. This research is built on Tronto's (1993, p. 103) definition of care as an eco-system, embodying both human and non-human relations in a 'life-sustaining web', and explores opportunities for care that

emerge from practices of house-sitting. Drawing on semi-structured interviews with older house-sitters (aged 50 years and over), the research aims to answer the question: 'is house-sitting a housing system that cares?'

Findings suggested that house-sitting has the potential to perform as an infrastructure of care within the context of a vastly inadequate income support and inefficient housing system that is particularly affecting older people. House-sitting was found to provide a rent-free accommodation and an opportunity for the sitter to experience a state of being at home, although on a temporary basis. Less financial burden also had the potential to increase the sitter's capacity for care-related expenditure. House-sitting as a space of care however presented an interplay between the relief from financial stress alongside the increased stress caused by housing mobility, insecure tenure and a lack of a caring governance- the power imbalance between owners and sitters caused by a lack of legislations and policies about house-sitting practices- that put older house-sitters, particularly those who are on verge of homelessness, in a vulnerable position, leading to negative impacts on their wellbeing. This is an area that has been largely under-researched and there is a need to conceptualise house-sitting within a larger context and focus more on the meaning and function of housing and home-making through non-conventional pathways.

Tronto, J. (1993). *Moral Boundaries: A Political Argument for an Ethic of Care*. Routledge.

RC57-760.3

ALIOGLU TURKER, Ozlem* (Ankara University, Turkey)

A Visual Analysis of Syrian and Ukrainian Displacements on Conventional and Social Media

In the nospan of a decade the world has witnessed mass displacements due to wars and other regional instabilities. The impacts of current humanitarian crises are multiplied by mass media, internet and incredible speed of social media. The impact works as the two sides of the same coin. On the one side, almost immediate spread of images of human suffering arose international public reaction and eventually forces states and other international actors to improve policies. On the other side, visualization of refugee populations on their way to asylum, triggers anti-immigrant sentiments in the receiving societies. Fake images, political manipulation and alienation are at work in both processes. Increased accessibility of camera broke down the monopoly of photojournalism but at the same time the connection between seeing and believing is highly eroded. Nevertheless, among numerous images flowing from several resources a few come to the forefront, centralize the public debate and settle in the visual memory.

This paper focuses on the illustrative photos of recent major displacements of Syrian and Ukrainian populations. The prominent images which have become the common visual memory of public will be analyzed with references to the actual social phenomena. The intention is to wove a cross-disciplinary path between sociology of migration and visual sociology. Mass displacements and refugee 'crises' are controversial and highly debated issues of current world politics. Comparative analysis of the two major displacements via visual material would be an attempt to give insights to both sub-disciplines. The perspectives of conventional mass media and social media, the interaction between the two are also questioned. The paper seeks to analyze how social phenomena effect the visual and how the circulation of visual materials/images shapes social phenomena with the multiplier power of current communication mediums.

RC22-322.2

ALISAUSKIENE, Milda* (Vytautas Magnus University, Lithuania)

The Perception of Gender Equality Among Women of Faith in the Baltic States: Driving Tractors or Sharing the Childcare and Housework?

This paper discusses the preliminary findings from the fieldwork among women of faith representing various religious traditions in the Baltic States – Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia conducted in 2021 within the framework of the Baltic Research Programme project „Religion and Gender Equality: Baltic and Nordic Developments". Project contract with the Research Council of Lithuania No is S-BMT-21-4 (LT08-2LMT-K-01-036).

The analysis of 120 interviews among other topics also discussing the perception of gender equality shows the reflected patterns of gender roles in various religious traditions and the influence of social characteristics of informants like age, and education on them. The location of the retrieved data in the social and historical context of gender equality development in the Baltic States allows for identifying certain features of the perception of gender equality among women of faith. The interviews reveal generational differences rather than those of religious tradition. Communism experience created resistance towards gender equality ideals among interviewed women, while the informants who experienced sociopolitical transformations from communist to the neoliberal socioeconomic regime had a more relaxed and tolerant view toward gender equality. The youngest cohort of informants born and raised in the independent Baltic States supported the gender complementarity idea expressed in their religious traditions but applied gender equality principles in childcare and housework on a daily basis.

RC34-520.4

ALLASTE, Airi-Alina* (Tallinn University, Estonia)

Becoming (digital) Citizen in Estonia. New Migrants' Perception of Their Integration and Participation

The digitalisation of contemporary society has changed the political agency as well as ways of being a citizen. It has been argued that there has been a cross-national shift in the post-industrial democracies from a dutiful citizen to an actualizing citizen model favouring loosely networked online participation and favouring social media as a source of information. 'Digital citizenship' can be both an aspect of and a precursor to political participation; that is, something that enables individuals to fully participate in society. The importance of the politics 'of what we are saying and doing in social media' and the use of the digital environment by governors to enhance citizenship is highlighted.

The objective of this study is to investigate how young new migrants become citizens in Estonia. Using evidence from the qualitative interviews the paper focuses on the meanings informants give to their experiences in integrating and participating in Estonian society.

An in-depth micro-level analysis is based on interviews with new migrants aged 16-29 who have been in Estonia for more than a year and with open plans for the future. The sample consists of secondary school pupils or university students from different countries of origin from Europe, the USA, the Middle East, and Asia. Interviews were conducted from October 2021 to April 2022. All interviews have analyzed using the combination of open and axial coding with the software Nvivo.

Estonia labelled as the 'first digital nation', has many advantages of facilitating new migrants' adaption. On one hand access to various E-services and transparency of the state, increase the trust of the institutions and potentially encourage participation. On the other hand, the conditions for participating are highly dependent on cultural integration into the host society and social networks in Estonia, which could be enhanced in digital environments.

RC15-218.2

ALLASTE, Airi-Alina* (Tallinn University, Estonia)

Meaning, Motives, Contexts and Risks of High-Intensity Drinking in Estonia

This paper is focusing on the alcohol culture from a comparative perspective. Comparative research strategies can be divided according to their interest and focus. They might seek generalizing, universal knowledge, but also unique knowledge on a specific topic. The paper discusses the results of the alcohol study based on using images for comparative analyses. Reception analytical group interviews (RAGI) use images such as video clips as an activation device. Images in this context are not treated as representations that reflect reality and they do not necessarily imply awareness of who is representing what. The concept of 'images' within the framework of RAGI describes a perspective-cognitive moment in action rather than goal-oriented and normative. Film clips in this context are considered as knowledge stock of the world we live in, often imaginary rather than based on experiences. The empirical part of this paper is based mostly on 8 focus group interviews (41 participants) conducted with the RAGI method in Estonia, but using the reference points from the material of the other countries that participated in the study. The paper discusses the meaning of high-intensity drinking, different motives and contexts for alcohol drinking and risks related to it among young adults in Estonia, highlighting the particular cultural aspects in contrast to Denmark or Italy.

RC51-706.3

ALMAGUER-KALIXTO, Patricia Eugenia* (Universidad of Zaragoza, Spain)
HERNÁNDEZ-CORDERO, Ana Lucía (Universidad de Zaragoza, Spain)

Gestational Surrogacy in Spain: Online Markets and Discourses

International commercial surrogacy (ICT) is an increasingly transnational and 'cross-border' phenomena that have consolidated in Europe. The disparity of the legal policies and jurisdictions has enabled to flourish a range of agents that offer services to "guide" the process of intended parents in countries where surrogacy is prohibited. The paper contributes to explaining the modus operandi of such entities that act as gestational surrogacy brokers. We analyse 11 entities advertising in Spain that promote surrogacy in countries abroad. Through discourse analysis of their online public information, we propose a typology based in their narratives: 1) For-profit surrogacy brokers selling legal and medical expertise; 2) For-profit surrogacy entrepreneurs selling personal experience (former parents of surrogate children), and 3) Associations that act as intermediaries for their associates and political lobbyists. Our findings show that this active sector still rising even in the context context where gestational surrogacy is officially banned, COVID-19 still existing and regional conflicts have arised. We consider this can be useful for further analysis of countries were similar brokers have emerged. This is a sector accountable to no one, with marketing mechanisms maintained in the borderless realm of the World Wide Web. This agents makes possible the economic exploitation of women body promoted and purchased in a globalized, transnational bio-market.

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

RC51-701.2

ALMAGUER-KALIXTO, Patricia Eugenia* (Universidad de Zaragoza, Spain)

SDG Rural Labs: Approaching Rural Contexts to Social Citizen-Science.

The ODS RURAL LABS project is based on a complex systems perspective (García 2000, 2006), participatory action research and citizen science. From this approach, it is essential to recognize that social problems have a complexity that transcends scientific disciplines and that a diagnostic and prospective analysis is necessary to know what to intervene and how to complement knowledge to make transformations in the social system.

The mission of the ODS Rural Labs project is to contribute to the implementation of the ODS in rural and peri-urban contexts through participatory action research, generating dynamics of collaboration and citizen science with a community vision, involving different sectors of the population and university experts.

The project seeks to consolidate the proposal to use the context of the ODS Rural Labs project, which is developed in rural contexts in Spain and Colombia, as an input to develop practices linked to the service-learning perspective, exploring the concept of citizen science. To do this, we promote dialogue between teachers and non-teaching professionals, in order to build a comprehensive perspective and strategies that take advantage of the environment of ODS Rural Labs, the territories in which it affects and university student practices. The team involved includes teachers from different disciplines. The professionals involved are members of local associations, youth technicians, specialists in the field of culture and local entrepreneurship projects. From this experience, the paper reflects on the systemic perspective applied to Group and Community Empowerment.

WG05-JS-106.2

ALMEIDA, Eduardo* (Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Spain)

Weaponized Development and the Deterritorialization on Indigenous Peoples in Mexico

In the middle of the chameleonic Mexican polity, development has become a war against indigenous populations. From the aggressive rise of neoliberalism in the 1990's under Carlos Salinas' presidency to Lopez Obrador's administration, a number of interconnected infrastructure and extractive megaprojects have been underway in the whole country and most of them have faced strong resistance, specially in indigenous territories, a resistance that has been met with sophisticated forms of containment and repression by the Mexican State.

In the past few years there has been a change in the presidency's discourse under a renewed liberal-nationalist narrative of progressivism, but beneath lurks the same industrialism that oscillates between neoliberalism and statism. From the Alpha-Omega and the Puebla-Panama Plan alongside NAFTA to the infrastructure projects of López Obrador's 4th Transformation alongside the USMCA, an infrastructure gigaproject of energy production and transmission, of merchandise and tourist transportation, and of resource extraction has been attempted by the last six presidential administrations, all of it directed by a notion of development that prioritizes industrial production, urban growth and international trade.

Parallel to that gigaproject there has been an undeclared policy of deterritorialization of indigenous peoples. Through social policy programs constructed both as humanitarian aid and social containment projects, and through a growing process of militarization and paramilitarization, indigenous territories are under siege. The State and market dynamics have been able to adapt to the narrative of cultural and racial diversity as long as it is individual and detached from a specific territory. Through processes of assimilation within the "mestizo" nationalistic identity, folklorization of diversity o violent displacement, there is a trend towards the extermination of indigenous peoples as territorialized communities.

Development has become a weapon of the Mexican State against indigenous peoples.

RC15-220.3

ALMEIDA, Joana* (University of Bedfordshire, United Kingdom)

SHARMA, Kavi (Brighton & Sussex Medical School, University of Sussex, United Kingdom)

GABE, Jonathan (Royal Holloway, University of London, United Kingdom)

ANDERSON, John (Brighton & Sussex Medical School, University of Sussex, United Kingdom)

SIMCOCK, Dr. Richard (Brighton & Sussex Medical School, University of Sussex, United Kingdom)

Perceptions of Use of Complementary and Alternative Therapies in Women with Breast Cancer

Breast cancer is the most prevalent cancer in the United Kingdom, and most people with this cancer, mainly women, have been treated with chemotherapy by medical doctors. Chemotherapy, in turn, has caused severe side effects, yet relatively little UK research has been carried out into the use of complementary and alternative therapies to tackle these side effects or simply to improve the quality of life of breast cancer survivors. The pilot study presented here aims to understand the perceptions of the use of CAM in women with breast cancer, by addressing four main research questions: (1) What CAM therapies do women with breast cancer use? (2) Why women with breast cancer have used CAM? (3) How women with breast cancer have used CAM? (4) What women with breast cancer have thought are the benefits of using CAM? This paper will present the findings regarding the third question. Qualitative semi-structured interviews were conducted with 9 female breast cancer patients in March and April 2017 at Brighton and Sussex University Hospitals Trust. The interviews have been analysed using a general thematic analysis guided by a grounded theory. Two main themes have emerged so far: (1) CAM as a self-help approach, and (2) Mixed use of the public, third sector and private CAM services. The concept of 'Internet optimism' and the Cancer Act 1939, which limits the advertisement of cancer treatment to certain health professionals, will be used to help discuss and explain these findings. This will enhance our understanding of CAM use by cancer survivors, of the power relations between orthodox health professionals and CAM therapists and will potentially form the basis for a major impact case study, which varying types of healthcare professionals will be considered.

RC08-139.2

ALTMANN, Philipp* (Universidad Central del Ecuador, Ecuador)

A Particular Tradition - Sociology in Ecuador in the Latin American Context

Sociology in Ecuador is connected in a particular way to the Latin American context. While it was part of some of the major developments -the Latin American Association for Sociology, the debate on dependency theory- and produced some of the most influential Latin American sociologists -Agustín Cueva and Bolívar Echeverría-, Ecuadorian sociology developed a particular tradition that cannot be simply understood from other Latin American experiences. For once, academic sociology started in Ecuador only in 1915, decades after many Latin American countries, based on different references, namely Spencer and Tarde. Then, in Ecuador never developed the empirical sociology that during the 1950s and 1960s defined sociology in Mexico, Argentina, Chile, etc. Instead, it jumped directly to critical sociology in the 1970s, marked by a Marxist approach and a continental debate. This presentation will trace the processes of institutionalization in Ecuadorian sociology and highlight the relationships or lack of them to other Latin American traditions. In order to do so, it will focus on the development of schools of thought around certain pioneers that define a canon and topics of interest, as well as the breaks between different schools of thought in Ecuadorian sociology between the 1910s and the 1980s.

RC47-656.2

ALTMANN, Philipp* (Universidad Central del Ecuador, Ecuador)

Discursive Shifts and Strategic Alliances in the National Indigenous Uprisings in Ecuador in 2019 and 2022

After a crisis of over 15 years, the Ecuadorian indigenous movement surprised everyone with its strong participation in the national strike of October 2019, turning it into a national indigenous uprising. As such, it was connected to the civil unrest of that time in Colombia, Chile, and other Latin American countries. While this national strike began with transport workers and the indigenous joined in later, in June 2022, the indigenous movement was the leading actor. They organized and upheld the mobilization for almost three weeks. However, compared with October 2019, the demands of June 2022 downplayed traditional indigenous concepts. While October 2019 was defined by demands for a post-petrol society and respect for indigenous territories, June 2022 focused on more comprehensive social demands to stop neoliberal politics, broader access to education, more and better-paid jobs, etc. This shift

in demands corresponds to a shift in the alliance politics of the indigenous movement. In 2019, the indigenous movement connected to international allies, primarily related to the discourse around degrowth and "leave the oil in the soil". In 2022, these ideas were largely absent. Instead, demands were shared with the worker unions and other national actors, preparing a national alliance. With this, the relationship between the indigenous movement and the state also changes. The national strike of 2019 was connected to the politics of (territorial) autonomy that prevailed during the long crisis of the indigenous movement after 2001. The uprising of 2022 engages the state more directly, demanding not only respect for indigenous autonomies but almost exclusively a different state politics.

RC47-658.3

ALTROGGE, Judith* (Institute of Migration Research and Intercultural Studies (IMIS) Osnabrueck University, Germany)

Transnational Activist Struggles Against Deportation As Political Remittances to the Gambia

Between 2014 and 2017, many Gambians left their country under dictatorship to look for greener pastures elsewhere. Immigration numbers from the tiny nation rose high particularly in Italy and Germany. In late 2016, the Gambian people voted their decades-long dictator Yayah Jammeh out of office. The ensuing transition government promised to focus on a re-newed democratic development path. With Jammeh gone, European plans to deport Gambians erupted quickly. However, after a short-lived rise in deportations, the government permitted chartered deportations from the EU, even imposing a unique moratorium in 2018, eventually accepting Schengen visa sanctions in 2021.

These refusals started after civil society activities and public turmoil incidents, both in the Gambia and Europe, particularly Germany. These included demonstrations and public shaming of the Gambian government, blaming them to sell 'their' migrants' rights for European bribes. While in deportation arrangements, the origin country has a comparatively more passive role than the destination country, the Gambian activists were successful in addressing their own government, demanding the self-claimed democracy to defend its citizens' interests abroad.

In this paper, I show that the protests were successful mainly due to their transnational nature, with present migrants in Germany and activist counterparts in the Gambia joining forces while formerly deported migrants not prominently involving themselves. These anti-deportation struggles cross the categories of anti-deportation movements in destination countries on the one side, and post-deportation movements in origin countries on the other. I discuss them as a specific form of political remittances to the young democracy.

The analysis is based on field research in Germany and the Gambia conducted between 2017 and 2021. It considers qualitative interviews with Gambian and German civil society actors, government representatives, representatives of European countries and International Organizations, as well as secondary sources in newspapers, social media and policy documents.

RC39-573.4

ALTSHULER, Alex* (University of Haifa, Israel)
USTER, Anna (The Max Stern Yezreel Valley College, Israel)

Yes We Can!? a Theoretical and Empirical Examination of the Concept of Building Resilience through Cross-Sector Cooperation in Light of the Ongoing COVID-19 Crisis and Disasters Yet to Come

The ongoing global COVID-19 crisis poses a series of multidimensional cascading challenges to civil society and governments around the world: functional, identity-related, cultural, economic, structural, intra-and-inter-organizational, and more. The cross-sector cooperation is crucial both for effective preparedness and for handling with the above challenges. Our study focuses empirically on the Israeli case, while in parallel strives to formulate culturally-sensitive, nuanced and globally applicable policy recommendations for disasters yet to come. In 2017, as part of an inter-ministerial process led by the Israeli Prime Minister's Office, the concept of "Building Resilience Through Partnerships" was designed to formalize and strengthen cross-sector cooperation before, during and after various types of disasters. Our research examines the interrelationships between the three sectors (public, private and non-profits) during the COVID-19 pandemic using the neo-institutional approach and in doing so we analyze to what extent the "Building Resilience Through Partnerships" model was implemented, what are the main causes for selecting the path taken and what intermediate multidimensional lessons and best practices could be cautiously drawn from the above for the ongoing coping with the COVID-19 crisis and various types of disasters yet to come. The research is based on a comprehensive systematic review and an empirical analysis through semi-structured interviews with key stakeholders from the three sectors. The main take-away messages and policy recommendations of our research are intended to contribute both practically and theoretically. Theoretically speaking, we deepen the analysis of the factors related to the resilience building through cross-sector cooperation, effective preparedness and inclusive mitigation strategies in the face of disasters Practically speaking, our culturally-sensitive, nuanced and globally applicable policy

recommendations are aimed to foster inclusive and effective cross-sector communication and partnerships throughout the COVID-19 crisis and (unfortunately, potentially, multiple) disasters yet to come.

RC21-319.2

ALVARADO MENDOZA, Arturo* (El Colegio de Mexico, Mexico)

Governance of Metropolis: A Comparative Study of Mexico City and Sao Paulo

We present a comparative study of different forms of urban governance in two metropolises, Mexico City and São Paulo, and addresses the challenges of governing security where there is strong presence of organized illicit actors, and citizen's participatory practices demanding protection of the state. Who governs these two cities and how do they do it? What is governed? Do urban governments today have the capacity to solve these challenges in the face of profound political changes that have altered the structures of governance and ways in which cities are governed?

Urban governance could be defined as a process of coordination between actors and institutions in fragmented and uncertain environments (Le Galès, 2011; Le Galès and Ugalde, 2018). This is a matter of collective action *between* rulers, citizens and illicit actors. Democratic governance is a way of regulating legitimate violence and limiting other forms of unlawful coercion. To go beyond this argument, we propose that in most metropolises there is no hegemony of a single group, just as not all metropolises can claim sole territorial sovereignty, as it is often shared by several actors, which feeds an idea of disputed governance. We also propose that unlike the theoretical proposal in relation to the governments of nation-States, cities are not equivalent to them, nor do they have the same institutional, normative and power-related organizational instruments. To explain our proposal, we built on the idea of spatial regimes, where we can find certain spaces under the control of the government or the citizenry, where an acceptable legal regime operates, as well as other places under the territorial control of criminal groups where they exert coercive control of society that rivals government. Governance is better understood as the articulation of spatial regimes at the micro and macro level that produces hybrid regimes of governance.

RC29-428.2

ALVARADO MENDOZA, Arturo* (El Colegio de Mexico, Mexico)

Police Strategies after Pandemic. between Abusive Authoritarism and Community Approaches Estrategias Policiales Después De La Pandemia Covid 19: Entre El Autoritarismo Abusivo y El Acercamiento a Los Ciudadanos

Police strategies in mayor metropolis is becoming more complex, particularly after the covid19 pandemic. This reveals several persistent violent and abusive police practices against citizens in the world. As a consequence, some police authorities in metropolitan areas are trying to reform its organizations, to make more responsive to citizens needs and reducing abusive practices. Some of these practices are based on community police strategies. The paper analyses this strategy in the metropolitan area of Mexico City and evaluates 1st. whether or not it is more effective to improve community-police relations; 2d. to reduce crime and 3d. to solve the persistent problems of abusive police practices, particularly after the pandemic, where a militarization and increase authoritarian security practices are implemented by states.

Las organizaciones policiales en la mayoría de las metrópolis se ha vuelto más compleja en años recientes. En particular la epidemia de covid19 en el mundo produjo importantes re-acomodos de las estrategias, así como reveló muchas prácticas abusivas y lejanas a la protección de la ciudadanía. En consecuencia algunas metrópolis están implementando programas de policía de proximidad, de acercamiento y promoción de la participación ciudadana. El objetivo del trabajo es comparar estas prácticas en el entorno metropolitano de la Ciudad de México para mostrar: 1o. la efectividad de estas prácticas para construir mejores relaciones de confianza con los ciudadanos; 2o. reducir el crimen y 3o. resolver los ancestrales formas de abuso de las prácticas policiales, particularmente hoy día del incremento de gobiernos autoritarios, populistas y pro-militarizantes . El análisis es parte de un estudio de las nuevas estrategias de policía en metrópolis del sur global.

RC23-JS-65.2

ALVAREZ, Lorena* (Universidad de Guanajuato, Mexico)

Climate Change and Sustainability Education: A Fragmented Conceptualization and the Pressing Reorganization of the Latin-American University

Sustainability education oriented towards climate action challenges Latin-American universities in three levels -institutional, organizational, and operational-. The Latin American case is difficult given its heterogeneity, and its diverse and complex social reality. This paper aimed to analyse the conception of climate change in the Latin American University to explain the categories with which sustainability education could stimulate its communities towards

climate action. The methodology was qualitative; 24 universities from six Latin American countries -Argentina, Chile, Colombia, El Salvador, Mexico, Peru- were selected through a convenience sample; 75 semi-structured interviews were applied in four dimensions of climate change -knowledge, perception, attitude and incidence-; the sustainability education model was analysed through the structure of its institutional policies, the name of the learning units of its educational programs, its linkage model, its research projects aimed to mitigate climate change and the social intervention projects. The main findings showed a fragmented concept of sustainability, three types of climate adoption -awareness, consumption, and action- and four common categories that affect sustainability education -new technologies, digital competences, interdisciplinary training and expanded intelligence-, which indirectly and unsystematically promote the climate action. The multiple social realities in the universities in Latin America do not show its climate action. For instance, in top-level private institutions, the sustainability education has a strong institutional approach -their green campus projects had been successfully implemented from renewable energies to sustainable buildings, and the sustainability education in their educational programmes is transversal-. However, in most of the public universities, sustainability initiatives have a strong individual approach. In some public campus, the LED lighting systems are barely changing or being automatised, nevertheless, their communities intervene in rural territories through eco-technologies to improve dwellings that are not capable of maintaining a basic line of welfare or implementing sustainable agricultural practices.

RC47-655.4

ALVAREZ-BENAVIDES, Antonio* (National Distance Education University / GESP, Spain)

JIMÉNEZ AGUILAR, Francisco (University of the Basque Country, Spain)

Anti-Feminism, Secularization and Gender in the Spanish Far-Right Vox

In just two years, Vox passed from being a residual party since its creation to becoming the third political force in the country. Although the reasons for the rise of Vox are varied, its strategies to present itself to public opinion, its ideology, and its discourse represent the culmination of the development of different forms, groups, and forces of the extreme right in Spain over the last two decades. In this presentation, I will analyze the antifeminism of Vox as a structuring element of its ideology and as a clear example of the evolution of its political discourse concerning the traditional Spanish extreme right. Through secularization in its conception of the relations of gender and combining traditional and new types of masculinities and femininities, they have adapted its antifeminism to contemporary realities. In addition, I will also show how this antifeminism has centered its discourse during the COVID-19 crisis, becoming again the place from where they articulate their strategies, claims, and mobilizations.

RC47-662.4

ALVAREZ-BENAVIDES, Antonio* (National Distance Education University / GESP, Spain)

JIMÉNEZ AGUILAR, Francisco (Universidad de Granada, Spain)

National Priority and the Welfare-Ultranationalism. the Spanish Cultural Associations of National Help.

Durante la Gran Recesión irrumpieron un conjunto de asociaciones nativistas por toda España que con el paso de los años han conformado un nuevo movimiento social: las Asociaciones Culturales de Ayuda Nacional. Este artículo tiene por objetivo estudiar su cosmovisión y su repertorio de acción, centrándonos en su relación con los recientes acontecimientos que han sacudido a la sociedad española en particular y al mundo en general. Para tal fin partimos del enfoque de la sociología cultural, las metodologías del análisis crítico del discurso y la etnografía digital y el examen de sus principales medios digitales. Su estudio nos permitirá destacar dos de sus grandes aportaciones al panorama de la ultraderecha internacional y de los movimientos sociales de extrema derecha en particular, la "prioridad nacional" frente a la preferencia nacional y la "ayuda nacional" como una nueva forma de apoyo no estatal excluyente que denominaremos "ultranacionalismo de beneficencia".

RC05-88.3

ALVAREZ-MIRANDA, Berta* (Complutense University Madrid, Spain)

ESEVERRI, Cecilia* (Complutense University Madrid, Spain)

From Moors to Muslims: Categories, Controversies and Critical Events in Spain

How and when did the term "Muslims" come to be used as a category in the Spanish public debate, what critical events put it to the fore, and what are the main controversies about it? By answering these questions, we aim to sketch the discursive atmosphere in which the individuals object to designation have strived to contribute their identity elaborations, their standpoints, activities and organizations as civil society actors in the last decades.

Our presentation offers a content review of the public debate generated by each critical event on Muslims, based on two main sources: academic publications and press articles from the two most read national newspapers, leftist *El País* and conservative *El Mundo*. For most recent events, relevant social media (Twitter and Instagram) are analyzed. This qualitative analysis allows for a description of the arguments coined by academics and journalists, but also by politicians and civil society actors. From their discourses the categories and tropes that have dominated the framing of Muslims in Spain emerge.

Two main categories and three main controversies populate these evolving debates. The ethnic category "Moor", which traditionally names Moghrabi's with deep othering intention, has been abandoned in favor of the religious category "Muslim". The trope of irregular labor immigration and its precarious incorporation to local society, which pervaded debate by the end of the 20th Century, has been superseded by controversies on the accommodation of religious practice in the urban context (regarding the building of mosques), gender equality (regarding the wearing of veils in public) and the risks, roots, and remedies of jihadist terrorism. Our international comparison shows that these themes are common to other European national public debates, but their development is idiosyncratic to each country, conditioned by previous trajectories of migration, accommodation, and recognition in local contexts.

Asso-859.7

ALVIZ, Rochelle* (University of Guam, Guam)

Social Construction of Mental Illness in Micronesia

In many cultures, mental illness has become an important social issue because of its impact on various social institutions, such as the family, education, and the economy. Micronesian communities, however, still consider it a largely taboo subject, creating barriers to openly discussing or even acknowledging its impact on the well-being of both the individuals and their communities. This study explores the emphasis on the social construction of mental illness in Micronesia, more specifically, in the CHamoru and Palauan cultures. Additionally, Micronesia has strong spiritual components which may explain how mental illness is frequently interpreted as a sign of poor fortune or spiritual possession, which could bring dishonor to the family. Due to the spiritual components, emphasis of this study is placed on the collectivist culture in Micronesia, which further exemplifies the social construction of mental illness. The study also takes into account the impact of Western media and how it affects their indigenous understanding of mental illness. The study utilizes mixed methods of qualitative and quantitative research methodologies, using surveys and interviews to further explore the social construction of mental illness in the CHamoru and Palauan cultures.

RC33-493.4

AMATO, Francesco* (University of Naples Federico II, Italy)

The Issue of Data Accuracy When Data Collection Is Performed through Black-Boxed Digital Technologies

used by car insurance companies collect a variety of information such as the route, speed, braking and impact. In the future, these technologies will also acquire data like the driver's alcohol content. In this regard, some scholars believe that these innovative methods have the potential to overcome the need to question individuals. Common sense attributes to digital technologies a purely technical nature, which gives an aura of objectivity to the results of their processing and, therefore, also concerning the data collected. When these algorithmic systems are destructurable, they can clarify the procedures that led to the formulation of that data, but when, on the other hand, it is black boxed systems this is not possible. This contribution, starting from the perspective offered by the STS literature and Critical Algorithm Studies, also making use of a case study, regarding the black boxes used by auto insurance companies, suggests that innovation in data collection processes should consider the socio-technical nature underlying digital technologies. Opaque processes of automated data collection make it difficult for the researcher to reconstruct the data path, especially regarding the accuracy and the reliability. For these reasons, we believe it is important to question how the use of this data to the detriment of traditional data collection processes can produce unreliable data. This contribution seeks to understand how, through quasi-experiments and test-retests, the reliability of these technological tools can be estimated. These digital technologies will offer in the future further interesting tools and ways to collect data effectively, but this cannot be separated from the continuous comparison regarding the accuracy and reliability of the data collected.

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

WG05-779.3

AMBEWADIKAR, Jayashree* (Central university of gujarat, India)

Engaging Role of Women Entrepreneurs in Social Development:Stories from India

On-Site Presentation
Engaging Role of Women Entrepreneurs in Social Development: Stories from India
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Women has the capability to execute significant role building backbone of a country's economy. Many women does has the domestic responsibility to balance different task and prioritise them, has skills for managing people and time, and keeping household budget which can be characteristics of entrepreneurship. These virtues and assets of women are to be cherished for productive channels. But in real-time there are challenges in creating and developing small business for women. Though knowing women's contributions to enterprise as a major engine of global economic growth, still they do not have right to fundamental education, credit system, marketing prospects, etc. The utmost priority of the national planning should be to encourage women power which is the single most important source of social energy. Because emancipation of women is the necessary condition for economic and social development of the nations. There are women who are overcoming such challenges and doing development for themselves, family and society at large.

The objective of this paper is to understand the historical account of women entrepreneurship, critically examine challenges of women entrepreneurs and evaluate role these women entrepreneurs as a source of social development. This paper has theoretical framework related to women and / in development. The framework of women entrepreneurs in social development is applied. The methodology of this paper includes case studies of women entrepreneurs from heterogeneous background engaged in diversified enterprises to study their journeys of entrepreneurship, challenges at different levels and her/their contribution in social development. Sufficient secondary data from books/ journals, reports, websites etc in from different languages are used. This paper will give idea about Indian women in the sphere of entrepreneurship and social development.

RC23-344.2

AMBROGIO, Barbara* (University of Calabria, Italy)

Industry 4.0 and Unproductive Labour

Industry 4.0, a production model based on the integration of digital tools and artificial intelligence in the automation systems of the production processes of goods and services, can be interpreted as part of the process of development of the productive forces, or rather of the introduction of scientific and technological innovations in a potentially coherent organizational model. This allows, as such, a greater production of surplus value, as well as, in the specific case, an extension of the real subsumption to tasks and duties over which there was previously formal control.

The question therefore arises of how the cyber-physical and organizational infrastructure of I4.0 modifies the production process with respect to the production of value. The hypothesis is that this has several implications: not only the increase in labor productivity in general - therefore an increase in the rate of exploitation, reduction of downtime and costs - but it intervenes substantially in a series of works - design , monitoring, prototyping for example - which in Kurz's Marxist reading are defined as unproductive.

More specifically, what appears from the applications in the aforementioned sectors is that the massive trend of rationalization and reduction of physical activities and cognitive processes is able to intervene in a considerable and, also, contradictory way, taking into account that the overlapping and synchrony of the phases, as well as the complex integration between tangible and intangible elements of production, brings further friction to the valorisation process.

RC56-756.2

AMELINA, Anna* (Brandenburg University of Technology Cottbus, Germany)
PETERS, Manuel (BTU Cottbus-Senftenberg, Germany)
TRZECIAK, Miriam (BTU Cottbus-Senftenberg, Germany)
SCHAEFER, Jana (BTU Cottbus-Senftenberg, Germany)

Approaching Contested Entanglements: Postsocialist Colonialities in Membership, Mobility and Memories

Recent approaches to postsocialist transformation in Germany and Eastern Europe increasingly address the nexus between postsocialist and coloniality-like relations. A number of scholars relates post-socialist studies to decolonial approaches, in order to address (dis)continuity of colonial-epistemic unequal power relations and subjectivities as well as heterogeneous quality of post-socialist orders.

The proposed contribution draws on a work-in-process monograph that systematically brings together postsocialist studies and post- and decolonial theories. Using sociology of entanglement lens, we re-read aspects of the transformation processes in Germany and Eastern Europe and highlight the added value of the decolonial perspective for the analysis of (1) post-socialist power/knowledge claims, (2) social constructions of belonging and membership, (3) migranticized mobility dynamics and (4) social struggles over post-socialist memories.

RC05-JS-99.3

AMELINA, Anna* (BTU Cottbus-Senftenberg, Germany)
SCHAEFER, Jana (BTU Cottbus, Germany)

Gendered Violence in the Name of Imperial Memories: Renegotiation of Social Membership of Mobile Ukrainian Citizens in Germany and the Russian Federation

Membership of Mobile Ukrainian Citizens in Germany and the Russian Federation
Anna Amelina and Jana Schäfer, BTU Cottbus–Senftenberg

The research interest of our paper relates to patterns of social membership being currently renegotiated in the context of Russia's neo-colonial war in the Ukraine. Combining coloniality-sensitive and queer-feminist/intersectional theories with the multidirectional memory approach, this contribution aims to analyse the nexus gender/sexuality regime(s) and memory regimes in the context of war-related violence. Focusing on mobile Ukrainian citizens' experiences of war-related (gendered) violence (including the dis/continuities of violence against cis-women, cis-men *and* queer people), the paper analyses movers' (re)interpretation of (post-)socialist membership against the complex forms of coloniality/ies that carry the legacies of Soviet, socialist *and* neocolonial elements. Combining a Foucauldian genealogical approach with multi-sited ethnography, the paper reveals hybrid coloniality elements in the nexus between gender and memory regimes by comparing data from semi-structured interviews with Ukrainian movers in the post-Soviet diaspora of the European Union (specifically Germany) and the Russian Federation. The paper also relies on the expert interviews with representatives of diaspora organizations and/or organizations for the prevention and postvention of gendered violence.

RC03-60.2

AMIGO, Rotchel* (Bukidnon State University, Philippines)
AMIGO, Cheryl (Bukidnon State University, Philippines)

The Role of Social Capital on Organizational Resiliency: The Case of Migrant Community

This paper is an exploratory study that aimed to identify, describe and compare factors of resiliency on two types of cooperatives that had existed for a long time. The cooperative as a social system was examined using Parson's AGIL scheme, which aimed to determine the functional imperatives found within the system. Furthermore, 120 respondents were interviewed using the survey questionnaire to determine the members' socio-demographic characteristics and ascertain the members level of social capital. A concurrent mixed method was used in the gathering and analysis of data.

This study found the following factors of resiliency in the organizational structure: adaptive policy, good leadership, and cooperative as a site of innovation. Furthermore, member-respondents of the cooperatives have shown a high level of social capital in three dimensions, namely; Trust, Norms and Reciprocity; Networks and Collective Actions; and Information and Empowerment. However, the result on the T test shows a significant difference between cooperatives in two dimensions, namely; 1) Trust, Norms and Reciprocity and 2) Networks and Collective Actions. An examination on the profile of the organizations and their members revealed that the member's ethnicity, religiosity, close family ties and neighborliness may have contributed to a significant difference in these dimensions. Furthermore, the factors mentioned were found to have an impact on how the cooperatives respond, cope and mitigate threats, crises and disasters. This study also reveals that between cooperatives a better social capital is associated with better resiliency.

Thus, this study recommends to the cooperatives a more robust network affiliation, routine risk assessment, and regular training and seminars of leaders and management staff. Moreover, cooperatives are encouraged to invest and sustain their members' social capital through innovative ways primarily to address the needs of the young generation.

RC31-JS-57.4

AMIN, Sara* (The University of the South Pacific, Fiji)

Motherhood and Institutional Violence Among Displaced Afghan Women

The August 2021 takeover by the Taliban of the Afghan government led to multiple displacements and disruptions to Afghan women's lives, both within Afghanistan and outside of Afghanistan. This paper examines in-depth, the experience of four Afghan women refugees and asylum seekers who became mothers in the wake of the Taliban takeover. The paper follows their

journeys to motherhood in India, Pakistan, Slovenia and Switzerland through the precarious crossing of borders and negotiations with health, state and refugee/asylum-seeking bureaucracies which do not take into account needs of post-natal care for mothers and babies, and as such placed them precarious situations, endangering well-being and inflicting trauma and violence. The paper examines these dynamics and how these women responded to these experiences to make visible the gendered violence of current practices in refugee/asylum seeking institutions and processes. Through the comparative analysis of these women in distinct institutional and cultural contexts, the paper also makes visible how this type of violence may be countered.

*Note: this paper will authored with the women themselves. However, at the moment of the submission of this abstract, the women are not certain about whether they will want their identities already noted given the various uncertainties of asylum seeking and refugee resettlement processes they are embedded in. As such, only one author (myself) is noted here for the purposes of the submission deadline. However, we would request if it will be possible to add the other four women as co-presenters if they choose by the time of the presentation to identify themselves.

TG10-845.2

AMIR, Sulfikar* (Nanyang Technological University, Singapore)

Counting on the Machine: The Construction of Social Trust in Artificial Intelligence

A growing application of Artificial Intelligence (AI) is rapidly changing how we live our life today. A cacophony of digital devices designed with machine learning capabilities gradually penetrate into the most intimate space of human relations and activities, suggesting what music to listen, what food to order, and which persons to be friended. More importantly, AI enters a new phase where our ability to make decisions is being replaced by a set of algorithms, which inform the machine to work on its own logic often causing social issues. This paper centers on trust in AI. In modern society, trust is extremely important particularly in the adoption of digital technology. As sociologist Anthony Giddens notes, trust is a foundation of social stability. It functions at a deep level of social life. Horizontally, trust facilitates interaction between individual humans who live as a community; vertically, trust mediates the power structure that allows the government to rule the people. This paper examines how the level of social trust in AI is causally linked to the mode of AI governance across the sociotechnical landscapes in Singapore. Using the framework of sociotechnical landscape, two empirical questions are addressed: (1) To what extent do Singaporeans have awareness of, and trust in AI?, and (2) What are the key factors that mostly influence Singaporeans to trust and distrust AI? This paper draws on a study, which seeks to assess the amount of trust Singaporeans have given to AI-driven technologies. Public trust is analyzed against the degree of awareness of machine learning capabilities embedded different AI-driven technologies. In addition, it attempts to identify the key factors that influence how Singaporeans decide whether or not to give trust to AI of different systems.

RC21-319.5

AMIR, Sulfikar* (Nanyang Technological University, Singapore)

Experimenting Collaborative Urbanism in Southeast Asia

In dealing with the complexity of urban challenges, what forms of governing practice that are available for a megacity to resort to? Can a megacity government rely on multiple actors to improve urban infrastructures and city resilience? Framed around the concept of collaborative urbanism, this paper is about "collaboration" as a method of urban governance in Global South applied to address increasingly complicated urban problems. The case study is situated in Jakarta, Indonesia, the largest city in Southeast Asia, to examine how collaboration becomes a platform of urban governance in which chronic social and environmental issues are resolved concurrently by an assemblage of urban actors. By collaboration we mean a process of engagement in which the city government opens up the opportunities for multiple entities to contribute to changing the urban landscape of the city. In this this paper, we describe the role of collaboration as a governing method in shaping the urban transformations Jakarta has made to improve liveability and resilience. Specifically, the discussion focuses on what has transpired in Jakarta for the past five years, a period whereby collaboration was set as a means of "collective governance" allowing the Jakarta city government to recruit various actors across civil society and private sectors to directly and actively engage in the planning and execution of urban projects. Two sectors of urban infrastructure are showcased to assess the impact of collaborative practices on building stronger resilience against urban risks in Jakarta. We argue that while collaboration is advantageous to facilitate negotiations and resources transactions in urban growth for the sake of citizens, the approach remains challenging to be fully implemented.

RC30-439.2

AMOAH, Daniel* (Memorial University of Newfoundland, Canada)

Exploring the Experience of Tax Payment in the Urban Informal Economy in Ghana

Informality is a characteristic feature of many developing countries. The informal economy involves activities that lacks any type of legal protection, and where workers do not have secure employment contracts, social protection, or workers' union (Vosko, 2006; Williams, 2015). Ghana like many other African countries have high rate of informality. Despite the informal economy being employer of majority of the workforce in Ghana, the sector faces many challenges. The link between informality, poverty and inequality is more pronounced in the poor urban neighbourhoods (Bromley and Wilson, 2018; Durizzo et al, 2021). The COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated pre-existing inequities (Akuoko et al, 2020; Schotte et al, 2021). Recent years have seen debates around the relationships between informal workers and the state, informal taxation, and social protection for informal workers in Ghana. There is growing recognition among researchers and policymakers that despite their informal status, many informal firms still do pay a variety of formal fees and taxes (Carroll, 2011; Joshi, 2017). This research highlights the effects that these fees and taxes can have on different groups and the urgent need in expanding empirical research on this subject. However, informal taxation is an unexplored area in Ghana despite the country's high rate of informality. This study attempts to bridge this knowledge gap through to deepen the knowledge base on this issue, both for the context of Ghana and the wider scholarship on informality, gender and tax. Using mixed methods through in-depth semi-structured interviews, focus group discussions, key informant interviews and surveys, this study will examine these experiences in the selected urban neighbourhoods- Accra Metropolitan Assembly (AMA) and Kumasi Metropolitan Assembly (KMA), in two of Ghana's largest cities.

RC30-436.3

AMOAH, Daniel* (Memorial University of Newfoundland, Canada)

Ghana in the Age of Cities: Exploring Critical Challenges to the Urban Informal Sector

Rapid urbanization and unemployment are current global challenges especially in developing countries. Ghana like many other Sub-Saharan African countries is undergoing rapid urbanization. About 60 percent of Ghana's population now lives in cities and urban areas (UN-Habitat, 2020; Ghana Statistical Service, 2021). The urbanization process however faces numerous challenges including high rate of unemployment, poverty and inequality, all of which has been exacerbated during the COVID-19 pandemic (Dadzie et al., 2020; World Bank, 2020). The urban informal sector/economy is prevalent in Ghana. Over 80 percent of new employment in Ghana is created in the urban informal economy (GLSS7; Dadzie etal., 2020). Studies (Hart, 2008; Baah-Boateng, 2011; Anuwa-Armah, 2015) have shown that Ghana's economic future depends significantly on what traders in the urban informal sector/economy are doing. Despite its crucial role, the sector faces many challenges. Informal workers are among those most affected by the COVID-19 pandemic (UN-Habitat, 2020, ILO, 2020). Recent years have seen debates around the relationships between informal workers and the state, informal taxation, and social protection for informal workers in Ghana, and where critical negotiations between informal workers and the state have become increasingly visible topics of discussion. This paper examines and evaluates challenges to urban informal business operations/informal workers in Ghana in the context of COVID-19 pandemic which has exacerbated pre-existing inequities. Using the World Bank's Ghana Informal Enterprise Survey, Ghana Labourforce Survey, and a systematic review of the growing body of scholarly literature on the urban informal sector, this paper discusses the challenges to urban informal business operations/ informal workers in Ghana.

RC47-658.2

AMWE, Ruth* (Princeton Theological Seminary, USA)

Constructing Spaces of Duality: Feminizing Social Movements and Methods in Nigeria

The proliferation of religious extremism and religiously motivated violence in Africa is increasingly eliciting scholarly interest, though there remains a deficiency in feminizing such discourses. Nigeria has endured the explosion of these instances such that Nigerian women are often especially at risk of diverse forms of human rights violations including rape, kidnap, assault, torture, and murder. Their participation and/or instrumentalization, however, in orchestrating such acts of violence complexifies the relationship between gender and religiously motivated violence. Nonetheless, their efforts to form part of the nexus of public discourse critiquing religious extremism and violence in the public sphere remains understudied. To abridge this gap, therefore, this paper will juxtapose two cases of women-led social movements that occurred in Nigeria within the past decade to examine the resources Nigerian and African women utilize in their mobilizing quest towards demanding accountability and justice. On the one hand, I explore the #BringBackOurGirls movement which

began in 2014 and attracted immense transnational support and sympathy. It encompassed an array of majority elite women from Christian and Islamic faith traditions who leveraged the use of social media towards asserting their demands. On the other hand, I examine the Atyap women's naked "protest" which occurred in the thick of the Covid-19 pandemic in 2020. It consisted mainly of women in rural areas who invoked a historical ritual deeply embedded in African indigenous religions alongside an overt expression of Christianity to seek justice and demand accountability. This paper will engage contemporary scholarship at the intersection of religion, violence, social activism, and gender to propose that Nigerian and African women's pursuit for social justice through social movements are often constructed in spaces of duality where their ability to operate within and through seemingly contesting variables is affirmed, such that their agency is firmly asserted and remains uncontested.

RC37-549.3

ANACIN, Carljohnson* (Griffith University, Australia)

Sariling Sikap, Suporta Lokal: The Do-It-Ourselves (DIO) Ethos in Online Communities of Independent Songwriters

Due to the temporary closure of live music venues globally as an impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, many musicians resorted to doing online performances and promotions. The possibility of transmediating musical activities has been evident recently and the role of social media in this shift has been paramount. These new possibilities for music production, performance, and distribution, as well as collaboration and networking, have helped not only established professional musicians but also independent and amateur ones. Drawing on Facebook music communities (FMC) involving independent and amateur songwriters from the Philippines, this presentation shows how 'virtual music networks' transformed musical processes and practices during the pandemic. These FMCs are regarded as do-it-yourself/do-it-ourselves (DIY/DIO) support systems and sites of career trajectory negotiation, which have been helpful to this cohort of Filipino musicians during the COVID-19 crisis. This presentation re-examines online communities as sites that enable independent musicians to participate in, reinforce and complement the mainstream music industries. By engaging in the DIO ethos, they both support and resist the usual mainstream music business practices for music production, consumption, and distribution in the Philippines. Through this, a democratisation of the music industry is seen and experienced as facilitated by these online music communities.

RC31-JS-66.4

ANACIN, Carljohnson* (Griffith University, Australia)

Utilizing Capitals As a Response to the Music Industry Precarity amid COVID-19 Pandemic: The Case of Filipino Cover Musicians in Australia

Creative labour is known as a precarious endeavour, particularly in the music industry, compared to other fields such as health, education, or technology. With the COVID-19 pandemic, the precarity and vulnerability have been magnified among musicians globally, migrant musicians included. In this presentation, the experiences of Filipino musicians who work as full-time musicians who play cover music in Australia reflect the already existing precarity of the music industry that had been exacerbated by the pandemic. With the economic, mental, and cultural impacts of the pandemic, Filipino professional musicians utilized their social and cultural capitals to respond to the lack of gigs and shows. But by doing so, the uncertainty of securing a sustainable career in the music industry has also been difficult for migrants. Moreover, as they increase their socioeconomic mobility and survive adversity, they also have less access to cultural participation through music. This presentation offers a perspective on the impact of the pandemic on migrant musicians who are included but underrecognized as part of the music industry and the long-term concerns on the unstable nature of the gig economy. It also leads us to rethink the relations between the individual agency of the musician and institutional structures, a springboard that could potentially help in informing policy decisions concerning migrant musicians and creatives in general during crises and post-pandemic.

RC38-JS-110.2

ANAND, Geetika* (University of Cape Town, South Africa)

Practicing in Cities Against the Backdrop of the Nation and the Self: Auto/Biographies of Urban Practitioners from South Africa

There is a growing consensus around the significance of urban development practice, and the complexity associated with intervening in cities and urban systems at large. Furthermore, with the endorsement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), followed by the New Urban Agenda (NUA), cities have taken centre stage in the global debates and development agenda, and national governments across the globe are increasingly coming up with urban policies and programmes. As the locus of urbanisation shifts to Africa and Asia, this transition is particularly critical in the global South where there is rapid urbanisation and the capacities within the urban institutions are relatively limited. While several studies have focussed on how these global and national commitments pan out at the local level, inverting the perspective, this paper asks: situated in these contexts, amidst influences from all around, for an urban practitioner, what does it mean to practice in the city?

Centring the narratives and experiences of practitioners and their contexts, the paper highlights drivers, motivations and influences behind practitioners' work trajectories and transitions. The paper draws from biographical interviews conducted with 30 practitioners working in the urban development sector in South Africa. It particularly pays attention to the multiple spatial scales – neighbourhood, city, provincial, national, and transnational – practitioners find themselves in and navigate through in their professional as well as personal lives. In these practitioners' auto/biographies, what happens at these multiple scales, especially at the national and at the city, directly inform their career choices and decision making. It is further argued that these multiple scales do not only form a context within which these practitioners continue to practice, they also feature prominently in practitioners' considerations for positioning themselves at an appropriate scale for maximum impact based on their own values and interests.

RC13-200.4

ANAND, Prashant* (University of Lucknow, India)

Leisure during COVID-19 Pandemic Among Undergrad Students: A Study of Lucknow City, India

In the beginning of 2020, Covid-19 pandemic shocked the entire world and India was no exception. The pandemic disrupted every domain of human life, and this has led to different adjustment in different aspects of life. In response to this pandemic, various countries imposed mandatory lockdown in their respective countries. Government of India also ordered nationwide lockdown, limiting the moment of 1.38 billion people in March 2020.This lock down had a distinct nature of implication on every section of Indian society, be it migrant labor, health department staff, students and others. Students across the country were bound to remain in their house as the educational institutions were in complete shutdown.

Within this context, this paper aims to re-examine the understanding of leisure among Undergraduates and try to find out whether the recent pandemic had reshaped their understanding of leisure or not. Although the concept of leisure and youth are not new, but the context in which these two concept are examined is new and it offers us to look back at already existing concepts from a new perspective

The area of this study will be Lucknow city in India, which was badly affected from the consecutive waves of pandemic. Densely populated demography made the city more vulnerable in comparison to others. Because it is also a hub of educational institutions of Northern India; the impact of COVID-19 pandemic on students living then in Lucknow, was much higher than other cities. This offers an opportunity to investigate the responses of the students, in terms of leisure activities while offering an insight into sociology of leisure.

RC07-119.1

ANCIC, Branko* (Institute for Social Research in Zagreb, Croatia)
DOMAZET, Mladen (Institute for Political Ecology, Croatia)
PUĐAK, Jelena (Institute for Social Sciences Ivo Pilar, Croatia)
CIK, Tomislav (Institute for Social Research in Zagreb, Croatia)

Collapses Ahead of Us, Pandemics Ahead of Us – Exploring Resilience of Societies and Health Regimes Performance

Pandemic of this scope and rate was just a realisation of trends in emerging infectious diseases (Binder et al., 1999; Carlson et al., 2022) and as such is just one of the episodes in the 21st century in which environmental degradation creates worsening living conditions for humans and societies far beyond the initial spillover event. Therefore, it is of utmost importance to try to explore and learn as much as we can from the current pandemic situation in order to have better understanding of what future can bring to societies and how societies can react. Since the beginning of the pandemic, different attitudes and approaches were noted between countries regarding how to minimise the negative societal effects and contain the spread of the virus. This variation in defining and implementation of appropriate measures, ranging in the most extreme cases from herd-immunity strategies to severe and complete lockdowns, resulted in differing outcomes in official public health statistics related to the pandemic. In this presentation we focus to explore resilience of societies with understanding how the societies have performed in terms of pandemic in general and healthcare system in specific. As pandemic performance measures we have used (a) share of people who completed the initial COVID-19 vaccination protocol; and (b) total excess deaths (per 1 million); and (c) multidimensional Global Health Security Index. A purposive sample of three European countries (Germany, Italy and Croatia) was used in the analysis. Results of the measures of pandemic performance were analysed in the context of social resilience of selected countries presented through a degrowth donut mental model (Domazet et al, 2020.; Medak et al, 2020.) which is visual analytical tool aimed at exploring nature-society nexus but also helpful in understanding the multidimensionality of resilience of societies in general and health system performance in specific.

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

RC21-312.2

ANDAL, Aireen Grace* (Macquarie University, Australia)

Of Play, Poverty, and Pandemic: Insights from Slum-Dwelling Children during the COVID-19 Pandemic and Its Early Aftermath in the Philippines

This paper examines the spatiality of play among slum-dwelling children during the COVID-19 pandemic and its early aftermath. I take 'play' as a prism to understand the pandemic and early post-pandemic context of a slum neighbourhood in San Jose del Monte City, Philippines. Through remote fieldwork, children 9-12 years old shared their experiences of the pandemic and how it affected their play spaces. In the lockdown context, there has been an apparent change in children's playing mobilities when COVID-19 entered their lives in 2020. The most apparent change in the spatiality of children's play lives was the restrictions of crossing over other territories outside their own immediate neighbourhood. However, in the early post-pandemic context, at least three main concerns about children's play spaces remained the same. First, the precarious playing conditions such as the presence of mosquitoes persist. Second, children remain uncertain if they can stay as playmates due to constant threat of evictions and displacements. Third, the city continues to render fewer interstitial spaces for children to play at because of the conversions of urban spaces into residential or business sites. These findings show that children's play lives reflect a compromised and undignified life in both the pandemic and early post-pandemic contexts. These children continue to play in a city that excludes them. Such analysis has two-fold implications. First, play spaces offer unique perspectives in showing how the pandemic has impacted slum-dwelling children. Playing is not separate from the politics of urban spaces but are rather uniquely positioned within power structures in cities. Second, there is an urgent task to legitimise the voices of slum-dwelling children as urban stakeholders, who have dignity and rights to be protected and respected. This is relevant to radicalise urban planning and policy making in terms of taking children's perspectives in decision-making.

RC15-221.3

ANDERSON, Kathy* (The University of Sydney, Australia)

Long COVID, ME/CFS and the 'long Haul': Histories of Contested Chronic Illness in Australia

While chronic illnesses have long been of interest to health sociologists, they have garnered renewed attention with the emergence of a large cohort of the global population living with a chronic condition known as 'Long COVID.' The widespread attention to this emerging condition is due in part to the immense scale of those simultaneously infected with SARS-CoV-2 and their subsequent presentations of 'Long COVID.'

Peer-reviewed literature on 'Long COVID' is gradually materialising and early studies indicate many commonalities between the symptomology of Long COVID and other existing contested chronic illnesses such as Myalgic Encephalomyelitis/Chronic Fatigue Syndrome (ME/CFS). What can be learnt from these previous experiences, which entail similar lived experiences and social difficulties, for the emerging and contested condition Long COVID?.

Like Long COVID, ME/CFS has consequential impacts for those who are affected by the conditions, including exclusion from employment or education, and difficulties accessing necessary social and financial supports. But unlike ME/CFS, Long COVID has gained widespread (and often more supportive) media attention, with various consequences for the epistemological and ontological status of those living with these conditions, and interactions with the medical and social system that surround them.

Drawing on literature in the sociology of contested illnesses, sociology of knowledge and critical disability studies, this paper examines the varied histories of ME/CFS and Long COVID in Australia by employing representations of both illnesses in the Australian news media and scientific literature. This includes examining the origins of the naming, framing and contestations surrounding each illness and the particular social context within which each condition became (or may be becoming) stabilised as an accepted biomedical condition.

RC29-426.2

ANDERSON, Stavroola* (Australasian Corrections Education Association, Australia)

FARLEY, Helen (Australasian Corrections Education Association, New Zealand)

HUMBLEY, Jocelyn (Australasian Corrections Education Association, Australia)

Empathy through Education

In each of the various locations in which young people are detained on justice-related matters in Australia and New Zealand, there operates a school or education centre. The educational staff who work in these locations navigate the requirements, restrictions, policies and procedures of both educational governing bodies and youth-justice related site administrators to provide relevant learning experiences to students with complex life experiences and learning needs. This presentation will provide a brief summary of education provision within justice-related youth detention across Australia and New Zealand. Special attention will be given to the direct and indirect strategies employed throughout education programming to promote the development of empathy and socio-emotional well-being among students. The presentation will highlight the importance of skills in social understanding and emotional regulation for both accessing education and desisting from offending behaviour. Importantly, it will give insight into the outstanding and innovative work being conducted by educational teams operating within secure youth justice facilities in Australia and New Zealand.

RC32-466.4

ANDRASZAK, Joanna* (Universitat Rovira i Virgili, Spain)

How Has the Pandemic Affected the Professionals of the Care Network for Victims of Gender-Based Violence? a Qualitative Perspective.

COVID-19, in addition to the global health crisis, brought many other consequences, highlighting many social problems, for example, the increase in gender-based violence (GBV) and revealing the weaknesses of the system that had not been so visible until now. The situation caused by the pandemic got even more complicated due to constantly emerging new, often mutually exclusive, confusing and unclear policies and guidelines. Uncertainty and constantly changing procedures did not ease the already difficult situation for health-related professionals, including helpline and frontline social workers. The proposed abstract examines how helpline services have been changing during the COVID-19 and considers the special importance of telephone and online assistance to victims of violence. The objective of the research is to understand the perspective and experiences of professionals one year and a half after the COVID-19 crisis in Spain. The research is based on 28 in-depth interviews with professionals from the GBV support network. The main areas of analysis refer to the following topics: (a) pre- and post-covid perspective; (b) changes in policies, protocols and guidelines; (c) high demand vs. quality of service; (d) available resources; (e) coping behaviors; (f) the physical and mental well-being of the professionals; and (g) organizational support. The abstract offers a perspective of the work at the front line and thus contributes to a better understanding of the difficulties and problems that arise from the crisis situation and that have a direct impact on the quality of the provided services.

RC30-448.6

ANDRASZAK, Joanna* (Universitat Rovira i Virgili, Spain)

Why Telecommuting Was Not Here to Stay? the Case of Social Services at the Municipal Level in Spain during the COVID-19.

In the context of the Covid-19 pandemic, many new challenges have arisen for social services' frontline professionals. The high demand for service, whose provision has been limited by health restrictions and protocols, has put public servants in an extremely difficult position and has faced them with great challenges, such as changing the model of work to telecommuting without prior experience and adequate preparation. What was observed, after a year and a half after the outbreak of the pandemic, was that once the labor market has returned to a certain normality, workers, companies and institutions started to return to face-to-face work. The reasons are multiple and vary according to each case. The general objective of this study is the analysis of the factors that condition the abandonment of telecommuting and the experiences of the professionals, and their perception of the quality of work, as well as the quality of the services provided remotely (by telephone, on-line, etc.) or in person. It is of great importance to understand how various factors (the type of users, complexity of the service, level of responsibility and type of communication with citizens) condition the ability to work and provide services remotely while maintaining the required quality of services. The research uses a qualitative methodology, which consists of in-depth interviews with 33 professionals who work in the Social Services at the local level in Spain from seven municipalities of five different Autonomous Communities, and from varied professional trajectories, professional stages and environments.

RC40-JS-55.1

ANDREE, Peter* (Carleton University, Canada)

LEVKOE, Charles (Lakehead University, Canada)

Civil Society Engagement in Food Systems Governance in Canada: Experiences, Gaps and Possibilities

Civil society organizations (CSOs) commonly experience food systems governance as imposed by governments from the top down and as unduly influenced by a small group of private sector actors that hold disproportionate power. This uneven influence significantly impacts the activities and relationships that determine the nature and orientation of food systems. In contrast, many CSOs have sought to establish participatory governance structures that are more democratic, accessible, collaborative, and rooted in social and environmental justice. This research seeks to better understand the experiences of CSOs across the food systems governance landscape and critically analyze the successes, challenges, and future opportunities for establishing collaborative governance processes with the goal of building healthier, more equitable and sustainable food systems. The presentation will

share findings from a survey of CSOs in Canada to identify who is involved in this work, key policy priorities, and opportunities and limitations experienced. Following the survey, interviews were conducted with a broad cross-section of CSO representatives to deepen our understanding of experiences engaging with food systems governance. The findings suggest that what food systems governance is, how it is experienced, and what more participatory structures might look like are part of an emergent and contested debate. We argue for increased scholarly attention to the ways that proponents of place-based initiatives engage in participatory approaches to food systems governance, examining both current and future possibilities. We conclude by identifying five key gaps in food systems governance that require additional study.

RC20-297.5

ANDREENKOVA, Anna* (Institute for comparative social research CESSI, Russian Federation)

Belief in the Just World in European Cultures – Comparative Analysis

General belief in justice, in well-ordered and balanced social relations and the equity of merit and reward is described in the concept suggested by M. Lerner as "belief in the just world". BJW helps to justify existing inequalities, to cope with unjust life situations, to keep an optimistic view, but can serve as a barrier for questioning and changing unfair social relations. European social survey (ESS) conducted in 30 countries and Russian social survey (RSS) revealed the prevalence of rational-skeptical views of people in "large Europe" on the chances of general justice. The average level of BJM appeared to be relatively low in most other countries included in the analysis. To confirm the methodological rigor of these conclusions, the evaluation of statistical cross-national equivalency of BJM scale was conducted in one country Russia. The empirical validity of the BJW scale was assessed using cognitive interviews on randomly selected follow-up sample among RSS respondents. It showed the interpretative and motivational multidimensionality of the concept, but also the consistency of empirical semantic space of the concept to theoretical construct and general validity of the scale. Factors influencing the formation of BJW have two-fold structure. The impact of value-cultural factors leads to the similarity of views on BJW in Europe on aggregate level. Personal and socio-demographic factors played on individual level have differential impact. BJW as a general worldview attitude has a strong impact on framing particular socio-political attitudes and evaluations. High level of BJW is related to loyalty toward the existing political system, trust to governing institutions and positive evaluation of the incumbent's performance which is consistent with findings from previous research. The hypothesis about the impact of BJW on the support of conservative ideology and anti-liberal social attitudes was rather weak and significant only in a few countries.

RC11-170.5

ANDREENKOVA, Anna* (Institute for comparative social research CESSI, Russian Federation)

Comparative Longitudinal Surveys of Older Generation As the Method to Study Ageing – Methodological Challenges in Case of Russia

Life extension, increase of elderly among population, their consumer power, demand for rights and social status drive the increased importance of this group in modern society and the attention of inter-disciplinary research groups. As natural human process ageing has universal character but many aspects of it are influenced by specific national and cultural context. Longitudinal ageing research starting as early as the 1960s in the USA, got really global only in the last two decades. European SHARE, ELSA in GB were followed by CHARLIES in China, LASI in India and many others. Russia join t this line of research in 2021 conducting the first round of Russian National ageing survey (RuNAS). It aims to be comparable with SHARE but has many specific questions and modules. It covers such aspects as health, wellbeing, social networks, emotional and spiritual life, civic engagement of people over 50. The first national survey of elderly of such scope in Russia revealed substantial methodological challenges. Some of them are related to the high diversity of this group in education, communication and technology skills, and health status. Cognitive load obtaining biographical information about such details as dates of life events was very high and raised the issue of data precision versus data quality. Sensitivity of specific topics adds to the need for further methodological research in this area. Surveying elderly in longitudinal design, researchers are confronted with ethical issues, data protection and general security issues. Moving forward with methodological knowledge of studying elderly, we will gain more from the strengths of comparative method ageing studies. This method has the potential to uncover universal vs. culture-specific or context-specific trends and factors. In policy areas, it helps countries to gain from each other's experience and adjust the decisions.

RC34-510.6

ANDRES, Lesley* (University of British Columbia, Canada)

The Challenges of Capturing Complexity through Longitudinal Survey Research: The Case of the Canadian Paths on Life's Way Project

Longitudinal research faces many methodological challenges in that it must evolve over time as study participants move, age, get married, have children, engage with the labour force in various ways, become mature students, and caregivers of ageing parents. In this presentation, I will use the 33-year longitudinal research study – the *Paths on Life's Way Project* – to illustrate these challenges. The *Paths* project began in 1989 to explore the educational choices made by a large sample of 1988 British Columbia, Canada high school graduates with follow-ups conducted in 1993, 1998, 2003, 2010, 2016, and most recently during the pandemic in 2021. Given that the *Paths* project focuses on continuity and change in terms of education, employment, family, and other adult activities across the life course, we felt compelled to document the impact of the pandemic in relation to data collected in previous waves. In 2021, we conducted the seventh 33-year follow-up during the COVID-19 pandemic to capture *Paths* respondents' experiences and behaviours of, and views about, the unique life changing "exogenous shock" that reverberated through the lives of *Paths* respondents and their families. In this presentation, I will focus on the challenges of survey development, contact tracing, data collection, and analysis across the years *including* data collection during the pandemic. Also, I will discuss the opportunities and challenges of conducting comparative longitudinal analyses using my experiences with the Australian *Life Patterns* project and the German *Pathways from Late Childhood to Adulthood* project as examples.

RC10-JS-112.4

ANDREU PEREZ, Ana* (Fundación Pública Centro de Estudios Andaluces, Spain)
LUCENA MARTÍNEZ, Raúl (Universidad de Granada, Spain)
CATAÑO GARCÍA, Eva (Fundación Pública Centro de Estudios Andaluces, Spain)
MARTIN GIMENO, Ruben (Fundación Pública Centro de Estudios Andaluces, Spain)
PERTÍÑEZ BLASCO, Tristán (Fundación Pública Centro de Estudios Andaluces, Spain)

La Visión Actual De La Sociedad Andaluza Por El Futuro De Europa: El Marco De Las Políticas Europeas Dirigidas a Sus Regiones

La Unión Europea promueve una serie de políticas para el desarrollo de las regiones europeas, con acciones estructurales y ayudas económicas (De Faramiñán Gilbert, 2002)9.

Desde otra perspectiva, Andalucía es una región de características periféricas para Europa, catalogada en Objetivo 1, pero a su vez es una de las comunidades autónomas que más favorece la estructura de España por su riqueza medioambiental, patrimonial y cultural, con una población muy concienciada con su identidad social. Además, cuenta con diferentes herramientas para participar en el desarrollo social de Europa (Remir Moyano y Fernández Longo, 2021)10, siendo también una parte activa de las políticas que repercuten a la ciudadanía europea.

En este estudio se ha realizado una encuesta para comprender la percepción de la sociedad andaluza en los asuntos que conciernen a Europa y su futuro, tales como el desarrollo económico, social y político de Europa. También, se trataron otros temas articulados en la Conferencia sobre "El Futuro de Europa". Asimismo, se impulsó un estudio cualitativo identificando aquellos aspectos fundamentales en el nexo entre Europa y Andalucía.

La idea final de este trabajo es mostrar los resultados y conclusiones más relevantes tanto en la encuesta realizada a una muestra representativa de la población andaluza como en el discurso a través de 10 grupos focales, en aspectos tales como la identidad europea de la ciudadanía andaluza, su perspectiva sobre el papel de la región en la gobernanza europea, así como los retos e intereses que identifican como prioritarios para la región.

Este trabajo forma parte de un estudio mucho más amplio desarrollado por la Fundación CENTRA y la Secretaría General de Acción Exterior de la Junta de Andalucía, teniendo como finalidad el diagnostico adecuado de las líneas de actuación de la región de Andalucía en el futuro de Europa.

RC57-762.3

ANDRON, Sabina* (University of Melbourne, Australia)

Interviewing Walls? Lessons and Methods from Urban Surfaces

If walls could talk, what would they say of our cities? Would they speak of neglect and destitution, of wonder and creativity, of struggle and privilege? Which language would they use, and who would they speak for? And what would their stories say about urban public life in the 21st century, and our production of urban space?

"Interviewing walls? Lessons and methods from urban surfaces" is an introduction to the surface semiotics method I have been developing in my research, to investigate urban surfaces as key spaces of visibility, property and belonging in cities. I propose "wall interviews" as a visual ethnographic method aimed directly at urban surfaces and their markings, to unpick the multiple authorship of the surface discourse. The presentation will be a demonstration of this method, through multiple surface photographs and material analyses.

Drawing from visual, legal, and semiotic studies, as well as graffiti, street art, and public signage, the method approaches urban surfaces as sites of spatial production and regulation. I will show how urban surfaces are distinctive spatial conditions of great value to municipalities, artists, vandals, property owners, advertisers, and tourists alike. Surfaces are archives of cities, and my paper explores how these archives are produced, regulated, and recruited to serve specific political agendas in cities.

The "interview" includes components such as legal and illegal public signage, peeling advertising posters, artistic murals, anti-graffiti surface coatings, as well as aspects related to governance, politics, and law, all of which determine the *surfaceality* of our cities. I bring these together under a proposal for a *surface semiotics*, a novel methodology for identifying and interpreting the multiple functions of urban surfaces and inscriptions, alongside strategies for their production and control.

RC31-453.4

ANG, Sylvia* (Monash University, Australia)

Stuck between the Global North and South: Middling Migrants in Australia and Singapore

The literature on 'middling transnationals' is growing although studies on Asian middling migrants are still relatively lacking. Current understandings on middling migrants are also frequently fixed on migrants' mid-level skills and their middle-class status. Drawing on interviews with Nepali migrants living in Melbourne, Australia and mainland Chinese migrants living in Singapore respectively, this paper considers how their middling visa status and imaginaries interact with anxious desires. This paper argues firstly that migrants from the Global South experience heightened anxious desires due to imaginaries oscillating between the Global North and South. Second and relatedly, it argues that migration regimes keep migrants compliant through managing their anxious desires. By detailing the experiences of different groups of Asian migrants in separate migration regimes, this paper aims to highlight the heterogeneous experiences among middle-class migrants originating from the Global South, and the techniques used by different states to produce temporary and compliant migrants.

TG03-811.1

ANGEL, Ronald* (University of Texas at Austin, USA)
MONTES DE OCA ZAVALA, Veronica (Instituto de Investigaciones Sociales, Mexico)

Non-Contributory Pensions As Human Rights in Mexico

In Mexico the dramatic increase in the number of older individuals occurs in a context in which formal retirement plans are extremely limited. In 2019 only 23% of women and 40% of men had access to a contributory pension, largely reflecting high levels of informal sector employment. Given this reality, Mexico along with 40 other countries has introduced a non-contributory income support program for older citizens with no other pension. The *Programa Pensión para Adultos Mayores* (Pension Program for Older Adults) has made pension coverage nearly universal. Without such pensions most older Mexicans, especially women and rural residents, would suffer extreme poverty. The level of support though is minimal, and a large fraction of Mexican elders continue to live in poverty. Many are forced to continue working well past 65. In light of the new demographic reality these basic pensions have become an essential lifeline. For that reason, they are a major focus of civil society efforts to ensure that older individuals who are entitled to benefits in fact receive them. An important set of these non-governmental organizations include older individuals themselves. Their demands for the recognition of their human and social rights have become a core aspect of a new active aging. In this presentation we draw upon a recent qualitative study of the role of civil society organizations in advocating for the social rights of older Mexicans, including pensions, in five Mexican cities. Increasingly, social rights are viewed as integral aspects of human rights. At a time in which the State faces serious fiscal challenges in providing basic services, an active and dynamic civil society is necessary in order to prod government to attend to citizens' needs, as well as to protect their human rights and to assist in service delivery directly.

TG07-828.4

ANNAVARAPU, Sneha* (Assistant Professor of Sociology, Singapore)

A Bumpy Road to Development: The Everyday Politics of Potholes in Hyderabad, India

In this paper, I draw on the embodied experience of driving on road surfaces in Hyderabad and show how roads become the literal terrain on which political sensibilities are shaped. Drawing on ethnographic material collected over three years, I analyse how potholes, speed bumps, and smooth roads shape driving in a city that is attempting to brand itself as a "world-class" city. Moving the gaze of the sociologist from how infrastructures and systems come to be to how they are experienced, how they are talked about, and how they are imagined in everyday life reveals how ordinary Hyderabadis make judgments about the state's capacity to care, its neglect, its callousness, and its responsibilities. The so-called chaotic road, I argue, is the literal and metaphorical terrain on which visions of modernity and mobility wrestle with the cacophony of everyday democratic practice.

RC21-315.5

ANNAVARAPU, Sneha* (Assistant Professor of Sociology, Singapore)

Aesthetics of Authority: Smart Policing, Unruly Citizens, and the Politics of Visibility

Critical to the popular representation of Indian roads as "chaotic", traffic indiscipline is an abiding Orientalist tragicomic stereotype *and* a source of culturally intimate local humor. In both official discourse and everyday traffic talk, the "typical Indian driver" that treats rules as mere suggestions figures not just as an administrative and epidemiological issue but a symptom of cultural and moral failure of a postcolonial public. State agencies and NGOs in India have long been attempting to make motorists obey traffic rules and regulations using a variety of punitive, persuasive, and infrastructural strategies. Drawing on multi-sited ethnographic fieldwork conducted over four years in the southern Indian city of Hyderabad, this paper explores the logics of state authority in attempting to elicit obedience and compliance from motorists on the road. Twisting existing research on urban policing in India, it examines how and why traffic law-enforcement in Hyderabad is undergoing an "image makeover" and why traffic police are attempting to position themselves *not* as agents of state violence but as smart, tech-savvy, and *friendly* service-providers. Instead of writing it off as marketing frivolity or as an insidious cover, this paper contextualizes and locate these moves within the historical context of postcolonial policing as well as the urban branding of Hyderabad. In doing so, this paper builds on current research that goes beyond how the state "sees" to taking seriously how the state wants to be "seen".

RC04-72.5

ANNEN, Silvia* (University of Bamberg, Germany)
ST-DENIS, Xavier (Institut national de la recherche scientifique, Canada)
HUFNAGL, Julia (University of Bamberg, Germany)

Relations between Family Background and Persistence in Overqualification – Comparative Results from UK and Germany

While research has documented many factors associated with the risk of overqualification, we know little about how overqualification may contribute to the reproduction of inequalities from one generation to another. Social stratification research finds a substantial relationship between parental background and child educational attainment (Breen and Müller 2020). In addition, some research has focused on inequalities in socioeconomic status attainment between university graduates from privileged social origins (Torche 2011; Witteveen and Attewell 2017). However, that research contributed little to our understanding of the various sources of these differences.

To address this shortcoming, we ask to what extent parental class background influences one important career dynamic in the UK and Germany: the risk of overqualification and the probability of exit from overqualification. In both cases, family background is likely to influence the risk of overqualification and exit probabilities in various ways. First, family's financial capital could influence overqualification, because graduates from wealthy families might have the opportunity to search longer for an adequate job. Second, the process of finding a job can be influenced by the parents' social capital and networks (Jonsson et al. 2009). Third, the transmission of cultural capital from parents to children may contribute to higher chances of accessing the most elite jobs available to university graduates from higher social origins (Laurison and Friedman 2020; Rivera 2015). Finally, social differences in aspiration could also affect individuals' occupational choices due to the will to prevent downward mobility (Jacob and Klein 2013).

To test these hypotheses, this paper provides a comparison of the occurrence as well as the persistence of overqualification in UK and Germany between 2010 and 2020. The results derive from analyses of data from the UKHLS and the NEPS SC6. Exploratory results show that having a father in a higher-status occupation lowers the probability of overqualification.

RC44-633.1

ANNER, Mark* (State College, USA)
QUINTERO, Cirila (Colegio de la Frontera Norte, Mexico)

Between Labor Control and Worker Empowerment: Authoritarian Innovations and Democratic Reforms in Mexico

The continuation of Mexico's long history of labor control can be explained by processes of 'flexible authoritarianism' (Hamilton and Kim, 2004) and

'authoritarian innovation' (Curato and Fossati 2020). An authoritarian innovation in Mexico has been a system of worker control exercised through 'ghost unions' and 'protection contracts' (La Botz 1999). 'Ghost unions' were so named because workers did not know a union existed at their workplace. Rather, official union leaders established pacts with employers, who would recognize the union and then sign collective agreements that fail to protect the rights of workers. The governing party held national power built on this system of labor control from 1928 until 2000, when an opposition party won the presidency. However, this did not signify the end to authoritarian practices (Rubio 2004). In a process of authoritarian innovation, official labor unions re-invented themselves and developed ties with the new political elite, promising 'labor peace' in exchange for a continuation of their privileged position as the dominant representatives of Mexican workers (Zepeda 2021). Andrés Manuel López Obrador of the left-oriented opposition party, MORENA, took power in 2018 and enacted far-reaching labor reforms that empower workers to reject existing corporatist unions and their protection contracts. And the re-negotiated free trade agreement between Mexico and the US allowed for sanctioning power on individual firms and included a rapid response mechanism that has proven highly effective (Polaski 2022). At least 14 independent unions have won elections against official union and thus representation rights at the workplace level. But the old unions are fighting back and continuing to re-invent themselves by using new authoritarian innovations. Thus, Mexico finds itself in an intense competition between authoritarian innovations and democratic innovations, the outcome of which will determine whether workers will face greater control or greater empowerment in the years to come.

RC25-JS-40.1

ANSARI, Arvinder A.* (Jamia Millia Islamia, India)
KAUSAR, Hina (Jamia Millia Islamia, India)

The Politics of the Veil in India: Contesting Stereotypical Representations of Muslim Women

In many countries, veiled Muslim women are the primary victims of Islamophobic attacks. The veil or hijab - a highly visible expression of being a Muslim woman – has been portrayed as a threat to ideas of integration and national cohesion, as well as a visual depiction of gender inequality and discrimination.

The increasing fear of terrorism and the growth of political Islam have led to a suspicion of all Muslims, particularly veiled Muslim women, making them especially vulnerable. Islamophobic political rhetoric has become more common, and it is based on the notion that Muslim women are oppressed by the Islamic veil, which is viewed as a tool of political and patriarchal control by Muslim males over their female counterparts. In India, the largest victims of violence and hatred are Muslim women, they have experienced varying degrees of hostility because of their Hijab. Many young Muslim girls were recently prevented from attending college in Karnataka due to their Islamic attire and were also harassed by their classmates at college.

As a result of their intersectional identities, Muslim women in India have been subjected to a disproportionate amount of violence and othering. In today's Hindu-majoritarian India, the Hijab controversy has been exploited to exclude and discriminate against Muslim women, thereby humiliating the entire community.

This paper argues that the contemporary climate of Islamophobia has imposed additional challenges on hijab-wearing Muslim women in terms of politics, lived experiences, and life opportunities. This paper contends that misconceptions regarding the hijab have contributed to a contemporary form of Orientalism in which veiled women are viewed as oppressed and perhaps dangerous.

RC41-595.1

ANSON, Jonathan* (Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Israel)

The Second Mortality Transition and the Extension of the Human Life Span

The mortality decline in the past 100 years has been greater than at any time in human history and most of this decline has occurred at younger ages: infancy; childhood and young adulthood while mortality at the oldest ages, for those who attain those ages, has remained largely unchanged.

As a result, the mortality curve, which at older ages is approximately log-linear, has become steeper and steeper. In the present analysis, we consider how the slope of this curve (the rate of ageing) has changed over time and, in particular, how this rate of ageing relates to the level of mortality at younger ages. If the human life nospan is fixed, and all people have to die by a given age, then we would expect the slope to continue to increase over time, irrespective of the level of mortality at younger ages. On the other hand, if the human life nospan is increasing, then we would expect the increase in the rate of ageing to have attenuated over time.

Using over 4,000 male and female national lifetables from the Human Mortality Database, from the middle of the 19th century to the present day, we show that, for about a century, from the mid 19th to the mid-20th century, the rate of ageing did indeed increase, even as survivorship to age 50 declined. However, since the 1970's, however, this increase has been attenuated, indicating that the mortality transition has entered a new phase, a Second Mortality Transition, one in which the rate of ageing is accelerating more slowly, even as young and middle age mortality continue to decline. The implication is that at the very low levels of mortality we are experiencing today, the human life nospan does appear to be extending.

RC41-597.1

ANSON, Ofra* (Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Israel)

En – Epi – Pan – Demic Reflections on Epidemiology

In this paper we will try to clarify the differences between three concept: endemic' epidemic, and pandemic.

Looking at historical data, we shall try to define the boundaries of each of these concepts and the conditions under which an endemic becomes epidemic, epidemic becomes pandemic, and vice versa.

We shall argue that the three are social phenomena as much as they are medical phenomena. Throughout history, only few en- epi- and pandemics were controlled by medical innovation. In most cases, contamination has been constricted by social change, be it on the individual, behavioral, level, or on the level of social structure and organization. As examples we shall present the cases smallpox as compared to HIV and plague.

Having established that en- epi- and pandemics are social phenomena, we shall explore the possibility of describing other human behaviors and attitudes in epidemiological terms.

RC47-663.2

ANTENTAS, Josep Maria* (Universitat Ramon Llull, Spain)

Social Movements, the State and Internationalism

The present millennium began with important discussions on transnational collective action, in a context of the rise of the global justice movement. Alterglobalization can be conceptualized as a moment of rising internationalism, although this is a term that was not part of the movement's vocabulary. This showed an historical break regarding the labor movement tradition following the defeat of the emancipatory processes of the twentieth century. The post-2011 cycle has had a weaker internationalist dimension, paradoxically due to the magnitude of the social outbursts. The crisis of legitimacy of domestic political systems "nationalized" the logic of the protests, even though they were the result of very similar policies. Also, the gap between the big challenges of domestic political situations and the organizational weakness of many social organizations absorbed almost all energies in everyday domestic activity. The re-nationalization of the protest, however, coexists with what we can call a 'diffuse and ambient internationalism' based simultaneously on an important mutual identification and inter-influence between many national struggles and a weak capacity for joint international action.

The nationalization of protest expresses in a positive sense the magnitude of the national political crises and the opportunities open to many protest movements, but at the same time it contains important strategic limits in a context of a chaotic crisis of global capitalism. In the era of globalization and, specifically in the era of its crisis, national and supranational arenas, and the domestic national agendas and global issues, are combined in complex ways. This creates a complex terrain for social movements in which different scalar levels intersect - the concept of the sliding scale of spaces (Bensaïd, 2008) being useful for capturing the scalar complexity of the action framework of contemporary movements and the limits of just action in the national arena.

RC44-627.5

ANTENTAS, Josep Maria* (Universitat Ramon Llull, Spain)

The Multiple Debates on the Strike: In Search of Complementarity and an Overall Vision

The analysis on the role and features of the strike as a form of protest is shaped by the wide diversity of contemporary social conflict. There are multiple strategic debates that point to different aspects of the strike but many of them are often segmented and in relatively little mutual discussion. There is a need for an overall vision that seeks complementarity between strategic approaches and forms of strike. The goal of this communication is to give an introductory overview of some of the main current debates regarding the strike.

Austerity policies after 2008 led to significant strike activity, mainly in public sector, either driven by unions (such as the numerous strikes in Greece) or through a combination of union strike activity and citizen movement (such as the 'Tides' in Spain). Production transformations, unemployment and precarity, and the relevance of the public sector for strike activity have created discussions about new models of strike, emphasizing the importance of the territorial and spatial dimension of protest. This is the case, for example, of the debates on the "social strike" (which update the older discussions on the "metropolitan strike" or the grève par procuration that emerged in nineties). The rise of "platform capitalism" and of logistics has opened up debates on the possibilities of collective action by workers, their strategic power and the existence of choke points in the global supply chain. Debates have also emerged about the relationship between strikes and other forms of protest, such as riots or blockades (sometimes subsumed under the label of "circulation struggles"), or boycott. Finally, the very concept of strike has been re-framed by immigrant workers' initiatives, the climate strike and, in particular, by the feminist movement which proposes an extension of the very concept of strike to the terrain of social reproduction.

RC02-52.7

ANTUNES, Caio* (Federal University of Goiás - UFG, Brazil)

Education in Mészáros

István Mészáros maintains that education – understood in its broadest sense – occupies an absolutely central place in the process of production and reproduction of the social life of human beings. That is, to the extent that general social reproductive parameters are not automatically perpetuated, they have to be internalized, so that individuals end up adopting the ultimate horizons of a given social order as their own. If the general determinations of the reproduction of life deeply affect each sphere of human existence with some influence on education, under the system of social metabolism of capital, education has the sense of internalizing the alienated and reified general reproductive parameters of the system, in order to that each individual receives a kind of spiritual and material inheritance from the capital system and thus ensures the continuity of capital's social order. Therefore, a frontal challenge to education, by directly affecting the very processes of ideological internalization, represents a profound challenge to the social structure in question, and a radical social transformation of this social structure can only really happen with an effective contribution of education – again understood in its broadest sense.

RC30-437.3

ANTUNES, Ricardo* (UNICAMP (Campinas), Brazil)

Nuevos Laboratorios De Experimentaciones Del Trabajo En El Capitalismo Pandêmico

En la era del capitalismo digital, un número creciente de trabajadores y trabajadoras se encuentran en situaciones cada vez más inestables y precárias. Los ritmos intensificados de trabajo y el sistema de "metas", acarrean el aumento de la explotación, enfermedades, acosos, depresiones y suicidios. Trabajos ocasionales y intermitentes, en las más distintas actividades de servicios, se vuelven en "emprendedores", uma mezcla de *propietarios y proletarios de sí mismos.* Con las tecnologías de información y comunicación a ritmo intenso, los servicios cada vez más "comoditizados" también si subordinan a la lógica de la mercancía y del valor.

Contra la "rigidez" vigente en las fábricas del siglo del automóvil, el capitalismo de plataforma amplía todavía más su rasgo destructivo en relación al trabajo. Se expande el trabajo intermitente y uberizado. Las grandes corporaciones digitales se enriquecen y el trabajo se se vuelve aun mas informal, flexible, precário, características marcadas del capitalismo en el Sur global y que también se están expandiendo en el Norte, com la Amazon (y Amazon Mechanical Turk), Uber (y Uber Eats), Google, Facebook, Airbnb, Cabify, 99, Lyft, iFood, Glovo, Deliveroo, Rappi, etc.

Pero, si éste era el trabajo antes de la explosión del coronavirus, ¿qué se está gestando en el presente, en medio de la pandemia del capital? ¿Qué experimentos de trabajo se están ideando en los laboratorios de experimentaciones del capital?

La nuestra hipótesis central és que el *capitalismo pandemico* viene presentando varios experimentos de trabajo que están siendo gestionados en laboratorios de capital, por grandes plataformas digitales, para expandirse sin límites en la fase post pandemia.

RC02-52.2

ANTUNES, Ricardo* (University of Campinas, Brazil)

Una Apuesta Al Futuro y La Urgência De La Alternativa Socialista: La Contribuicíon De Istváu Mészáros

István Mészáros, desde el final de los años de 1960, develo la crisis que *asola el capital, tras experimentar la era de los ciclos, se adentraba en una nueva fase, inédita. Beyond Capital (Más allá del capital),* una de las más agudas reflexiones críticas sobre el capital, sus engranajes y mecanismos de funcionamiento, tiene al menos cuatro ejes centrales: 1) el *sistema de metabolismo social del capital;* 2) la *crisis estructural del capital;* 3) *capital y capitalismo* son fenómenos *distintos* ; 4) la *actualización histórica de la alternativa social del socialismo.*

Sindo *expansionista* en la búsqueda desmedida de plusvalor, *destructivo* en su procesualidad pautada por lo descartable y la superfluidad, el sistema de capital se vuelve, en el límite, *incontrolable,* asumiendo la forma de una *crisis estructural endémica, crónica y permanente*, lo que replantea, dado el espectro de destrucción global, la búsqueda de una alternativa socialista urgente, apuntando a la construcción de un nuevo *modo de producción* y de un nuevo *modo de vida* cabal y frontalmente contrario a la lógica destructiva de lo que definimos como *capitalismo pandêmico.*

En la búsqueda por controlarlo, fracasaron tanto los innumerables intentos efectuados por la socialdemocracia, como la alternativa de tipo soviético.

Por fin, la obra de Mészáros realiza una síntesis inspirada en Marx, pero también de la matriz ontológica de Lukács y de la radicalidad de Rosa Luxemburgo. El resultado és una síntesis original, que revisa nuestro pasado y nuestro presente, ofreciendo un manantial de herramientas para aquellos que *apuestan a un futuro más allá del capital.*

TG03-815.1

ANUKUL, Cholnapa* (Public Sociological Association (Thailand), Thailand)

CHAROENRATANA, Sayamol (Human Security and Equity Research Unit, Social Research Institute, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand)

Visibility Politics of Urban Food Workers and Their Precariousness

During the Covid-19 pandemic crisis, food system was disrupted globally. By maintaining food security, especially in urban context, food workers have to sacrifice themselves as essential workers. However, their unaware frontline workers role is invisible and excluded from crisis management policy measures. In 2021, this research has investigated vulnerability and risks facing by food workers in Bangkok Metropolitan Region, Thailand. The mixed method is applied with a combination of quantitative and qualitative researches. The quantitative part collects primary data using questionnaires from a total of 398 food system workers. The qualitative research consists of 25 face-to-face in-depth interviews, 2 group discussions, 1 brainstorming session. The main findings indicate that the most vulnerable food workers are self-employed workers and workers in micro businesses, whose precariousness was demonstrated through income security and employment instability. During pandemic, while street food vendors, workers in fresh markets, convenience store workers, grocery store workers and small restaurant workers were pushed into poverty, food court workers without social insurance were at risk to poverty. Our discussion would explore more on diverse precariousness conditions experienced by these food workers' groups. Their visibility within urban politics will be inspected and their concerns will be brought to light.

RC21-305.2

AOKI, Atsuhiro* (The university of Tokyo, Japan)

TAGUCHI, Toshio (Akira Tamura Memorial - A Town Planning Research Initiative NPO, Japan)

How Did They Live in the Period of the Innovative Local Government?: Life Histories of Young Workers in Administrative Reforms of Local Government in the 1960s and 1970s in Japan.

In the 1960s, young people were seeking progressive changes in politics and in their own lives around the world. During that period Japan was expanding economically, but suffered environmental problems caused by the inefficiency of politics. Then, reformist mayors emerged in various cities and started a new movement, forming an association named "Innovative Local Governments." The innovative municipalities aimed to propose and implement urban policies tailored to regional values rather than the national values of the central government. They also enhanced citizens' participation.The aim of our study is to understand the innovative movement through the experiences of young workers in local governments at that time. Previous studies in political science have shown that innovative municipalities eventually lost support from citizens due to a contradiction within their system; they behaved as the new establishment while proclaiming themselves anti-establishment by their movement. However, this study would have a strong focus on what remained after the abolishment of the municipalities, in terms of politics from a sociological point of view. We analyze as a case study a leading innovative municipality, Yokohama city government (1963-1978) under Ichio Asukata. Under his administration, various reforms based on citizen-oriented viewpoints were implemented by the coordinative mechanism organized by the urban planner Akira Tamura.Our concern is how young workers at the time experienced these innovations and how they transmitted their efforts and results to later generations. We use the method of life history for this purpose. In order to modernize "governance" for enabling local governments to solve local issues, participation of, or collaboration with, citizens, the private sector, public institutions, and non-governmental organizations is required. The results of this study would enable those concerned to envisage the innovative movement of local governments as the base of "governance" by positioning municipal workers as gatekeepers of governance.

RC24-366.5

AOYAGI, Midori* (Inst for Environmental Studies, Japan)

OZAKI, Ritsuko (University of Winchester, United Kingdom)

Energy Poverty in Southeast Asia: Climate Change Mitigation and the Quality of Life

In this paper, we discuss an energy transition framework for developing countries in the context of climate change mitigation. Based on our field research that explored lifestyles in Thailand, Vietnam and Myanmar, we posit that we reconsider the concept of 'energy poverty' in order to explore the ways to improve people's quality of life, while keeping GHG emissions low. In our mixed-method research, we interviewed about 30 households (quantitative), and our survey (qualitative) yielded over 1,000 responses in each country with a representative national sample. The energy transition in Southeast Asia is a shift from solid fuels such as firewood, rice husks and straw to liquid fuels,

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

and then to electricity, which is a modern form of energy. Indeed, electricity has been key to the improvement in people's quality of life in the countries we surveyed, and we have identified two aspects in this argument: actual (in)accessibility to electricity and an inability to pay for it (affordability). Our research shows significant differences in accessibility and affordability between urban and rural households: e.g. energy poverty in 12% of urban and 68% in rural households, which are not connected to the main grid in Myanmar. We therefore introduce two fundamental elements to the definition of energy poverty for developing countries. The first is the main grid connection, and the second is the connection to any electricity sources other than the main grid (e.g. currently 1% in urban and 3% in rural areas in Myanmar). Connections to the grid and other energy sources greatly affect the quality of life including household appliances ownership. Importantly, they assure access to social networks (and to solar panel electricity supply in rural areas) through smartphones ownership. Only through considering these new dimensions of energy poverty, we can then tackle energy transitions and improve the quality of life.

RC24-369.4

AOYAGI, Midori* (Inst for Environmental Studies, Japan)

Media Discourse and the Experts' Roles in the Scientific Evaluation of the Children's Thyroid Study.

A thyroid survey for children has been conducted since October 2011, mainly by the Fukushima Medical University. The survey was proposed because of the fear of thyroid cancer in children, as occurred in Chornobyl, the nuclear power plant accident on March 11, 2011. In 2014 and 2021, one of the UN organizations released a report that assessed the health impact of radiation on children's health, which said there was no increase in thyroid cancer in the region. Some experts called for a halt to the program, but it has continued.

Newspaper coverage has played a significant role in this policy decision on thyroid screening. The expert committee for evaluating the results of the Fukushima Prefecture survey has a considerable influence on the overall assessment of the scientific findings. Still, the newspaper articles on the committee's decision differ significantly from one newspaper to another. These different attitudes towards the scientific assessments by the media are a major factor causing the government (Ministry of the Environment) and Fukushima Prefecture (the implementing authority) to withhold their decisions. We analyzed differences in coverage of the thyroid gland in four newspapers: a local newspaper in Fukushima Prefecture, a regional newspaper in the Tohoku region where Fukushima Prefecture is located, a local newspaper in the Tokyo metropolitan area, and a nationally circulated newspaper. Comparing 1) the number of related reports over time and 2) changes in the contents by content analysis (e.g., tone) over time in the four newspapers to explore the movements and experts' voices behind them. The results suggest huge differences between the four newspapers, suggesting that this makes policy decision-making difficult. Using these results, we discuss the role of experts' understandings and the construal of scientific evidence by their expertise, position, and other aspects such as attitudes toward nuclear and the current government.

RC30-439.5

APPIAH, Adou* (Departement d'anthropologie et de sociologie, Côte D'Ivoire)

Syndicalisme Et Résilience Ouvrière : Quand Les Militants Se Défendent Eux-Mêmes

Alors que les indicateurs macroéconomiques de la Côte d'Ivoire sont satisfaisants selon les observateurs internationaux et particulièrement le FMI (2021), les conditions de vie et de travail des salariés et de leurs organisations sont peu reluisantes. En effet, des leaders syndicaux sont arrêtés pour des troubles à l'ordre public et emprisonnés (CSI, 2020). Dans le classement 2021 concernant l'indice CSI des droits dans le monde, la Côte d'Ivoire a obtenu la note 4. Ce qui implique que les droits des travailleurs et plus particulièrement de leurs représentants, sont systématiquement violés. Cette situation conjuguée avec le passif historique (syndicalisme de participation) des centrales syndicales en Côte d'Ivoire (Appiah, 2013) a conduit à un affaiblissement des organisations ouvrières.

Face à cet état de fait, il est légitime de questionner les modalités de défense des travailleurs. Autrement, comment les travailleurs parviennent-ils à assurer leur propre défense dans un contexte de syndicalisme affaibli ? La communication tente de saisir les stratégies adoptées par les militants pour leur défense. Elle s'appuie sur une revue de littérature et une enquête de terrain réalisée dans une entreprise auprès de 20 personnes, dont des leaders syndicaux, des responsables d'entreprise et des militants syndicaux.

Plus concrètement, il s'agit de saisir les relations de pouvoir et les jeux d'acteurs au sein d'un système et ainsi rendre compte des stratégies développées par les travailleurs pour défendre leur emploi lorsque les syndicats affichent leurs limites. La résilience des militants à travers leur mobilisation suggère une appropriation des luttes par ceux d'en bas à travers diverses stratégies, notamment négociation, de l'ad'hocratie, de la migration syndicale et de la grève. En même temps, il se pose la question de l'efficacité et de la validité de ces actions initiées par les travailleurs indépendamment de leurs leaders et parfois à l'encontre de la législation en vigueur.

RC05-90.1

AQUINO, Kristine* (University of Technology Sydney, Australia)

Navigating the Ecr Stage

Kristine Aquino is a Senior Lecturer in the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences at the University of Technology Sydney. Her research is broadly concerned with global Filipino migration, race and racism in everyday life, diversity in Australian and Asian cities, and migrant practices of transnationalisms.

RC50-697.1

AQUINO, Richard* (University of Canterbury, New Zealand)
CAPISTRANO, Robert charles (Arizona State University, United States)
NOTORIO, Paul Anthony (De La Salle University - Dasmariñas, Philippines)

Branding a Nation's Hospitality

Hospitable encounters are integral in place-rooted tourism experiences. Hospitality, as a virtue, is increasingly engrained in national tourism strategic plans with pursuits of constructing national identities in the competitive international tourism market. The Philippine Department of Tourism recently launched the Filipino Brand of Service Excellence, a program that promotes the best qualities and values of the Filipino people in and through touristic encounters. It envisions to elevate the service quality extended by tourism establishments by standardizing ways of interacting with customers, handling complaints, and performing micro-gestures (e.g., *Mabuhay* greeting). It re-imagines Filipino hospitableness by branding national hospitality founded on seven core values (7Ms) deemed to be shared amongst diverse ethnolinguistic groups of the Philippines. However, promoting a single national brand of service excellence presents risk of overrepresentation in favor of a certain cultural group. We critically examine the construction and representations of Filipino hospitality in the Filipino Brand of Service Excellence program. We draw insights from a critical discourse analysis of videos that promote the programme, and webinars and training videos posted on YouTube by certified program trainers. By engaging in a localized approach to forming a national brand of hospitality, we analyze the program as an effort to reconstruct Filipino cultural identity and challenge homogenous views of Asianness in the global tourism context. However, such an effort could lead to issues on the power play and the dichotomy of nationalism versus regionalism. We also argue that such an initiative is essentialist, and to some extent, imperialist, as it tends to subsume multiple notions of hospitality endemic in the Philippine archipelago into an imagined narrative, given its goal to standardize hospitable encounters and implementation following internal marketing approaches practiced in commercial hospitality. Our analysis contributes to discussions on national identity formation and nation branding in the context of international tourism.

TG10-848.5

ARAGONA, Biagio* (Universita degli Studi di Napoli Federico II, Italy)
AMATO, Francesco (University of Naples Federico II, Italy)

Retracing Algorithms: How Digital Social Research Methods Can Track Algorithmic Functioning

The expanding use of algorithms in society has called for the emergence of "critical algorithm studies" across several fields, ranging from media studies to geography and from sociology to the humanities. In the past five years a consistent literature on the subject has developed. Inspired by these studies, we explored the ways digital traces may be employed for auditing algorithms and find evidence about algorithmic functioning. We focus on the analysis of digital traces through search engines and Application Programming Interfaces (API). We present four cases of how digital traces may be used for auditing algorithms and testing their quality in terms of data, model and outcomes. The first example is taken from Noble's (2018) book Algorithms of Oppression. The other three examples are very recent, two of them related to covid-19 pandemic, and about the most controversial type of algorithms: image recognition. Search as Research, and the analysis of digital traces and footprints within quasi-experimental research designs, are useful methods for testing the quality of data, the codes, and the outcomes of algorithms.

RC20-291.1

ARAI, Rinko* (Graduate School of Human Sciences, Osaka University, Japan)

The Internalisation of State Ideologies By Minorities: A Comparison of the National Language Education in China and Japan

This paper explores how state ideologies were internalised by Uyghurs in the People's Republic of China (PRC) with a comparison to that of Okinawans in imperialist Japan in terms of national language education. It compares the promotion of Mandarin Chinese in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (Xinjiang) and the penetration of Standard Japanese in the late-nineteenth to early-twentieth-century Okinawa/Ryukyu based mainly on literature research. The government of the PRC has been disseminating the ideology of "the ethnic unity under the Chinese nation" as a response to the unrest in Xinjiang, while it has been accused of the oppression of Uyghurs. Scholars studying Xinjiang have shown many forms of resistance by Uyghurs against the assimilative policies including the use of the Uyghur language. Okinawa, the former Ryukyu Kingdom, accommodated the linguistically diverse population, but imperialist Japan imposed forcible national language education on Okinawans through the course of its invention of the Japanese nation. Following Okinawa nearly a hundred years later, Mandarin education has begun to be promoted in a top-down manner in Xinjiang, which corresponds to the re-conceptualisation of the Chinese nation as an assimilative notion. The comparison between Okinawa and Xinjiang shows the internalisation of state ideologies among Okinawans and Uyghurs, claiming the national language as "modern" and the minority language as "backward." It also reveals the dual phenomena of spontaneous learning of national language and reluctance and resistance towards national language education in both regions. Social and economic success in the future that is supposed to be brought by the competency in national language motivates the minorities to learn it, while the state discourse of the modern-backward binary is reaffirmed. However, as Okinawa's case suggests, state ideology can be a source of sustained resistance when it contradicts the real socio-politico-economic situation minority people live in.

RC21-318.1

ARAKALI, Amogh* (Indian Institute for Human Settlements, India)

Economies and Environmental Citizenship: Linkages between Economic Growth and Citizen-Led Environmental Activism in Bengaluru, India

Bengaluru in the late 20th and early 21st Century witnessed two simultaneous trends which have shaped the image of the city. First, the city emerged in the late 1980s to become a global attractor of investments in information technology and technology-based entrepreneurship. At the same time, the city witnessed a rise in citizen-led environmental movements, characterised specifically in the conservation of urban flora and fauna, water-body rejuvenation, and preservation of green spaces. The 'IT worker' and the 'environmental activist' have emerged as two prominent stereotypes of the Bengaluru citizen.

This paper examines the linkages between Bengaluru's economic development and environmental activism. It argues that while the city's booming economy, particularly its IT industry, is often seen as growing at the cost of its environment, there are also significant factors which have complemented economy and environment. A particularly significant link exists between the development of Bengaluru's economy in the late 20th century and the emergence of environmentally conscious citizen movements. The dependence of Bengaluru's growth upon scientific and technological industries led to the creation of an ecosystem of high-skilled scientific and technical workers who had both the knowledge and resources to undertake environmental activism as citizens. Furthermore, the growth of Bengaluru's technological industries also complemented the rise of formal and informal scientific institutions and collectives who could draw upon scientific research to inform their activism.

As a result, Bengaluru's citizen activism is often led by high-skilled high-income workers, who engage with public agencies in complex collaborations and contestations unique to their socioeconomic positions. Linking this to the evolution of Bengaluru's economic structure allows us to ask new questions about the future of such activism, as it changes in response to economic restructuring and confronts new demographies of workers in coming years.

RC02-54.5

ARAKALI, Amogh* (Indian Institute for Human Settlements, India)

Locals within Globals: Theorising for Local Environmental Factors in Global Manufacturing Chains Using Case Studies from India

At national and sub-national scales, global manufacturing chains can be seen as ensconced within Special Economic Zones, Industrial Corridors, Manufacturing Zones and Industrial estates - industrial spaces which are deliberately planned to address global trade and economic needs. When such spaces are planned by prioritising global economic needs, their spatial planning is often delinked from local and regional concerns such as local environmental factors or employment structures.

Such delinking, while beneficial in achieving certain targets such as increased manufacturing efficiency, can increase long-term risks for both the industrial space itself, as well as the larger global chain it is part of. This is particularly true when the planning of industrial spaces is delinked from local environments and ecologies, since a negative environmental disaster in one location on the chain can have cascading effects further down. The COVID-19 pandemic illustrated the impact of local shutdowns on global value chains in two notable cases - the shutdown of ports in China which raised commodity prices in markets across the world, and a slowdown in semiconductor manufacturing, which created chip shortages for global tech-based industries. With increased climate change and higher risk to local ecologies, there is an increasing need to integrate local environmental factors into the spatial planning of industrial spaces.

This paper uses case studies from India's planned industrial spaces - specifically, it's National Industrial Corridor Development programme and related state-level schemes for industrial development within corridor influence zones - to highlight the delinking of these spaces from local and regional environmental considerations. It will argue that accounting and planning for local environmental considerations within these programmes can significantly de-risk both these spaces, as well as global chains from environmental impacts over the long-term.

RC28-405.1

ARAKI, Satoshi* (University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)

The Skills Trap: Explaining the Emerging Inequality in Education, Skills, and Well-Being

Recent studies argue that high skills are the key to achieving favorable socio-economic outcomes such as better jobs, income, health, and subjective well-being. However, while such a positive story has been evidenced by the average effect of high skills, we know little about stratification and inequality among highly skilled people. Whereas individuals with certain socio-demographic attributes fully leverage the advantage of high skills, others might suffer from unfavorable outcomes despite their equally advanced skills. Put differently, there may be an overlooked social structure, or "skills trap", which undermines the benefits of possessing high skills among particular groups whilst protecting the select community. Should this be the case, an increase of highly skilled people in a given society would result in exacerbated inequalities between those who can and those who cannot gain averagely predicted rewards. In this study, using the large-scale international survey data for OECD countries and a range of statistical models, I analyze the association between skills, multidimensional well-being, and socio-demographic attributes, with close attention to who is penalized socio-economically despite being highly skilled. Country-specific investigations and cross-national multilevel analyses show both (1) common forms of the "skills trap" confirmed across countries and (2) its unique structure observed merely in specific societies. These findings and analytical approaches contribute to better understanding the nuanced process of stratification and inequality under the influential discourse on the positive impact of high skills. Policy implications are also discussed.

RC34-516.1

ARANCIBIA, Milena* (FLACSO, Argentina)
MIRANDA, Ana (FLACSO, Argentina)

Covid-19 and Gender: Impacts on the Labour and Family Trajectories of Women from Different Generations in Argentina

The crisis provoked by COVID-19 has signified an increase in social inequality in Argentina. The expansion of the virus along with the social distancing measures implemented by the State had greater impact upon low-income households. Within the households, women have been the most affected, as they tend to face a greater imbalance with respect to care responsibilities and more difficulties in inserting themselves and staying in the job market.

Decades of academic and political debate begun by feminists, have demonstrated how the unequal distribution of care strongly influences the inequality of opportunities between men and women. The persistence of traditional patterns of gender, which intersect with inequalities of class and race, among others and the absence of integral systems of care provoke a lesser participation of women in paid work with a broad range of consequences in their life trajectories, not only in terms of income, but also self-esteem, and wellbeing. Recent investigations show that the division of labour between the sexes begins in their youth and, as a result, women have to be flexible in their working hours, or become the first ones to be excluded from productive occupations.

Drawing from a biographical method, this research seeks to understand the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on the employment and family trajectories of women whose lives have been traversed by several forms of precarity. This paper presents the preliminary results of biographical interviews of two generations of women from low and middle income sectors who live in Buenos Aires: young women between 19 and 29 years old and their mothers. The intersectional perspective guiding this project deems that race, age, and sexuality are identity categories that intersect in specific ways, generating different experiences of discrimination and inequality that need integral responses that better their living conditions on the post-pandemic stage.

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

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RC18-JS-16.5

ARAUJO, Kathya* (Instituto de Estudios Avanzados, Universidad de Santiago de Chile, Chile)
ORCHARD, Macarena (Universidad Diego Portales, Chile)

Beyond Legitimacy: How to Study Authority in Contemporary Societies

The understanding of authority via legitimacy proposed by Max Weber has been the most influential in social thought and social research. Drawing on a 10 year long empirical and theoretical research program on authority and power asymmetries in social life, this paper argues, firstly, that the theory of authority via legitimacy is no longer equal to the task of addressing the problem of the exercise of authority today. One of the main reasons for this is that the sociohistorical conditions that gave rise to this focus have been transformed, affecting the ways in which individuals establish relationships with hierarchies and therefore changing the conditions for the unfolding of relationships of authority. These transformations put pressure on the relationships that people establish with hierarchies, and therefore, on the exercise of authority as it was previously known, because they call into question constituent dimensions of authority: a) the traditional supports of authority (e.g.: truth, trust, mediation); b) the notion of a stable, organic and indisputable hierarchy; c) tutelary forms of authority based on naturalized hierarchies; d) a stable architecture of social power attributions, and e) the importance of relational authority roles and figures as a social task (Araujo, 2022). Secondly, the paper discusses how to overcome the limits of a legitimacy approach to the study of authority by presenting a relational and interactive theoretical-methodological approach to the study of authority (RIAA) (Araujo 2021). Thirdly, drawing on data from the First Survey on Authority in Chile (NUMAAP, 2021) (n=1500) and results of qualitative studies, the paper exemplifies the above discussed using the case of Chile. Specifically, the paper shows how in Chile supports for the exercise of authority have changed. It also shows how performance and efficacy have become more important than individual attributes for the exercise of authority.

RC56-754.5

ARAUJO, Kathya* (Universidad de Santiago de Chile, Chile)

Neoliberalism, Democratization and the Circuit of Detachment: Risks and Opportunities.

Individuals and the social bond have been deeply affected in the last decades by the impact of the so-called neoliberal economic and social model as well as by the push for democratization of social relations. They have change ordinary challenges people must face in social life as well as individuals' responses to these challenges. Based upon the outcomes of a 20 yearlong research program, this presentation intends to discuss the risks and opportunities that this process entails for the future of societies, by analyzing the case of Chile, a country considered an early and particularly radical case of neoliberalism. It will focus on one of the most important outcomes of these processes in this country: the generation of *a circuit of detachment*, that is, a process that leads to different forms of disidentification and distancing from institutions and from the social logics and principles that order the social bond. This is a dynamic process comprising four components: excessiveness, disenchantment, irritation and, finally, detachment. It will be argued that the circuit of detachment can be read as both hopeful and worrying. It is worrying because the currents that run through Chilean society are very dissimilar; because it raises the question of how in this context of detachment the problem of social and political regulation is to be solved; and because it produces a high degree of uncertainty regarding the fate of the political bond. It is, at the same time, hopeful in that it shows Chile to be a society of individuals who recognize, across the board, the limits and costs for their own lives of the economic, development, social and relational model that has governed them for the past several decades and the seek for new paths and models, even if this does not yet finds an adequate political expression

RC44-623.5

ARAVENA, Antonio* (Universidad Diego Portales, Chile)

El Sindicalismo En Empresas Multinacionales Que Operan En Chile En El Marco Del COVID-19

La ponencia se propone examinar las orientaciones que ha seguido la acción sindical en empresas multinacionales que operan en Chile en el contexto de la crisis desatada por el COVID-19. En particular, serán objeto de análisis los casos de Walmart, Starbucks y Banco Santander. La presentación comenzará aportando antecedentes referidos a las dinámicas económicas, laborales y sindicales en estas empresas a nivel mundial, para luego centrar las reflexiones en el caso de Chile. En este marco, serán objeto de atención las tendencias referidas a la reestructuración de las empresas, la ampliación de los procesos de automatización y digitalización, la amenaza del desempleo, el cambio en las relaciones laborales y los márgenes de acción de las organizaciones sindicales. Las empresas transnacionales muestran una gran capacidad para gestionar sus negocios e inversiones en vistas a aumentar su competitividad, lo que será contemplado en el análisis. Respecto del sindicalismo, que será nuestro foco principal de atención, interesa mirar sus estrategias, la identificación de repertorios y el tipo de incidencia que logran en esta etapa

pandémica (el modelo de acción sindical emergente). La ponencia cerrará con algunas propuestas para futuras indagaciones en este campo, teniendo como perspectiva el fortalecimiento del sindicalismo y la necesidad de ampliar la reflexión sobre sus concepciones y prácticas.

RC30-437.1

ARAVENA, Antonio* (Universidad de Santiago de Chile, Chile)

Los Estudios Sindicales En Chile: Debates Epistemológicos y Teóricos.

La producción de conocimiento en el campo de los estudios sindicales en Chile ha experimentado una interesante evolución en las últimas décadas. En los años de la dictadura la investigación valoró la dimensión política del actor sindical, se centró en las grandes organizaciones y subrayó las variables estructurales e institucionales para explicar su desarrollo. El horizonte de cambio en aquellos años estaba marcado por el tránsito desde el autoritarismo a la democracia, lo que orientó tanto al sindicalismo como a los propios investigadores. Sin abandonar dichas aproximaciones lo que ocurrió posteriormente es que se han incluido otras miradas, en diálogo permanente con disputas teóricas y metodológicas más amplias. De tal modo, los estudios no han estado ajenos a los debates sobre el fin del trabajo, los procesos de globalización, la descentralización de la producción, la crisis de la democracia, el conflicto ambiental, entre otros fenómenos (aunque existen diferencias en términos de la cantidad y tipo de publicaciones y actividades asociadas a cada eje). Asimismo, existe acuerdo respecto de la heterogeneidad del mundo laboral y sindical, lo que ha derivado en la utilización de diversos soportes teóricos y metodológicos. En este marco, la ponencia propone una reflexión sobre el recorrido de los estudios sindicales en Chile, identificando cambios y continuidades en sus orientaciones epistemológicas y teóricas. Esto permitirá visualizar perspectivas consolidadas, otras emergentes y eventualmente algunas desatendidas en ciertos momentos históricos.

RC37-543.2

ARBOGAST, Mathieu* (Cems (EHESS) & Cresppa-GTM, France)

Social Acceptability of Contradictory Gender Norms: Lessons Learned from a Socio-Demographic Analysis of TV Series

How can sociology of television be enriched by new approaches? Is it possible to study fictional characters as a population? When television studies include « demographic » data, these are mostly limited to the general description of the sample. The demographic approach brings new possibilities to analyze fictional contents, including longitudinal analysis. In the wake of the Cultural studies, we consider that television is not a pure reflection of the society, but it reveals social relations instead, as well as power settings and inequalities. Prime Time programs in particular, tell a lot about what is socially acceptable. As such, it is a very fitting material for a sociology of the norms. Beyond traditional quantitative content analysis, we use demographic methodology to add analyze the longitudinal dynamics. Following Chalvon-Demersay, we analyze the heroes of TV series as a twofold entity combining the character and the actor.

Our mixed method combine multivariate quantitative study and qualitative sequence analysis. It combines analysis of the content and of the cast (e.g. survival analysis) to obtain a comprehensive understanding of what fictions convey.

We analyzed a corpus of 36 Prime Time cop shows. Among the main results, the share of women in the cast grows between the first and last seasons. The cast turnover also deepens the gender age gap.

Women are underrepresented at the higher ranks, but not at legwork level. Hence, it is acceptable to show successful female cops who use their firearms and can fight. But this liberal gender norm coexists with more conservative values: women are mostly young and thin, and they are much more eroticized than men in the episodes.

Beyond the specific frame of postfeminist media studies (Mc Robbie 2004), we propose to use the concept of "normative pluralism" to analyze how mainstream TV fictions simultaneously display contradictory norms.

RC18-JS-51.6

ARCHER, Robin* (London School of Economics, United Kingdom)

Postmaterialist Values and Opposition to War: Comparing Generations

Postmaterialist Values and Opposition to War: Comparing Generations
Robin Archer (Program Director, Political Sociology, LSE)
This paper will consider what changing attitudes to war can teach us about generational value change and its sources. Which sections of society are most likely to oppose participation in war? The main answer since the 1960s has focused on the university educated young, especially those from elite institutions. This answer is underwritten by an influential wider thesis about shifting generational values and the rise of postmaterialist values associated

with work of Ronald Inglehart and his colleagues. Their work is amongst the most widely cited in the social sciences and is often invoked as a major explanation for the jarring political realignments of the present.

This paper seeks to reassess Inglehart's thesis and illuminate the present by looking back in time to the Edwardian world of the early twentieth century. If the thesis is correct, there should have already been a small group of postmaterialists then, among those who grew up in an environment of physical and economic security. Data on the class background of Edwardian university students on the eve of the First World War suggests that they fit the bill. But while the elite of materially secure students in the 1960s and since have been at the core of anti-war activism, it was precisely their counterparts – though far smaller in number - who most enthusiastically embraced participation in war in 1914.

Why did these groups of materially privileged students behave in such different ways? And what are the implications for the postmaterialist values thesis? In this paper I will explore two possible answers, before returning to the present to consider the implications of these answers for contemporary debates about political socialisation and current generational shifts in political values.

RC56-759.5

ARCHER, Robin* (London School of Economics, United Kingdom)

Radical Resistance and Radical Retreat on the Eve of the Great War

Radical Resistance and Radical Retreat on the Eve of the Great War
Robin Archer (LSE)
Why did radical resistance fall away on the eve of the Great War, even in Britain where opposition was strongest? Labour movements and their radical allies were by far the most important organised restraint on war-making, and on the eve of the Great War, they made frantic efforts to mobilize opposition. Britain's ruling Liberal party and its strong tradition of anti-militarism gave opponents their most powerfully placed allies in Europe. In Britain, the forces for and against intervention were finely balanced and Britain's entry remained uncertain. How was the resistance to intervention overcome? This paper examines the role of appeals to honour, paying particular attention to the role of these appeals in convincing radical liberals to accept British intervention – something which they had been successfully blocking until shortly before war was declared. It also examines parallel appeals in the United States and Australia. The paper then considers why the language of honour was effective, and whether it still plays a role more than a century later. It concludes by considering whether there are contemporary lessons for us today.

Robin Archer is Associate Professor (Reader) in Political Sociology and Director of the Ralph Miliband program at the London School of Economics. He was previously the Fellow in Politics at Corpus Christi College at the University of Oxford. His works include *Economic Democracy* (Oxford) and *Why Is There No Labor Party in the United States?* (Princeton). He is currently researching opposition to the First World War and conscription, especially in the English-speaking world.

Inte-21.1

ARCIDIACONO, Davide* (University of Catania, Italy)
LOCONTO, Allison (Université Gustave Eiffel, France)
PODDA, Antonello (University of Cagliari, Italy)

Introducing Prosumption As an Analytical Tool for Innovation: From Systematic Review to an Integrative Research Agenda

The concept of "prosumption" is regaining attention, in particular in reference to challenges such as the digital and green transitions, and social innovation. In various fields (from energy to mobility, from food to care services), knowledge, expertise and practices of prosumers are becoming increasingly essential in contemporary economy. This contribution aims to present a brief review on the evolution and implications of the concept of prosumption, especially in the field of economic sociology, sociology of organization, sociology of agriculture and food and isociology of professions. Such an introduction will provide the coordinates for the debate and the presentations that follow on specific analytical fields.

RC40-589.5

ARCIDIACONO, Robert* (University of Queensland, Australia)

Digital Agriculture, Agroecology and Agricultural Innovation Discourse in Australia

The promotion of digital technologies in agriculture is gaining increased momentum as offering a suite of tools able to address challenges of a changing climate and a demand perceived with a growing global population. These innovations are based in the dominant industrial-productivist agriculture regime that places unsustainable pressure on biodiversity and the wider environment. This agenda appears to be in contrast to 'retro' innovations like agroecology that place less emphasis on productivity and intensification, instead employing holistic and long-term ecosystem approaches. This research

explores the intersection of these two approaches to examine the extent to which digital agriculture is able to respond to, and engages with, agro-ecological producers and agroecological systems. To do this, I draw from interviews with over thirty producers across Australia who self-identify as practicing principles of agroecology to examine engagement with digital technologies, alongside benefits and barriers digital tools present in their farming operations. Findings provide new insights into the place of digital and data driven technologies in supporting eco-system based approaches to production. This may assist policy makers to develop responsible innovation policy that is commensurate with the values and practices of producers who have ecology at the centre of their production approaches.

RC57-764.3

AREFIN, Md Nazmul* (University of Alberta, Canada)

Cinema As the 'Othering' Apparatus in Intensifying Polarization: The Construction of 'Us Vs Them' in Post-9/11 Indian Movies

From contemporary sociological perspectives, how the 'identity' of a certain social group is imaged, constructed, and disseminated through cinemas cannot be overlooked for many critical reasons. History suggests that in almost every polarized society, cinema is widely used by the power apparatuses as an instructive instrument for indoctrinating attitudes, values, and beliefs for the systematic re/shaping Otherness. This paper sets out to understand to what extent Indian cinema industry played a decisive role in shaping the public sentiment of 'Us vs Them' regarding Hindu and Muslim. Using close reading method, this small-scale interpretative study specifically aims at analyzing six different Indian movies (of different language) that constructs popular narratives which contribute to the process of othering of Muslims in Indian social milieu. Another important purpose of this study is to critically analyze how the directors in their stories actually explained or represented 'Us vs Them'. The primary conclusion of this study is that the selected six films have fundamentally nourished the 'cultural, political and ideological otherness' of the Muslims and reduced their identity into 'Them' through various direct and subtle cinematic representations.

RC28-412.2

ARENAS, Erika* (University of California Santa Barbara, USA)

Color-Status Exchange: Evidence from Mexico

In societies historically structured by ethno-racial hierarchies, the investigation of how race and ethnicity affects dating and marriage has been at the center of research agendas of social stratification scholars. Examining racial intermarriage becomes key to understand some of the mechanisms leading to social mobility. A classic explanation of racial intermarriage suggests black individuals would trade their high-SES to marry a white partner. Yet, evidence testing this hypothesis comes disproportionally from the United States and focus only on race-status exchange. Some scholars question whether this hypothesis can be generalized to contexts where racial boundaries are more permeable, such as in Latin American countries, where policies of racial mixing were embraced.

In this paper, instead of investigating race-status exchange, I will examine skin color-status exchange in Mexico. In this country, skin color is more consistently associated with SES than racial classification; therefore, it is likely to influence who is more or less desirable for dating and marriage. Furthermore, in Mexico, ethnographic studies have shown marriage is often understood as an opportunity to "improve the race" by producing lighter offspring, suggesting that inter-color relationships are used as a strategy for intergenerational upward mobility.

Despite the existence of a clear socio-economic and educational gradient on skin color and the ethnographic evidence suggesting that a process of skin color-status exchange may be occurring, there are no population studies available that test this hypothesis. With the exception of a population study using racial/color classifications in the Brazilian Census, but not skin color. In this paper, I will use a novel representative dataset from Mexico, the Mexican Family Life Survey (MxFLS), which represents the first effort, in Latin America, to collect information about skin color of respondents and their spouses/partners, thus allowing testing skin color-status exchange in a country that has historically embraced racial mixing.

RC04-77.4

AREVALO, Fidel* (Universidad de San Carlos de Guatemala, Guatemala)

The Challenge of Public Universities to be Able to Respond to the Needs of Inclusion, Equity and Development, in Unfavorable Contexts.

The relevance of universities refers to the way in which they respond to the needs of society. However, starting in the latter part of the 20th century, the world abruptly experienced a series of changes in different fields, which had a significant effect on the role and development of universities worldwide.

One of the aspects that most affected the universities was the advance of neoliberal policies, which exerted strong pressure towards the reduction of the

State, in particular everything related to welfare policies in particular, to the reduction of financial contributions to public institutions, including those of higher education.

Since the end of the seventies of the last century, a new public philosophy has been imposed in which it is stated that the private sector is more efficient and of higher quality than the public sector and that competition between individuals, institutions, systems and countries constitutes the best regulation. and quality assurance (Rafael, 2018).

In addition to this, according to what Ramírez Gallegos (René, 2018) pointed out, scientific production has been an instrument of capital accumulation; that is, scientific-technological investment has had as its main objective not life or democracy, but the accumulation of wealth: knowledge and education for income.

Universities and many of their academic units have been pushed to create programs oriented to the search for rents through the privatization and commodification of knowledge; that is, to an underproduction, underuse and concentration in few hands of the benefits produced by knowledge.

In this paper, the opportunities and threats facing public universities in increasingly hostile government environments are analyzed and proposed for discussion.

RC09-147.3

ARIF, Sirojuddin* (Universitas Islam Internasional Indonesia, Indonesia)

Power Resources, Social Ties, and Inequality: Rural Threats and the Distributional Outcomes of Rural Development in Indonesia and Malaysia

Researchers have shown that threats from rural forces can have consequential impacts on state development policies in rural areas. Facing such a threat, governments are likely to allocate more resources to the agricultural sector to contain the threat and build political support among the rural population. Other than to develop rural infrastructures like irrigation, roads, and markets, the government may use the resources to provide farmers with subsidized production inputs such as fertilizers and seeds. Governments may also enhance the provision of social services in rural areas by building more schools and health centers for rural dwellers. However, how the threat may also affect the distributional outcome of rural development policies remains under-theorized. Under what conditions did rural threats lead to more equal development outcomes in rural areas? Drawing on the case of rural development in Indonesia and Malaysia in the 1970s, this study aims to answer this question by assessing the effect of power relations between the rural population and the state elite on the distributional outcome of rural development in the two countries. This paper argues that the distributional impact of state development policies in rural areas is a function of the political standing of poor framers in front of the state elite in the resulting political configuration created by the threat of the rural forces. The presence of social ties linking poor farmers and the state elite can enhance the distributional outcome of rural development programs. Otherwise, the benefits of the rural development programs are likely to be skewed toward rich farmers.

RC52-719.5

ARISTIZABAL, Patricia* (National Autonomous University of Mexico, Mexico)
NIGENDA, Gustavo (National Autonomous University of Mexico, Mexico)
SANCHEZ, Laura Paola (National Institute of Epidemiology "Dr. Juan H. Jara"., Argentina)
CEDEÑO, Stefania (Latin American Nursing Education Network, Ecuador)
JUSTO, Martin (National Institute of Epidemiology "Dr. Juan H. Jara"., Argentina)
TAVERNA, Bernardo (National Institute of Epidemiology "Dr. Juan H. Jara"., Argentina)

Disturbance of the State-Profession Dynamic in a Globalised World after the Ravages of the COVID-19 Pandemic: Disputes between Systemic Powers and Labour Rights.

For decades, professional autonomy was understood as an essential characteristic of the professions. The new labour relations have not only put at risk professional autonomy but also the security and stability of workers, including those with a high level of training, in a globalising world of unequal employer-employee relations.

In Latin America, the working conditions of professional groups have progressively deteriorated. In the particular case of nursing, rates of underemployment, unemployment and precariousness have been reported in which it is possible to identify similar patterns in some countries of the region (Mexico, Colombia, Ecuador and Argentina). One factor of concern is the absence of state oversight and the promotion of temporary, flexible and insecure forms of contracting that the state itself implements as the contracting party. Another aspect to consider is the gender inequalities in the

work environment, in addition to the monopoly and hierarchy established by professions with managerial positions within health institutions. These characteristics have been accompanied by deregulation dynamics that have been justified and exacerbated since the COVID-19 pandemic. This paper proposes a discussion based on the patterns observed in the labour dynamics of four Latin American countries, from the perspective of the nursing occupational group and their aggravation in the context of the pandemic. These discussions raise questions such as: What role has the state played in shaping the new dynamics in the health market? How have nurses positioned themselves politically in the defence of labour rights? What challenges are set for this group in an environment of diverse disputes between systemic power, labour rights and health needs?

RC20-290.2

ARITA, Shin* (University of Tokyo, Japan)

What Are the Social Conditions for the Successful VET in Japan?

The Japanese employment system may have hindered the development of the public VET system in Japan. Based on the premise of stable employment until retirement, Japanese firms have been eager to independently develop the occupational skills of their employees through intense on- and off-the-job training. Consequently, Japanese firms have not substantially relied on the public VET system; they have utilized potential employees' educational background in hiring not as the result of an accumulation of human capital but as a proxy of trainability after hiring.

However, this situation has changed since the collapse of the economic bubble in the late 1990s. Japanese firms can no longer provide stable employment and ample training opportunities as in the past. This change has led to an increase in non-regular workers, who lack sufficient training opportunities in the workplace, and the disparity between regular and non-regular employment has become a serious social problem.

To solve these social problems, Japan must shift from the selective system of firms' independently developing occupational skills to the universally accessible VET system provided by the government and society. However, such a shift will involve difficulties, and various conditions must be met. Among them, this study focuses on people's attitudes toward vocational skills and their development. In particular, this research explores people's aversion to measuring and classifying occupational skills through the analysis of social survey data and discusses how this aversion affects Japan's VET policies, including the establishment of the National Qualifications Framework, which has not yet been realized in Japan, from a comparative perspective.

RC40-JS-109.7

ARNOLD, Nadine* (Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, Netherlands)
DORN, Christopher (Universität Bielefeld, Germany)

The Other Side of Values: Observing Wastes in Organizational Contexts

The ways in which organizations relate to values is of continuing sociological interest. The the literature is replete with accounts of how organizations successfully deal with multiple, possibly inconsistent value expectations. However, organizations do not only address and compromise well-accepted values in beneficial, valuable ways, rather organizations also produce valueless, that is waste. With the aim of illuminating the role of the valueless in the relationship between organizations and values, we ask how waste arises when organizations contend multiple values. Cross-fertilizing observation theory with theoretical insights from valuation studies we develop a framework that views waste as part of any valuation relevant to organizations. Specifically, we will suggest conceptualizing waste as the result of valuating observations that distinguish between values and wastes. The framework allows to move away from objective-seeming notions of what waste is and recognizes the contingency of (material and non-material) wastes. At the same time, it helps to order the realm of wastes by proposing to distinguish between valueless and disvalued waste. Most importantly, the framework challenges the everyday belief of increasing value by reducing waste and draws attention to the observer's standpoint behind the valuation, opening new considerations for the discussion of who is accountable for the waste.

RC47-662.3

ARONSON, Pamela* (University of Michigan-Dearborn, USA)

Generational Humor, Identity, and Conflict on Social Media during the Pandemic

The pandemic has caused significant disruptions in many life spheres. To study how the pandemic influenced adolescents and emerging adults, we conducted a content analysis of social media posts on a pandemic-established youth-focused Facebook group, "Zoom Memes for Self-Quaranteens." By documenting both the proportion of memes devoted to particular topics, as well as their social meaning (through content analysis), this paper sheds light on how the pandemic influenced emerging adults. Based on a content analysis of emergent themes, our analysis classified memes into three categories. Pandemic humor emphasizes references to COVID-19, including

general issues, those who denied their vulnerability to COVID-19, and a coming apocalypse. Generational identity emphasizes the life spheres of importance to young people, such as education, romantic relationships, and friendships, as well as pandemic-specific topics such as lack of productivity. These posts also emphasize the existence of a shared generational identity through humor, with commonly-understood references. In the theme of generational conflict, adolescents and emerging adults employ generation-specific humor to express grievances with the older adults who comprise professors, political leaders, and university leaders. In these posts, youth express mistrust and conflict with institutional authorities who have control over their lives. This theme expresses generational conflict humor that emphasizes antagonism with older generations. Although the humor expressed in memes may be an outlet for self-expression, identity and social connection, especially during the pandemic, it has the potential to create divisions and animosity toward older generations. As expressions of how youth experience the pandemic, the creation and sharing of memes has the potential to impact not only adolescent and emerging adult development, but also relationships between emerging adults and older generations. Taken together, the memes draw on sarcasm and popular culture references to both reproduce and create shared generational experiences and social space in opposition to older generations.

RC28-403.1

ARONSON, Pamela* (University of Michigan-Dearborn, USA)

How the #Metoo Movement Has Reshaped Discourses about Sexual Consent and Assault

The U.S. Center for Disease Control reports that over one-third of women have experiences with sexual violence and almost one in five have survived rape or attempted rape. Yet before the visibility of the #MeToo movement, over half of rape survivors did not acknowledge their experiences as either rape or sexual assault. The #MeToo movement, however, is chipping away at women's reluctance to define their experiences in these ways. Our study documents widespread cultural transformations that have taken place in the everyday lives of women as a result of the #MeToo movement. Women are not only redefining their experiences, but creating new expectations of sexual consent. They are also generating a new language that reflects women's agency and sense of empowerment and is also playing out in the legal sphere. These changes are part of a larger gender revolution that is profoundly affecting men's and women's lives and restructuring gender relations in still unforeseeable ways. This study is based on focus groups interviews with 74 U.S. college students from diverse backgrounds in order to examine a microcosm of broader changes in identity and culture. Our study finds that awareness of gender inequalities is more widespread than ever and patriarchal arrangements are increasingly viewed as unacceptable, especially among women. This rising consciousness is influencing people's everyday experiences and relationships, as well as politics and social movements. These changes are elevating women's experiences and their voices refuse to be silenced. At the same time, social change is uneven; many men feel threatened by women's rising power and are resisting these changes. Thus, despite an adversarial division between women and some men, the #MeToo movement is transforming how people view gender inequality.

RC48-677.7

ARORA, Meghna* (Vardhaman College, Bijnor, India)

The Social and Political Context of Dalit Mobilization in Western Uttar Pradesh:an Analysis of Voice, Facilitative and Coordinative Effects

Democracy provides new vistas to its marginalized citizens to articulate themselves with new definitions. In India, the chief aim of Dalit mobilization and assertion is to get them selves recognized as equal citizens with others and restore their dignity by challenging their exclusion from the mainstream society. However, scholars observe that Dalit mobilization and movement are not universal in nature rather contextual. It derives its unique characteristics with reference to the local social and political settings. Therefore, variations in the intensity and quality of mobilization of the Dalits could be seen throughout the different regions of India.

The present paper attempts to analyze the mobilization of the Dalits in the western region of Uttar Pradesh and specify various social conditions and political processes that either promoted or blocked it. It also attempts to examine the voice, facilitative and coordinative effects of the Dalit mobilization in the region in terms of its uniqueness.

For the purpose, the primary data has been collected through focus group discussions conducted with locally active people and intellectuals, and in-depth interviews with the local Dalit leaders and district-level officials. The secondary data has also been gathered from various government offices such as district collector's, census of India, and various other written records such as newspapers, party offices, etc.

The study concludes that the mobilization of the Dalits leads to the invention of distinctive identity which sometimes may be challenging as well as be counterproductive to the mainstream's interpretations and understanding.

RC24-363.1

ARORA, Shubhda* (Indian Institute of Management Lucknow, India)

Aesthetics of a Dystopia: Representation of Cityscapes and Environmental Inequalities

How do we define or construct narratives of (un)sustainability and climate future(s) in the epoch of the Anthropocene? Speculative fiction is one such popular narrative construction that allows us to investigate climate futures and what consequences would it have on marginalized social groups at the intersections of structural power and privilege. Within these narratives there has been a dominant understanding that social inequalities of caste, class and religion among others will significantly increase within these dystopian futures. We investigate one such OTT show to further understand these intersectional inequalities in popular imaginations of the future.

Leila(2019) is an Indian dystopian drama web series produced as Netflix Original and is based on a novel by the same name. It is set in the year 2047, in the fictional nation of Aryavarta, a heavily militarized fascist state obsessed with the ideas of purity. The story unfolds hundred years after India's independence, where India has been replaced by a techno-centric totalitarian regime with strict sectoral boundaries dividing the rich and the poor. The constant haze, fumes, darkness and the inability to see the sun, looms over Aryavarta. Visuals of destroyed ecosystems and extinct wildlife inform the narrative of Leila. Water is rationed and sold at Automatic Teller Machines (ATMs) and fresh air is available only to the rich ideologues of Aryavarta. Huge garbage mounds cover the ghettos where the *doosh* (marginalized castes) live in abject grime and poverty. The futuristic city has no space for *doosh* or *mishrit* (children of inter-religious marriages between Hindus and Muslims) and plans to build air conditioner domes for only the rich to be able to survive the inhabitable environmental conditions. Using Lefebvre's(1991) idea of spatiality, this paper explores the futuristic aesthetics of this city, its social stratification and its techno-centric futuristic worldview.

RC24-JS-96.2

ARORA, Vibha* (IIT Delhi, India)

Fusion of Tradition and Modernity in India's Riverscapes

Waterscapes are integral to worldview of Hindus and this is reflected in several life-cycle rituals (birth, marriage, death) and annual community rituals and festivals. Nonetheless, traditional beliefs, practices, and ritual performances have not conserved water but only promoted a dichotomous conception where ideas of 'sacred' have become highly commodified in modern political economy. Clear example of these traditional water cultures are indicated by the Hindu pilgrims partaking holy dips in River Ganges which is regarded as a liberating river during the famous kumb mela's or during annual rituals of worshipping water bodies and welcoming the monsoon rains. Ideas of modernity have not diluted these conceptions nor prevented water pollution and contamination (sewerage, industrial pollution, and so on) of the riverscape. For any socio-ecological understanding, we need to factor a dynamic perspective of the relationship between tradition and modernity. This paper takes a reflexive overview of sacred waterscapes in select locales of northern India and explains how political economic considerations interface with the sacred nature in post-colonial India.

RC24-364.2

ARORA, Vibha* (IIT Delhi, India)

Gender, Environmental Inequalities, and Sustainable Consumption Among Delhi's Middle Class

The concept of ecological limits and carrying capacity defines and shapes questions of urban sustainability in the Indian capital city of Delhi, which is expanding into a National Capital Region. Environmental degradation, air pollution, scarcity of water, rising mounds of garbage, construction dust and vehicular pollution, shrinking green spaces and rising real estate prices have not dissuaded migrants from settling here. R. Guha has raised a political-ecological question when he asks how much should we consume? We face a big challenge, as an average citizen of Delhi gasps for quality air or does not have enough safe water to drink and deals with its mountains of solid waste. Socio-economic status, residential location and cultural capital shape interpretive frameworks and capacities to act and consume in urban India. Delhi's middle class woman has a credit card, she is vocal of her ability to earn, spend, and take part in decisions on household consumption and expand their ecological footprint. Based on fieldwork among urban middle class women residing in South Delhi, this exploratory study untangles the unsustainable consumptive aspirations and materialistic hedonism of 'global' citizens residing in a developing context. I critically demonstrate how the emergence of Delhi and its transformation into a global city is premised not on quest for urban sustainability but largely unrestrained hedonistic consumption and a widening ecological divide evicting and denying civic rights to the urban poor. What kind of policy shifts and gender interventions are required to ingrain and inculcate sustainable consumption?

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

RC20-297.4

ARSLAN, Hilal* (Hacettepe University Institute of Population Studies, Turkey)

CAVLIN BOZBEYOGLU, Alanur (Hacettepe University Institute of Population Studies, Turkey)

BARKCIN, Emetullah Mümine (Hacettepe University Institute of Population Studies, Turkey)

Patterns and Determinants of Happiness Inequality in Turkey: As an Alternative Way to Understand Social Inequalities

Public opinions polls show that both the average levels and the distribution of happiness have dramatically changed in the last years with deepening instability as a result of political regime change and economic crisis. Yet existing literature of subjective well-being have only been carried out to explain the levels of happiness, and far too little attention has been paid to happiness inequality and the factors determining it. By using livability approach, which stresses the importance of the institutional settings in the distribution of life chances, the study aims to reveal the patterns of how well-being is distributed in society and to examine the factors affecting it at mezzo level over time in Turkey. In addition, the study set out to shed light on the relationship between the happiness inequality and authoritarian political regime fostering economic crisis at macro level. The study followed a quantitative research design and the main data sources are "Turkey Life Satisfaction Survey (2003-2020)", "Turkey Income and Living Conditions Survey (2006-2020)", "World Values Survey (1990-2018)" and database covering economic, political and social indicators of the country for the last two decades. For data analysis, first, we use descriptive statistics to analyze the distribution of happiness across different socio-demographic groups. Second, we run ordered logit models to check the relationships between subjective well-being measured by using percent maximum deviation method and socio-demographic characteristics of the individuals, and country level indicators. The preliminary findings of the study show that there are significant differences in subjective well-being across social groups experiencing relative deprivation in Turkey according to basic socio-demographic characteristics (i.e. age, gender, type of family, migration background, ethnic identity, education, employment status, receiving social assistance) with the changes in national income redistribution and political stability.

RC16-244.2

ARTEAGA, Nelson* (Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales, Mexico)

Structural Hermeneutics, Dialectical Hermeneutics: Is a Synthesis Possible?

Cultural sociology is committed to developing a structural hermeneutics that interprets social action as texts structured based on scripts. Through semiology, it is possible to understand the cultural forms of action based on the binary nature of their meaning. This makes it possible to define a deep structure in time based on opposition inherited from Durkheim's analysis of the sacred and the profane. However, structural hermeneutics has been questioned for its supposedly static character. The need for dialectical hermeneutics has been raised to allow us to examine how oppositions are absorbed over time into a new category that reduces the old oppositions to nothing.The discussion reproduces, in a way, the idea that there is a hermeneutics that sustains the existence of apparently motionless codes, in contrast to another that underlines how cultural codes are transformed, showing the finite character of symbolic structures. This paper suggests that it is possible to simultaneously hold both the structural and the dialectical character of culture by taking up Foucault's proposal in the *Leçons sur la volonté de savoir*. In these lessons, Foucault stresses the importance of the binary systems of religious and political classification in ancient and modern societies, distinguishing between the pure and impure actions of social actors. However, Foucault suggests that the innocent/guilty binary classification system introduced something different into the political and religious classification system: the idea of truth. "Truth" is created to distinguish who is innocent or not in the legal system, and this requires constructing a fact as true. This paper explores how the construction of "truth" brings deep cultural structures into play while allowing the creation of new classification categories. In this sense, it is a way to understand the processes of stability and change in cultural structures.

RC04-66.1

ARUN KUMAR, Duru* (NSUT, India)

Marketization of Higher Education in India - Role of Accreditation

The number of higher education institutions (HEI) in India have expanded significantly in last thirty years. As per data of All India Survey of Higher Education (2022), there are 1043 universities, 42,343 colleges and 11,779 stand-alone institutions. Out of these almost 78.6% are in the private sector - aided or unaided colleges and only about 21% are in government sector. At the same time, several reports and scholarly studies have highlighted the poor quality of education. Concerns have been flagged by industries, Government agencies, policy makers regarding un-employability of graduating students.

The Indian Parliamentary Standing Committee's 341st Report (2022) has made recommendations on ways to improve the higher education system in India. One of the important suggestions is formation of an effective regulatory regime for higher education institutions across India. Accreditation, as one of the formal methods underscoring standardization and guarantee towards minimum benchmarking, has been in place in India since 1994. But as per report, only 20% of the educational institutions have opted for formal accreditation. The Committee proposes offering incentives to bring institutions under accreditation and making it mandatory for administrative approval and financial grants. What are the possible implications of these mandates?

The present study attempts to analyse reasons for the poor quality of higher education, role of accreditation, its origin, and methods used in the context of the teaching and learning process of higher education. The detailed analysis of government and industry reports shows that Accreditation as a systematic assessment of procedures adopted by higher education institutes, is carried out post facto by a third party, and is dependent on elaborate documentation. The assessments are expected to create a more competitive environment for students enrolment, funds and industry projects. At best, accreditation appears to promote marketability of HEI rather than quality of education.

RC01-30.5

ARVIN, Bahare* (Tarbiyat Modares University, Iran)

A Comparative Study of the State Power Structure in the Middle East with a Focus on the Recent State Power Structure in Iran

How many types of state power structures are there in the Middle East? How does the separation of powers work in the Middle Eastern states? The answer to this question rests on the role of the military forces as the main tool of states for governance. It also relies on the measures that are taken to prevent them from becoming absolute power. In this study, the state power structure in the Middle East has been classified into two distinct types: monarchies and secular republics in which the position of the president has become lifelong and sometimes hereditary in most cases. There are at least four outliers: Iran, Lebanon, Turkey, and Israel. This article focuses on the evolution of the state power structure in Iran before and after the 1979 revolution and the difference between the recent state power structure in Iran and the above-mentioned two types.

In Iran, the presidential system under the Guardianship of Jurisprudence (Velayat al-Faqih), we see a peculiar separation between the executive branch and the military power. Power belongs to the Velayat al-Faqih position who holds the power for life, and the executive power belongs to the president who is directly elected every four years. The transformation of the parliamentary system under the Pahlavi monarchy to the presidential system under Velayat al-Faqih has been an important development when it comes to limiting the power of the position that holds military power for life and has become the source of constant tension in the recent state power structure in Iran. This state power structure, compared to the state power structure in the Pahlavi dynasty, has allowed more democratic changes.

RC34-JS-71.3

ARYA, Dena* (Nottingham Trent University, United Kingdom)

The Role of Intersectional Inequalities in Shaping Young People's Environmental Action in the UK

Young people are growing up at the intersect of interlocking global crises. Prominent amongst these is the environmental crisis. Concurrently, we are witnessing a resurgence of popularity across the global north and south in environmental action that is in part youth-led. Some young people appear to reject the validity of capitalism as an economic system that can solve the environmental crisis and instead are situating the environmental crisis as a matter of climate justice. However, not all young people are engaging from a left-wing or justice focused position, and neither do all have the same level of access to respond to environmental issues. Scholars are now recognising that social and economic inequalities are often neglected in analyses of youth political participation which requires attention.

This paper offers three key findings from research exploring the role of economic inequality in how young people experience and respond to environmental issues. The first highlights the prominence of intersectional experiences of race, space and class in how young people get involved in environmental action. The second explores how young people are mixing-up their political responses by combining desires for systemic change with a pragmatic willingness to engage with reforms to address environmental issues. The third finding highlights the challenges presented by current theoretical understandings of political participation and offers learning that re-defines and at times un-defines this term in a way recognises the nuance and complexity of who is politically participating, where they are doing it, how they are doing it and crucially, why they are doing it. Finally reflections will be shared around the methodological learning that emerged through this research project with young people with particular focus of the intersectional reflexivity of the researcher as well as and power in the research relationship.

RC21-JS-35.1

ASAKAWA, Tatsuto* (Waseda University, Japan)

The Spatial Distribution of Bottom Workers in Tokyo

The purpose of this study was to depict the lives of bottom workers living in Tokyo using a social atlas created from macrostatistical data. First, to determine where the poor live in Tokyo, we estimated the percentage of households with household incomes of less than 2 million yen, using data from the Housing and Land Survey and the National Census. The results showed that poor residential areas were concentrated in the northern and eastern parts of Tokyo's inner city. In the suburbs, they were found to be concentrated in Hachioji City in Tokyo, Isehara City in Kanagawa Prefecture, as well as in the Miura Peninsula, Yachiyo Town in Ibaraki Prefecture. In contrast, no specific areas of concentration were found in Saitama and Chiba prefectures.

Next, the social atlas was plotted for only the poor residential areas. The results showed that the northern part of the inner city had a higher percentage of foreign residents, temporary workers, and male part-time workers. In Tokyo, where the industrial structure is centered on the finance, information, and service industries, the upper white-collar class was concentrated in the central and southern parts of the inner city. On the other hand, those who work in the industries that support the daily lives of these workers are concentrated in the northern part of the inner city, which is assumed to include the bottom workers. The poor living in Tokyo's inner city include foreigners, young people working part-time jobs, and the elderly who have no choice but to work part-time in their old age.

The poor living in the suburbs were mostly elderly people. However, several clusters of poor residential areas with a high percentage of foreigners were found in Ibaraki and Chiba prefectures. In these areas, many foreigners live as laborers in agricultural areas and warehouses.

RC15-228.1

ASAKITIKPI, Alex* (The Independent Institute of Education, South Africa)

The Intersection of Radical Pentecostalism and Health Implications in South Africa

In South Africa, Christian Pentecostalism has witnessed significant evolution and in the process some pastors have experimented with various items including snakes, insecticides, and other poisonous substances to demonstrate their anointing and the power of God. While these practices may have adverse health effects on members, these activities have gone unabated in some churches. This paper examines factors that may be responsible for this new trend (conceptualized as Radical Pentecostalism) and provide explanations why the practice may continue in South Africa. A comprehensive review of the literature, relevant documents and videos form the basis for analysis and discussion within the broad context of socio-economic exigencies and the steady rise in unemployment and poverty rates in the country. To curb this dangerous trend, the paper highlights the strategic role the CRL Rights Commission must play to safeguard the health and dignity of vulnerable citizens that are caught up in this phenomenon.

RC34-506.4

ASANO, Tomohiko* (Tokyo Gakugei University, Japan)

The Puzzle of Authoritarianism of Japanese Youth

This presentation will focus on the puzzle of authoritarianism of Japanese youth. Some large-scale study like World Values Survey shows that in many societies authoritarianism has been gaining momentum for the last decade, which Foa and Mounk argues could lead to "deconsolidation of democracy". Fortunately, that is not the case with Japan, where authoritarianism, in its average scores, has not been growing. However, this does not mean that Japan is free from the global trend of "resurgent authoritarianism", as a certain part of the population in that country has been observed to be increasingly authoritarian. That is youth. According to some time-series survey research, young people in Japan, that is, those in their 10s and 20s, has become consistently more authoritarian for the last two decades. It is generally observed, not just in Japan but in other societies, that older people are more authoritarian than their younger counterpart. However, based on the results of WVS, this does not apply to Japanese in their 20s, who are found to be as authoritarian as those in 70s. Then the question might arise if young people in Japan could become more politically conservative, or even right winged, or if they start to distance themselves from democracy and liberalism these days. The answer to this question is no, at least, for now. Survey data I collected with my colleagues in 2019 indicates that young respondents' answers are more likely to be in favor of democracy and liberalism than their elder counterpart, when they are asked about several specific social and political issues: same-sex marriage, political right of immigrants, gender equality and so on. This presentation will examine the determinant structure of this puzzle Japanese youth poses, using the quantitative data collected in 2022 from randomly sampled nationwide respondents.

RC05-JS-84.1

ASAYESH, Omid* (University of Calgary, Canada)

Homo Emigraturus: A New Social Category Beyond Migrant and Non-Migrant? a Particular Focus on the Case of Iran

Today's migration ecosystem is characterized by two features: that people are constantly exposed to the images of life elsewhere, thanks to media and advanced communication technologies, which portray migration as an opportunity readily available to them; and that, despite this exposure, they are seriously entrapped and immobile due to strict regulations on political borders. Combining these two features has resulted in a large number of citizens in semi-periphery and periphery countries who live a life in a limbo (or an 'in-between' situation). We have called this group *Homo Emigraturus* ('about to leave'), as a group who live their lives as if they are supposed to leave any moment. Although objectively residing in their country of origin, they develop a mindset similar to those who have actually migrated, with little attachment to their surrounding environment.

Using Iran as a case study, we have explored this emerging phenomenon and discussed its broader theoretical implications for international migration and social class system. We draw on the data from a nationwide survey on the desire for migration, informed by 68 semi-structured in-depth interviews, as well as the analysis of discussions on social media, particularly Twitter, using Machine Learning and Natural Language Processing techniques. The findings show that the spreading desire to migrate in a mobility-restricted population can lead to a significant reorientation of its social and cultural landscape, economic dynamics, and civic engagements, resulting in the intensification of the inequality between sending and receiving countries. The increasing rate of desire to migrate among Iranians has generated a very particular social environment that is informing some of the most important life and career decisions of the citizenry, including those related to gender identity and relations, economic activities, educational and career choices, national identity, political behaviours, family planning, and even spiritual experiences.

RC31-458.6

ASHRAF, Sana* (University of Melbourne, Australia)

Home Role Negotiations and the Transnational Trajectories, a Qualitative Study on Second-Generation British Pakistani Women Spouses

Transnational migration is a vast phenomenon, which produces multifaceted impacts on the identity negotiation processes of immigrants. Theorising significance of migration for women who arrive host countries as dependents of their spouses also becomes a complicated process. Since 1960s Britain has been hosting a substantial number of immigrants arriving from South Asian countries; a region widely interpreted as a patriarchal belt, where patriarchal norms govern major domains of women's lives. Therefore, drawing upon Pakistani women diaspora as a case study, my study looks at the transnational identity negotiation processes of professional second-generation British Pakistani women who had arrived in the UK on spouse visa category. The rationale of choosing this cohort was to navigate intergenerational changes occurring within identity negotiation processes of British Pakistani women by comparing experiences of first-generation women iterated within previous scholarly literature. To address these processes, my study underpins the correlation between transnational experiences and conflated home-career commitments of these women by comparing their pre and post immigration experiences. It further reveals impacts of their home country cultural conscriptions in relation to their transnational trajectories by ascertaining the pragmatic strategies these women adopt to negotiate home roles with their husbands. To collect my data, I conducted in-depth interviews of four married women from three cities of the UK namely Leeds, Bradford, and London and employed thematic analysis to interpret women's experiences. It was revealed that women participants interpreted their transnational identities independent and empowered in comparison to their home country experiences. Women participants implemented an array of strategies like verbal negotiation, role modification and silence to negotiate home roles with their husbands while manoeuvring their professional careers. It was further revealed that most of these women had travelled to UK lacking knowledge about British policies, culture, and support systems, which could have, otherwise, benefited them greatly.

TG11-855.4

ASIF, Muhammad* (Bahauddin Zakariya University,Multan, Pakistan)

Public Approval of Vigilante Violence in Pakistan

Quantitative analyses of public approval of vigilantism often focus on a limited set of factors: perceived illegitimacy of the police, criminal victimization, and weak state capacity to tackle violence. They do not also specify the mechanism through which these factors induce support for vigilantism remains unexplored. In this paper, it is proposed that political encouragement, exposure to violence, and status and relational distance will increase approval for vigilantism by generating righteous anger against suspect norm violators. The data for the study come from a survey of 500 university students in

Pakistan. The results we report support our vigilantism approval model. They suggest that approval of vigilante violence is best understood as an emotional-political phenomenon. The implications for the study of self-help violence are discussed.

RC48-667.1

ASOMAH, Joseph* (University of Manitoba, Canada)

Can Social Media Help Combat Corruption in Developing Countries? Evidence from Ghana

Political corruption, which involves government officials abusing power to advance private interests, undermines democratic consolidation, human rights, environmental security, and development, especially in developing countries such as Ghana. Since the traditional mainstream media are often considered part of the capital and power network involved in political corruption, can social media play any positive role in combating political corruption? Based on in-depth semi-structured interviews and relevant secondary data, this study examines whether social media, such as Facebook, can be a positive tool for addressing political corruption in Ghana. Drawing on the media-as-a-watchdog theory, Habermas's theory of the public sphere, and the notion of citizen journalism, one key question is addressed: Are social media a positive tool for combating political corruption in Ghana? This study indicates that social media is a helpful tool for whistleblowers to expose corruption and a valuable platform for anti-corruption awareness, discussions, and mobilization. At the same time, the study indicates that social media is used to spread propaganda and misinformation and fake news to serve powerful interests, undermining its credibility as an effective anti-corruption tool. The results also show that anti-corruption activists using social media to expose political corruption and demand accountability face multiple challenges, including arrest, imprisonment, injury, and death threats. This paper contributes to the literature by informing the theoretical and empirical debate on social media's role in corruption.

RC31-449.4

ASOR, Bubbles Beverly* (University of the Philippines Diliman, Philippines)

Caring for 'Liminal' Migrants: The Role of Religious Organisation in the Incorporation of Filipino Migrants into South Korea

Drawing on multisited ethnography of Catholic migrant centers in South Korea from 2012 to 2013 and qualitative interviews with Filipino migrants, Catholic priests and nuns and Korean church workers between 2012 and 2019, this paper examines the Catholic Church's institutional and organizational response to temporary labour migration and the challenges and opportunities it present to the Catholic Church in South Korea. I analyse organisational strategies of welcoming 'strangers' and caring for migrants rooted in the Catholic teachings, practices and experiences which may be regarded as relatively successful. However, these efforts have often been relegated as 'not political enough' or 'political but not contentious'. This paper argues that this very same appraisal of the Catholic care for migrants actually shapes the process of migrant incorporation in South Korea by not only serving as a resource of spiritual capital to make sense of the individual migrants' liminal presence and belonging in the Korean society but also by providing organizational resources to Filipino migrants which the migrants employ to negotiate and navigate occupational, legal and social liminality as a result of the temporariness of their status. Utilizing Coleman's notion of appropriable organization (1990), I examine how Catholic migrant organisations were established to primarily care for migrants by addressing the migrants' spiritual, physical, biological, mental, psychological, economic, and social needs. But these faith-based organisations are also appropriable for other purposes that are crucial in migrant incorporation such as providing migrants with spaces for interactions with co-ethnics and co-religionists which leads to collective identity formation, facilitating access to welfare, health care and 'multicultural' infrastructures, linking migrants to local population through social activities and events, and giving public voice and visibility to 'liminal' migrants. This paper intends to contribute to further discussion of the crucial role of religion in the process of migrant integration.

RC04-65.8

ASTIANA, Yuli* (The University of Adelaide, Australia)

Educating Against Radicalisation and Violent Extremism: A Study of Peace Pedagogical Practices in Indonesia

As a geographically and ethnically diverse country, Indonesia is currently experiencing a glocal (global and local) dynamic of antagonism. The evolving antipathies and fragmentation evident in Muslim-majority Indonesia can be characterised by the increasing dangers of radicalisation and violent extremism (post 9/11), compounded by the dissemination of populist conceptions of Islamic identity antagonistic to orthodox readings of Islam embedded in the Indonesian constitution. The increasing dangers of radicalisation and violent extremism post 9/11, followed by a widespread popular misconception of Islamic identity, have created a dilemma for Indonesia as a Muslim-majority

nation. These phenomena are further exacerbated by turmoil in local communities, where tensions between tribal, religious, and political groups surface within national values and unity agendas.

This paper is based on a qualitative study which shows how educational practices outside formal classroom settings contribute to the achievement of peace and harmony. Freirean's dialogical approach distorts the entanglement of glocal issues into alternative narratives to live with differences. By focusing attention on the role of cultural identities (national, religious, and tribal) and their value systems, the study provides an opportunity to map the interplay between identities and associated value systems. The study also examines the negotiation of value systems in redefining Indonesian's national motto of *Bhinneka Tunggal Ika* (Unity in Diversity) into positive educational practices to inform and reinforce school curriculums in countering radicalisation and violent extremism.

RC21-310.1

ASTUTI, Wahyu* (University of Sydney, Australia)

Assembling Water Flow: Infrastructures and Speculation in Jakarta Metropolitan Area

This paper highlights how the multiple (human and non-human) infrastructures allow water to flow in and out of Jakarta through speculations on crises, infrastructure, and lands. With overlapping water and climate crises narrative in Jakarta, massive investment on reticulated water infrastructures is poured into Jakarta's peripheral area by national government and foreign aids to solve the crises. This follows the unavailability of piped water in many areas since water network was designed to serve colonial enclaves. Until today, clean water is made flowing into the city by trucks, carts, and jerrycans brought by small-to-medium-scale vendors at Jakarta's periphery. Through looking at such infrastructure configuration, this paper ask how speculation around crises and water projects stitch together human and non-human actors in bringing water flow? Secondly, through studying the land-water nexus from 'outside' of Jakarta, this paper discusses the socio-economic implication of water extraction in the periphery on land speculation around (reticulated and non-reticulated) water business. As such, this paper seeks to contribute to the debate on how water infrastructure configuration helps in re-imagining and debunking urban/core and rural/periphery dualism. The result presented in this paper stems from preliminary scoping work where interviews and field observations are conducted in three areas: in Lebak and Bogor where dams are constructed and another fieldwork in Bogor where water vendors operate. I discuss the findings with debate on situated urban political ecology and post-colonial infrastructure studies.

RC25-373.4

ATAMBO, Norah* (Kenyatta University, Kenya)
OGUTU, Emily (Kenyatta University, Kenya)

Language and Gendered Political Discourses: How Do Women Politicians in Kenya Reconstruct Their Political Agency?

Language and Gendered Political Discourses: How do Women Politicians in Kenya Reconstruct their Political Agency?
Norah B. Atambo, Emily A. Ogutu and Gatitu Kiguru
Kenyatta University, Kenya
Social practices have discursive effects on participants. Through an idea of language as discourse, this paper critically examines the discursive effects of the gendered political discourses on women politicians in Kenya and how the women reconstruct their agency in the political realm. The study uses Fairclough's (2001) and Van Dijk's (2001) approaches to Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) in order to understand how the gendered discursive realm of politics in Kenya is created and contested. The objectives of this paper are to establish the discursive effects of the gendered political discourses on women politicians in Kenya, and find out how women politicians contest the discourses in a bid to re-establish their political agency. The paper, through a descriptive research design and a purposively selected sample, uses data from campaign speeches and opinion articles documented in the print media, and interviews of female politicians in Kenya. The data are analysed qualitatively, through thematic analysis and presented in written descriptions. The paper establishes that gendered discursive practices undermine the political standing of prospective and first-time women contestants. However, the gendered practices also act as a trigger for contest thus mitigating the negative effects and reconstructing women's political agency. The paper concludes that women politicians are not passive recipients of the distorted constructions and gendered ideologies that have been naturalized through language, but they contest them and encourage each other. The study findings complement other studies in Critical Discourse Analysis and provide a unique vantage point onto the questions of gender and development in Kenya.
Key words: Discourse, Discursive practices, Gender, Agency

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RC52-715.1

ATANACKOVIC, Jelena (University of Ottawa, Canada)
BOATENG, Henrietta (University of Ottawa, Canada)
BOURGEAULT, Ivy* (University of Ottawa, Canada)

An Intersectional Contextualized Path Framework of Mental Health, Leaves of Absence and Return to Work Among Professional Workers

In this paper, we present an intersectional, contextualized path framework of mental health, leaves of absence, and return to work experiences that informs our mixed method, pan-Canadian study of absenteeism and presenteeism of professional workers, and test out the framework with a multiple-regression model of the factors influencing this pathway.

The literature pertaining to the intersectional influences on the pathway from MH to LoA and RtW and the various contextual influences along this pathway was reviewed. This framework was then tested with multiple regression analyses of the data from our bilingual, self-administered survey that was conducted online between the end of November 2020 and May 2021 of 3759 workers in academia, accounting, dentistry, medicine, nursing, midwifery and teaching.

The literature emphasizes the importance of the different components of our conceptual framework affect the pathway from MH to LoA and RtW, namely: 1) *individual/intersectional* elements (gender, age & BIPOC identity); 2) family, work/organizational and system/societal level contextual influences. Applying this framework to our survey data revealed that women were 1.75 more likely to report having MH experience as were those who contributed more to family income, and women were 2.01 more likely to take a LoA for MH than men. Dentists were less and midwives more likely to report MH issues and Dentists and Physicians were less likely and nurses and teachers more likely to take a LoA holding individual and family factors constant. The only factor affecting RtW was BIPOC professional workers who were 68% less likely to RtW following a LoA for MH reasons.

Teasing apart the intersecting individual, family and work related factors affecting the MH, LoA and RtW pathway of professional workers can better enable the identification and development of targeted and more effective interventions to promote workplace wellness, accommodations and healthy return to work.

RC03-JS-134.3

ATAS, Zeynep* (Mardin Artuklu University Department of Architecture, Turkey)
ATMACA, Yuvacan (Mardin Artuklu University Department of Architecture, Turkey)

New Strategies for Urban Development after Covid-19

Covid-19 crises created a drastic confrontation with the insufficiency of our immediate living and urban environment in sustaining our basic needs. Living through the lockdown experience we realized that accessibility to fresh air, sunlight, natural resources, food and social networks even in a limited sense are the basics for a healthy living. Now in the aftermath of crises, urban professionals are in quest of developing new strategies for urban development that could accommodate these basics. Living Covid-19 experience in Mardin, a city in the Southeast Turkey, consisting of both modern and traditional urban areas, we witnessed the efficiency of the old/traditional settlement which has also been hosting the disadvantaged groups, vis-a-vis the ineffectiveness of the new settlement in dealing with crises. The processes of city-making have been operating almost in the same way through the dynamics of neoliberal economies creating an 'international urbanization style' which ignores urban diversities created by the local dynamics. In this sense, documenting the daily experience of people living in traditional and new urban areas during the first lockdowns, this piece of work aims to present what could be learned from the operative and nonoperative spatial, socio-cultural and economic features of our cities in order to be transferred as strategies to the new 'normal'. The research is designed in a qualitative phenomenological research method. In order to obtain data, in-depth interviews with 10 families living and/or working in the old and/or the new settlement were conducted. Questions vary to reveal changing spatial and socio-cultural and economic patterns of living before, during and after the pandemic and accessibility to immediate urban environment and natural resources. Through the collection of this data, we are able to present strategies learnt from traditional urban environments that could be transferred to the new urban design attempts.

RC40-585.10

ATASOY, Yildiz* (Simon Fraser University, Canada)

Agriculture By Algorithm: Big Data, Digitalization, and Biotechnology in Climate-Change Adaptation

How do we understand the growing importance of Big Data, digitalization, and biotechnology in climate-change adaptation of agriculture and the possible implications for small-scale village farming? Central to this question is the algorithmic reordering of agriculture unfolding within a mode of thinking dominated by the epistemic authority of quantification and commensuration.

Based on a textual analysis of publicly available documents by the FAO, Bayer, and its partner start-up companies, this paper shows that this reordering embodies governance-by-data and measurable sustainability indicators, comprising a singular evaluative judgment about the calculative metrics of economic valuation. Supported by multi-stakeholder platforms, blended co-financing, and venture capital, this process is expanding "agriculture by algorithm" into village farming within the modernist fold of capitalism, while devaluing other valuations and practices.

RC40-584.2

ATASOY, Yildiz* (Simon Fraser University, Canada)

Farming Imaginaries and Enrichment-Value Creation in Ankara-Turkey

How are we understand the continuing importance of small-scale village farmers in a country like Turkey under a continuing process of industrialization and commodification in agriculture? There are two sides to this question: one concerns land-use reconfiguration for commercial purposes, contraction of small-scale farmlands and village resources, and de-peasantization and de-agrarianization tendencies; the other relates to the absence of significant grassroots-based agroecological movements for reorganizing agriculture. Using official documents, statistics, ethnographic information, and in-depth interviews, the paper examines this question through the empirical illustration of the small town of Güdül (Ankara-Turkey). It shows that farmers uphold their presence and create an enrichment value for their labour and food collaboratively with consumers within fluid, trust-based everyday social networks. Invocated by farmers' farming imaginaries, enrichment-value creation comprises flexibly shared assessments and evaluative judgments of capitalist expansion into local village farming within the state-led developmentalist fold.

RC01-37.4

ATES, Baris* (Turkish National Defence University, Turkey)

Towards Turkish Military Sociology: Challenges and Opportunities

The institutionalization of military sociology in Türkiye and its challenges are discussed in this presentation. It also highlights how military sociologists overcome the research obstacles by focusing primarily on micro-level qualitative research.

Military sociologists in many countries contribute to improving both military effectiveness and healthy civil-military relations. However, the late arrival of military sociology interrupted similar progress in Türkiye. The institutionalization of military sociology only started in 2018 with the opening of postgraduate programs at the Turkish National Defence University. Currently, dozens of students continue their studies and work on their theses. However, establishing postgraduate programs that accept civilian and military students does not mean that researching the Turkish military is now freely and smoothly conducted. Refusal to grant research permissions remains the biggest obstacle to sociological studies. Therefore, it is not possible to conduct macro-level analyses. As an alternative, senior academics and postgraduate students try to circumvent the problem by using qualitative methods at micro-level analysis and examining the military with a bottom-up approach, relying on their immediate environment. For instance, in qualitative research, civilian or soldier-scholars attempt to conduct analysis by interviewing lower-rank soldiers that they already know. Although such studies focus on the experiences of individuals and allow micro-level analysis, many of them either have an inadequate sample size or include subjective judgments.

Additionally, some scholars focus on theoretical or descriptive studies due to the restrictions on empirical research. The development of Turkish military sociology, which is still in its infancy, is hampered by these issues. Overall, from an institutional perspective, it is safe to say that there is Turkish military sociology, but regarding the research opportunities, there are challenges that can fail its advent. Despite this conundrum, the future of Turkish military sociology can be bright, owing to talented young sociologists.

RC15-232.4

ATES, Merih* (DeZIM-Institute, Germany)
KIM, Tae* (DeZIM-Institute, Germany)

Racial Discrimination and Health Consequences – Evidence from Germany

In response to a series of racist murder attacks, the German government decided in 2020 to commission the National Discrimination and Racism Monitor (NaDiRa) to study the causes, extent, and consequences of racism.

As key part of NaDiRa, we set up an online access panel (NaDiRa.panel). For the first time there is a large-scale longitudinal survey available in Germany that measures racial self-identification, ascription, discrimination, and racial inequality with various social indicators.

In this paper, we want to focus on the relationship between racial discrimination and health. Discrimination across the life course can cause chronic stress and become embodied. It can severely affect health, either directly (allostatic load) and/or indirectly (e.g., harmful behaviour). Although this relationship is well studied in the US, there is no such study for the German

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context. Thus, we have no evidence about the extent of racial discrimination in Germany, and how the experiences are connected to health. Furthermore, we will add new insights to this research strand by taking an ecosocial approach. From this perspective, the relationship at the micro level might be moderated through factors at the neighbourhood level (e.g. racial composition, infrastructure) as they might buffer stress emerging from discrimination or increase negative effects through neighbourhood deprivation.

We raise the question, how racial discrimination affects subjective and mental health and if this relationship is moderated by neighbourhood characteristics.

The NaDiRa.panel consists of a probability-based sample drawn from official registers. Thus, it allows to draw inference about the German population in general and about racialized groups, which are oversampled. The initial wave was conducted 2022 (N=19.000). Addresses were geocoded and matched with data at the neighbourhood level.

Spatial analyses have not been conducted, yet. Preliminary micro-level analyses imply that even a medium extent of discrimination shows a substantial and significant association with both outcomes.

RC06-102.7

ATOBE, Chisato* (Rikkyo university, Japan)
IGARASHI, Mai (University of Niigata Prefecture, Japan)

Gender Studies Pertaining to Work-Family Balance Among HIV-Positive Gay Men in Japan

In this paper, we will explore the development of gender studies specifically related to the work-family balance by focusing on gay men with sexually-transmitted HIV in Japan. Focusing on this demographic, we discovered a family style that has remained unexplored in previous studies. In this study, we call it "the sphere of family intimacy." HIV-positive gay men are all but invisible in Japanese society, as they have been excluded from public health due to being radically stigmatized for things such as having sexually transmitted diseases, being gay, and having difficulty working. Focusing on HIV-positive gay men in Japan is important for gender research, because Japan ranks 116th for gender equality. It can be said that the issue of gender inequality is becoming ever more critical in Japan, so it is imperative that we analyze the gender structure or mechanisms that create care norms that assume male breadwinners and heterosexuality. Although Japanese women have been addressed in gender research, there are few studies of so-called sexual minorities, and even fewer that address sexually-transmitted HIV among gay men. Work-life balance research in Japan has been pioneering targeting married female workers who had to go back and forth between work and home. Based on this research, we have been able to capture a realistic foundation of what their lives are like, and expand upon the concept of "work-family balance". Likewise, we focused on HIV-positive gay men and analyzed the magazine "G-men", which aims to reduce instances of HIV/AIDS and is edited by HIV-positive gay men in Japan. By focusing on them, it is possible to obtain a view of care work that is different from assuming family and public support. This analysis is the first step in our study of the "work-family balance" among gay men.

RC31-463.3

ATTERBERRY, Adrienne* (State University of New York (SUNY) at New Paltz, USA)

Parenting within a Transnational Context: The Case of Indian and Indian American Return Migrants and Their Families

By analyzing data from 95 interviews with Indian and Indian American return migrant parents, as well as current and former students of Bangalore-based high schools, this study investigates how parents raise children to become the next generation of elite professionals, and how youth experience these childrearing practices. Analyses reveal that parents raise their children according to the logic of *transnational concerted cultivation*. Transnational concerted cultivation consists of three elements: exposure to life in India, international travel, and educating children in 'good' schools. It is the first element of transnational concerted cultivation that is the focus of this chapter. In this study, I argue that by exposing their children to India, parents aim to provide children with the skills necessary to become high-achieving, hardworking, and empathetic. They also want their children to be 'better' connected to their Indian cultural heritage than they would be if they stayed in the USA. While a better connection to Indian culture may be parents' aim, the analysis reveals that being in India produces new contradictions and challenges for parents and youth related to identity and cultural engagement as they navigate life in India. By building upon literature related to parenting, social class, and racial-ethnic identity, this study connects the childrearing practices of elite, return migrant parents to the experiences of those raised to become the next generation of elite professionals.

RC02-42.5

AU, Anson* (The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong)

Cryptocurrencies and the Promise of Individual Economic Sovereignty in an Age of Digitalization: A Critical Appraisal

Cryptocurrencies have fuelled an ideological bifurcation between utopian imaginaries of borderless individual economic sovereignty and egalitarianism among libertarian sympathizers since Hayek and more recent dystopian admonitions against financial disruption and inequality by state actors. Providing a state-of-the-art sociological account of this debate, this paper conducts the first empirical study on the links between cryptocurrency adoption, individual economic sovereignty, and wealth inequality using a novel 2020 cross-societal database of the population-level adoption of the six largest cryptocurrencies. Analyses show that cryptocurrency adoption neither ameliorates nor worsens wealth inequality, but that the geographical expansion of cryptocurrencies is dependent on the very political economic conditions and state permissions that their libertarian enthusiasts spurn. This paper concludes by invigorating a programmatic call and agenda for the empirical, sociological study of cryptocurrencies and the methodological designs required to sustain it.

RC28-414.5

AU YONG LYN, Audrey (ETH Zurich, Switzerland)
MCDONALD, Patrick* (ETH Zürich, Switzerland)
ROOS, Louisa (Trinity College Dublin, Ireland)

A Country of One's Own: An Intersectional View on Legal Resident Status of Foreign Spouses in Switzerland

In this study, we analyse the lives of foreign spouses in Switzerland based on their residential status. Despite Switzerland's large migrant population, early years in the country for foreign spouses of Swiss citizens are characterised by a vulnerable residential status, rendering them dependent on their partner and undermining their bargaining power. This uneven power dynamic is particularly pronounced for immigrant women, as insecure legal status is compounded by unequal gender relations. Women's autonomy is contingent on their ability to access their own sources of income, if they wish, and lean on support networks outside their marriage – both these capabilities are undermined by precarious residency status. We are interested in the lived experiences of this group of migrants married to a Swiss citizen, migrant women in particular, and how their lives change as they progress from this precarious status to permanent residency, generally after five years in Switzerland.

We use the Swiss Household Panel, a longitudinal study with data dating back to 1999, to conduct our analysis. Using individual fixed-effects models, we exploit the five-year threshold at which spouses generally receive permanent residency to see whether, for women in particular, there is a change in social and economic participation in the community, and whether household arrangements – domestic tasks and child-rearing especially – become more contested. Early results show an uptick in women's paid work following receipt of permanent residence, as well as more willingness to express dissatisfaction with the division of household labour. For migrant men with Swiss spouses we see little effect. This suggests that upon receiving permanent residency, foreign women spouses show more willingness to exert their own agency in household matters, work, and community participation. To avoid prolonging vulnerability of female migrants, migration policies should therefore provide a fast, smooth path to permanent residency.

RC52-714.1

AULAKH, Sundeep* (LUBS, United Kingdom)

'Lipstick Innovation!" Contextualizing Disruptive Innovation through Digital Technologies in Professional Services: Boundary-Work in Law and Auditing

Artificial intelligence (AI) and attendant digital technologies (AI hereafter) have become the most hyped technological innovations across the globe (Alvin, 2018). The 'fourth industrial revolution', 'disruptive innovation', and 'digital transformation' are some terms scholars use to describe the scope and magnitude of revolutionary changes portended by AI technologies. In legal services for instance, the UK government asserts new technologies will "fix" (Katzenbach, 2021) the access to justice problem, while The Law Society (2020: 6) claims legal service providers' adoption of new technologies will reduce the cost of legal services and facilitate productivity and wealth creation elsewhere in the economy. Such claims are augmented by extensive coverage in the professional press of the benefits legal practices derive following adoption of new technologies **and** the risk to firm survival should other practices resist such innovations.

Although an emergent body of literature provides much needed empirical evidence of the gap between the hype surrounding AI technologies and practice (Armour et al., 2020), such studies view innovation as an end itself, overlooking the more complex relationship between power and the development, diffusion, and application of new technologies (Jasanoff and Kim, 2009). We address this oversight by applying the combined lenses of 'sociotechnical imaginary' (Tidwell and Tidwell, 2018) and 'professional jurisdictions' (Abbott, 1988) to a

small-scale study (encompassing Chambers, law, and audit firms) and conclude that, at field-level, innovation claims are premised on the mutual advantage experienced by actors within a linked ecology and that such advantage is framed by the macro and institutional context.

RC10-158.2

AVAGIANOU, Athina* (University of the Aegean, Greece)
CHATZICHRISTOS, Georgios (Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Greece)
GIALIS, Stelios (University of the Aegean, Greece)

Delivering Labour Precariousness? Grounding a Socio-Spatially Sensitive Theory for Platform Food Delivery Workers

As the platform economy gains momentum, an increasing number of workers face precariousness, and disempowerment. The loose regulation of platforms raises alarming voices among researchers about the quality of work and the bargaining power of platform workers. Amid social distancing measures of the Covid-19 pandemic, the role of the food delivery workers rose in prominence, as were their working challenges. The platform economy won the lion's share of the enhanced delivery needs and managed the huge workload of food distribution. The current article dwells on this framework and explores the following research questions. Do platform food delivery workers face higher labour precariousness than mainstream food delivery workers? What are the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic in their working condition? The case of Greece was selected for the current research due to the multifaceted crisis that the country has faced since the economic crisis of 2008/2009, which has shaped a deregulated labour market of high precariousness. At the same time though, a recent nationwide mobilization resulted into permanent contracts and increased working rights for platform food delivery workers. Consequently, Greece has been an arena of challenges and opportunities. Drawing upon key notions of Geographical Political Economy, the research followed a constructivist grounded theory, in which the involvement of the researchers with people, perspectives and research practices shaped the emergent theory. A theoretical sampling led to twenty-five semi-structured interviews in Athens with platform and mainstream food delivery workers and key informants. The metropolitan, urban space influences the nature of economic activities as well as social movements. Preliminary results show that responsibilities and financial risks are transferred to the platform food delivery workers, creating a short-term sense of independence but a long-term insecurity. In the same vein, the sustainability of the recently acquired labour rights seems to be constantly at stake.

RC54-736.1

AVITAL, Sharon* (Tel Aviv University, Israel)

Panic and Disappearance-The Body and Technological Authority

This paper studies the nuanced use of the body and technology for purposes of persuasion. The case study is the introduction of norms during the pandemic under an emergency decree by the Israeli government.

It claims, that a new architecture of behavior has created a double bind: on the one hand, the body has become the center of attention and the object of fear. On the other hand, the body has disappeared from many people' personal experience. Anxiety for the body along with its disappearance- facilitated doubts in one's body- physical sensations as well as emotions. Consequently, many deferred responsibility over their bodies to sources of authority in the form of technology and science, often at the expanse of previous family and social ties.

Different traditions point to the ways in which embodied actions shape beliefs, rather than the other way around. They include Festinger's classical studies on cognitive dissonance; Latour's "articulation;"; and Foucault's seminal work, Discipline and Punish. This paper deepens these approaches by focusing on the importance of what I call "the double bind."

Due to social distancing and masking, the visual and tactile diminished and mimicry as a channel of emotional contagion was limited to fear mongering news anchors. Lack of touch, has led not only to social isolation, but also in accordance with research on trauma to difficulties in processing emotions and consequently to doubts and anxiety.

This has become a fertile ground for the sowing of animosity and the use of digital medicine for surveillance and control. Massive testing continued a trend pointed to by Lupton, as quantifiable technologies are accepted as more authoritative and reliable than one' sensations.

The paper unpacks how behavior formed beliefs, the double bind and the implications of the authority and uses of digital medicine under these circumstances

RC14-206.3

AVITAL, Sharon* (Tel Aviv University, Israel)

The Rhetoric of Crisis during the Vaccination Campaign- Truth, Lies and Hate

The paper rhetorically analyzes the discourse of the discourse of the pandemic and especially the success of the vaccination campaign in Israel. The paper explains the methods of propaganda used, the rhetorical uses of crisis discourse or what Amgabdan calls "a state of exception," and how these were amplified due to ties between the media and politics.

The research demonstrates in detail, that Israeli media was biased and used one-sided framing even of complex topics. The spiral of silence was in effect and the media censored most critical voices including those of serious researchers, thus creating a façade of scientific consensus. Worse, this paper documented blatant lies including retrospect removal of data.

The coverage of the crisis was not only misleading but also affective and embroiled with strong emotions such as hate and fear. The vaccines were discussed from the early stages of the pandemic as a panacea to what previous PM Netanyahu dubbed as "the end humanity." Their salvaging potential was tinged with religious rhetoric and zeal and was appropriately accompanied by scapegoating of those choosing to not get vaccinated.

Derogatory language and labels (e.g., murderers, pedophiles, parasites) were consistently used by politicians and media personalities, trickled down to the public and created two, almost unbridgeable camps in society. The bifurcation and hate were amplified by the phenomena of social media' echo chambers.

Consequently, an extremely vehement discourse was formed and even stricter norms were adopted as "means to protect the public and truth." In that way, hate contributed considerably to the legitimacy of the new norms of the pandemic and the state of exception itself.

The paper points to ways in which the crisis and the introduction of the vaccines could have been covered with more responsibility and without harming the media' ethos.

RC13-199.2

AWACHAR, Smita* (Tantradhyna nagar, India)

Role of Social Organisation in Shaping Leisure Activities in India

All over the world we find two types of leisure time activities.One type of activities which help to improve the quality of life,and another is to abuse or affect the quality of life.All over the world consuming alcohol is an accepted way of leisure time activities. After globalisation this way of behaviour is getting more and more important. It's a prestigious view of behaviour in developing countries too, where previously consuming alcohol is not treated as an accepted way of behaviour. India is the country where consuming alcohol is banned. But during the British era and especially after globalisation, consumption of alcohol became prestigious. Over the period of time consumption of alcohol became common among the society.Regular consumption of alcohol has become a habit of several people. Drinking too much alcohol or excessive alcohol use can lead to increased risk of health problems and also leads to economic problems.

Alcoholic Anonymous(AA) is an international organisation working since 1935.In 2022 AA estimated its world wide membership to be over two million with 75% of those in the U.S. and Canada.

Through this research paper researchers want to review the work of AA in India particularly.

RC30-436.1

AYALA, Dahiana* (Laboratoire d'Économie et de Sociologie du Travail, France)
LAMANTHE, Annie* (Laboratoire d'Économie et de Sociologie du Travail, France)

Mercado Laboral Informal En Paraguay: Una Aproximación a Los Empleos Segmentados y Heterogéneos

Paraguay se encuentra entre los países de la región con más alta incidencia del empleo informal, según los datos del Instituto Nacional de Estadística (INE), seis de cada diez ocupados eran informales en 2021. Esta dominancia de la informalidad de los empleos y sus respectivas consecuencias en la vida de los paraguayos y paraguayas es lo que nos genera el interés por conocer sus trayectorias profesionales y sus razones de entrada al empleo informal, suponiendo que les atraviesa y afecta de manera distinta.

En este punto queremos pensar una estructura segmentada y heterogénea de perfiles de trabajadores y trabajadoras, el objetivo es conducir a una estructuración del trabajo informal y a la construcción de una jerarquía social a través de estos perfiles, para lo cual hemos partido de la tipología de ocupación según las estadísticas de empleo, para construir con el trabajo cualitativo, las trayectorias profesionales de las personas, teniendo en cuenta las razones que tienen ellas para ingresar al trabajo informal.

Entre las diferentes razones hemos dado con quienes se encuentran en la informalidad por tradición familiar, por oportunidad de negocios, por causa del desempleo, por necesidad de sobrevivir o por la facilidad de tener dos o más empleos.

Estas razones, nos hacen pensar que los trabajadores y las trabajadoras parten de situaciones socioeconómicas diferentes y este factor determina sus trayectorias de empleo presente y futuro, sobre todo en un país, donde las condiciones económicas y sociales desfavorables, favorecen al surgimiento de trabajos informales, convirtiéndose en una oportunidad aprovechada por los trabajadores, generando nuevos patrones de consumo y nuevos tipos de actividad, pues las personas encuentran mejores condiciones para desarrollarse y mejorar su nivel de vida en la informalidad, como una estrategia consciente de adaptación a las nuevas condiciones socio-económicas.

RC39-566.4

AYALA, Yajaira* (University of Delaware, United States)

Reframing Reality: An Analysis of the Experiences of Vulnerability and Resiliency Among Poor Black Women during Recovery

This work explores how poor African American women define and navigate the long-term recovery process in a structurally and culturally violent society; more explicitly it explores the specific ways in which they actively resist against structural and cultural violence; and how do poor African-American women understand and define their own vulnerability and resiliency in the context of disasters and their recovery process? From a theoretical perspective, this work proposes a Critical Race Theory approach to disaster science's understanding of how poor African American women live in a structurally and culturally violent society; and thus, their recovery post-disaster is influenced by said violence. Through a radical ethnographic study, this work is centered around the lived experiences of African American women in Louisiana, USA; and their experiences facing and recovering from disasters. I use methods such as interviews, field observations, and archival data to provide a historical and contemporary analysis of these lived experiences; as well, as to challenge imperialistic notions of disaster theories around recovery, resilience, and vulnerability. This work considers more broadly how poor African American women are extremely vulnerable to both structural and cultural violence, and how these types of violence become exacerbated during their recovery process. Data collection is currently underway and will be finalized at the end of November, 2022. Data analysis will begin in January 2023. Data will be analyzed using a qualitative data analysis software. Data will be coded in relation to interview topics and using the study's theoretical framework: cultural violence, structural violence, structural dislocation, recovery theory, and sites of resilience theory.

RC29-424.4

AYOS, Emilio* (Instituto de Investigaciones Gino Germani (FSOC-UBA), Argentina)

JACK, Tatiana (Facultad de Ciencias Sociales Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina)

LÓPEZ, Guadalupe (Instituto de Investigaciones Gino Germani - Facultad de Ciencias Sociales - Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina)

The Reorientation of Interventions Towards Young People in the Context of Pandemics and the Issue of Police Violence. Analysis of the "Envión" Programme (Argentina, 2020-2021)

One of the most widespread objectives of social crime prevention and violence prevention interventions for marginalised young people in Latin America is to establish protection mechanisms against police violence against these young people, which is understood as part of a broader process of social exclusion. If the practices of police violence against young people have been reoriented in the context of the pandemic and the restrictions on movement linked to it, the modalities of intervention of assistance programmes for young people in this context have also changed. This paper aims to characterise the transformations that have occurred during the pandemic in interventions for marginalised young people in Argentina, focusing on the case of the "Envión" programme in the Province of Buenos Aires. Using a qualitative methodological approach that combined in-depth interviews, participant observation and documentary analysis, we will analyse the reconfiguration of the "proximity" strategy proposed by the programme to address the dynamics of marginalisation of young people in segregated neighbourhoods of Buenos Aires.

RC29-431.5

AYOS, Emilio* (Instituto de Investigaciones Gino Germani (FSOC-UBA), Argentina)

JACK, Tatiana (Facultad de Ciencias Sociales Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina)

Young People, Work and Education: Perspectives and Problematizations on the Question of Insecurity in Post-Pandemic Argentina (2021-2022)

In Argentina, since 1990, the "question of insecurity" has been installed in the political and media scene, with a problematization centred on street crimes, configuring poor young people from urban neighbourhoods as figures of dangerousness. In this way, young people began to be the protagonists of public and political debates on crime control and during the last three decades, they have been one of the social groups intensely stigmatized as producers of violence and insecurity, in a sense that in particular focuses on concern about their subjective dispositions and their links with work, education and social policy. This paper aims to reconstruct and analyze the ways of problematization, the articulations and the tensions between the question of insecurity, work, education and young people from popular sectors in Argentina in the period of pandemic and post-pandemic, from the perspective and positions of workers from different socio-occupational groups that make up the social space.

To carry out this work, a qualitative methodological approach and an analysis procedure based on the theory founded on the data were adopted. The fieldwork consisted of conducting focus groups made up of people belonging to different working sectors and was carried out in the year 2022, during the post-pandemic scenario in Argentina.

RC40-JS-90.2

AYRIS, Kirsten* (University of Reading, United Kingdom)

MAUCHLINE, Alice (University of Reading, United Kingdom)

ROSE, David Christian (Cranfield University, United Kingdom)

Participatory Approaches for Inclusive Agtech Development: Investigating Innovation in the UK Agricultural Robotics Sector

The agricultural robotics sector in the UK is an emerging area for investment, with the UK government identifying robotics as one area for capital support, and the development of agricultural robotics forming a focal point of the UKRI Transforming Food Production challenge. In particular, there are a number of SMEs in the UK targeting development of autonomous field robots, which aim to provide machines that can address labour shortages, improve mapping and data collection, and reduce agricultural inputs. A recent report from DEFRA identified autonomous agricultural robotics as part of the second and third waves of automation in the horticulture industry, and such solutions for autonomous crop monitoring and autonomous harvesting are currently in "the development pipeline" - still pre-commercialisation but emerging as prototypes.

There has been relatively limited investigation of the extent to which agricultural robotics development in the UK involves a breadth of stakeholders outside the private robotics development community, and there have been calls for a focus on responsible innovation and inclusion in the sector. This talk will present the results of a project running in Autumn 2022, which aims to understand the picture of participatory approaches for responsible innovation of agricultural robotics in the UK. Through interviews with private sector developers and academic researchers, this research seeks to understand how roboticists view their role in supporting safe and ethical technology development, and to what extent participation currently factors in the development of agricultural robotic technologies. It will compare a view of this participation with a narrative review of the academic ideal of participation, with a view to providing insights for future research into the integration of participation and responsible innovation practices into AgTech development.

RC05-93.1

AYRTON, Rachel* (University of Birmingham, United Kingdom)

Searching for Home: Conflict, Deterritorialisation, and National Belonging Among the South Sudanese Diaspora in the UK

Belonging, and the politics of belonging, have become increasingly complex phenomena in recent years (Yuval-Davis 2011). Nira Yuval-Davis (2011: 10) has observed how 'belonging tends to be naturalized and to be part of everyday practices. [However,] it becomes articulated, formally structured and politicized only when it is threatened in some way.' There are few situations where this dynamic is so pronounced as in ethnicised intra-state conflict, which co-opts and distorts national narratives of belonging in order to redraw the parameters of who is included and excluded in the nation (Hall 1990; Bhabha 1994). The political salience of national narratives have acute repercussions for diaspora identities, which already 'inhabit a grey zone between different definitions of 'insider' and 'outsider'' (Sigona et al. 2015: xxii).

This study examines the discursive construction of identity among the South Sudanese diaspora in the UK. Having campaigned for, voted for and celebrated the secession of South Sudan in 2011, South Sudanese citizens in the UK have experienced intra-communal rifts replicating the dynamics of the conflict in South Sudan since 2013. Drawing on data from focus group discussions incorporating photo elicitation and interviews, this paper outlines the elements of the national narrative members of the South Sudanese diaspora identify with and the contradictions between this narrative and their experiences as citizens of South Sudan. It outlines five strategies that participants use to resolve this tension, including avoidance, despair, taking a historical view, retraction of national boundaries, and selective dis-identification with co-nationals. The politics of national belonging are consequential for practices of everyday peace (Ware and Ware 2021) and mutual support among a small and multiply marginalised minority community living under the UK's hostile migration regime.

RC06-106.22

AYTON, Jennifer (College of Health and Medicine, University of Tasmania, Australia)

PEARSON, Sue (College of Health and Medicine, University of Tasmania, Australia)

GRAHAM, Alison (Tasmanian Department of Health, Tasmania, Australia)

KITSOS, Gemma (College of Health and Medicine, University of Tasmania, Australia)

HANSEN, Emily* (College of Arts, Law and Education, University of Tasmania, Australia)

Clandestine Labour: Australian Parents' Accounts of Returning to Work and Breastfeeding

Transitioning back into employment after the birth of a child is a significant adjustment period for parents that is associated with the cessation of exclusive or any breastfeeding. Understanding experiences of returning to employment while breastfeeding will inform workplace policies to better support working families who breastfeed.

This qualitative study undertaken in Tasmania, Australia in 2019, used interviews to explore public service employed mothers' (n=38) and fathers'(n=4) accounts of returning to work after the birth of a child and analyzed how they negotiated and practiced breastfeeding in their family during this time.

Parental accounts revealed a conflict that occurs when paid work (work life) interferes with the demands of breastfeeding, and breastfeeding (family life) conflicts with work life. In addition, as breastfeeding is rarely acknowledged in the work place it becomes a form of clandestine labor undertaken by parents in the weeks and months following returning to work. Parents often felt unable to discuss breastfeeding with managers or colleagues which served to further hide breastfeeding in the workplace. This aspect of returning to work is not adequately acknowledged in Australian parental/maternal leave arrangements, and family-friendly employment policies. Parents' accounts also revealed different stages in the process of returning to work while breastfeeding. These are 'leave-taking and planning for return', 'returning and doing work', and 'couple strategies'. Couple strategies provided insight into the many creative ways that mothers and fathers attempted to manage the challenges of caring for infants and breastfeeding in the context of paid employment.

The concealed nature of breastfeeding in the workplace has a negative impact on the duration of exclusive or any breastfeeding, creates stress in family and work relationships and reduces retention. Policies and leave arrangements for parents who return to work after the birth of child need to better acknowledge the hidden work of breastfeeding.

RC29-425.4

AZEVEDO, Rodrigo* (Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)

VASCONCELLOS, Fernanda (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)

Deciphering the Sphinx: Police and Criminal Justice in the Face of Authoritarian Temptation

The history of institutional mechanisms of social control in Brazil can be told as the history of the violent imposition of an unequal and excluding social order. Since the consolidation of the national state, there have been several episodes in which military and police forces have been used to suppress conflicts, revolts and popular manifestations of discontent. Even in periods of greater political openness, the patterns of violent action and uncontrolled discretion persist, and are related to the existence of shadow zones where death squads or private militias operate, producing high standards of lethality, fear and mistrust, and compromising the social legitimacy of the police. Despite the country's redemocratization since 1988, problems related to police violence, corruption, and the reproduction of social inequality as inequality of treatment by institutions were not resolved. What we intend to discuss is the low adherence of police officers of various hierarchical levels and generations to democratic and constitutional values, and the significant adherence to the siren song from an authoritarian perspective. A pattern of functioning of the Brazilian State in the field of public security, traditionally inquisitorial and elitist, aimed at the defense of particularist and corporate interests rather than guaranteeing public security based on universalist, democratic and legally legitimate criteria. Our research, of a theoretical nature, aimed to seek the resolution of the mystery in the rich production of the field of sociological studies of violence and conflict management in Brazil and Latin America . Key concepts such as police ethics, social accumulation of violence, socially implanted violence, legitimacy of police/judicial action, violent masculinity, need to be valued and activated for the understanding of a complex and multifaceted reality, and of social processes in which changes are often neutralized or blocked by actors and institutional structures that sustain unequal treatment criteria and privileges.

Inte-22.1

AZEVEDO, Rodrigo* (Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)

Penal Reforms, Patrimonialism and Criminalization of Corruption in Brazil – Balance and Perspectives

With the insertion of new actors, such as the Federal Police, the expansion of the criminal field and the emphasis on the federal jurisdiction, a new model of corruption control is installed in Brazil. Federal institutions — Federal Public Ministry, Federal Police, Federal Justice and Federal Regional Courts — gain visibility through major operations to combat corruption and organized white collar crime — and in these cases, the dock is occupied by large businessmen and important politicians. The good articulation between actors in the penal system and the mainstream media produces engagement and guides public debate, generating effectiveness and visibility in processes and investigations. The Judiciary begins to occupy a prominent position, assuming itself as an institution that, together with the Federal Police and the Public Ministry, intends to cleanse the country of corruption practiced mainly by members of the political elite. The Federal Supreme Court becomes the locus of debate and judgment of the most noisy cases, in view of the jurisdiction of most of the accused; previously adopted decision patterns are reviewed, in the direction of greater decisionism, taking into account a consequentialist perspective. The importance of this process of judicialization of politics for the political destinies of the country, as well as for the functioning of criminal justice and the fight against corruption, point to the need to deepen the analysis, from the perspective of socio-legal studies, integrating elements of legal sociology and politics, anthropology of the courts and political science to the studies of criminal procedure. The present research intends to map the debate carried out in the field of social sciences in the last decade on the phenomenon, to build a more solid and conceptually anchored theoretical framework for analysis and to identify trends in penal reform and judicial policy to combat corruption in Brazil.

RC39-581.4

AZNAR-CRESPO, Pablo* (Department of Sociology I of University of Alicante, Spain)

ALEDO, Antonio (Department of Sociolofy I of the University of Alicante, Spain)

ORTIZ, Guadalupe (University of Alicante, Spain)

Methodology for Creating a Library of Early Warning Messages

Risk communication is an indispensable mechanism for the strategic management of emergency situations. Sending early warning messages to the population significantly reduces the impact of disasters. The development of new technologies represents an opportunity to strengthen risk communication strategies. In recent years, mobile Apps or the sending of SMS messages have become increasingly widespread risk communication channels among the main emergency agencies. However, the use of new technologies as an early warning channel is still emerging. One of the main challenges presented by early warning 2.0 systems is the systematic and comprehensive production of warning messages. The objective of this research is the creation of a library of flood risk warning messages, which facilitates their systematic use by emergency technicians and covers the great diversity of fields of action that take place during an emergency. Based on an analysis of the calls to the 1·1·2 emergency service of the Generalitat Valenciana (Spain) during a disaster flood event of 2019, the review of specialized literature and the adaptation of a message structuring model, a library of flood risk warning messages is proposed. This library includes more than 100 messages structured in information triads, which are systematically classified into 55 thematic areas covering the main fields of emergency preparedness, action and recovery.

RC01-JS-115.7

AZZI, Veronica* (FGV CPDOC, Brazil)

CASTRO, Celso (Fundação Getulio Vargas, Brazil)

COVID-19 and Comparative Domestic Military Deployments: The Case of Brazil

This article analyses the nature of the involvement of the Brazilian Armed Forces in federal initiatives aimed at fighting the Covid-19 pandemic by considering the structural militarized character of Brazil's security apparatus. To this end, it will begin by addressing the current political context in which Jair Bolsonaro, an elected former member of the military, has assumed office since 2019. Next, it will highlight the general regulations for domestic military deployment in the country, as well as some cases in which this deployment has taken place prior to the coronavirus pandemic, considering existing legislations and general procedures that are meant to regulate the interaction between the Armed Forces and the civilian oversight in that exercise. It will then dive in the so-called Operation Covid-19, a national initiative to tackle the pandemic which demanded direct engagement of the Armed Forces, while taking into account the overall influence of military deployment in civil-military relations.

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

In its concluding section, the article discusses lessons that may have been learnt as a result of the military engagement in health initiatives in light of the Covid-19 pandemic, as well as possible roles that the military may be required to perform in the future.

B

RC43-611.5

BA, Claudia* (Technical University Darmstadt, Germany)
FRANK, Sybille (Technical University Darmstadt, Germany)

Berlin's Neighbourhoods in the Tourist Trap? Routines of Sharing Unsettled By New Urban Tourism

Cities have been tourism destinations for a long time, but tourists' use of the urban space has changed. A rising number of urban travellers disregards classic sights in favour of a more "local", "authentic" mode of travel. Such "new urban tourists" seek to embed themselves in urban day-to-day-living. They want to "live like a local", as the successful digital apartment-sharing platform Airbnb advertises. To achieve this, new urban tourists rent residential apartments offered for short breaks, rather than hotel rooms, and thus become new, temporary neighbours. By this, they do not only share residential space with locals for a while, they also compete with residents for the use of urban spaces, such as hallways, sidewalks, supermarkets, cafés, restaurants and parks.

While the real estate and tourism industries are reaping the profits of such "new urban tourism" and Airbnb argues that the money earned from sharing spaces helps locals in both disenfranchised and trendy parts of the city to "make ends meet", the rapid changes in some quarters have triggered protests by residents. Drastic rent increases and the disappearance of retailers of basic supplies from many quarters are just two symptoms of a broader social upheaval that has unsettled local routines of settling, dwelling and cohabitation. Drawing from qualitative interviews conducted in the scope of an interdisciplinary three-year research project on new urban tourism in Berlin, I ask what residents do and think when their surroundings are being transformed to cater to tourists with diverse sociocultural backgrounds. How do they deal with tourists suddenly living next door? Do they invite, celebrate, bear or avoid them? Are local routines and ideas of sharing preserved, changed or destroyed by new urban tourism? These questions also bring forward reflections about which socio-spatial inequalities sharing may entail in contested, commercialized and often unwanted sharing settings.

RC05-89.1

BAAK, Melanie* (University of South Australia, Australia)
WINDLE, Joel* (Federal University of Ouro Preto, Brazil)

Affective Burden and the Performance of Anti-Racist Education from the Margins

Australian schools have limited policies and curriculum frameworks that support anti-racist education. Such work is often undertaken at the margins of education by community organisations and individuals, with schools outsourcing responsibility to third parties. In this paper we examine how such groups undertake and promote their work, the conditions which support and constrain the ways they interact with schools, and the discourses and strategies they draw upon from local and transnational antiracisms, focusing on the Black Lives Matter movement. We discuss the work of organisations such as ActNow Theatre Company in Adelaide and E-RACED in Brisbane, drawing on interviews with key figures in these organisations, as well as well as published writing and photographs they have produced. Building on perspectives from affect studies (Zembylas, 2015; 2018), we argue that anti-racist interventions, problematically concentrate an affective burden on Black performative bodies entering predominantly White spaces. These interventions are often based around the sharing of traumatic experiences that leave young racialised workers exposed to new experiences of racism. Such narratives of trauma and racism may then be essentialised as defining non-White lives. As workers, the leaders of anti-racist interventions are also marginalised within the education system as they are not teachers and are called upon to provide engaging and entertaining accounts of themselves to audiences of students with whom they have no prior connection, and with whom they will have no follow-up interactions.

Zembylas, M. (2015). Rethinking race and racism as technologies of affect: Theorizing the implications for anti-racist politics and practice in education. *Race Ethnicity and Education*, *18*(2), 145-162.

Zembylas, M. (2018). Affect, race, and white discomfort in schooling: Decolonial strategies for 'pedagogies of discomfort'. *Ethics and Education*, *13*(1), 86-104.

RC48-671.4

BACA, Bojan* (University of Gothenburg, Sweden)

A Rebellion with(out) a Cause? Popular Protest and Elite Transformation in Socialist Montenegro, 1988–1990

The so-called Antibureaucratic Revolution (ABR) is one of the pivotal moments in Montenegro's contemporary history, yet it remains severely understudied as compared to the other "refolutions" of 1989. What is unclear about it is how and why the nationalist ideas of a populist fringe were eventually adopted, promoted, and legitimized by people who initially came into the streets to articulate socio-economic grievances and demand political reforms to better the socialist self-management. By analyzing publicly available textual corpora

(e.g., newspapers, memoirs, police records) and rendering it through the "dynamics of contention" approach, this paper explores political opportunities, resource mobilization, and framing strategies during the Antibureaucratic Revolution and in its aftermath, that is – from August 1988 until December 1990. Specifically, this paper illuminates three aspects of the ABR: (1) the material and discursive conditions that made public dissent possible, (2) the waves of mass protests against the "corrupt, alienated, and inefficient party-state leadership", and (3) the mechanisms of the elite–mass interactions that eventually gave the counter-elites sufficient legitimacy to overthrow the old *nomenklatura* and "return power to the people". As such, the paper aims to understand why and how civil society turns "uncivil" during tectonic shifts in the nexus of polity–economy–society.

RC48-672.6

BACA, Bojan* (University of Gothenburg, Sweden)

From Infrapolitical Resistance to Political Rebellion: Trajectories of Dissent and Dynamics of Contention in Montenegro's Antibureaucratic Revolution

The so-called Antibureaucratic Revolution (ABR) is one of the pivotal moments in Montenegro's contemporary history, yet it remains severely understudied as compared to the other "refolutions" of 1989. What is unclear about it is why and how individual infrapolitical resistance developed into collective political uprising against the party-state *nomenklatura* within the timenospan of six months, ultimately resulting in the downfall of the regime in the smallest (former) Yugoslav republic. By analyzing publicly available textual corpora – such as news media materials, published memoirs and testimonials, and declassified police records, among other sources – and rendering it through the "dynamics of contention" approach, this paper explores how small-scale and low-key everyday resistance to the authoritarian practices was eventually transformed into a nationwide populist movement against the authoritarian regime as such. In addition to providing a theoretical bridging of civil resistance studies, social movement studies, and civil society studies, this paper investigates the roles that socialist populism, on the one hand, and ethnonational radicalization, on the other hand, play in grassroots mobilization within the authoritarian setting. As such, the paper aims to understand why and how civil society turns "uncivil" during tectonic shifts in the nexus of polity–economy–society.

RC26-JS-36.1

BACAL ROIJ, Azril* (Uppsala University, Sweden)
LINDHULT, Erik (Mälardalen University, Sweden)

Dialogue As a Social Research Orientation and Method within the Framework of Participatory Action-Research

Dialogue as an approach to social science research transforms the relation between researcher and researched and is a core feature in the orientation to research in participatory action-research. The purpose of the paper is to show how a dialogic relation in social research improves scientific knowledge generation, the transformative learning of participants as well as the capacity for contributing to social change. We draw on and compare contributions to dialogic approaches from southern (i.e. Freire, Fals Borda) and northern (i.e. Lewin, Reason, Gustavsen) traditions, and the way these approaches can support PAR and be combined in a paradigmatic clarification of an emerging dialogic social science. It takes a point of departure in openness to the other, democratizing the research relation striving for equal participation in knowledge creation where knowledge is co-created and made transformative in the interaction between participants. Ontologically it is a paradigmatic shift from depicting a given reality, to a participatory worldview where reality is co-constructed through generating transformative learning and cooperative action among concerned parties. We draw on project experience of PAR that shows that there are hugh challenges involved both in the struggle of transforming established paradigms of social research in a dialogic direction and in the cultural struggles in relation to structural inequality in society. At the same time PAR experience in enabling dialogic relations shows the potentials for empowerment of actors and more workable and efficient research methods and practices that can enhance scientific quality by mobilizing the learning and reflective capacity of all, in a way that can produce transformative social change. We contribute by offering a model of dialogic research in PAR which nospan southern and northern approaches and practices.

RC24-369.1

BACKHAUS, Vincent* (James Cook University, Australia)
LOCKIE, Stewart (James Cook University, Australia)

Embedding Indigenous Expertise in Marine Governance: A Co-Design Approach to Invasive Species Research and Control on the Great Barrier Reef, Australia

Outbreaks of crown-of-thorns starfish (CoTS; *Acanthaster* spp) are one of four leading causes of coral cover decline on the Great Barrier Reef (GBR). Their control is seen as important both in its own right and in helping the Reef recover from other stressors, including bleaching and cyclone damage,

likely to increase in severity due to climate change. Critical to the management of these threats, according to the Australian and Queensland Governments' *Reef 2050 Long-Term Sustainability Plan*, is inclusion of Indigenous expertise in Reef governance, partnerships with Traditional Owners in the delivery of Reef programs, and recognition of the rights of Traditional Owners to benefit from their participation. Attempts, however, to navigate the plural knowledge systems consequently implicated in Reef governance and management have had mixed success. This paper presents a case study of co-design processes developed with Traditional Owners to inform crown-of-thorns research, monitoring and control. The project highlights the importance of according Traditional Owners' epistemic authority through recognition of relationships between expertise, culture, connections with country, and rights to self-determination. The paper will explore: (1) the contribution of Indigenous knowledges and place-making to marine governance and management; (2) potential alignment between research priorities and community benefits through knowledge co-production between researchers and Indigenous communities; (3) the importance of cultural authority across terrestrial and marine resources; and (4) environment importance for cultural continuity. Overall, the paper wishes to illustrate a response to social justice in marine environments which Traditional Owners have long advocated for while calling for a greater participatory role in the management and governance of traditional sea country territories.

RC02-53.7

BADADA HANUMAPPA, Anjanappa* (Kuvempu University, India)

Monopolistic Consolidation in Pharmaceutical Sector: Implications for Medication and Innovation

The paper, based on the research reports and industry data, seeks to analyze and review the recent trends toward aggressive mergers and acquisitions in pharmaceutical sector, driven by profit motive, leading to the emergence of big pharma houses and its implications for medication through drug pricing and drug innovation. The industry survey reports indicate that the pharmaceutical sector has seen intense consolidation in the recent decades with annual value of mergers and acquisitions estimated to be in excess of $400 billion. More than 1,200 such mergers and acquisitions have taken place in the last two decades with top eight firms accounting for over 75 percent of global pharma business. Small generics drug makers have consolidated into bigger firms and those left out have been acquired by branded ones. Such consolidation not only enables the big pharma to expand their market share but also to monopolistically regulate the prices. Owing to the reduced competition, there is decline in innovation of improved drugs, reflected in decline new patents and allocations for R&D. More than half of the revenues of big companies come from patents and drugs developed by smaller companies taken over by the big players through mergers and buy-outs, leaving fewer innovative firms. Such consolidation benefits the shareholders at the cost of consumers. The ongoing consolidation of drug industry and monopolistic practices, driven by profit motive, have resulted in high prices, drug shortages, drug safety and lack of innovation, which could have alarming implications for public healthcare. Further, it is also observed that the drug regulators confine themselves to the efficacy and procedures of drug production with no jurisdiction over the drug business and there is laxity among industry regulators owing to the fluidity and ambiguity in legal provisions governing corporate operations that seldom guided by public interest.

RC23-352.2

BADADA HANUMAPPA, Anjanappa* (Kuvempu University, India)

Sociology of Science & Technology- Revisualization of Sociological Framework

Sociology has not paid much attention to science and technology for a long time. August Comte's "law of three stages," based on the progress of science and technology is often used to describe the field and then he introduced the new concept of Positivism to the social science research. However, his idea of sociology did not include science and technology as things to study from a sociological point of view. Instead, conventional methodological approaches were considered to be the best mode of research. Since then, sociology seems to have stuck with this strange way of thinking. Sociologists take science and technology for granted and perceive everything else as social. Sociology of science and technology examines sociology's role in scientific analysis. It analyses the link between science and society and knowledge construction. Historical and present studies help analyse the prominent schools of sociology of science and technology.

There are various sociological theories of science and technology. Too-rapid social change might cause structural-functional difficulties. Cultural lag occurs when cultural elements change quicker than non-cultural elements. Some middle-aged and older people dislike smartphones and other technological advances. Technological advances are driven by making money, and groups fund them. Science and technology aid dominant groups while hurting others. Conflict theorists and feminists say technology extends society's patriarchal structure, which prioritizes men's needs over women's. Knowledge is relative and changes through time and between communities, according to symbolic

interactionism. Scientists, researchers, and the public interact to create scientific "truths". Last, society decides who gets involved in science and technology.

RC34-518.5

BADIGER, Dr. Mouneshwar* (SSCA Government First Grade College K. K. Koppa, Belagavi, Karnataka State, India, India)

Implications of Modernity on Cultural Practices of Indian Youth

Implications of Modernity on Cultural Practices of Indian Youth
*Dr. Mouneshwar Badiger, M.A. PhD
Modernity is a term of art used in the humanities and social sciences that arose in post-medieval Europe which includes a wide range of interrelated historical processes and cultural phenomena. The contemporary world in the wake of modernity is passing through dramatic changes. Traditions gradually got weakened at the hand of modernity. Religion and religious practices received the first blow, followed by the culture and cultural practices.

According to Youth in India Report-2017, India has 423 million youth population which constitute 34.8% of the total population.

The implication and intensity of modernity varies with nation, region, places and sections of population. Modernity has its own implication on cultural practices of Indian society. It manifested in the changes of cultural practices of youth in their day-to-day life. Indian youth reacted differently to modernity. In the present study, how the modernity has affected the Cultural Practices of Indian Youth has been examined.

Culture is "the complex whole which includes knowledge, belief, art, law, morals, customs and any other capabilities acquired by man as a member of society. In the present study Cultural Practices includes the mundane life style, attitude towards marriage and relationships, belief system and other aspects of Indian Culture. The Post graduate students studying in Private Universities of Bangalore City in India are selected as respondents.

In the review of literature it is found that, majority of the studies are conducted in western countries. Indian studies in this direction are very scanty in nature. Hence the present study has been under taken.

Key Words: Modernity, Implication, Cultural Practices and Youth.

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RC22-333.2

BADIGER, Dr. Mouneshwar* (SSCA Government First Grade College K. K. Koppa, Belagavi, Karnataka State, India, India)

Implications of Modernity on Spiritual Practices of Indian Youth

Implications of Modernity on Spiritual Practices of Indian Youth
At the inception of nuclear era, Elbert Einstein once said that the world would be completely changed by the Atomic Bomb. Now the same thing can be said about modernity. There is a never ending debate on pros and cons of modernity and its paraphernalia. Probing the purpose and comprehending the reality of life is one of the human aspirations. Modernity has brought drastic changes in the religious and spiritual aspirations of human beings in the present era.

In the review of literature it is found that, majority of the studies are conducted in western countries. Indian studies in this direction are very scanty in nature. Hence the present study has been under taken.

The present study has made an attempt to find the implications of modernity on daily spiritual practices of Indian Youth. The implication and intensity of modernity varies with nation, region, places and sections of population. Youth are always open to receive change unlike the old age and middle age sections of population. Youth is the more vulnerable section to experience the influence of modernity and its paraphernalia. In the present study, how the modernity has affected the day-to-day spiritual practices of Indian Youth has been examined. The spiritual practices include the belief in the existence of God, practice of Yoga and meditation, service orientation, reading scriptures, involvement in daily worship, daily prayer, maintenance of health, belief system etc.

The Post graduate students studying in Private Universities of Bangalore City which is the IT Hub of India are selected as respondents.

Key Words: Modernity, Implication, Spiritual Practices and Youth.

RC21-317.4

BAERT, Eline* (K.U. Leuven, Belgium)
NEWTON, Caroline (Delft University of Technology, Netherlands)

Navigating Spheres of Conflict. Artist's Collectives and Temporary Use in Social Housing Redevelopments in the City of Ghent (Belgium).

We present the findings of a three-year research study that unpacked the role and contributions of temporaryoccupations - in the form of artist collectives - to qualitative transitions of social housing estates in urban regeneration projects. The case study of 'Collectief Nieuw Gent,' an artists' collective located in the urban renewal project 'Nieuw Gent Vernieuwt' in the City of Ghent (Belgium), was used to establish recommendations for the future involvement of artists in urban regeneration projects.

While temporary use of unoccupied heritage buildings is common, implementing temporary use in temporarily vacant social housing is not. The project's goal was to raise the profile of the reuse of unoccupied social housing towers by artists among legislators, social housing firms, and designers and more importantly to illustrate its challenges and limitations.

The study identified that artists working in these temporary settings can be categorized as: the artist as vacancy guard (1), the artist as socio-cultural activator (2) and the artist as urban planner (3). These positions can exist separately or in combination.

The artist as vacancy guard underscores the need for unregulated, non-commercial area. Artists as sociocultural activators revitalise neighbourhoods through collaborative projects, while artists as urban planners drive urban change in a desirable direction.

The research also found that artists in social housing estates do not gentrify, which is not to imply that gentrification does not occur just outside the estate due to neighbourhood regeneration.

We conclude by explaining that through the temporary use, the artist collectives intervene in the sphere of conflict between the expectations of the government, the temporary user, and the public and are unable to provide solutions to major societal challenges, as is too often assumed. The power of temporary use rests in its ability to continue to interrogate its surroundings and imagine alternative future.

RC09-144.3

BAG, Jems* (University of Hyderabad, India)

Capitalist Mode of Development and Community Rehabilitation: A Critical Analysis of Industrial Project in Odisha, India

The 'tribal land resources alienation' has been continuously seen across the country, starting from the colonial period to the contemporary period in India. Through the land alienation process, tribal communities not just solely lose their land, but they are to some extent de-associated from their social lifestyle. But, the inception of capitalist development in the form of accumulating the land resources from tribal communities leads to conflict between the local tribes and the corporate, particularly in the resources-rich tribal-dominated region.

The sustainable development of the tribal people revolves around land resources. The community see nature in every aspect of life, and the land resource relation among the tribes is like the moon and son relation. The life of the tribe is meaningless Without land. The tribal communities have been facing challenges in protecting their sustainable natural environment till the present time. The degradation of the tribal mineral resources is increasing in the current period. It is significant to look at the present situation of environmental resources.

Therefore, based on the existing literature review and tribal experiences, the present paper aims to study the recent factors that are responsible for tribal mineral resources degradation, particularly in Odisha. Further, the paper attempts to explore the consequences of mineral extraction on tribal sustainable development. It affects various capital of tribes such as Natural Capital, Physical Capital (people's Health, education), and socio-economic capital. The paper also highlights how the lower sections of people are too being impacted and restricted in access to the mineral/ natural resources due to environmental degradation apart from the tribal communities. What is the nature of state and tribal relations on land resources in the contemporary period? What are the consequences of the capitalist mode of development, the tribal community face? How do the affected tribes cope with the situations?

RC56-752.4

BAGINSKI, Pawel* (Doctoral School of Humanities, University of Warsaw, Poland)

Gender Power Relations and the Polish National Habitus in the Discourse on Violence Against Women

I will discuss how recent changes in gender power relations in Poland interact with the Polish national habitus. I will focus on discourses on the standards of treatment of women (with a particular interest in domestic violence) created in selected women's magazines during post-socialist transition (1980-2020), in order to show how "traditional" and national sensitivities were contested as the underpinning of patriarchal power relations. As gender plays a key role in the project of a nation (Yuval-Davis 1997), it is worth asking how the popular discourse on gender equality in Poland affected the national layer of habitus in Poland. The focus on domestic violence will highlight the significant gap in the state monopoly of violence and the changing definition of what constitutes violent acts, as a result of the shifts in the power balance between men and women.

Although historians of the state-socialist Poland observed some signs of decivilizing tendencies in the treatment of women from the 1970's onward, the process accelerated during the post-socialist transition, along with the growing influence of the Catholic Church and nationalist discourses, resulting in the overall retraditionalization in the gender order. On the other hand, changes in media and the growing impact of the western cultural norms resulted in the lowering of the threshold of shame in the public sphere (Szpakowska 2004) and

heightened sensitivity to social problems that were not effectively targeted in the state-socialist Poland. Since violence against women is a mechanism that maintains the patriarchal *status quo*, in analysing the Polish national habitus it will be interesting to look at how discourses contesting violence against women situated themselves towards "Polishness", understood as a patriarchal approach to women.

RC06-106.21

BAGIROVA, Anna* (Ural Federal University, Russian Federation)

BLEDNOVA, Natalia (Ural Federal University, Russian Federation)

NESHATAEV, Aleksandr (Ural Federal University, Russian Federation)

Family Design of Parental Leave in Russia: From Actual to Desirable

Parental leave policy may include a number of elements, which aim to reduce the gender gap in a difficult family life period after the childbirth. Today's parental leave policy in Russia focuses more on the duration of leave, but not on its flexibility. Leave can be taken by any family member; but mothers are the ones who can be considered major leave-takers.

Our study aims to compare the actual and desirable design of parental responsibilities' distribution during parental leave in Russian families. In 2022, we carried out a state-wide sociological survey of parents with children under the age of 3; we surveyed 1000 leave-takers. We determined a list of parental functions, then we asked participants who exercise each function at present ("more often the mother", "more often the father", "both parents equally") and recorded the perfect distribution.

Our study yielded the following major results: the only function which parents assign "more often to the father" is doing physical exercise with the child. Respondents advocated for the more equal involvement of parents in childrearing. The most obvious discrepancies between the actual and desirable design were revealed for the following parental functions: reading to the child, walking, teaching, taking the child to the kindergarten, playing with them.

We also found statistically significant differences in the distribution of parental load between two groups of respondents—married and unmarried couples. In the first case, the participation of fathers is more active than in the second one.

The need for the more equal involvement of both parents in childrearing revealed during the survey and the dynamic of family and demographic policies in Russia may be considered as factors, which highlight the urgence of parental leave system's transformation and the introduction of a separate type of leave for fathers in Russia.

RC18-JS-13.1

BAH, Abu* (Northern Illinois University, USA)

Ethnic Politics, Illiberal Democracy and Power: The Cases of Sierra Leone and Guinea

African countries have been experimenting with multiparty democracy since the dawn of independence. In each phase, democracy has collapsed under the weight of ethnic contestation for political power, leading to various forms of military dictatorships and one-party rule. More recently, African countries have reverted to multi-party democracies. However, the common problems of disputed election results and election boycotts based on ethnic identities are becoming too common. Elected governments are also engaging in anti-democratic behaviors that favor certain ethnic groups. These include gerrymandering and prolongation of presidential terms. All of these issues raise the specter of illiberal democracies and the prospect for violence and military coups. Sierra Leone and Guinea are insightful cases in their struggles to forge a working democracy. Both countries are characterized by bitter ethnic political divides, political violence, and military rule. Given this constellation of factor, this paper seeks to examine the way ethnic politics breeds an anti-democratic mode of political power which leads to illiberal democracy and insecurity. The paper uses the cases of Guinea and Sierra Leone to show how ethnicity has been deployed in the political space and its implication for democracy and peace. The paper also raises the prospects for consociational democracy through deliberate institutional design as an antidote to diabolical ethnic politics in Sierra Leone and Guinea.

RC01-31.3

BAH, Abu* (Northern Illinois University, USA)

Military Regimes and Human Security in West Africa: A Critique of Democratic Failures in Mali and Guinea

Recently, democracy has come under growing attack in various parts of the world, from the United States to countries such as Guinea and Mali. Too often the attack on democracy has been connected to popular perceptions that democratic systems of governance are not able to deliver on core security, social, and/or economic needs. In West Africa, elected governments have increasingly been violating basic principles of democracy and failing to deliver on human security. In Mali, for example, the legitimacy of the elected governments has been undermined by the failure to combat terrorism, which has undermined human security. In Guinea, the elected government undermined democracy by engaging in anti-democratic behavior leading to mass violations of human rights and increased human security risks. In both countries, the military took power and promised to restore human security. However, military regimes have had poor records of governance in Africa. These cases raise important questions about the relations between human security and democracy, and military responses to the failures of democratic governance. This paper addresses the interconnections between the failures of democratic governance and the rise of military regimes, and the human security implications of both democratic failure and military rule. It uses Mali and Guinea as comparative cases to show how democratic failure happens and the risk of military rule. Moreover, it examines these issues through the prism of human security.

RC31-463.2

BAHADUR, Bali* (Central University of Punjab, India)

International Migration of Students from Punjab: Extent, Reasons and Implications

International Migration of Youth from Punjab: Extent, Reasons and Implications
Abstract
The international migration of Indians has been taking place since ages, but the nature and type of migration has completely changed during the last three decades. The most significant change is observed with regard to mass international movement for study purpose across the globe. India including Punjab has recorded unprecedented rise in the extent of student migration on the basis of study visa. In the current times, Punjab is a centre of discussion owing to large scale migration of students every year. Unprecedented increase in the international migration of students has serious economic and social implications for the parent country as well as for the family of migrants.

Given this, the objectives of this paper are three-fold: (i) to understand the extent of international migration of students from Indian Punjab; (ii) reasons of mass migration of students and (iii) implications of a large-scale migration of students for the family, society and Punjab. The present paper is based on the two types of data: first, three hundred interviews conducted from the students who are planning to migrate and doing preparation for IELTS exam, and second, some secondary sources such as newspapers, reports of various Ministries, government departments of both sending and receiving countries . Empirical results have shown that the migration of Punjabi students have significantly increased in the recent years. Surprisingly every 6th student migrating from India belongs to the Punjab state. Further, various push and pull factors have been contributing for the sudden jump in the migration of students from Punjab to different countries. This paper also explores implications of student migration for different stakeholders.

RC22-326.2

BAHAMONDES, Luis* (Universidad de Chile, Chile)

GUTIERREZ ZUNIGA, Cristina* (Universidad de Guadalajara, Mexico)

RABBIA, Hugo* (Universidad Nacional de Córdoba, Argentina)

De Las Identificaciones Nominales a Los Creyentes Adversativos: En Torno a Las Recomposiciones Del "Ser Religioso" y "No Religioso" En Argentina, Chile y México

Si bien diversas encuestas en países como Chile, Argentina o México han identificado un aumento de las personas sin identificación religiosa, el universo de creencias y prácticas religiosas y espirituales reportadas continúa siendo significativo, aunque con notables recomposiciones. En la actualidad, la velocidad de las transformaciones socioculturales en toda América Latina, incluyendo varias controversias en torno a la injerencia pública de la Iglesia Católica y algunas iglesias pentecostales, exige repensar las limitaciones de estos modelos de identificaciones nominales con una religión como enfoques comprensivos para dar cuenta de lo que implica "ser religioso" y "no religioso" en la región. Por eso, resulta indispensable transitar de la pregunta ¿Cuántos son...? a ¿Qué significa ser...? Para ello, el trabajo explora y compara cómo se presentan las identificaciones religiosas y no religiosas en encuestas de Argentina, Chile y México, a partir de una reflexión sobre las categorías de respuestas disponibles en cuestionarios, un análisis de contenido de respuestas abiertas a preguntas de identificación religiosa, y la revisión de narrativas de identificación religiosa en tres estudios por entrevistas en profundidad realizadas desde el enfoque de la *lived religion* en cada contexto. Nos interesa focalizar en los modos en que personas creyentes que pueden o no identificarse con una tradición religiosa (generalmente cristiana) en un momento dado, dan cuenta de su propia identificación recurriendo a diversas marcaciones y clarificaciones. En especial, destacan los marcadores adversativos ('pero', 'sin embargo', 'aunque', etc.) los cuales parecen indicar una postura pretendidamente autónoma, de impugnación de sentidos a las categorías de identificación religiosa tradicionales, y una distinción respecto de instituciones religiosas en general o una adscripción religiosa (previa o actual)

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

particular. Los denominamos 'creyentes adversativos'. En su conjunto, estas personas parecen estar reconfigurando y cuestionando las formas en que se configura el *continuum* religioso-no religioso en nuestras sociedades.

RC47-JS-86.2

BAHCEKAPILI, Yasemin* (Mimar Sinan Fine Arts University, Turkey)
YALÇINTAN, Murat Cemal (Mimar Sinan Fine Arts University, Turkey)
ERCAN, Fuat (Mimar Sinan Fine Arts University, Turkey)

Analyzing Urban Activism within the Context of the Right to the City for All: An Ethnographic Research on Prince Islands, Istanbul

Istanbul has been one of the most cited cities hosting social movements and urban activism that were proliferated with the Gezi Resistance (Tuğal 2013; Zıhnıoğlu 2019) as a reaction to the increasing neoliberal urban policies/projects since the 2000s (Yalçıntan 2013; Yalçıntan et.al. 2018). Among many examples, Prince Islands, one of the most historical and touristic destinations of Istanbul, were the target of many neoliberal policies and projects that various activist groups have formed and reacted against.

As an authentic part of Istanbul, Prince Islands are a multilayer place where people from different socio-economic and cultural capitals live.Particularly from October to May, the islands are isolated from Istanbul except from those traveling for work. Thus, in recent years, the islands have become a retrieval location for intellectuals, artists, researchers etc. Inevitably those local activist groups vary from each other with respect to their locations, discourses, participants, motivations and action repertoires. Ultimately the Prince Islands has become a particular site to elaborate the characteristics of those groups and their relations among each other and with their communities. In this ethnographic study, 38 interviews were executed; written and visual materials were explored with the guidance of the grounded theory methodology.

In addition to those findings on urban activism, this research aims to elaborate another theoretical link through the "right to the city" (Lefebvre 1968; Harvey 2008). In the literature on the fairly popular concept of the right to the city, urban social movements and urban activism have come to the forefront as they have been prescriptions to get the right to all by having a word on various urban issues for more inclusiveness (Newman 2009). Therefore, we also intend to illustrate the importance of recognizing the differences in a locality by relating this theoretical strand to urban activism in the Prince Islands.

RC56-755.3

BAHL, Eva* (University of Goettingen, Germany)

Elmina and Cape Coast (Ghana) As Points of Intersection: Entangled Histories and Relational Memories

In this paper, which is based on empirical research in Ghana, I'm interested in the entangled histories and relational memories of enslavement and other colonial migration practices. It is based on the research project "Individual and collective memories of slavery and the slave trade", funded by the German Research Foundation.

Elmina and Cape Coast, two fortresses on the coast of today's Ghana, are places where we can reconstruct different layers of involvement in the trade with enslaved people by both local and European powers. Beginning in 1482, the Portuguese, the Dutch, the British, the Swedes and the Danes were present in the Gold Coast and were involved in the trade. In some cases, local actors cooperated with the European powers, or temporarily conquered the fortresses. Other colonial migrations also started here: in the 19th century, the Dutch recruited local soldiers to fight with them in the colonial war in the Dutch East Indies (today's Indonesia).

Today, Elmina and Cape Coast are among the most-visited monuments and the most contested sites of memory for the transatlantic trade with enslaved people. Many African American visitors come to learn about and to memorialize the enslavement of their ancestors.

Thus, these two fortresses are points of intersection of entangled histories and relational memories between Africa, Europe, America, and Asia.

The paper is based on interviews conducted at these two memorial sites and discusses what different groupings in Ghana, as well as visitors, know about (pre-/colonial) processes of enslavement and (forced) migration. A special focus is placed on silenced and "forgotten" topics, and on the relations between different historical memory practices.

RC33-499.2

BAHNA, Miloslav* (Institute for Sociology of the Slovak Academy of Sciences, Slovakia)
BUCHEL, Ondrej* (Slovak Academy of Sciences, Slovakia)

Dynamics of Low-Effort Responding across European Societies

Public opinion surveys can serve as barometers measuring the dynamics of prevailing attitudes in societies. Participation in surveys may be seen as especially useful in democratic societies, where the governing elites and their contenders presumably monitor the demand side of the electoral equation. However, survey estimates can be biased due to a number of potential sources

of errors. Analysts use various weighting strategies to correct for biases caused during the design and collection stage of the process (e.g., coverage or non-response errors). As opposed to mere absence of responses from particular groups, however, it is more difficult to make adjustments for low quality of responses. One source of low quality of responses is careless and insufficient (low-effort) responding, meaning lack of engagement with the questions.

We explore a proposition that one of the reasons for contemporary rates of low-effort responding in Eastern European countries could be that, after the initial surge of optimism about the nature of democracy and expectations about elite responsiveness in the early post-communist era, the surveys stopped being seen as a potentially useful novelty and, as troubles tied to transition settled in, people became disillusioned and perhaps even cynical about the value of carefully considering their answers.

In this paper, we analyse 36 waves of ISSP and four waves of EVS surveys, covering a period from 1981 to 2020. Using multiple measures of low-effort responding, we look at shares of low-effort responders across particular batteries of questions on particular topics and shares of low-effort responders across whole surveys. We then compare these over the years, controlling for a number of individual and country-level measures, and describe the patterns showing sources of differences in low-effort responding. We juxtapose the patterns of low-effort responding in the Eastern European countries compared to the Western Europe countries.

WG05-774.2

BAHRI, Anupam* (Panjab University Chandigarh, India)

Social Inequalities in Rapidly Changing World.

The impacts of climate change will disrupt the natural, economic, and social systems on which we depend on. This disruption is impacting global food security, damage infrastructure and jobs, and harm human health etc. These impacts are unevenly distributed all around the world, but some countries are facing far greater risks than others. However, all countries, communities and companies are feeling the effects of climate change. Climate change is deeply interconnected with global patterns of inequality. The most vulnerable people bear the brunt of climate change impacts irrespective of that they are contributing the least to this crisis. As the impacts of climate change mount, millions of vulnerable people face disproportionate challenges in terms of extreme events, health effects, food security, livelihood security, water security, and cultural identity etc. Certain social groups are particularly vulnerable to such crises, for example, female-headed households, children, persons with disabilities, Indigenous Peoples and ethnic minorities, landless tenants, migrant workers, displaced persons, sexual and gender minorities, older people, and other socially marginalized groups etc. The root causes of their vulnerability lie in a combination of their geographical locations that is their financial, socio-economic, cultural, and gender status, and their access to services, decision-making, and justice. Climate change is more than an environmental crisis, it is a social crisis and compels us to address issues of inequality on many levels: between wealthy and poor countries; between rich and poor within countries; between men and women, and between generations. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has highlighted the need for climate solutions that conform to principles of climate justice (i.e., recognition and procedural and distributive justice) for more effective development outcomes. The present paper will throw light on such issues of both developing as well as developed countries.

RC11-172.3

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A Mixed-Method Study of Intergenerational Care Planning in Ageing Families: The Roles of Economic and Social Capital

Background and Objectives: This study examines the levels, processes and person-centred profiles of intergenerational care planning among ageing families in Hong Kong, and how economic capital, and family and community social capital affect care preparedness.

Research Design and Methods: A mixed-method research design was adopted. Survey was conducted jointly with the Hong Kong Panel Study of Social Dynamics in 2020–2021. Latent profile analysis was conducted with 213 pairs of ageing parents and adult children to identify person-centred patterns of future care preparation. Data from 140 pairs were analysed with Actor-Partner Interdependence Models (APIM) to examine the impacts of economic and social capital. Individual interviews were conducted with 60 pairs to provide in-depth and contextualised interpretations of quantitative findings.

Results: The latent profile analysis yielded three care-planning profiles: filial–active intergenerational planners, dyadic thinkers, and filial–passive intergenerational avoiders. The quantitative and qualitative findings suggest that the three profiles exhibit child-centredness. The formation of said patterns was influenced by the life stage and situation of both members of a dyad. The APIM results showed that for parents, children's mental distress was negatively associated with their active care preparation. For children, their own income was related to less avoidance of care planning, but parental income

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

was associated with fewer preparation activities. Family social capital showed significant actor effects that children's affectual closeness with parents was positively correlated with their active care preparation, whereas parents who perceived more intergenerational conflict had greater avoidance and involved less in active care preparation. Individuals' physical health moderated the actor effects of family social capital on intergenerational care planning. Furthermore, children's community social capital was positively associated with parents' active care preparation.

Discussion and Implications: This study contributes to the in-depth understanding of care planning experiences among ageing families with diverse resource levels under different family and community circumstances.

RC11-172.5

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Intergenerationally Tied Relocation and Care Circulation in Ageing Families

Objective: This study examines the decision-making processes of intergenerationally tied relocation involving older parents and adult children.

Background: Previous studies on tied migration have mostly focused on couple-based moves within a human capital framework, lacking an intergenerational application. Focusing on ageing immigrant families, this study examines an emerging form of family migration characterised by care-related moves in which older parents, as the tied movers, join their already migrated children to provide domestic and childcare support.

Method: Through a thematic analysis of in-depth interview data of 34 Mainland Chinese respondents (mostly parent–child pairs), this study investigates older parents' initial decision to relocate and join their children in Hong Kong, and the changes during the post-relocation and post-decision planning phases.

Results: Tied relocation decisions vary through the relocation stages, mirroring concerns dependent upon older parents' role transition—from caregiver to care recipient. While the initial decision to relocate is predominantly about benefiting the adult children, there are different considerations for future prospect of tied relocation, due to the challenges of living in Hong Kong and related optimal eldercare arrangements that benefit both generations.

Conclusion: The findings show that intergenerationally tied relocation bearing the salient feature of cross-border caregiving broadens the conceptualisation of family migration. This is done by integrating a focus on floating older adults in application of tied relocation.

RC34-518.7

BAILLERGEAU, Evelyne* (University of Amsterdam, Netherlands)

How Young People Frame Alternative Futures: The Power of Social Interactions and Context in European Secondary School Settings

This paper questions the way young people frame their future and the role of the social and cultural context in the development of the *capacity to aspire* (Appadurai, 2004), especially among young people from disadvantaged backgrounds in Europe. Our neoliberal societies widely expect young people to have a plan for their own future (Boltanski & Chiapello, 1999). However, for some adolescents, thinking about the future is a daunting task, as observed in North-Western Europe countless times. How and when do aspirations emerge? Looking at the role of society in the development of the capacity to aspire, I argue that not only the social, economic and cultural background matters but also the micro-social processes in which individuals are embedded, namely how individual life trajectories and the accumulated experience of social interactions become resources to explore the future in a productive way.

Building on some earlier work on the micro-sociological processes through which the *capacity to aspire* unfolds (Baillergeau e.a., 2015; Baillergeau & Duyvendak, 2019) and a discussion of the concept of *emergent aspirations* (Zipin e.a., 2015), this paper examines alternative future framing through the topic of post-secondary study choice, the guidance available to secondary-school students (at school level) and its potential to support - or hinder - disadvantaged students in thinking 'a life that they have reason to value' (Sen). This discussion is grounded in a 'thick description' (Geertz) of the Dutch case against the backdrop of a literature review of the French and Finnish cases.

TG04-822.2

BAILLERGEAU, Evelyne* (University of Amsterdam, Netherlands)

VELTKAMP, Gerlieke (University of Amsterdam, Netherlands)

Participatory Health Promotion: An Advanced Form of Democratized Prevention?

This paper approaches the democratization of prevention from the angle of the knowledge involved in participatory health promotion practices. Building on youth-led participatory action research literature and governmentality theory (Foucault, 1980; Wynne, 1996; O'Malley, 2008), we discuss the findings of the EU-funded CO-CREATE project (2018-2023), where 15 groups of 16-18 year-olds were to devise policy ideas towards childhood obesity prevention and to test them in the local context in five European countries (Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, United Kingdom). Inspired by the Youth-led Participatory Action Research methodology (Ozer & Piatt, 2017), CO-CREATE built on the assumption that childhood obesity is a systems issue for which solutions were to be found along a systems approach. Additionally, young people were to explore their own experience and environments for research purposes and identification of context-related opportunities and obstacles.

Based on qualitative content analysis of ethnographic data and follow-up interviews, we point to situations in which experiential knowledge was involved in the making of policy ideas and analyze how the various forms of knowledge got along with one another along the process, with a special focus on the political aspects of health risk and harm. Based on our findings, we suggest that advanced democratization of participatory health promotion entails a critical assessment of the knowledge at work in the way a health problem is framed and being prepared to take the steps to negotiate the outputs of such an assessment towards an inclusive collaboration of knowledge of health issues. From this analysis we derive a framework to analyze advanced forms of democratization in prevention.

RC32-470.4

BAIMURZINA, Guzel* (Federal Center of Theoretical and Applied Sociology of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Russian Federation)

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The Impact of Employment Factors on the Perception of Work-Life Balance Among Employees

The authors analyze some of the results of the population survey conducted in one of the Russian Regions (the Republic of Bashkortostan) in October-November 2020 as part of the research project "Quality of employment and human development". The subject of the analysis is the influence of labor factors on the perception of work and personal life as balanced or unbalanced among employees. The main object of the paper is to test the hypothesis that low quality of employment contributes to the formation of a sense of imbalance and dissatisfaction with work and life in general.

The results showed that the hypothesis was generally confirmed. A number of features of employment that characterize it as of low quality increase the proportion of people who feel an imbalance of work and personal life. Negative perception of work activity also contribute to an increase in the level of imbalance between work and the rest of life: dissatisfaction with working conditions, safety, psychological climate, technical equipment, sanitary and hygienic conditions; a sense of injustice, insecurity and difficulty to defend one's rights; non-compliance with the terms of the employment contract by the employer.

One of the results of the study is the conclusion that the feeling of balance or imbalance is associated with subjective assessments of work and personal life: they are more negative in the group that have no balanced work and life and more positive in the other group. In gender groups, the feeling of imbalance can be associated with different spheres: men with high workloads, women with high "family employment"

RC02-48.3

BAKEBEK, Ludovic* (Department of social and cultural Anthropology University of Liège, Belgium)

Thinking Urban Labor and Social Mobility Beyond the Precarity Discourse: A View from the Construction Sector in Douala, Cameroon

Since their emergence in the early 1970s, the notions of informal sector and informal economy have long been used to characterise African urban economies in terms of uncertainty and precariousness. Within informal economies, urban workers are generally represented as precarious, operating on the margins of international capitalism, and lacking various forms of security and representation. Such a conception of African urban work and workers has underpinned the developmentalist approach of the International Labour Office, which has consistently developed programmes to assist 'informal workers'.

Social science research has to some extent sustained this 'Afro-pessimistic' view of the continent's urban workers. In these contexts, a certain opposition has been created between workers and entrepreneurs. The former are plagued by uncertainty and the latter by accumulation in contexts marked by a crisis of wage labour as the dominant form of work. Urban construction workers, many of whom work in what has been called the informal construction system (Wells, 2001), have served well as an illustration of such theoretical developments. The present paper aims to break with the precarious approaches to urban workers, as well as the binary oppositions between uncertainty and accumulation that have dominated the view of African urban economies. Using the specific case of construction workers in Douala, the aim is to understand how urban workers, by facing different constraints, construct their social and economic trajectories day after day. These trajectories provide information on the dynamics of social mobility, which are themselves based on a set of factors or capital specific to the construction sector. It is therefore a question of understanding the aspirations of urban workers, as well as the way in which they deploy various resources, in order to seize the opportunities offered by the sector, while projecting themselves into the future.

RC34-JS-71.6

BAKER, Alison* (Victoria University, Australia)
PHUNG, Christopher (Victoria University, Australia)
REHOREK, Madelena (Victoria University, Australia)

Resonant Voices: Building Solidarities with Youth People through Creative Activist Knowledges

Against the current context of rapid change and the crisis of ongoing climate events in Australia, the COVID 19 pandemic, war in Europe and a shifting social and political landscape in Australia, it is important to create spaces, stories and knowledges that can support the psychosocial recovery of young people and their communities. Young people, like many, are at a point of fatigue and frustration, but also are looking for places to connect, build community and make sense of the complex world around them. However, young people are not often as readily believed, heard or taken seriously, facing challenges in their capacities as knowers and as creators of knowledge.

In response to these challenges and calls from young people, we created Resonant Voices, a project in which we sought to act together to 'slow down,' build connections and community and to translate and generate knowledges for and by young people using transmedia storytelling. Bringing in themes, quotes and other fragments from our research with young people during pandemic, the Resonant Voices experimental participatory research arts collective involved ten young people in Melbourne working together across several months. In this approach to knowledge translation and creation, a linear and literal model of taking previous research findings and making them simpler and shorter was not the goal. Rather, the focus was on aesthetic interpretation or 'aesthetic shaping' in which different threads, ideas and issues are reflected and resonate in new artistic representations. At the very centre of this project working alongside young people for epistemic and other forms of justice was the importance of building solidarities across diverse identities and experiences in times of extreme uncertainty. We discuss, show and reflect on the role of creative knowledge making in building local social movements with young people.

RC17-JS-85.3

BAKER, Claire* (University of New England, Australia)

The Pendulum Swings? Crisis and the Role of the State in Australia

In recent years Australia has undergone a radical renegotiation of the role of the state in the face of significant crises. Following decades of neoliberal economic policy and the retreat of the state from social spending, rolling national and regional crises have heightened public demand for government action. Beginning with an unprecedented bushfire season in 2019-2020, state architecture and spending on crisis response began to shift. Followed quickly by the COVID-19 pandemic, the Australian public looked to government for financial support, irrespective of political background. This period marked the beginning of a sharp upward trend in government spending on crisis response as a percentage of GDP, and a rapid renegotiation of public expectations of the state to act as social safeguard for those facing catastrophic events. Dominant discourses regarding the need for state frugality disappeared in the wake of crisis and the shift in spending was even more notable for the fact that at a national level it occurred under a right-wing Liberal government. The renewed public expectation for the protective role of the state sets the scene for the focus of this paper, the New South Wales State government's response to crisis, including recent catastrophic flooding. The analysis outlines this response in terms of changes to the organisation of state supports to regional areas, and the particular shifts in spending that underpin this. Using a Polanyian theoretical frame, this paper examines crisis as a possible harbinger of the swing away from markets and back toward state regulation and support when marketized societies fail to protect vulnerable communities or take action to prevent continued crisis in the face of climate emergency. As the state expands in periods of crisis recovery, do reconstruction efforts represent a return to the state?

RC19-277.1

BAKER, Tom* (University of Auckland, New Zealand)

Intermediating Impoverishment: Consultants and the Emergence of Social Finance Markets

The last decade has seen the rapid expansion of social finance. Claiming to embody the 'invisible heart of markets', social finance is commonly framed as a way to supplement or supersede public assistance, bringing to public problem-solving the efficiency and effectiveness thought inherent to markets. In an era when governments have limited their capacity to address structural impoverishment and instead valorise behaviourally oriented forms of multi-sectoral and non-governmental action, circuits of social finance are increasingly being channeled, through market mechanisms, towards assisting and reforming the poor. As with all markets, not least ones in their infancy, social finance markets have required diligent promotion and ongoing institutional support. This presentation examines the role of private consultancies as a crucial organisational actor in this process. Spanning large conglomerates and a ballooning range of specialist consultants, it discusses how consultants create, maintain and expand markets for social finance. While the pre-figurative or performative work of promoting social finance is one way, the presentation focuses on a more prosaic but no less important role: intermediation. Through their intermediary function—whereby investors, public agencies and non-profits are brought together by a consultant to propose, negotiate and execute social finance transactions—consultants have gained a powerful role in identifying, diagnosing and addressing impoverishment. Drawing on an international study of Social Impact Bond implementation, the presentation shows how consultants are not simply intermediating social finance transactions, but the condition of impoverishment itself.

RC53-JS-56.1

BAKER, Zoe* (University of York, United Kingdom)

Structure, Agency and Risk: How Does a Background of Care Affect Graduate Transitions?

Care-experienced students (those who have spent time in the care system often due to childhood neglect or maltreatment) overcome profound challenges to access and progress through higher education (HE). Such challenges include educational disruption (Sebba et al., 2015), and mental health issues arising from childhood trauma (Harrison et al., 2021). Cumulatively, these explain why care-experienced students are one of the most under-represented groups in UK HE (Ellis and Johnston, 2019; Harrison, 2017). Yet, for those who successfully access and complete their HE studies, we know little about their onward trajectories as graduates. Recent quantitative evidence of care-experienced graduate destinations presents a complex pattern; they are less likely to be employed (Harrison et al., 2021), though are more likely to move directly into postgraduate study (Baker et al., 2021). Dominant theories in the sociology of education would predict a continuation of disadvantage, which only partially exists here. To provide reasons underpinning this complexity, the presentation reports on empirical and conceptual findings from the first phase of a British Academy funded study which qualitatively and longitudinally explores care-experienced students' transitions from HE to graduate life in England and Scotland. The study accomplishes this through employing Margaret Archer's (2003, 2012) notion of reflexivity to conceptually identify what roles structural enablements and constraints, as well as individual agency, play in these transitions. This is coupled with a life course perspective (Giele and Elder, 1998) to understand how individual care histories in childhood shape constellations of structural enablements and constraints upon graduation. In reporting on these findings, the presentation will provide insights into how inequalities are reproduced (or not) for care-experienced graduates to understand whether HE helps to transcend early life disadvantages.

RC30-442.3

BAKER, Zoe* (University of York, United Kingdom)

'I Do Feel like Employers Do Look at You Differently': Inequalities in Access to Professional Employment for Care-Experienced Graduates

Labour market outcomes for care-experienced people (those who have spent time in state care as children) have consistently been found to be lower than the general population (Cassarino-Perez et al., 2018; Okpych and Courtney, 2014). One of the main reasons for these inequalities have been identified as being due to the care-experienced population having fewer, and/or lower qualifications (Sebba et al., 2015). This is often a result of the disruptive impact of the care system on schooling (Jackson and Ajayi, 2007) and the legacy of childhood trauma (Harrison, 2017). Yet, relatively recent quantitative data has found inequalities in labour market entry to persist even amongst degree qualification holders in the UK, with care-experienced university graduates being less likely to have entered professional employment compared to their non care-experienced peers six months after graduation (Harrison et al., 2021). Until now, there have been no *qualitative* insights into the transitions out of higher education and into employment for care-experienced graduates; this is needed to better understand the reasons and influences underpinning these inequalities. The British Academy-funded 'Care-Experienced Graduates

Project' which commenced in 2021 seeks to contribute to this knowledge gap by qualitatively and longitudinally exploring care-experienced students' transitions into graduate life in England and Scotland. The presentation will report on findings from the first phase of this project to provide understandings of the structural constraints experienced by care-experienced graduates in accessing and maintaining professional employment. Through identifying these constraints, the presentation will also importantly propose what structural enablements can be implemented by policy makers, higher education institutions, and employers to help care-experienced graduates negotiate and bypass structural constraints when accessing and maintaining professional employment.

RC13-199.4

BALA, Rajni* (Baring Union Christian College, Batala, India)

Experiencing Stigma and Discrimination: A Study of Women Drug Abusers of Punjab

Experiencing Stigma and Discrimination: a study of Women Drug Abusers of Punjab
Drug abuse is a global phenomenon that affects almost every country in the world, but its characteristics and extent differ from region to region. India too is caught in this vicious circle, where the number of drug addicts is increasing day by day. In the Punjab state of India, this problem is seen in its worst form which is a matter of serious concern. It is bringing family disorder and violence, crime, lost productivity, the transmission of infectious diseases, excessive utilization of health care, etc.

Punjab's drug abuse problem is a half-told story as it's been about the men only. The spread of the problem to women has never been focused upon. With the de-addiction centers around the state reporting an increasing incidence of drug abuse by women, it is slowly revealing its contours. Just like the other problems affecting women, drug addiction among women is also layered over with stigma and denial. Because of their needs for privacy and a special environment, women drug addicts are more marginalized from society than men and suffer greatly. They are particularly vulnerable on the route of drug dependence. They are hard to reach population as evidenced by their under representation both in traditional drug surveys and in treatment facilities.

The present paper is an attempt to highlight the problems and challenges in the way of women drug abusers in Punjab with a special reference to the treatment facilities available to them. Some of the case studies would also be brought from the field to justify the present study.
Keywords: Drug addiction, Stigma, Denial, Recovery

RC53-725.1

BALAGOPALAN, Sarada* (Dept of Childhood Studies, Rutgers University, Camden, USA)

Opening Session of RC53 Sociology of Childhood"They Will Adjust": Relationalities and Entrepreneurial Self-Making in Young Women's School-to-Work Transitions in Mumbai, India

My paper explores young women's gendered navigation of post-school futures. Based on ethnographic research in Mumbai, it discusses the role that kin and care relationalities play in these women's efforts to sustain wage-work. Not only do these young women depend on vernacular and gendered repertoires of kin reciprocity to pursue their post-school ambitions, but skilling programs and the organized retail sector themselves, paradoxically, rely on these relationalities to craft neoliberal subjectivities. Structured around three different sites of a skilling program, their households and department store workspaces, the paper argues for rethinking entrepreneurial personhood in terms of the critical, and paradoxical, role played by these relations. Some of the questions it attempts to answer include: To what extent does a framing of affective labor as directly productive of all social reality hold true in capitalist contexts marked by urban survival in the majority world? How does this interplay between familial relationalities and forms of affective labor deconstruct the assumed segregation between spaces of production and social reproduction?

TG03-812.2

BALAMAYURAN, Malini* (Department of Poltical Science, Faculty of Arts, University of Peradeniya, Kandy, Sri Lanka, Sri Lanka)

Sri Lanka's Road to Aragalaya: An Assessment

Sri Lanka's Road to *Aragalaya*: An Assessment
In early 2022, Sri Lanka's worst economic, social and political crisis triggered a nationwide wave of tumultuous public protests, known collectively as *Aragalaya*. The continuous public demonstrations placed responsibility for the crisis squarely at the feet of Gotabaya Rajapaksha's government and compelled the entire cabinet to resign immediately. Subsequently, unrelenting expressions of the peoples' frustration, desperation and anger led then-President Gotabaya Rajapaksha to resign and Ranil Wickremasinge was appointed as the ninth Executive President of Sri Lanka. His governance has been arbitrary and ad-hoc, as widespread repression and violence were employed to control political dissent by the protesters. This paper seeks to

identify factors and events that triggered this mass rejection of the Gotabaya Rajapaksha government in early 2022, and to assess a range of plausible future scenarios. The analysis indicates that *Aragalaya* appears to have collapsed, not solely due to Wickremesinghe's deployment of presidential powers to dismantle it, but also as a result of emerging ethnic and ideological fractures within the movement. If the government successfully casts the movement's leadership as 'leftist', it will more easily employ violence and intimidation – as did twice since the 1970s – to cow all other *Aragalaya* supporters into submission. And yet, while the *Aragalaya*'s lifenospan may well be short, this outcome is far from certain. The *Aragalaya* has been weakened but is not powerless, and the leftists' leadership has generated a least chance for the emergence of another mass anti-government uprising against the government in the foreseeable future.

RC10-JS-12.2

BALAN, P.P.* (Ministry of Panchayati Raj, India)

Breaking Authoritarianism:Sdgs Made People Friendly through Localising SDG

There is pressing need and urgency for localising SDG This can be done with the involvement of local government. As they are closer to the people community participation can be ensured in plannig. Under the overall frame work of 17 SDGs, the local govt can adopt thematic approach. The identified thems are 1poverty free and enhanced livelyhood, 2, Healthy village, 3, Child friendly village4 water sufficient village, 5, clean and green village 6, self sufficient infrastructure villege, 7, socially secured village, 8 good governance 9, Engendered developed village. The goals are taken through themes, targets and indicators are aspirational in nature, relevant and placing the global goals that are universally applicable., in line with national policies and priorities as well as taking in to account local realities in a concise and easy communicable manner..SDGs are to be taken through themes.. Thems cross-cut SDGs and action on Theme has impact on different SDGs. The targets are measured by indicators These indicators are to form the local indicative frame work. The local governments in India has started plan preparation through thematic approach breaking the notion of top down approach and adoting the line of bottam up approach. People from all walks of life has a say in this people' plan. Thevplan is demand driven. It breaks the authoritarian cocept of bureaucratic planning. Many of the SDG targets can be attained throgh the people's plan.

RC25-376.4

BALCERZAK, Agnieszka* (LMU Munich, Germany)
LEMANCZYK, Magdalena (Institute of Political Studies, Polish Academy of Sciences, Poland)

Walls Saying No to War: Exploring the Language of Anti-War Street Art in Poland and Germany

The largest refugee crisis in Europe since WWII began in late February 2022 after Russia's military invasion of Ukraine. Around 7.5 million refugees fled their homes in search of safety and refuge, with a majority heading through (neighboring) countries like Poland, Romania or Germany. While Germany possesses more or less developed and effective integration policies and the experience of multiculturalism, Poland almost overnight turned from a transit country to a society bearing the main burden of helping refugees from Ukraine.

Against this backdrop, one of the issues often appearing in the public discourse is the role of art and culture in relation to the political and humanitarian crisis. Many cultural institutions, publishers or streaming platforms boycotted Russian culture. At the same time, creative artists contributed to the political discourse and supported Ukraine by condemning the invasion. As an example, street art with slogans "Glory to Ukraine" or "PutOUT" has become one of the most visible and widely discussed forms of political expression in public space.

The presented paper at the intersection of visual culture, sociology of migration and affect studies takes its cue from theories on politics of aesthetics (Rancière), public forum (Kalven) and emotions as cultural practices (Scheer). It is an attempt to analyze the anti-war discourse and the emotionalization of language at the nexus of street art, politics and social activism. The sample grows out of field work in 2022 and 2023 and includes cities in Poland (Warsaw, Gdańsk) and Germany (Berlin, Munich) as well as selected forms of street art: murals, posters and stickers. The study is based on a methodological triangulation of visual discourse analysis, participant online observations, and qualitative data analysis of press articles (national and local titles), websites and social networks dealing with the subject of street art related to war in Ukraine.

RC11-JS-108.4

BALDASSAR, Loretta* (Edith Cowan University (ECU), Australia)

Digital Kinning and Digital Homing: The Role of Digital Care Labour

This presentation examines what we can learn from migrant and transnational families about the potential role of new technologies in aged care to improve social support and wellbeing. Drawing on the methodological and conceptual frameworks developed in the ARC project: *Ageing and New Media*, Raelene Wilding and I explore the role of distant and virtual support networks

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

in aging in place, including during pandemic lockdowns. We examine the way today's polymedia environments have created the conditions for synchronous, continuous, multisensory co-presence across distance that challenge the normative and ontological privileging of proximity in care and kinship relationships. Such conditions require us to consider the importance of human relations to the material world, in particular of forms of digital care labour. We propose the notions of 'digital kinning' and 'digital homeing' as ways to theorise the resultant human-technology interactions, and to explore how the rapidly changing polymedia environment is transforming how we communicate, imagine ourselves, and organise our everyday lives, including across distance. For older people in particular, these digital kinning practices often require facilitation by others, emphasising their social relational, intergenerational and performative character. It is in the creative and diverse practices at the intersections of mobilities and materialities that we see how technologies can transform the experience of caring, in and across place

RC11-174.3

BALDASSAR, Loretta* (Edith Cowan University (ECU), Australia)

Virtual Visits Home: Belonging and Home-Making in and across Place in Residential Care

There is a growing literature on the important role of visits home in the transnational migration process. Curiously little, however, has been written about the role of visits home for older migrants. This may be explained by the fact that, over time, older migrants often lose the capacity to travel due to health and mobility limitations. This is particularly the case for older Italian migrants in Australia for whom the long-haul flight to Italy is especially physically taxing – a journey that lasts on average 24 hours. However, new technologies like geographic and earth browsers, which accesses satellite and aerial imagery over the internet to represent the earth as a three-dimensional globe on the viewing screen, provide an opportunity for people to participate in 'virtual visits home'. In this paper, we build on our previous research on migrant visits to examine the role of virtual visits among a group of Italian residents in a residential care facility in Australia. Methods employed included ethnographic interviews and participant observation in virtual visits sessions. Findings indicate that virtual visits provide a means of recovering memories of past homes, enabling a 'stitching together' of past and present selves, as well as increasing social engagement and interaction. In addition, the ability to make virtual visits to places elsewhere can make the residential care home a more vibrant and interesting place to 'leave and return to', one of the features of homeliness that ensures that 'home' is not a 'trap', but rather a safety net.

RC05-96.6

BALLANTYNE, Glenda* (Swinburne University, Australia)

The Impact of Covid-19 Related Racism on Asian Australians' Feelings of Belonging

Research has shown the Covid-19 pandemic impacted disproportionately on racial and cultural minorities. People of Asian background in particular have experienced a rise in hate crimes and pandemic-related hostility, higher levels of anxiety and mental health issues and worse economic outcomes. There has also been growing evidence that these stresses have undermined the sense of 'belonging' of some of those targeted, with ramifications for equitable inclusion and social cohesion in diverse societies. This paper uses quantitative and qualitative data from an online survey of 436 Asian Australian collected from the Australian state of Victoria in 2021 to understand the impact of experiences of discrimination and racism on respondents' sense of belonging within the Australian community. The study's main findings are, first, that the pandemic has had a significant impact on sense of belonging among this cohort, with almost 50% of participants reporting feeling that experiences of racism contributed to a more negative sense of belonging to the broader community; second, that even those who reported a positive sense of belonging held increased fears and concerns for the future; and third, that negative sentiments were associated with length of time in Australia, with second generation Asian Australians and those who arrived before 2000 holding more positive views than those who arrived in the last two decades.

RC17-JS-68.11

BALSAMO, Iris* (--, Argentina)

Cross-Funding for Production Structure By Abundance Perspective. a Tool for Organizations

Inequalities in the accessibility for financing production structures in productive unities of any size and type, is the starting point of the proposal.

Inspired by the algorithmic bias by Alice Rübsaan and its consequent repositioning of decisions makers, a model of cross-funding is respecified to the parts implied to lease or rent productive unities, by the abundance perspective by Peter Diamandis.

The business model dematerializes, demonetizes, and democratizes a percentage of rental income, converted to the reference unit selected by the type of production. That is retained by the tenant for applying it to the

maintenance of the productive infrastructure. The reference units are specified according to the market value of the weight units of products (grains, fruits, vegetables, spices, steer meat, fish, milk, and so on).

As efficient financing for productive unities, the business model is aligned with the purposes by the United Nations Organization for Food and Agriculture, and Melinda and Bill Gates Foundation, reducing poverty, feeding, increasing quality of life, and producing energy in sustainable terms, decreasing risks in farms.

Additionally, as the business model can scale globally through digital communities and strategic technologies as satellite service, a tool for designing complex organizations is proposed for its complete and consistent codification. Basically, a symbolic system of representation and a logic-semantic organization.

RC51-704.4

BALSAMO, Iris* (A360,SU, Argentina)

Evolution of Causality from Aristotle to Einstein. a Cognitive Tool for Everything

Since the Greeks, cause means "action", implying a sense of "consequence" in a time dependent and/or independent from space.

Aristotle distinguishes four genders of causes: material: those from which a thing is made or exists; formal: the phenomenic expression of the structure of what is studied; final: the end of the thing, its purpose; efficient: the agent that affects or has effects on something.

Under the explosion of the Arts and Sciences in the Renaissance, only the efficient cause satisfied the condition of experimentation of Modern Science. During four centuries, efficient causality, recalled as a necessary and sufficient condition, has been the tool for the advancement of modern science.

Until the uncertainty principle in quantum physics revealed the insufficiency of modern causality for the advancement of science.

Einstein accepted the challenge and established the conditions for an useful new causality for quantum phenomena. These conditions are: - the metaphysical concept of causality is not sufficient; - the concept of causality should be extended and refined; - should conform to the notion of experimentation in modern science; - it would be formulated as a strict law; and it would be useful to understand the complex phenomena of quantum physics.

At the end of the last century a new causality was formulated according to these conditions. It was formulated as a causal law, a cognitive tool for everything, in science and technology, applied to understand complex phenomena in quantum physics, including the quantum entanglement.

RC39-564.5

BALUNGAY, Maria angelika* (University of Southern Mindanao, Philippines)

REYES, Melissa Lopez (De La Salle University, Philippines)

Poor Mental Health As a Correlate of Perceived Unmet Needs of Earthquake Survivors in Evacuation Camps: Posttraumatic Stress and Growth As Parallel Mediators

The survivors of the Cotabato 2019 earthquakes experienced compounded traumatic events: the series of severe earthquakes, the sudden and permanent evacuation from their residences declared as unsafe and uninhabitable, and the indefinite and protracted stay in evacuation camps where material and safety provisions are dire. The present study examines the impact of the earthquake survivor-evacuees' perceived unmet needs on mental health through the parallel mediations of posttraumatic stress and growth. One hundred twenty-one earthquake survivors who continue to live in evacuation camps in Barangay Ilomavis, Kidapawan City, Cotabato nearly two years after the disaster participated in the survey interviews. With the impact of COVID-19 accounted for as a covariate, the results of the present study show that (a) perceived unmet needs have a negative effect on mental health, (b) perceived unmet needs predict posttraumatic stress that in turn predicts poor mental health, and (c) while perceived unmet needs do not predict posttraumatic growth, posttraumatic growth predicts good mental health. While the impact of COVID-19 on the survivor-evacuees' living conditions is positively related to both posttraumatic stress and growth, it does not directly predict compromised mental health. Findings suggest that both posttraumatic stress and growth in the face of adversity provide pathways to mental health in the face of material want. Findings have a strong implication for integrated post-disaster programs that address both basic living needs and mental health problems. Thus, existing models of post-disaster programs that address survivors' needs should incorporate a comprehensive and continuing assessment of and intervention for mental health problems. Findings also have a strong implication for more research on growth and other positive outcomes in the midst of overlapping traumatic experiences. Furthermore, studies examining the internal processes known to foster posttraumatic growth and the mechanisms by which posttraumatic stress and growth co-exist are suggested.

TG04-819.1

BALZEKIENE, Aiste* (Kaunas University of Technology, Lithuania)

Spatial Analysis of Risk Perception: Methodological Challenges and Analytical Strategies

Space dimension in sociological understanding of risk perception is promising yet underdeveloped field with multiple research questions to explore. Survey research using spatial data is facing numerous methodological problems related to the sampling strategies, ethical considerations, valid analytical techniques and else.

This presentation will present empirical research on spatial distribution of public risk perceptions and spatial vulnerabilities, focusing on methodological questions and solutions.

Questions to be discussed: What is the spatial distribution of risk perception of different types of risks? How (and if) risk perceptions are related to exposures of multiple risk in the living areas of respondents? What is the social structure of population in the areas with high cumulative risk exposure?

Analysis is based on: (1) representative public opinion survey, conducted in with 2007 respondents (with geolocations coded), and sample included respondents from all 60 municipalities in Lithuania.; (2) spatial data for 30 risk indicators, representing five risk dimensions: social, economic, environmental, technological and geopolitical; (3) data from population census from 2019-2020, including income structure.

To analyze the spatial distribution of high and low risk perception, Hot Spot Analysis (Getis-Ord Gi*) is used, which identifies spatial clusters of high and low values of the variable based on z-scores and p-values. For comparing risk perception with risk indicators, spatial linear regression was used, which shows whether these variables are spatially statistically significantly related.

Results reveal the differences in spatial risk perceptions for various types of risks. Spatial structure of risks reveals the highest exposures of multiple risks in biggest cities. Elsewhere, the patterns of social vulnerabilities are revealed, showing that in the areas with higher risk exposure, the average incomes are lower.

This research contributes to the methodological advancement of spatial analysis of risk perception and vulnerabilities.

Spot-13.4

BAMYEH, Mohammed* (University of Pittsburgh, United States)

Death to Realism! Toward a Social Psychology of Palestinian Resistance

The Israeli-Palestinian conflict will go on, because there is reason for it to go on. Like other settler colonial histories, this conflict has always had a zero-sum logic as its central character, with the replacement or control of an indigenous population being key to the colonial project. The Israeli approach to managing the conflict for the foreseeable future involve ignoring the Palestinians; fostering relations and alliances with Arab countries; turning the terms of debate away from political or civil rights and into economic opportunities; and proceeding with the settlement policy, building up to what appears to be an inevitable annexation of most of the West Bank and the fragmentation of Palestinian territories. While the Palestinian strategy seems by contrast to be unfocused, splintered, and weak, a long range view of the social history of Palestinian resistance show us patterns of dynamism that correspond to every previous experience of closed possibilities. This presentation explores different dynamics of emergence of resistance, leading up to the present, and places them in the larger context of popular movements throughout the region.

RC51-707.4

BANDELLI, Daniela* (LUMSA, Italy)

For a Sociology of Placenta, a Neglected Form of Woman and Child's Biocapital

Placenta, and its cord, is a temporary organ that represents communication between mother and child. It is generally thought as 'hospital waste' and it is little known by pregnant women in societies where childbirth is a medicalized event. However, along with the development of regenerative medicine, around this organ several competing interests have revolved. For example, to maximize the efficacy of biobanking, the cord needs to be clumped in the first minute after birth, and the child is deprived of part of natural transfusion from the mother. In home-birth mothers are given the option to keep the placenta connected for days (lotus birth), to have it processed into naturopathic capsules, and to eat it (placentophagy) to cope with post-natal depression. Also, placenta canvas and burial are becoming popular trends.

As a whole bench of literature has been developed on the economic exploitation of women's body parts (breastmilk, eggs, gestational capacity and hair), this organ has gathered so far little interest in sociological scholarship on female biocapital. Anthropology contributes especially to the knowledge on placenta rituals; a few recent studies in sociology of science point at how medical discourse influences social perception of this organ as disposable; sociology of heath and STS reflect on individualistic /solidarity paradigms of biobanking. Yet, placenta is far from conquering a space in sociology of the body, little is said by scholarship on women's consent in reproduction, and meanings advocated in alternative childbirth communities are under-investigated.

I will make a case for the need to develop a sociology of placenta by drawing from a review of the few existing studies and by acknowledging contemporary social practices involving this organ. Is the notion of biocapital applicable to organs that are not traded or processed through medical technology but are simply self-consumed?

RC14-JS-64.2

BANDI, Swati* (Indian Institute of Management Bangalore, India)

Digital Media Advocacy and Neoliberal Subjects-in-Waiting: A Critique

The increased marketization of the humanitarian field has instituted a neoliberal 'practice of humanity,' with complex ecologies of rights-based media interventions from the global North that are contiguous with older hierarchical politics of recognition and representation. Even though the newness of the 'digital' as a tool and space for humanitarian media advocacy has somewhat diminished, its subjects continue to be largely constituted as pre-technological, vulnerable subjects-in-waiting. Noticeably, some corporate digital humanitarian media projects, focused on the girl child and women in the global South, enable a digitally enhanced economy of looking.

This paper examines this economy located at the intersections of capitalism, feminism and technology as an instance of a market-defined humanitarian digital discourse. Taking as a case study the Nike corporation funded Girl Effect project, which claims to "build youth brands and mobile platforms to empower girls to change their lives," this paper critiques its promise of a transparent and direct channel of communication (through social media) between the subjects-in-waiting and also, equally importantly, a humanitarian public-in-waiting. Doing so, I argue, forces a reexamination of the claims of aesthetic and ideological purity of these digital discursive assemblages.

RC22-340.2

BANHAM, Rebecca* (University of Tasmania, Australia)
SMITH, Geraldine (University of Tasmania, Australia)
BARTON, Greg (Deakin University, Australia)

Migration and Religious Diversity in Australia

Australia has always been a culturally and religiously diverse society, beginning with its First Nations and subsequent waves of migration. This paper presents findings of the migration stream of the ARC funded Religious Diversity in Australia project. It begins with a brief history of migration to and religious diversity in Australia, and then examines ongoing issues of racism and belonging. It focuses on an analysis of interviews with community leaders of five culturally and religiously diverse migrant groups in Melbourne and Hobart, namely Chinese, Indian, Russian, African and Afghan communities. It reveals that culturally and religiously diverse minorities face significant barriers to belonging in Australia, given negative stereotypes about them, geopolitical tensions, and the prevalence of the myth of a white, Christian nation. It also stresses ways in which these communities are leading responses to address racism and religious discrimination, and to recognise the multicultural and multifaith reality of Australia.

RC22-340.4

BANHAM, Rebecca* (University of Tasmania, Australia)
EZZY, Douglas (University of Tasmania, Australia)
BARTON, Greg (Deakin University, Australia)

Policing in Diverse Australia: Community Engagement and Respect in Tasmania and Victoria

This presentation focuses on findings from the Policing stream of the ARC Religious Diversity in Australia Discovery Project. Through concepts such as 'reactive' and 'proactive' policing, community policing, diversity, and reassurance, this presentation explores how police officers and staff from both Tasmania Police and Victoria Police approach and understand their engagement with religiously and ethnically diverse communities. As Tasmania and Victoria present two highly distinct contexts of religious and ethnic diversity, our findings explore the similarities and differences shaping policing practice in neighbouring states. Findings highlight attempts to build trust in police amongst religious minority groups, with these strategies informed and challenged by various political and cultural shifts. We draw on stories of interaction between officers and community members to illustrate complexities of contemporary policing practice, contributing a nuanced view of respectful engagement in diverse Australia.

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

TG09-839.2

BANKI, Susan* (University of Sydney, Australia)
YI, Sohoon (Kyungpook National University, Republic of Korea)
YUK, Joowon (Kyungpook National University, Republic of Korea)

Virtual Exchange in the Teaching of Social Justice and Sociology during the Pandemic: Initial Analysis of a Joint Australia-Korea Teaching Project

While online cross-cultural exchange, or virtual exchange (VE), is not an entirely new phenomenon, its use at the tertiary level has grown since the start of COVID-19, as universities continue to enact programs that are intended to marshall skills that support multiculturalism and globalization. Critiques of such efforts – and the neoliberal values that drive them – are as common as the programs themselves. Still, we assert, VE is, and will continue to be, an enduring feature of the tertiary landscape, especially when mobility is restricted. Subjects in the social sciences – particularly those centered around sociology and social justice – are ripe for effective VE, if design and implementation are done well. Yet there has been little analysis as to how design and implementation have impacted student learning in the pandemic context. This paper offers an overview of the initial stages of a multi-year VE teaching social justice project carried out jointly by the University of Sydney in Australia and Kyungpook National University in South Korea. It begins by drawing out the principles of the project, based on two related fields of tertiary learning: international exchange and online learning, noting and evaluating both approaches and critiques. It then describes the teaching project and our methods for evaluating it. An initial assessment of the first year of the project allows an analysis of institutional and pedagogical barriers that are often overlooked in the design of such projects. We conclude by offering our thoughts on the next steps of our own project, as well as suggesting a way forward in thinking about VE in the (post) pandemic context.

WG05-772.1

BANO, Hasan* (Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India)

Muslim Women Law in Islam

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It is generally maintained that Islam and modernity are incompatible and contradictory to each other. Also, it is thought that Islamic teaching are incapable of adjusting to modernity. This is a stereotypical way of thinking. It should be borne in mind that any religion, including Islam can be understood at many levels. How one understands religion depends on the perspective of the interpreter, rather that on the religion itself. Be it Hinduism or Islam, in India, these religions were interpreted differently by their orthodox and modern followers.

In Indian society, the position of Muslim women has been continuously changing in the course of time. The status of women in India underwent many changes with the advent of Muslim invaders. Her goldfield position deteriorated in that era. But in modern times due to growth of modern education, science, technology, mass communication and an over all awakening call by social media, a considerable number of educated women have become the center of a variety of career specially in education, industries, banking services, private enterprises and some have even taken up adventurous careers such as engineering, medical practice, civil services and even politics.This has widened their social network of interaction ranging from home to the society at large

The highly educated women have developed rational attitude & express modernity in their behaviour. They believe that their own efforts & commitment can change their plight & position.

TG10-JS-19.2

BANSAL, Nidhi* (Malaviya National Institute of Technology, India)
CHOUDHARY, Heena (Malaviya National Institute of Technology Jaipur, India)

Investigating Outcomes of Internet Use Among Older Adults in India

The focus of digital divide research and policy is found primarily on Internet and computer access. Recently, the digital divide research has shifted to the outcome-based research. This study examines multiple facets of how older people incorporate the Internet into their daily life routine and in what ways Internet can help them achieve tangible outcomes in their offline lives. Using Helsper's (2015) classification for Internet outcomes of corresponding fields, we determine how elderly populations benefits from being online. The mixed methods strategy that includes in-depth interviews, focus group discussions and household surveys with primary informants directed the data collection process for the study. The results reveal that older adults with greater access to the Internet—those with higher levels of education and income—benefit

more from Internet use. Mostly, factors such as performance expectancy, effort expectancy, social influence, facilitating conditions, digital literacy, technological anxiety, and reluctance to change determine the technology adoption among older adults. Frequent Internet users reported improvement in social connectedness, quality of life and well-being. This study contributes to developing an operational framework suitable for charting the disadvantages of the digital divide. By offering programmes and interventions to encourage Internet use and improve digital skills, as well as by enhancing digital accessibility and incentive systems, the government should go forward with its plan to close the outcomes gap Internet use among older adults. For policymakers, it turns the spotlight on the need to create an environment conducive to the digital inclusion of older adults, consistent with sociocultural structures and gender asymmetries.

RC13-192.2

BANSAL, Nidhi* (Malaviya National Institute of Technology, India)
SINGH, Jagatpal (Malaviya National Institute of Technology Jaipur, India)

Relation between Leisure and Social Activities (LSA) Participation and Perceived Life Satisfaction Among the Elderly: Evidences from Longitudinal Ageing Study in India, Wave-1

Introduction: Much like the global world, India is not untouched by the phenomenon of population ageing, and there exists strong theoretical and empirical evidence supporting 'quality of life' to be placed centrally for policy and planning of 'active and healthy ageing'. Whereas, subjective life satisfaction among elderly has been extensively explored from the lens of socio-economic and health-related standpoints, relatively less is examined about the elderly's involvement in LSA in relation to their subjective life satisfaction status. The present study is thus aimed to analyze the association between LSA participation and perceived life satisfaction among the elderly in India.
Methods: The study sourced data from the Longitudinal Ageing Study of India (LASI), Wave-1, which corresponds to the year 2019-20. Subjective life satisfaction was categorized into 'low, 'medium' and 'high' levels. A total of 11 leisure activities were included in present study to explore participation frequency – categorized into 'at least once a week', 'at least once a month, 'rarely or never' – and their association with life satisfaction levels. Multinomial regression analysis was used to statistically confirm the findings of the study.
Results: The percentage of elderly (60+) with 'high' life satisfaction was highest when they participated in active/physical and indoor/educational leisure activities at least weekly. Reading books/newspapers/magazines and using a computer for internet surfing are two leisure activities in the multinomial regression model that correspond with the maximum increase in relative likelihood of the elderly perceiving life satisfaction to be 'high'.
Conclusion: The findings from the present study unequivocally advocate a strong need to enhance leisure opportunities for the elderly in terms of elderly-friendly parks, open spaces, libraries, etc. Life satisfaction among the elderly must be explored from a multi-faceted approach to enable holistic outcomes as India is undergoing a rapid demographic shift.

RC32-478.1

BANYEN, Elma* (Nottingham Trent University, United Kingdom)
JIDONG, Dung (Nottingham Trent University, United Kingdom)
NYASHANU, Mathew (Nottingham Trent University, United Kingdom)

Examining Gender Segregation and Its Impact on Maternal and Child Healthcare Services Delivery within the Community Health Workforce in the Upper West Region of Ghana.

Gender segregation in employment is a phenomenon of global significance considering its contribution to shaping gender equality, a global target for the Sustainable Development Goals. Consequently, there are gender differentials in remuneration, with women averagely earning lesser salaries per-hour than their male counterparts. Sectors such as healthcare are female-dominated although, most leadership positions in the health sector are held by men. The community health workforce is an essential part of the human resource that deliver maternal and child healthcare services in low-income countries. In Ghana, research shows a largely female community health workforce that is unable to provide required services to clients in under-served communities due to structural gender inequalities. Despite numerous studies on gender segregation, very few studies have examined the impact of gender segregation on the delivery of services in low-income settings. This doctoral study aims to fill the knowledge gap by using mixed-method research methodology to examine gender segregation and its impact on maternal and child healthcare services delivery within the community health workforce in the Upper West Region of Ghana. A sequential explanatory study is used, so that findings from the quantitative data can be explored in more depth by the qualitative methodology. Surveys, in-depth interviews and focus group discussions will be used to obtain in-depth responses from participants. The aims of the study are

to investigate the; impact of gender segregation on the delivery of maternal and child healthcare services; work-family-life balance; incidence and prevalence of sexual harassment; level of equity in access to resources and participation in leadership for males and females. The study seeks to produce relevant evidence on gender segregation to guide policy reforms and improvements in maternal and child healthcare services delivery. Thus, facilitate efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals of achieving gender equality and promoting health and well-being.

RC46-645.3

BARALONGA, Louisa* (Université Sorbonne Paris Cité (Denis Diderot - Paris 7), France)

Laïcité En Débat En Formation En Travail Social Dans Un Contexte Post-Attentat En 2016

Face aux actes terroristes franciliens de 2015 et 2016, quels sont les espaces et les formes pédagogiques qui peuvent permettre aux jeunes issus de quartier populaire de déployer leur capacité à penser la violence politique ? Postulant des effets possiblement traumatiques de ces actes (clivage, identification aux bourreaux, sidération) et d'une pensée troublée de la laïcité en France, l'article propose de revenir sur des pratiques en contexte de formation initiale en travail social, dans une démarche de recherche de sciences de l'éducation et de la formation d'orientation psychanalytique. Le recueil de données a été réalisé à l'Institut de recherche et de formation à l'action sociale de l'Essonne. Les résultats concernent l'accueil de la souffrance éprouvée par des sujets-apprenants et sa médiatisation par le théâtre-forum ainsi que la mise en mouvement des sentiments d'appartenance de futurs travailleurs sociaux qui s'identifieraient à des exclus.

RC33-494.4

BARANOWSKAYA, Tatiana* (Russian State University for the Humanities, Russian Federation)

Digitalization of the Interview: On the Online Methods during the Pandemic

The COVID-19 pandemic changed our habitual way of life. These changes touched digital-technologies as well: they turned from a highly specialized sphere into one of the most important means of labor and "means of production". In its turn sociology was affected as well: the pandemic formed some new theoretical as well as methodological challenges for social sciences, at the same time showed new opportunities for the development of traditional research methods.

We faced the problem of limitations in the applicability of traditional methods while a qualitative gender-study devoted to the problems of institutional forms of care for the elderly (on the example of private board and care homes). This topic, being at the intersection of the sociology of gender and the sociology of care, is one of the most acute and sensitive topics. The empirical base should have been 64 in-depth unstructured interviews with women in Moscow and the Moscow region aged 40 to 65 years.

Planned research date: December 2019-May 2020.

The pandemic itself and anti-pandemic measures put us before a choice: to stop the study or to adapt the qualitative research methodology to new conditions. So, 25 interviews were traditional, and 39 were conducted using digital technologies (in-depth unstructured interviews in Skype or Zoom, when the informant was at home at a convenient time).

The methodological goal of the study was: to analyze and compare the features, as well as the level of openness of informants during traditional and digital-interviews on a sensitive topic within the framework of gender research.

Methodological conclusions:

- in general, respondents were franker during digital-interviews;
- during digital-interviews, respondents were less likely to avoid the most acute and sensitive topics;
- a digital-interview lasted 20% longer;
- respondents noted that it was easier for them to speak out, because they were in a familiar environment at home.

RC28-423.1

BARANOWSKAYA, Tatiana* (Russian State University for the Humanities, Russian Federation)

Social Distance and Inclusion: Features of Integration of the Elderly

Relevance. In modern society, when the proportion of the elderly among the population is growing every year, one of the most important objects of research is the integration of the elderly and it becomes necessary to analyze the social consequences of stereotypes about the elderly.

The object of the research is an increase in social distance between the elderly and other age groups as a consequence of negative gerontological stereotypes. The study based on the approach of E. Bogardus, adapted to the tasks of gerontological research.

Research methodology. Respondents were asked to indicate their attitude (positive or negative) towards an elderly person who performs the following social roles: "close relative"; "friend"; "teacher"; "doctor"; "neighbor"; "politician"; "colleague"; "manager"; "subordinate"; "salesman"; "bus conductor"; "cleaner, janitor, watchman"; "tourist". The sample was 800 people. Based on the results of the survey, an integral rating of social distance was formed.

Results.

The smallest social distance between elderly and other age groups exists in the family and household sphere. The social role of "close relative", "friend" or "neighbor" is perceived positively. The integral rating of the positions of "doctor" and "teacher" turned out to be very close to the integral rating of such traditionally low-status professions as salesman, cleaner, and conductor.

The greatest distance is observed in the professional and business sphere. So, an elderly person in the role of a "colleague at work", as well as a "manager", is perceived rather negatively. Most of the respondents categorically do not accept the elderly in the position of "subordinate".

In addition, the correlation between social distance and the level of income of respondents was revealed. The higher the income level, the greater the acceptable social distance between the respondent and the elderly person, and vice versa, among people with low incomes, the social distance was the smallest.

RC25-374.5

BARANOWSKI, Mariusz* (Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznan, Poland)

Topic Modelling on Climate Change Scepticism: Machine Learning Approach

While the reality of climate change has been downgraded from the principal focus of public concern since the rise of the COVID-19 pandemic, the slump in public awareness does not somehow degrade the threats of climate change itself. However, it creates new sources of opposition to climate policy at the structural and ideological levels. Structurally and economically driven arguments have been raised that the pandemic disruption makes it difficult for national economies to bear additional self-imposed burdens dictated by climate-policy goals. More importantly, however, the strong political polarisation over vaccinations and other pandemic measures strengthened the populist style of suspicion politics. As the climate emergency has entrenched itself as a permanent and general state of endangerment, it can easily be overshadowed by acute and specific crises (e.g., the financial crisis, the pandemic). Furthermore, the general crisis can also be overshadowed by emergencies at least partially resulting from climate change (e.g., the migration crisis, food insecurity). This paper will examine the dynamics of climate change scepticism in the public sphere and the evolution of the understanding of this phenomenon in academic literature over the last three decades.

RC25-378.4

BARAT, Erzsebet* (University of Szeged, Hungary)

Countering the Prevalence of Hate-Rhetoric in Rightwing Populist Political Communication: The Case of Hungary

The ubiquitous discourse of hate propaganda has been established as routine mode of communication since 2010 when the Fidesz-Christian Democrats collation first came into power and maintained a super majority in parliament four times to date. The naturalization of hate speech as banal mode of communication is a major instrument in the regime's cultural war that aims to replace the Hungarian cultural and academic elite and restructure their institutions with ones loyal to the regime. This order of hate speech has stigmatized several categories in the regime's propaganda, producing and reproducing four tropes of hate as empty signifiers (Laclau 1996) implicating one another without actual mention through a chain of equivalences. This discourse strategy draws on naturalizing the contradictory relationships across the tropes while underscoring the difference as absolute between 'us' perceived to be threatened by 'them'. I shall propose therefore that an effective rhetoric of political organization and critique should not be pitting reasons against each other because wielding the power to do that would be unimaginable. Instead, we should rather focus on the similarities that relate the diverse groups in opposition to the regime's values. This shift can be made possible by the intimation of trust instead of the affect of hate. I shall argue that emotions are acts, they do things (Ahmed, 2004). Consequently, trust does not necessarily require a deliberation of sameness. It is negotiated out of experiences of discomfort without transcending the participants difference (Hemmings, 2012). To demonstrate the explanatory power of solidarity mediated by a dialectic understanding of trust, I shall expose the logic of hate informing the four legislative activities of the Hungarian government during the pandemic that are all foregrounding the category of gender, the critical concept of feminist scholarship, only to stigmatize it as a 'legitimate' target of hate.

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WG08-793.1

BARBALET, Jack* (Australian Catholic University, Australia)

The Imperial Passion of Race: The Case of Max Weber

Feelings of power and a subsequent disdain for the weakness of subordination, an associated sense of superiority, and feelings of participating in a collective identity marked by future aspirations as well as a shared past of common experiences underlying dominant values, together support a perception of racial distinctiveness. Max Weber, a foundation figure in modern sociology, famously rejected the notion of race founded on innate or biological characteristics. Less well known is Weber's development of an understanding of race founded on cultural and political factors. The importance of Weber's distinctive characterization of race cannot be appreciated when consideration is given only to his treatment of minorities. Examination of Weber's neglected account of the German people as a *Herrenvolk* or master race, consolidated by shared cultural values and realized through the expansive practices of a *Machtstaat* or power-state, indicates a complex ethnonational conceptualization of race. In these terms his life-long negativity towards Polish nationals, his ambivalent attitude to persons of Jewish heritage, his disdain for the Chinese, and his admiration for Americans and the British people are given clear expression. Weber's approach to race as an ethnonational manifestation is important for understanding not only his political commitment to cultural Germanism and German imperialism, but also his sociology. It is also relevant for understanding the racial undertones of big-power geo-political dominance today.

RC16-241.2

BARBALET, Jack* (Australian Catholic University, Australia)

Understanding Chinese Society: Examining the Concept of Ritual.

The idea that significant aspects of contemporary Chinese society can best be understood through the concept of ritual has been advanced by a number of authors in recent times. In this presentation different approaches to ritual in the work of American sociologists, especially Ervin Goffman and also Randall Collins, will be compared with the classical Chinese account of ritual in the *Xunzi*. The presentation will then go on to consider which approach to ritual provides the more comprehensive explanation of certain family practices, namely filiality and child surnaming, and also certain friendship practices, namely sworn brotherhood and *guanxi* (instrumental particularism). Finally, a continuum of social forms, from ritual to institution (parallel to the magic-religion continuum in Weber's *Sociology of Religion*) will be presented and examined in order to consider whether concepts other than ritual are more successful or less successful in accounting for the family and friendship practices discussed earlier.

RC31-460.3

BARBERIS, Eduardo* (University of Urbino, Italy)
PITZALIS, Silvia (DESP, University of Urbino Carlo Bo, Italy)

Building up the True Refugee. Legal Operators' Performative Work within the Asylum Process in Italy

In the frame of an extensive international literature that highlights cross-national differences and emerging definitions in the construction of the "deserving asylum-seeker", this article focuses on the frictions in the management of refugee status determination in Italy, spotlighting the performative work – operating through mediation and negotiation – of a specific asylum system's professional, the 'legal operator'. This semi-profession, although holding a distinct specialisation, does not have a definite public recognition and has limited possibilities of controlling the work processes in which it is involved - resulting in very fragmented local practices. Nonetheless, we maintain here that legal operators play a key role within the global regime that subjects migration to increasingly restrictive processes of bureaucratisation. From this perspective, this article shows legal operators' role in building and negotiating categories and labels that contribute to structure the legal representation of the 'true refugee', under many pressures related to increasingly hostile norms, emergency framings, and limited acknowledgment. This has consequences on both legal operators' agency and asylum seekers' life opportunities.

TG10-843.4

BARBOSA, Bruno Henrique* (Department of Sociology - Federal University of Sao Carlos (UFSCar - Brazil), Brazil)

In Search of Sponsorship: A Digital Ethnography of Sugar Relationships in Brazilian Digital Media

Heterosexual sugar relationships are characterized of sugar babies and sugar daddies. Babies are young women from different social classes and daddies are middle-aged and upper-middle class or elite men. The sugar daddy must help the baby in her consumption ambitions and her professional projects, helping her to open a company or pay tuition for universities.

The digital social networks specialized in the search for sugar relationships sell the idea that having a sugar daddy is an eloquent possibility of personal self-fulfillment not only for the supposed experimentation of romantic love, but also as an opportunity for professional aggrandizement.

In any case, even though the sugar networks are marketed as alternatives to circumvent the class and gender inequalities reproduced at the heart of the capitalist system, they are part of a segment of commercial exploitation of forms of affective-sexual relationships.

To distance itself from a perspective that would decode sugar babies only as inactive in these contexts, I analyze the agencies, and modes of presence and online registration of these women to understand how they negotiate and experience the ideas sold through social networks sugar. I achieve this objective through interviews with sugar babies and through an ethnography in digital contexts, which follows and collects publications from posts from sugar baby influencers' profiles on Instagram.

So, this presentation aims to discuss how sugar babies strategically use in their favor the elements of market rationality that reproduce in the intimate sphere the values that structure the financial market and the world of precarious work, explaining the meanings that these women use about the fantasies marketed by social networks customized for meeting a sugar daddy.

RC48-668.5

BARBOSA, Sergio* (University of Coimbra, Portugal)

Protest Mobilization on Whatsapp: Explaining Participants' Approaches before and during COVID-19 in Brazil

Social media is used extensively for protests mobilization in the so-called Global South. However, little research revealed on how protests change over time, especially on chat apps such as WhastApp. This paper seeks to address this gap in the literature and analyses how participants on WhatsApp refer differently to protests before and during the COVID-19 pandemic in Brazil. We look at the case of #Unidos Contra o Golpe (United Against the Coup), a WhatsApp "private group" of 121 members emerged in 2016 in Brazil to oppose the controversial impeachment of the then-president Dilma Rousseff. The qualitative analysis relies on individual level messages collected through digital ethnography. The article compares the messages from 2018 and 2019 with those from 2020 and 2021. Our results show the intention to struggle for democratic change at local level, but also to articulate creative solutions to face brazilian disarray during COVID-19 pandemic.

TG10-844.1

BARBOSA, Sergio* (University of Coimbra, Portugal)

Triangulating Qualitative Methods to Investigate Whatsappers

This methodological paper investigates how the triangulation of qualitative methods matters to conduct research on chat apps. I argue that the so-called WhatsAppers refers to an emerging (digital) activist who appropriates WhatsApp intensely to participate in political life. The theoretical framework builds on digital sociology and digital ethics to endorse a creative methodology from a qualitative nature, which have reinforced the research outcomes mainly on the evolution of action repertoires. To develop my argument, I look at the case of "#UnidosContraOGolpe" (UCG), a WhatsApp (private) group which emerged in Floranópolis, Brazil. The discussion is based on a triangulation of qualitative methods, namely: digital ethnography, analysis of chat messages and semi-structured interviews. It shows how triangulating qualitative methods matters to investigate private chat apps, as well as to constitute an effective strategy to capture the sociological meanings of mobilization and political participation on WhatsApp behind-the-scenes. The methodological paper has three main contributions: (a) the research enables to investigate social interactions on chat apps; (b) it shows emerging forms of conducting qualitative research on and with WhatsApp; (c) the paper opens up new opportunities to test emerging methodologies on digital sociology field.

TG10-JS-19.1

BARBOSA NEVES, Barbara* (Monash University, Australia)
PETERSEN, Alan (Monash University, Australia)
VERED, Mor (Monash University, Faculty of IT, Australia)
CARTER, Adrian (Monash University, School of Psychological Sciences, Australia)

What Can Artificial Intelligence in Care Homes Tell Us about Technology, Aging, and Ageism?

The COVID-19 pandemic shone light on the growing interest of artificial intelligence (AI) technologies to support later life. AI – from robots to interactive personal assistants – has been heralded as a solution to systemic issues in care homes, including to alleviate loneliness among residents. However, technologies developed for aged-care often rely on user-scripts categorizing older people as digitally unskilled or passive. This intensifies ageist views of the relationships between aging and technology. It is, thus, important to consider whether and how use of AI in care homes may contribute to ageism. Yet, research on this topic remains scant.

To help address this gap, we explored what ideas of aging underpinned practices and perceptions of development and implementation of AI in care homes. Drawing on 18 semi-structured interviews with AI developers and care home staff/advocates, we thematically analyzed how AI technologies for later life are imagined, designed, deployed, and contested. We employed the sociological concepts of 'promissory discourse' and 'aging anxieties' to frame manifestations of age-related stereotypes in these stakeholders' accounts of AI applications.

Results show that, despite positive intentions, both AI developers and care home staff/advocates engaged in benevolent ageism, advancing simplistic representations of aging, care, and technological capacity of older people. We further identified what we termed as *sociotechnical ageism* – a form that is not merely digital but created by interplaying social and technical ideas and applications of a technological system that situates older users and their contexts in a one-dimensional, inactive, and fixed light. Sociotechnical ageism rests on pre-conceptions about the disinterest and inability of older people to use emerging technologies combined with social assumptions about care and innovation. As AI is progressively used in care and health environments, it is critical to discuss its potential role in enhancing age-related bias and social inequalities.

RC40-590.6

BARDHAN ROY, Maitreyee* (Diamond Harbour Women University, India)

A Shift in Earning Trend in Women : 21st Century Women Community Born to the Agricultural Families.

The present paper refers to an empirical study on the shift in the occupational pattern of women in agriculture, during the post COVID 19 period . The field survey is carried out in North Bengal District of West Bengal ,India , where women voluntarily joined hands with the men for better earning .The change in their earning pattern I made possible in coherence with the male professionals of the locality . COVID 19 lockdown has pushed them to joblessness. To revive from the same ,they switched off to skill based occupation . The present research aims to record the comeback of the women through empirical research and field survey. The narration involves the record of their shift in occupational pattern due to the stagnation in agro-economy . Hence ,the switch off to the techno based earning was obvious . The overall aim of the study is to convey the positive message though the women`s narrative of their occupational switch off . Thus the paper while narrating the effect of the new occupational shift recorded the never ending commitments of the women towards the family even under agro based economy . The researcher`s focus on the reality scenario ,therefore revolves round the tenacity of the women for better living while thriving for survival , The method adopted under the present study includes direct interaction with the agro-women group ,while the story of their survival during post pandemic period was considered inhabitable /The impact of the change accrued by them in reality is the main look out of the study .

RC42-606.2

BARDHAN ROY, Maitreyee* (The Calcutta Heart Clinic and Hospital Society, India)

An Analytical Study of the Women and Disability- the Legal Politics in India.

The author in the article tries to analyze the impact of the newDisability Act, entitled ` `The Rights of the Persons with Disability Act 2016 `, on the special women and the problems faced by their families in adopting the Law . To the author,the disability study remains incomplete without analyzing the ancillary legal provisions of the time meant both for special and the normal person . `The Rehabilitation Council of India Act 1992`. `The National Trust Act 1999` may act as a complementary law but `the Right to Education Act 2009 , the Reproductive Rights of Women Act 1971, refute the Act 2016. Keeping in mind the legal provisions, theresearcher aims to observe the consequences of the contradictory lawson thewomen with disability .. The paper aims to divide the content of disability Act into narrative and Implementation part to connect the both narrative to analyze the missing link of the Disability law in reality the Laws in the reality scenario. Since the Women with disability suffer from two dimensional effects, both from negative and positive aspects the far reaching effect of the same on the women with disability having the similar physical expression ,how far the discrepancy in the legal provisions needs to be observed from the women as well as from their family perspective . Since her protection becomes the most significant issue of the day. The article claims as an eye-opener on the deficiencies underlying in the Disability Laws and how far the policy initiatives needs to be adopted more sensibly to extend support to the women with disability and puberty of the special women causing serious consequences to the families giving birth to the special women .

RC28-416.5

BARG, Katherin* (University of Bristol, United Kingdom)
PERINETTI CASONI, Valentina* (University of Bristol, United Kingdom)

Socioeconomic Bias in Teacher Assessments of Primary School Students: The Mediating Role of Student Attitudes, Student Behaviour and Parental Involvement

This paper aims to investigate socioeconomic biases in teacher assessments of academic abilities of primary school students. Understanding social biases in teacher judgements is important because it is a mechanism that can contribute to social inequalities in education. A social bias in teacher assessments is typically measured as a discrepancy between teacher assessment (e.g., ratings of student academic performance) and student scores on standardised ability tests that is systematically linked to student social class or socioeconomic status. A core limitation of existing research in that field is that it does not seek to uncover the processes that underlie these biases. Socioeconomic biases in teacher assessments might arise because teachers unconsciously factor in some student characteristics that relate to their socioeconomic background. Examples of these characteristics could be students' behaviour and attitudes towards learning or parental involvement in children's education.

In this paper we use three large-scale secondary data sets – the British Millennium Cohort Study (MCS – England), Growing Up in Scotland (GUS – Scotland), and the National Education Panel Study (NEPS – Germany) - to (1) identify socioeconomic biases in teachers' assessments of students' academic abilities, and (2) analyse the extent to which these biases are mediated by student behaviour in the classroom, academic attitudes, and parental involvement in children's education. In order to do so, we use causal mediation analysis. Discrimination studies such as this are typical cases of mediation studies in which the risk is that by conditioning on mediators (i.e., "holding constant" student ability and behaviour) spurious correlations through unobserved factors influencing both the mediator and the outcome may be introduced. Causal mediation analysis (VanderWeerle 2016) can overcome these problems. Our multi-country approach further enables us to explore how "macro-level factors" such as education policy and teacher training influence teacher bias.

RC48-677.6

BARKATI, Tahmin* (TISS, School of Social Work, India)

Restructuring the City of Kolkata: A Study on the Spatiality of Protest.

In the last decades, a sort of urban renaissance has occupied the cities across the globe. Globalization, privatization and the neo-liberal policies have altered the characteristics and virtue of both the city and its population. It has not only altered the definition of production and consumption but the way a certain group of people react to denial. Kolkata is one such city which is known for its street protests, occupy movements, rallying, political graffiti, depicting everything from despicable slander to sharp repartee and, caricatures to propaganda; a strange amalgamation of moderation and extremism. Currently, Kolkata is undergoing a phase of beautification, still trying to match up with the pace of global consumerism. With the changing structure of the political-economy of the city, a certain 'consumerist' class has emerged who imbibed a modern lifestyle with cosmopolitan aspirations. Common open public spaces are disappearing giving way to gated communities and corporate endeavours, an attempt to transform into a well-regulated, systematic and well-governed metropolis. This shrinkage of the city space is the testimony of the dominance of a certain class and the restructuring of the urban space is driven by political power backed by the private endorsement of capitalist groups.

This paper looks into the spatiality of protest, how the restructuring of the city space hinders and reflexively modifies the medium and characteristics of protest. Theoretically, the paper explores the classical Marxian concepts to understand class conflicts, production of space and urban protests in an advanced capitalist, postmodern phase that we are living in. It intends to magnify the social relations, changes in political scenario, economic transitions, the way the citizens protest for their rights and survival and how the state utilizes catalysts like, "spatial reconstruction" and beautification of the city as a passive tool of controlling the territoriality of urban protests.

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RC33-501.6

BARNA, Ildiko* (ELTE Eötvös Loránd University, Faculty of Social Sciences, Research Center for Computational Social Science, Hungary)

NEMETH, Renata (ELTE Eötvös Loránd University, Faculty of Social Sciences, Research Center for Computational Social Science, Hungary)

PÓLYA, Tibor (ELKH TTK, Institute of Cognitive Neuroscience and Psychology, Narrative and Historical Psychology Research Group, Hungary)

BERBEKÁR, Réka (ELTE Eötvös Loránd University, Faculty of Social Sciences, Hungary)

Examining the Different Political Sides' Memorialization of Using Tools of Natural Language Processing and Narrative Psychology

In 2020, Hungary commemorated the centenary of the Treaty of Trianon. The evaluation and the memorialization of Trianon are still among the most divisive topics in Hungary, dividing the different sides of the political spectrum. This division is present in both political and public discourses. Hungary's increasingly polarized public sphere provides a rich empirical base for sociological research. It makes it possible not only to describe the framing and the interpretation but also to analyze the similarities and differences in the memorialization of distinctive political sides. Since the transition of 1989, an intensive discussion has been present about Trianon. Moreover, the current government's intense and controversial memory politics resulted in abundant online content.

In our research, we examined the discursive framing of Trianon in today's Hungarian online media from the different sides of the political spectrum. Our corpus contained 11,535 articles connected to Trianon published between September 2017 and September 2020. We approached the corpus from two methodological directions, which we combined. First, we applied an LDA topical model from the Natural Language Processing (NLP) toolbox. Thus, we examined the structure, the main topics, and discourses about Trianon. Second, based on narrative psychology, we identified psychologically relevant markers (e.g., emotions, agency, cognition, time, negation, perspective) using the NarrCat content analysis tool. The quantitative results of the software help to understand intergroup relations and the identity construction of the different political sides based on the narration of this historical event. The combination of the topic model and the NarrCat analysis allows for a narrative psychological characterization of each topic, leading to a deeper understanding.

RC19-279.4

BARNES, Tom* (Australian Catholic University, Australia)

Considering Asset-Based Inequality through the Lens of Career Development and Loss: The Case of Australia's Auto Manufacturing Workers

Home ownership is central to quality of life for older workers in Australia, historically via the elimination of housing costs later in life and, more recently, in terms of intergenerational transfers via asset wealth inflation. At the same time, asset wealth among older workers is becoming increasingly unequal, sharpening the exposure of many pre-retirees to insecure, poor-quality jobs. This paper considers this problem through a case study of older workers whose long careers were extinguished by the disappearance of automotive manufacturing in Australia. Drawing quantitative and qualitative data from over 800 workers in Melbourne and Adelaide, it argues that this case study provides a window into generalised and overlapping problems of asset wealth inequality, precarious work and inadequate systems of social protection. The paper shows that most retrenched workers were too young to retire but also ineligible for unemployment benefits due to severance pay and household means-testing. Most found themselves in less-secure, lower-wage employment. However, unequal asset wealth accumulation due to unequal housing values in different residential property markets combined with differentiated career trajectories and pathways shaped the relative capacity of workers to negotiate uncertain labour markets and life after job loss. The paper argues that rising asset-based inequality was a process that did not emerge *instead of*, or *parallel to* established workplace, occupational and social class divisions but one that unfolded gradually *through* these divisions. The closure of auto manufacturing rapidly accelerated a process hitherto characterised by gradual, evolutionary change. Social inequality worsened considerably once the shelter of relatively secure employment was removed.

RC44-626.6

BARNES, Tom* (Australian Catholic University, Australia)

Reimagining the 'Ideal Worker': Evidence from Australian Warehouse Logistics

Recent changes to markets and technologies in warehouse logistics have encouraged employers to experiment with new practices of recruitment and workforce composition in terms of gender, citizenship and social class.

In Australia, warehousing jobs are occupied traditionally by older men from manual working-class origins and from a variety of migrant backgrounds. Recently, employers have aspired to recruit from a broader range of social groups, including more women, more recently arrived migrants, and workers from a different range of class backgrounds, including those with university degrees or with little prior experience of manual labour. Drawing evidence from interviews with local managers and workers, this paper argues that firms justify these changes on technological and organisational grounds; that they seek an ideal worker who is more flexible, adaptable and civil in terms of interpersonal relations on the shopfloor, more self-regulating in terms of personal wellness, and politically neutral in response to techno-capitalism's surveillance requirements. However, these aspirations come into conflict with operational demands in a sector which remains highly dependent upon manual labour despite recent technological change. The typical solution in high-demand, high-volume warehousing, the paper shows, is to revert to the recruitment of 'traditional' warehouse workers. This paper considers this issue in terms of institutional and temporal conflict between fractions of logistical capital; as a clash between long-term aspirations to reimagine the ideal warehouse employee in response to ongoing technological and organisational change and short-term demands which flow from the positioning of firms vis-à-vis markets and supply chains.

RC38-JS-38.1

BARNWELL, Ashley* (University of Melbourne, Australia)

'Deep Stories' at the Dinner Table: Forgetting and Remembering Colonisation in Australian Settler Families

This paper explores how people relate to colonial wrongdoing via their own family history. It draws on Arlie Hochschild's theorisation of 'deep stories' (2016), which highlights emotional and narrative aspects of political affiliation and gestures to their historical roots. The paper extends Hochschild's theory into a different space, focusing on families in a settler colonial context to examine the complex and symbiotic relationship between family and national memory stories. To do this I draw from interviews with Australian settler descendants, each of whom was researching their family history and had found historical accounts of interactions between their colonist ancestors and Indigenous people that were previously undisclosed or unknown within recent generations of the family. This paper illuminates the memory-work that goes on in the everyday settings of family life; memory-work that is private yet vital in both reaffirming and questioning national myths and amnesias. Importantly, the paper explores ongoing impacts of British colonisation at an intimate scale and furthers dialogue between metropolitan and antipodean sociologies on this topic.

WG08-794.4

BARO, Lea* (DeZIM, Germany)

On "Feeling Represented" - How Affect Can Extend Our Understanding of Representation in Institutional Contexts

There is a representational deficit in German public institutions. State institutions meant to serve the people do not reflect the population. This is especially the case if we look at positions of power and examine their holders based on their migration history, gender, sexuality, and class background. At the same time diversity policy is on the rise in institutions worldwide and often claims to have increased representation as one of its aims. Diversity is a concept with affective powers, largely associated with positive affective responses. While this can only explain the rise of institutional diversity policy, it still shows the strong affective powers connected to diversity within state institutions, which frames the debates of institutional representational deficits and their solutions.

This is the context this study takes as a frame in asking how representation in an institutional context can be understood if we add affect into it. Using Jakimow's Affective Correspondence as starting point, this study aims to extend how we conceptualize representation in institutional contexts from an affect theory perspective. Combining Saward's Representative Claim with Wetherell's Affective Pattern, it opens the discussion what makes people "feel represented". It questions if this understanding allows us to move beyond the classical notion of identity categories often associated with diversity policy. Taking the capacity someone has to understand feelings in certain situations and towards concepts as a measure of the extent to which someone is able to be a representative centers shared lived experience. It also questions the process and information needed to evaluate what elicits this feeling. This shifts how we evaluate who or what makes us feel represented and why. Affect theory thus allows us to move beyond surface level characteristics to identify why we "feel represented" and deepens our conceptualization of representation in the context of state institutions.

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RC04-82.4

BAROLSKY, Vanessa* (Deakin University, Australia)
RODRIGUEZ CASTRO, Laura* (Southern Cross University, Australia)

Reflecting on Global Dialogues on Decolonising Truth-Telling: Challenges and Possibilities

There have been few critical conversations in Australia locating the call for truth-telling in the 2017 Uluru Statement from the Heart within global engagements with decolonial scholarship and praxis. This is despite sociology's increasing concern with Indigenous knowledges and governance, and decoloniality. This presentation reflects on a sustained engagement with the call for truth-telling in Australia through a global lens during a seminar series run by the Alfred Deakin Institute for Citizenship and Globalisation and the Institute of Postcolonial Studies between 2020 and 2022 entitled 'Decolonising Truth', which included critical discussions drawing on the experiences of Australia, Canada, Colombia, Timor-Leste and the Solomon Islands. Globally truth-telling has primarily been linked to discourses of recognition and reconciliation within the paradigm of transitional justice, which has seldom included a consideration of colonial power. As a result, the historical experiences of First Peoples in settler societies such as Australia, New Zealand and North America have largely remained outside the framework of transitional justice processes. This leaves the ongoing articulation of coloniality in settler-colonial political formations, such as Australia, unaddressed. In the light of this, we discuss the challenges and possibilities of decolonising truth-telling, both conceptually and practically, and explore how the 'transition' to new states and forms of 'justice' could be re-shaped and unsettled within Indigenous paradigms and decolonial epistemologies. This presentation therefore engages with a small number of global experiences of 'truth-telling' for a preliminary exploration of the ways in which truth-telling could be located more decisively within a decolonial project.

RC28-419.1

BARONE, Carlo* (Sciences Po, France)
HERTEL, Florian (University of Hamburg, Germany)
SMALLENBROEK, Oscar (Sciences Po, France)

Social Class and Income Inequalities: Macro, Meso and Micro Level Approaches in Comparative Perspective

Traditional analyses of the relationship between social class and income usually rely on aggregated class schemes, such as Goldthorpe's or Wright's schemes. They thus assume that the 'big classes' of these schemes are internally homogenous with regard to their earnings prospects. However, this assumption has been challenged by Grusky's microclass analysis as well as by meso-level approaches, such as Oesch's approach to class analysis. Our article assesses the degree of macro-, meso- and micro-class structuration of income inequalities using data for 66 countries based on the ISSP, ESS and EVS data. We compare eight class schemes covering the three analythical levels and we assess class inequalities in income, career prospects and job security as well as in their main determinant, namely educational atttainment. We find evidence of high hetherogeneity of big classes and of microclass structuration of economic and labour market inequalities

RC09-150.2

BAROZET, Emmanuelle* (Universidad de Chile, Chile)
ESPINOZA, Vicente (Universidad Santiago de Chile, Chile)
MOYA, Emilio (Universidad Católica de Temuco, Chile)

Disputes in the Normative and Political Order in Chile Today: The Case of Patronage in Local Governments

We analyze whether patronage, as an informal political institution (Helmke & Levitsky, 2006), has changed in the context of the social transformations and decentralization of Chilean institutions. We hypothesize that the normative change unleashed since the scandals of 2015 and deepened with the social outburst of 2019, although it has generated a greater rejection of this practice, has not achieved an observable alteration at the subnational level. In the same way, the decentralization process and the drafting of a new constitution have not allowed the field of informal political institutions to be addressed at the local level.

The interweaving of the delivery of favours as a daily practice at the local, in relation to the networks' dynamics of regional authorities and parliamentarians, has been described for the case of Chile since the 1960s (Valenzuela, 1977). Today, in a context of high institutional fluidity, we show that a growing diversification of authorities and social actors has not led to a reversal of informal and authoritarian practices aimed at co-opting public resources: they play a coordinating role in an environment of low trust. Post-2015 reforms, especially in the field of decentralization, have not yet succeeded in breaking with their use in local governance, due to the tolerance of forms of favouritism and the search for personal or group advantages, despite a greater normative dispute based on legalism and public morality supported by subnational social movements.

This paper presents the results of the Fondecyt project 1211099 " No, those are not counted". Informal institutions and social cohesion: legitimation, critique and disputes in the normative order of today's Chile (2021-2024).

RC52-723.3

BARRAGAN, Diego* (Researcher, Colombia)

Everyday Labors and Time Measurements. an Approach to Public Accountants in Colombia.

In work environments, time measurements are tools to organize the exercise of professionals in their exchanges with individuals, communities or organizations. The paper analyzes how professionals assume their work as the center of their everyday life, allocating most of their time to it and relegating well-being activities. A quantitative approach was taken, applying a survey in 2017, 2018, 2019-2020 and 2021 to persons qualified to practice Public Accounting in Colombia. The everyday work of the professionals gradually intensifies and becomes evident in the times. The hours and days spent at work have increased with a particularity about the workplace, with the Covid-19 pandemic, a significant proportion of work was transferred to the home. In everyday life, no boundaries were established between professional or personal activities, but they had in common that the intensity increased and manifested itself in those who were mothers or who were responsible for other people. They changed from employees to freelancers, they stopped complying with a work schedule and began to use their personal time to meet the demands of their commitments. The time dedicated to well-being was reduced or non-existent, such as: sports, community or service activities, meeting with family or close people, participation and attendance to artistic events. In the everyday life of accountants, most of their time is spent at work, the changes in their roles from employee to freelancer mean that schedules are not established, responsibilities are assumed by individuals and well-being activities are relegated or nonexistent. Working time becomes the center of their lives, showing that the levels of demand have increased and that coping with these conditions is part of their everyday life.

RC30-435.6

BARRATT, Tom* (University of Western Australia, Australia)

Connecting the Regulation and Sociology of Gig-Work in Australia

Gig-work, where work is simultaneously fragmented and technologically intermediated, has become an entrenched feature of Australia's labour market over the past decade. This change has brought costs and benefits for workers, consumers and regulators, primarily because the work has been performed outside of employment relationships. This marks a step change from over a century of regulation. This position has largely been endorsed by the *Fair Work Commission*, Australia's industrial tribunal. However this is a live policy issue, with the Australian Labor Party government, elected in 2022, seeking to regulate 'employee like' forms of work. This presentation will capture key milestones in the ongoing regulatory dance between platforms, unions and regulators, but also what the trajectory of gig work has meant for who does what work, the experience of that work, and what this means for worker agency, as well as charting a need for future research.

RC12-187.2

BARRERA, Ephraim* (University of Ottawa - Centre for Law, Technology and Society, Canada)

Online Speech Laws in Modern Democracies: Understanding Social Effects on Democratic Participation and the Rational Agency of Citizens

The Government of Canada's 2021 guide and technical paper on a proposed online harms bill to crack down on hate speech raises questions about the social effects of online surveillance on the public sphere and democratic participation. Both the legal and ethical dimensions are needed to assess the social effects of online communication regulation.

In the legal domain, this paper will draw on recent jurisprudence on Canada's *Charter of Rights and Freedoms* to argue that online hate speech regulation stands in tension with *Charter* principles and democratic values. In the ethical domain, this paper will use a virtue ethics approach (via Alasdair MacIntyre and Shannon Vallor) to argue that such regulation fosters a "chilling effect" on public discourse and diminishes the rational agency of citizens required for robust democratic participation.

Asso-859.5

BARRETTO, Briante* (University of Guam, Guam)
IGNACIO, Anesha (University of Guam, Guam)

Gender Role Expectations and Family Life Satisfaction Among Guåhan Women

Although there have been major strides toward gender equality due in large part to the numerous waves of the women's movement, traditional western gender roles, stereotypes, and expectations still exist in contemporary Pacific cultures. Using social role theory, the present study explores differences in gender expectations between women in the CHamoru culture and other cultures in Guåhan. The authors specifically examine whether differences between generations of women exist in the expectation that the father should be the main financial provider. The impact of gender role expectations on satisfaction with family life are also explored. Analyses of quantitative data give some support for the persistence of distinct gender roles and their moderate effect on family life satisfaction. Limitations and suggestions for future research are also discussed within the context of island wisdom.

WG06-787.2

BARRON, Gary* (Lethbridge College, Canada)

Quantifying Justice in Canada

Metrics and numbers are not merely objective representations of the world, but they are interventions in how power is distributed and affect access to opportunities thereby shaping life chances. Numbers and metrics are means by which states and organizations are able to observe, monitor, govern and take action, they are also powerful political and rhetorical tools. The sociology of quantification continues to be an emerging field that seeks a unifying theoretical foundation and which examines the production of numbers and their prerequisites in many domains. Quantification remains under studied within sociolegal studies. Institutional ethnography was designed to address objectification of people and their situations, an ideal sociological approach for examining quantification. In 2019 Public Safety Canada released a report advocating standard measures of public attitudes regarding police and in 2020 Statistics Canada and the Canadian Association of Chiefs of police committed to collecting police-reported Indigenous and racialized identity statistics for the first time. These new quantitative initiatives come at a time of increased scrutiny on police and growing public interest in improving police accountability. In this paper I use institutional ethnography to examine quantification in the Canadian justice system and consider its ethical and political implications.

RC51-709.2

BARRON-PASTOR, Juan Carlos* (CISAN UNAM, Mexico)

Virtual Communities at Transnational Cyberlocalities from Mexico and US

This presentation aims to explore how a digital transnational community interact within a platform to understand how does digital capitalism and surveillance capitalism work. Digital capitalism is understood for this session as "the collection of processes, sites, and moments in which digital technology mediates the structural tendencies of capitalism (Pace, 2018:262)." Surveillance capitalism will be understood as a management practice that unilaterally claims human experience as free raw material for translation into behavioural data for commercial practices of extraction, prediction, and sales (Zuboff, 2019: 13)."

It explores how interactions within the programatic field of entertainment creates information that is useful for marketing and commercial purposes and adds cultural value to brands and companies.

Also, it explores cooperation and cosmopolitanism to see how these communities strengthen regional dynamics and facilitate to enhance experiences in cyberspace and also promoting activities in its physical environments, enriching production, services and profits far from the original app.

RC14-JS-64.1

BARTA, Walter* (University of Houston, USA)

An Empirical Approach to the Analytic/Continental Divide

What is the difference, if any, between analytic philosophy and continental philosophy? Contemporary philosophers tend to identify themselves, and so contemporary philosophy is divided, roughly along these lines. Thus, two fields of discourse, the analytic and the continental, have emerged. But is this division substantive or rhetorical? Is it helpful or harmful? What are its effects inside and outside the discipline? Can these categories be concretely defined, or are they nebulous and provisional? Some metaphilosophers, like C. G. Prado, in *A House Divided*, have suggested that analytic philosophy and continental philosophy are distinguishable based on respective focuses, and that the divide falls along lines, such as these: problem solving versus political engagement, philosophical analysis versus synthesis (e.g. a genealogical orientation), bottom-up versus top-down approaches to disciplinary hierarchy. Others have suggested that the analytic/continental divide is erroneous, illusory, merely rhetorical, or simply nonexistent. Each of these constitutes a claim that is empirically testable against the fields of discourse of the two (sub)disciplines through a comparison of textual data: the presence of logically valent as opposed to politically valent words, manner of reference to historical figures, and distribution of textual citations. Inasmuch as these correspond to quantifiable metrics, each of the aforementioned questions may have a discrete and demonstrable empirical answer. The use of empirical and statistical surveys in philosophy is unusual, but its recent implementation by David Chalmers (as in his recent "What do Philosophers Believe?") and other influential philosophers has proven its ability to develop important insights.

RC40-587.3

BARTELMESS, Tina* (University of Bayreuth, Germany)

Twitter-Hashtag #Ichbinarmutsbetroffen (#IamPoor) - Perspectives on Food Poverty

Poverty and its impact on food have become more visible since the COVID-19 pandemic and are increasingly discussed in public, e.g., on the social media platform Twitter. From May 2022, the German-language hashtag #IchBinArmutsbetroffen triggered a wave of public confession by people affected by poverty. The study examines which food-related discussions were conducted under this hashtag and what can be inferred from it about manifestations of food poverty in Germany, especially how it is experienced in its social dimension.

In the summer of 2022, MaxQDA was used to collect 31,785 tweets with the hashtag #IchBinArmutsbetroffen over a period of ten weeks. From these, 8,650 food-related tweets were identified. These were analyzed qualitatively, descriptively and with a sentiment analysis. Topic structures as well as representations and evaluations of users tweeting about food poverty in relation to their life situation, resources and barriers were identified.

The results show that food is a key area in which poverty is perceived and experienced. 27 percent of the discussions under the hashtag have a food-related reference. These are very diverse - both in terms of sentiment and content. They refer to both the material and social manifestations of food poverty. Different social, cultural, and mental manifestations of food poverty have been identified, which help to better describe and understand the phenomenon.

The analysis of Twitter discussions provides information about the life situations and perspectives of users affected by food poverty, and can be an important complement to ongoing materially oriented assessments. The findings provide impetus for poverty and food behavior research to consider the social aspects of food and nutrition in a stronger and more differentiated way. They also encourage putting the phenomenon of food poverty in the Global North back on the agenda of sociological food research in light of changing social realities.

RC49-688.8

BARTHWAL, Pragati* (D.A.V(P.G)college, India)

Social Media and Adolescent Mental Health and Development. Risks, Pitfalls , Opportunity and Growth.

Abstract – Social media has assumed a significant place in an average adolescent's life today . Research findings on how social media is impacting mental health and development of young people is somewhat contradictory . Some studies link social media to loneliness, poor body image and low self esteem. Others show higher social connection as a positive outcome of social media. Are young girls more vulnerable to adverse effect of social media as some preliminary research suggest? This paper explores the theoretical issues and empirical research on how social media is impacting lives of young people with reference to social connectedness , Psychological wellbeing and identity formation. No other generation has had such profound interaction with social media as the generation Z . How this exposure to social networking sites is changing their social relations , impacting their mental health and what consequences it has on their overall development needs systematic in-depth research and understanding to reap benefits and curtail harm associated with these platforms. Through this review article we will address the ways new technology is impacting adolescent development, how to mitigate risk of cyberbullying ,adverse educational and mental health consequences, invasion of privacy; and support positive influence of this ubiquitous aspect of contemporary life .

RC23-351.4

BARTL, Walter* (Martin Luther University Halle-Wittenberg, Germany)

Population Registers and Census Taking in Germany: More Than a Technical Relationship

In 2031, the German census is to be conducted entirely based on administrative data, extracted from various registers that have existed so far largely unconnected to each other. A crucial base for the census are locally organised population registers, which will be linked to each other using the individual tax ID. The introduction of a register based census in Germany is far from self-understood. Not only is there a dark side to population registers, which served in Nazi Germany for deporting Jews as well as other racially

targeted groups such as Sinti and Roma. Furthermore, census taking has been heavily disputed during the 1980, when concern about individual privacy was raised and administrative practice brought to the constitutional court, which in the end strengthened individual privacy. Therefore, the introduction of a register-based census, which implies a translation of the tax ID to roughly 50 directly affected (of overall around 200 existing) administrative registers calls for an explanation. Although, there was not much public debate around this apparent silent revolution, informal interviews with experts point out how politically contentious this process was behind the curtain. The proposed presentation will analyse the historical trajectory of the contentious relationship between population registers, census taking and personal IDs in Germany up until recent debates in German parliament. The presentation will conclude with a deliberation on the likely consequences of the generalisation of the tax ID for citizen-state relations in Germany.

RC20-291.4

BARTOLOME PERAL, Edurne (University of Deusto, Spain)
TORMOS, Raül* (CEO-Gencat, Spain)
RUDNEV, Maksim (Independent Researcher, Turkey)

Patterns of Change in the Justifiability of Euthanasia across OECD Countries

Public acceptance of euthanasia has increased as more nations adopted laws legalizing euthanasia and related end-of-life practices, yet few studies have investigated attitudes toward euthanasia from a longitudinal and comparative perspective. Thus, whether the net increase in justifiability is characteristic of a moving *zeitgeist* (period) or a matter of generational change (cohort effect) has not been discussed.

Using European and World Values Survey data from 1981 to 2021, we explored period variations, between–cohort differences, and within–cohort changes across 35 affluent countries. Descriptive results supported our hypotheses—both overall change and change within each cohort occurred toward higher degrees of justifiability, and younger cohorts were more permissive than their older counterparts. Employing a dynamic comparative, multilevel regression and a comparative version of cross-classified random effects regressions, we verified these consistent increases in the justifiability of euthanasia. In line with modernization theory, a change occurred between cohorts, indicating that attitudes changed gradually due to generational replacement. However, we also identified intra-cohort changes in the form of strong period trends related to the processes of human development across countries. Although some of the robustness checks showed ambiguity in separating period and cohort effects, the combinations of the latter three components were in line with substantive theory. Our results point to a more complex pattern of change than what was predicted by the leading approach in political socialization research: the impressionable years model.

RC44-621.1

BARTON, Ruth* (University of Tasmania, Australia)

Narratives, Stories and Ideas: The Missing Links in Union Repertoires.

Over the last 30 years, unions have grappled with their declining membership and power and have sought ways to renew themselves (Ellem, Goods and Todd, 2020). In Australia and other countries, the organising approach has been adopted as a solution and, as Simms and Holgate (2010) argue, has become a toolbox of practices applied in different contexts to different ends. They conclude that organising has been stripped of its politics. What I want to argue is that as unions have sought, through the organising approach, to become more action oriented and get their members to take action to achieve outcomes, there has been a neglect of the role of ideas and, implicit in this, politics. This has left members asking 'why do we want to or should we take action over that?' and perversely has contributed to a lack of action and that to redress this union ideas and narratives need to moved closer to the forefront.

The English historian EP Thompson recognised the importance of ideas in his analysis of the role and rejection of orthodox Methodism in the Durham coal mining villages (Thompson, 1976). Reed (2011) argues that the use of both secular and religious cultural features, the values of community and social solidarity enabled working people to moderate the impact of individualism, laissez-faire government and exclusionary politics on their lives. While the interplay of Methodist ideas and practices in nineteenth century England appears to be a world away from twenty-first century unionism, it does illustrate the interplay between culture, ideas and action. The challenge for unions is to rediscover ideas, stories and narratives. This paper will use data from Tasmania to explore the importance of union ideas to worker mobilisation.

RC31-462.1

BARTRAM, David* (University of Leicester, United Kingdom)

Do Immigrant Integration Policies Influence Subjective Well-Being Among Non-Immigrants? an Evaluation of Policy Change

Recent research indicates that there is a positive association between a country's immigrant integration policies and the level of subjective well-being among non-immigrants. The analysis in that research is cross-sectional and is therefore limited in its ability to tell us whether there is a causal relationship that corresponds to that association. For this purpose a longitudinal analysis is more effective. For a longitudinal analysis we need cross-national panel data, something that does not exist at the level of individual respondents. This article argues that we can address the research question via country-level data: we can use country-level averages of subjective well-being data from repeated cross-sections (here from the European Social Survey), match those averages to corresponding measures of policy (the MIPEX score), and construct a longitudinal ("within") analysis that tells us whether changes in policies lead to changes in subjective well-being. A key point is that we do not need individual-level controls. The core finding is that more accommodating integration policies do lead to increases in subjective well-being, but the effect is very small -- much smaller than is given in a cross-sectional analysis.

RC17-261.5

BARUAH, Lini* (Dibrugarh University, India)

The Role of Organization in the Development of Social Structure in Society: A Sociological Study

Social structures are arrangements where human beings interact and develop. Society is amalgamation of different structures. Karl Marx discussed the economic structure and political superstructure. Emile Durkheim explained inter dependency imposes structure in the institutions. Herbert Spencer told that interdependent parts of society create structure. The organization plays important role in development of social structures in society. Organization creates economic structure, intellectual structure and social structure. The methodology of the research is- the research is conducted at Duliajan town. The research is conducted in Indological perspective. Primary data are collected with the support of interview and secondary data are collected with the assistance of book, journals and internet sources. The objective of the research is- To know the impact of organization in social structure of the town. In conclusion it can say that social structures plays crucial role in society. Organization creates social structure and it is necessary for organizational growth and helps in society's development.

RC08-136.2

BAS, Muhammed Fazil* (Yildiz Technical University, Turkey)

National Identity and Sociology: A Comparison of the Institutionalization of Sociology As an Academic Discipline in Germany and Turkey

When we compare German and Turkish societies in terms of social and intellectual history focusing on the 1920s, two similarities draw our attention: the central importance of "national identity" formation as a key issue since the end of the 19th century, and the construction of a new political regime, leaving behind the legacy of an empire. Even if there were serious differences between the historical courses of two societies, those issues (national identity and political regime) had a significant share in the institutionalization of sociology as an academic discipline, because there was an expectation that sociology would play a mediatory role for social transformation. However, it is noteworthy to see that while the institutionalization of sociology in Turkey started before the collapse of the empire during the Second Constitutional Era (1908-1920), with first sociology department founded in 1914, and stagnated after the construction of the new political regime (the Turkish Republic), sociology as an academic discipline in Germany emerged, contrary to the Turkish case, in the 1920s when a new regime (the Weimar Republic) was established right after the collapse of the German empire, with first departments having sociology in their title in 1919. The main reason for this is that the regime change calmed the socio-political crisis in the late period of the Ottoman Empire but triggered a crisis in Germany. Therefore, it can be claimed that the institutionalization of sociology emerged as a response to a process of crisis in both countries. This study focuses on intellectual, social and political expectations from the discipline of sociology rather than the content of sociological discussions and thoughts in the 1920s, and tries to understand parallels and differences between the institutionalization processes of sociology in Germany and Turkey with special focus on national identity construction, political regime change and social crisis.

RC09-JS-136.4

BASHFORD-SQUIRES, Sally* (Nottingham Trent University, United Kingdom)
BROWN, Michael* (Nottingham Trent University, United Kingdom)
LUBEGA, Grace* (Makerere University, Uganda)

Researchers from a Minority World Working in a Majority World Setting; Prioritising Indigenous Knowledge When Working with Ugandan Communities

Global collaboration is recognised as strategically useful in High Education Institutions (HEI) worldwide to promote inclusiveness and learning across geospatial borders and co-produce internationally recognised research which

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informs policy and practice. However, whilst debates about decolonisation continue to infuse HEIs, unequal global health research processes and institutional structures present barriers to inclusive practice whilst espousing the need to produce research that has a lasting impact on communities. As such, perspectives of indigenous knowledge holders (IKHs) are marginalised. This paper draws on two case studies from a 12-year-long partnership of HEIs at Nottingham Trent University, UK and Makerere University, Uganda, alongside research conducted in Teso, Uganda. The studies employ an intersectionality lens to understand the marginalisation of women's health concerning gender-based violence (GBV). Using the Gender, Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) toolkit and Intersectionality framework, Early Career researchers from HEI in Uganda and UK provide insights concerning sustainable improvements in cases of GBV among marginalised women.

The study findings showed that prioritising the voices of marginalised women may alleviate violence within the communities. Infusing IKHs perspectives in each part of our research processes ensures equality among the marginalised, often silent voices and appropriate context-specific approaches to address community concerns. This research shows that global collaborations between HEIs must consider IKHs as core elements of the research study and not as peripheral. Invariably, this will produce a better understanding of the perspectives of the IKHs to address issues pertaining to social justice. These studies establish the need for collaboration with indigenous communities. The wider sharing or dissemination of such knowledge and research will work towards the decolonisation of research methodologies. Infusion of IKHs perspectives is a cyclical process requiring broader acknowledgement within global academic communities.

RC32-482.1

BASHFORD-SQUIRES, Sally* (Nottingham Trent University, United Kingdom)

The Impact of Social Enterprise Projects on Women's Health in the Teso Sub-Region, Uganda.

This presentation details my research examining the impact of social enterprise projects (SEP) on women's health in Teso, one of Uganda's most deprived sub-regions. I specifically focus on the impact of SEP in relation to gender-based violence (GBV). Various evidence suggests that increasing women's income intensifies their work burden leading to a feminisation of poverty and greater health issues, whereas other studies suggest that economic empowerment is necessary to autonomy. Consequently, my research examines the mechanisms of social change within Teso concerning the development of women's agency and the impact of social transformation on Itesot women's health.

As a feminist researcher I questioned how I could mitigate the impact of my minority world view of women's empowerment within a majority world setting. Therefore, I applied intersectionality to my interpretation of the findings. Applying intersectionality mitigates a homogenised view of Itesot women and provides a nuanced insight into the intersections that affect their lives. Using an intersectional approach can also lead to an understanding of how SEP impact the interconnections.

This study indicates that when women became economically empowered it leads to a change in cultural and societal norms resulting in further violence. Therefore, to offset the fracturing of social norms, practices need to consider the intersecting oppressions leading to GBV; these factors interact within a web of complementary influences. Hence, patriarchal ideologies legitimise violence against women, alongside transgressions of traditional female gender roles.

This research indicates that SEP need to be introduced within a multilevel approach to improve women's agency whilst challenging unacceptable social norms. Multilevel interventions could effectively bring about positive change to communities by impacting more than one intersection of subjugation. Hence SEP could work alongside programmes and policies that sensitise the community to GBV to combat oppression and bring about greater gender equity.

RC05-86.7

BASHONGA, Ragi* (University of Johannesburg, South Africa)

My Mother Was My First Country: A Micro-Level Exploration of Identity and Xenophobic Sentiment

Politics of difference and exclusion have an important history in South Africa. Over 25 years since South Africa's transition from apartheid to democracy, black South Africans continue to experience various forms of racism and exclusion. This continued marginalisation, particularly economically and politically, has formed the basis for explanations of xenophobic sentiment and violence. In post-apartheid South Africa, violent xenophobic attacks directed at African immigrants have become a serious social problem. The majority of media attention and academic work focuses on these macro, public, expressions of violence. In this chapter I suggest that micro-aggressions, both racial and xenophobic in nature, experienced from childhood are insightful in illuminating second-generation immigrant experiences of identity, belonging, and citizenship.

Drawing from a portrait of a second-generation Congolese immigrant young woman; I use storytelling as a means of exploring the role of childhood experiences in creating a basis for the formation on both personal and national identity. The story of Nabarungu Bacumi* is centered on the role of her mother – a powerful yet destructive force throughout Nabarungu's childhood through to adulthood. It tells a story of how Nabarungu's mother influenced her complex interaction with and experiences of race and complexion, negotiating citizenship, disrupting gender roles, and finding home. Nabarungu's story gives insight into the experiences of a much less studied group i.e. second-generation African immigrants. This paper takes into account differences of generation, gender, and class in understanding xenophobic sentiment in South Africa.

RC34-515.2

BASHONGA, Ragi* (University of Johannesburg, South Africa)

"Maybe Your Home's the One That's Lost": On 'Returning', 'Home', and the (re)Claiming of 'African' Identity in the Film Black Panther

Over the past few years, social media has been a site for the expression of growing frustration with enduring racism, racial exclusion, violence, and discrimination against black people. Popular media has also come under strong condemnation for the misrepresentation and underrepresentation of black people and of Africa. Marvel's *Black Panther* (2018) has achieved overwhelming box office success in large part owing to its notable achievement of bringing to the fore politics of representation, identity and culture in a global context that rarely celebrates blackness let alone portrays black excellence stemming from Africa. For this paper, I am interested in the tensions of home, nation and diaspora as presented by the character of Killmonger.

Zooming in on key moments in the film, I interrogate the notion of 'home' as tied to the nation as a way of exploring identity and belonging as central, cross-cutting themes. I further reflect on my own positionality as a young, Congolese born and South African raised woman living in South Africa. I approach this paper as a reflection on what it means to be part of an African diaspora in Africa; in South Africa more particularly. This point is important because South Africa's past marked by apartheid and racial atrocities continue to mark and affect the lives of South Africans. South Africa has also come under the spotlight for violent xenophobia directed particularly at black Africans who are seen as not belonging in the country, perceived as threats to the country's economic and social integrity. Grounded in the theories of Hall (1990) and Yuval-Davis (2006), I highlight the important tensions and intersections of the utopian ideas of Africanity and issues of race and national identity.

TG03-809.4

BASS, Loretta* (Univ of Oklahoma, United States)
OKUWA, Oyindamola (University of Oklahoma, Nigeria)

Migration, Racial-Ethnic Discrimination, and Mental Health Outcomes for U.S. Adolescents

This study investigates the relationships across migrant status, racial discrimination, and the mental/emotional health conditions of children using a sample of 24,083 children living in the U.S. in the 2018-2019 National Survey of Children's Health (NSCH). Immigrants comprise one-eighth of the U.S. population and the children of immigrants represent one-fourth of U.S. children. Experiencing racial-ethnic discrimination as a child is associated with negative adulthood life outcomes. Racial-ethnic discrimination has been associated with adverse mental health among adults, but little is known about the relationships across migrant status, experiencing racial-ethnic discrimination, and poor mental or emotional health. Therefore, we address the question: What is the relationship across migrant status, having experienced racial/ethnic discrimination, and poor mental/emotional health for children, aged 12-17 years old? We use binary logistic regressions to predict the logged odds of having mental health conditions. There are two independent variables: 1) migrant status (i.e., born in U.S., second generation, or first generation) and 2) whether a child experienced racial-ethnic discrimination (i.e., Adverse Childhood Experience or ACE). This study also controls for sex, racial-ethnic group, parent's education, family income, and neighborhood safety. To date, we find that teens who have experienced racial discrimination are more likely to report having mental/emotional health conditions even after controlling for other factors that may be interrelated, and these findings are consistent with the literature for adults in the U.S. We will next test whether a teen's migrant status is associated with both experiencing discrimination and having lower mental/emotional health. It is imperative for society to create environments that are void of racial discrimination regardless of migrant status, so that every child can reach one's full potential.

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RC41-597.4

BASTIDA, Elena* (Florida International Univ, United States)
BARRETO BECK, Carlos (University of Texas at Austin, USA)
AL KHOURY, Wissam (Florida International University, USA)

Early Childhood Adversity and Early Mortality in an Ethnically Diverse Population

Childhood Adversity and Adult Mortality in an Ethnically Diverse Population
Background: The long term effect of early life adversity over the adult life cycle, and specifically in later life, has become an increasingly important topic of population research. Within this broad topic, less is known. however, on how the experience of early life trauma and, particularly, parental mortality, affects the individual health and aging experience in diverse populations. Date presented in this paper examine the early life experiences of older Mexican Americans in a probability longitudinal design of older residents of the US Mexico border region.

Methods: Data from the Border Epidemiological Study on Aging (BESA), a 12-year prospective study of 1200 Mexican American border residents (1994-1998) and mortality data from the 2019-2020 US National Death Index were used in examining the effects of early life adversity on morbidity and mortality for this population.

Results: Of the initial 1089 participants in the study's first wave, data analysis identified 130 (12%) participants who reported experiencing loss of a parent between ages 5-17. Those who experienced a father's death reported poorer health, lower education and income, higher BMI and increased all cause mortality decades later, after adjusting for demographic, socioeconomic and physical health in mid or later life. Elevated mortality risk for those who reported a father's loss was not substantially different between men and women. However, this early loss had major long term consequences throughout their adult lives not only in terms of their education and income, but their overall health. It increased the probability of an earlier death when compared to those who experienced no paternal loss. Findings suggest a death in population-based research that examines early life adversity, as experienced by parental death, and adult mental and physical health, education and economic achievement and earlier mortality.

RC53-731.4

BASU, Chandni* (Sister Nivedita University, Kolkata, India, India)

Searching for Freedom – between the Sky and the Earth

Experiencing home isolation sitting in Kolkata during lockdown will remain as a unique phase in life. Relief of lower air and sound pollution living in a house located next to a railway track and an overbridge is matched with the summer greenery around and the tweets of the birds visiting the neighbourhood in huge numbers while reclaiming the city space with butterflies and hoppers. The view of the blue expanse from the terrace complimented by the fresh air however is a completely different site when one looks at the railway track slums. Parked rickshaws and autos indicate the presence of men at home during the day while women also on leave continue with their home chores. The children remain busy with their online school classes.

Between the sky and the earth these sketches of freedom and unfreedom revitalizes memories of working with children and families at the asylum seeker's camp in Germany from 2018 to 2019. At the camp meaning of home is intertwined with experiences of freedom/unfreedom. How different or similar are the experiences of camp life in Germany from that of slum life in Kolkata? This article aims to reflect on the meaning of home and freedom in terms of its intertwining within spaces like the asylum seeker's camp, the slum or the middle class household's terrace. Significance of the marginal and the postcolonial come up here in relation to the spatial uniqueness and configuration of the camp, slum or the terrace in diverse societal settings like that of Germany and India. What is the interconnectedness within these isolated spaces of the camp, slum or terrace feature as important queries in this article. Could there be new imaginations of interconnectedness within varied spatial configurations?

RC06-101.7

BASU, Jayeeta* (Maharani Kasiswari College, India)

Competent Women Lawyers of Eastern India Juggling between the Maternal Wall and Breaking the GLASS Ceiling: A Sociological Study

Gender stereotyping is deeply embedded in the society and has always nurtured glass ceiling. The competent women after growing up in the equal platform like their male counterparts suddenly disappear from the legal profession or remain unnoticed after their marriages and especially after the childbirth. It is often the other male colleagues, judges and their clients who trap the women in an untold 'mommy track' making their presence limited in the High Court at Calcutta, India. Gender based stereotyping acts negatively for the competent women lawyers where she is expected to give prime importance to her children whereas its acts in favour for men as they are commonly treated as 'breadwinners' and childbirth increases his responsibilities of devoting more time to the profession. This helps the male

lawyers win over the place once equally shared with their female counterparts. With equal parental leaves, formation of creches and more of ladies toilets within the court premises are changing the family patters of the parents from this profession. This paper attempts to locate the changing family patterns and changing forms of parenting amongst the women lawyers in Kolkata and if glass ceiling is a common reason to the competent educated woman from the legal profession to suffer a setback in Eastern India. It further puts up if the maternal responsibilities pre-set upon the women, questions their level of professional performances. 50 women lawyers practicing in the High Court at Calcutta, West Bengal, India were interviewed with open-ended questionnaire aging between 30 and 45 years of age. Mixed method is used for the study. Purposive sampling technique was used with the empirical area as Kolkata.

RC02-41.5

BASU, Riona* (Jawaharlal Nehru University, India)

Understanding Inequalities: The Concept of Wealth Elites in Sociology

Inequality is an important concept within the discipline of sociology. Community manifestations of structural inequalities have been explored within the discipline. When the question comes to wealth inequality, inequalities and unsustainable growth are seen to be two sides of the same coin (Agarwal and Agarwal, 2016). Reports suggest that while economic inequality today is increasing at a rapid rate, so is the accumulation of wealth by elites (Hansen, 2014). The usual way of understanding such inequalities is from the point of view of the dispossessed and marginalized instead of those in power. The main concern of this paper is to find out what happens when we turn the telescope (Savage, 2021). It will try to address this by looking at the wealth elites as a conceptual category. It will attempt to argue that to understand wealth inequality, it is necessary to study those who have wealth and power as well as the processes by which they accumulate such power. This allows us to go beyond the homogenous understanding of the category of wealth elites and to appreciate their internal differentiations in terms of identity, means of accumulation and consumption. However, by looking at inequality through the concept of wealth elite, it would not be solely restricted to economic inequality. Inequality is not simply an economic process, although many studies of inequality have been from an economic perspective. Inequality is shaped both sociologically and historically, which requires a perspective that would capture all these aspects. Wealth elites have tremendous power and the ability to influence political regimes, cultural trends, and social space (Jodhka and Naudet, 2019). Such a multi-dimensional approach would see the concept of wealth elites as suspended in a web of interconnections- social, political and economic.

RC21-308.1

BASU, Ritwika* (Durham University, United Kingdom)

Fetishization of Infrastructure in Urban Climate Resilience and Geographies of Subaltern Mobilities

Resilience turn in southern urbanism has recast urban 'informality' as a strategic arena for mitigating intractable social and ecological risks. In this paper, I trace the genealogy of urban resilience discourse assemblage and how it intersects with migrant-heavy informal labor market in the Industrial city of Surat in Northwest India. I argue that infrastructural turn in urban discourses of transformation such as resilience is reconfiguring migrant spatiality, mobility, and intersectional identity. Through a historical material lens and drawing upon critical urban theory, urban political ecology and recent analytical debates in Science and Technology Studies, my analysis wrestles with strategic overlaps, coalitions and contradictions between discourses assemblages on urban resilience and subaltern politics of urban citizenship and inclusion. The two-part analysis traces the discursive interplay of cross-scalar hegemonic, counterhegemonic forces that explain the production and naturalization of the contemporary urban resilience practice in the arena of critical urban infrastructure and urban culture. My findings illuminate ongoing topological shifts at different scale that have significantly shaped mutuality and tensions within and outside institutional spaces responsible for conceptualizing and operationalizing spatial configuration through resilience and allied discourses in the city. Methodologically, I combine genealogy and qualitative Q-methodology to juxtapose resilient subject formation alongside the production of a racialized urban security apparatus. In doing so, I trace their relational influences on spatial and cultural intersections with Surat's historically racialized labor market. The findings speak to crucial intersections between culture, institutions, and modes of consolidation underpinning city-wide resilience processes and urban governance through the constantly shifting dialectics of security and differentiated precarity.

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RC04-JS-54.3

BATAN, Clarence* (University of Santo Tomas, Philippines)
VALIENTES, Vincent (University of Santo Tomas, Philippines)

Utilizing "Visual Images" in Catechetical Education of the Philippine Catholic Church: Explorations, Discoveries, and Promises

This paper explores the utilization of the various forms of visual images such as photos, videos, infographics, and drawings in understanding the processes and relevance of the catechetical education in the Philippine Catholic church. Drawn from the five-year study of the *National Catechetical Study (NCS) 2016-2021: Pastoral Action Research and Intervention (PARI) Project,* the paper examines how these visual forms direct attention to some salient research discoveries. Theoretically, it presents empirical opportunities in using visual images to creatively construct the lives, dynamics, and learning spaces of Filipino catechists, catechetical leaders, and the catechized. Methodologically, it highlights selected visual insights in using technologies such as mobile phones, the Internet, and social media, which are argued to have provided some sense of resilience in the conduct of data gathering, analyses, and validation techniques amidst the COVID-19 pandemic. In so doing, the paper promises to contribute to the uncharted discourse on the use of visual images in relation to the intertwining sociologies of the visuals, education, and religion, particularly on the sociology of Filipino Catholicism in the context of the catechetical education ministry in the Philippines.

RC24-367.5

BATEMAN, Tyler* (University of Toronto, Canada)
SILVER, Daniel (University of Toronto, Canada)
EADS, Alicia (University of Toronto, Canada)

Material Facts and Cultural Meanings of Invasive Species in Toronto, Ontario

Many groups compete about defining invasive species. Those in the pet and plant trade downplay any meanings that associate non-native species with problems. Anglers similarly often downplay any ecological problems of non-native species, prioritizing recreational experiences. Ecologists prioritize flourishing ecosystems, and in so doing are quick to emphasize the ecological qualities of different non-native species, including invasive risk. These and a wide array of other actors converge on governments, lobbying for various meanings of invasive species. Governments often also include members from these various groups. But which meanings make it into the field of power? This study describes the meanings that governments centred on Toronto, Ontario give to invasive species, and explains these meanings with reference to a set of variables. Text data—the response variable in the study—includes parliamentary debates and policy texts for three jurisdictions: Toronto, Ontario, and Canada. The paper uses this text data in topic modelling and word embedding models, which include a set of explanatory variables, including government ideology, government spending, ecologists' classifications of invasive species, and organism diversity and abundance data. The paper aids in understanding how different contextual conditions influence the definition of invasive species, seeking to explain why governments label particular species as invasive, why they discuss certain non-native species and not others when constructing plans to manage urban biodiversity, and why they ascribe different meanings to various non-native species.

RC46-JS-104.1

BATISAI, Kezia* (University of Johannesburg, South Africa)
CHIKOTO, Chenai (University of Johannesburg, South Africa)

Whistleblower or Informer? Exploring the Reporting of Migrants to Dudula Movement and Other Relevant Authorities By South African Citizens

Migrants, especially those from the Southern African Development Community, are often accused of taking jobs meant for citizens; causing the current high unemployment rate; and for depleting resources in public spaces such as hospitals and schools in South Africa. In 2021, the tension between immigrants and South Africans resulted in the establishment of Operation Dudula Movement – an anti-immigration social movement which aims to put South Africans first. Guided by the principles of Operation Dudula, citizens feel obliged to inform the movement and relevant authorities about allegedly illegal migrants residing and working in the country. These authorities (Operation Dudula, Department of Home Affairs and the Police) do not know the specific neighbourhood or house where migrants stay nor their workplaces. Consequently, neighbours and/or colleagues are the ones who have the right to report migrants to the authorities as loyal citizens striving to promote justice and putting citizens first. What started as a drive to remove illegal migrants is now targeted at all foreign nationals irrespective of one's immigration status. This has resulted in loss of lives, displacement, and loss of employment – realities which in a way expose the public issue-private trouble binary. These complex realities leave academics with a thought-provoking question about whether those who report migrants are whistleblowers or informants. It is

imperative to address this question considering that whistleblowing carries different meanings and connotations. In conclusion, juxtaposing the terms whistleblowing and informing calls for scholarly debate and intervention programmes given the ongoing sensitivities and tensions surrounding migrants and immigration policy South Africa.

RC21-308.3

BAUCHOT, Augustin* (The University of Queensland, Australia)

Derailing Adaptation? a Pacific Islands Perspective on Urban Climate Change Adaptation and Subaltern Politics.

Pacific Islands have become a paradigmatic case of climate vulnerabilities in research and practice (Barnett & Waters, 2016). Their fast-growing cities have attracted attention on the links between urbanization and climate change, with their informal settlements identified as both hotspots of vulnerability (Connell, 2011) and reservoirs of Indigenous knowledge and resilience (Bryant-Tokalau, 2018). Cities in the region have become sites for political assemblages aiming at "adapting" to climate change while accommodating local specificities such as a dual land system. In other parts of the world, subsequent interventions have predominantly taken the form of "significant efforts to protect the physical and digital infrastructures of urban economies from the hazards associated with climate change" (Long & Rice, 2019: 993). By proposing an overview of the contested framings of "adaptation" that have emerged in Pacific cities, including those that emerge from "subaltern" voices, I will try to answer the following questions: What do conflicts around "adaptation" in fast-urbanizing, small-islands contexts tell us about opportunities to "derail the polarizing trajectory of climate urbanism and replace it with a mode of climate urbanism that prioritizes justice" (Long & Rice, 2021: 725)? How to replace this in the discussion about subaltern politics? To answer, I will draw on regional academic and grey literature that describe and prescribe specific interventions seeking to address the climate crisis through urban interventions, specifically looking at the bargaining mechanisms by which such interventions are designed, implemented, and maintained. This will lead to a theoretical discussion questioning the "gradual displacement of politics itself from state institutions to marginal, interstitial and informal sites of society" (Choplin & Ciavoletta, 2017: 315) diving into the linkages between those categories in the aforementioned assemblages, the "intermediaries" that make these links possible, and the specific framings of "adaptation" that emerge from these interactions and relationships of power.

RC34-516.3

BAUTISTA LEON, Andrea* (Universidad La Salle Mexico, Mexico)

Intersectionality and Its Impact in the Access to Higher Edcation in Mexico

Access to higher education in Mexico has had a positive increase in the last two decades. There has also been an increase in access for women, who for many decades remained without access to this educational level. However, there is still work to be done, since when analyzing the data of the indigenous population, it stands out that they have not had a significant increase in access to higher education, which speaks of a lack of affirmative actions that produce a deep lag. Likewise, the year 2020 was important because for the first time the census asks the population if it recognizes itself as Afro-descendant, which provides a beginning of measurement. Also, there is evidence that after the pandemic, these historically discriminated groups were not effectively addressed, which will have an impact on their education. In this paper, I use national census statistics under a gender and intersectional perspective to show the existing gaps in education that remain in the second decade of the 21st century, in addition I will address the situation of education during the COVID-19 pandemic with a national survey (ECOVID-19) that was collected specifically to measure the situation of students.

RC25-JS-45.1

BAYON, Maria Cristina* (Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico, Mexico)

Othering and Social Abjection Under the Neoliberal Paradigm. Declassifying Disadvantaged Youth Figures in Latin American Cities

Hegemonic discourses that devalue, blame and criminalize disadvantaged groups and minorities contribute to the social and moral legitimation of inequality. In the neoliberal paradigm, *others* are constructed and visualized as inferior, feared, and despised. This discursive practice of othering is fed by negative images persistently disseminated in the media about the poor, beneficiaries of social programs, disadvantaged youth, migrants, ethnic minorities, gender diversity groups, disabled and overweight people, fostering phobias, hatreds and social anxieties that usually prelude punitive policies, zero tolerance, relocation and gentrification, among others. A group particularly affected by these negative classificatory processes, constructed as demonized figures, is disadvantaged youth living in urban peripheries .

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

This paper focuses on these social figures in three Latin American cities: *flaite*s from the *poblaciones* of Santiago de Chile, *pibes chorros* from Buenos Aires deprived outskirts, and *chakas* from underprivileged areas in Mexico City. I explore how they are constructed in the media, political and everyday language, their specificities and affinities, and the resignifications and resistances deployed by stigmatized youth. Using the figurative method and digital ethnography tools, we reconstruct the local origin of these figures and traces the discourses and images that circulate in newspapers, the Internet and social media, highlighting the racist and classist markers (aesthetic and moral) that feed the representation of disadvantaged youth in Latin American cities. Finally, to understand how negative discourses are internalized, performed and disputed, I focus on how negative images, emotions and discourses are (re) appropriated and (re)signified through musical expressions such as rap, trap, cumbia and reggaeton, understood as spaces of belonging and resistance. The paper emphasize the relevance of declassificatory approaches in social sciences for rethinking subalternities as diverse and positive identities, subjects of respect and social value, while deconstructing economic and symbolic privileges that upper classes legitimize as natural and deserved.

RC07-127.1

BAZZANI, Giacomo* (University of Florence, Italy)

Futures in Action: Expectations, Imaginaries and Narratives of the Future

The study of the future is a growing field of research transcending almost all research topics. Despite this rising interest, this field often seems fragmented into different approaches, as though the common object of study were vague or inconsistent. This article proposes a framework analytically distinguishing the three key dimensions of the future embedded in the course of action: expectations, imaginaries and narratives of the future. For each, a definition and a short introduction to their use in the social sciences are provided, together with a description of their capacity to shape the course of action and examples. Then, the scope condition of this influencing capacity is discussed, in particular considering its situational origin and the intergenerational links of the future, with climate change as a case in point. The conclusion highlights research perspectives and methods that can be employed.

RC28-401.8

BECK, Audrey* (San Diego State University, USA)
GIBBONS, Joseph (San Diego State University, USA)
FINCH, Brian Karl (University of Southern California, USA)

Gentrification's Association with Racial/Ethnic-Segregation, Income-Segregation, and Income Inequality in the United States

Gentrification remains a controversial force affecting cities. Although gentrification in the short run may lead to increased "diversity" largely through an influx of higher income and non-Hinospanic white residents, there is concern that it will make cities less equal over time due to the displacement of racial/ethnic and low-income residents. We sought to explore the long-term associations of gentrification with both residential segregation and inequality in the United States. We use thirty years of the US census (1980-2010) to construct measures of gentrification, income segregation and inequality, and race-ethnic segregation. We estimate tract-level descriptive comparisons by gentrification classification and step-wise regression models with metropolitan-level fixed effects. At the tract-level, gentrifying tracts appear to be less economically and race-ethnically diverse than other tracts. At the metropolitan-level, unadjusted increases in gentrification are associated with increases in income segregation and inequality, but primarily decreases in race-ethnic segregation. These associations largely disappear after accounting for metropolitan-level socio-demographic characteristics. Income inequality in the United States remains a driving force for inequality and segregation, particularly over the past decade. However, the associations of gentrification with metropolitan-level inequality appear minimal. We argue for further quantitative analyses to disentangle the interrelationship between gentrification and inequality across metropolitan areas.

RC31-454.5

BECK, Sylvain* (CI Migration fellow (2022-2025), France)
BRAHIC, Benedicte (Manchester Metropolitan University, United Kingdom)

The Invisibilisation of French Emigration in Public Discourses, a Significant Case for Migration Studies?

Based on a critical discussion of the terminology used to describe France's migratory flows, this paper explores how through focusing predominantly on immigration and disconnecting immigration, emigration and expatriation, migration studies may inadvertently narrow public discourses on migration and participate to a unidimensional representation of human displacements. Using the hitherto relatively understudied question of French nationals living outside of France as a case study, this paper casts light on the fleeting and multifaceted realities of their migration trajectories and practices before exploring their implications on the thought categories prevalent – yet seldom debated

- in migration studies. Indeed, whilst growing in practice, emigration remains marginalized in academic debates on French migration and mobility which would benefit from its inclusion. With part of the migratory phenomenon in its blind spot, migration studies struggle to think migration beyond methodological nationalism, producing categories of thoughts and representations in which migration and (im)migrants are decontextualized and 'come from nowhere' (Sayad, 2006:15). This in turn participates to the production of public discourses concerned with migration and migrants as problematic.

RC06-108.3

BECKER, Charlotte* (University of Cologne, Germany)

Attitudes Toward Immigrants in the Family Context

When exploring attitudes toward immigrants most research focuses on individuals' socio-economic and personal characteristics such as income, age, gender, or the values they hold. Rarely are attitudes toward immigration considered within the social network in which individuals are embedded. One network which might be especially relevant for attitudes toward immigrants is the family.

Family members could be relevant for individuals' attitudes toward immigrants through multiple channels. On the one hand side, they might directly influence each other's attitudes and on the other hand, an individual's socio-economic status might be influential not only for their attitudes toward immigrants but also for their family members'. The perceived threat theory might apply not only to one's own social position but by extension also to that of family members. Therefore, individuals who have family members who are unemployed or have other personal characteristics traditionally linked to more negative attitudes toward immigrants might also have more negative attitudes toward immigrants even if they themselves do not display such characteristics.

Besides this, the relationship and network structure within the family might also affect the family members' attitudes toward immigrants. For example, individuals whose family members live further away from them might have more favorable attitudes toward immigrants, because they have experienced a form of spatial separation from loved ones themselves and therefore can relate more.

For the analyses, I use data from the ERC-KINMATRIX research project, collected during the winter of 2022/2023 across eight European countries (*n* approx. 10,000). The data set includes different measures of attitudes toward immigrants as well as information on the respondents' family members and their relationship. For some individuals, the data set also includes information on the family members' attitudes toward immigrants, which will allow an analysis of similarities across family members.

RC33-489.3

BECKER, Dominik* (Federal Institute for Vocational Education and Training (BIBB), Germany)

Digging a Little Deeper: A Simulation Study on the Sensitivity of Different Approaches to Mediation to Variation in the Autocorrelation of "y"

Whether an observed association between two social constructs is due to a causal effect is a fundamental methodological question in the social sciences. In addition, the question of *how* a causal effect is brought about is usually answered by *mediation models* investigating whether a significant parameter estimate from some type of regression of Y on X persists once mediator M is controlled for.

Concerning the analysis of panel data, unobserved heterogeneity and reverse causality are well-known challenges that have yet been less frequently considered in the context of mediation analysis. The aim of this contribution is to compare the average bias of different approaches to mediation analysis – i.e., simple mediation within OLS regressions, fixed-effects (FE) regressions, generalized-method-of-moments (GMM) regressions, causal mediation analysis without (CM) and with fixed effects (CMFE), and fixed-effects cross-lagged panel models (FE-CLPMs) – in presence of unobserved heterogeneity and reverse causality within a simulation analysis that varies intercorrelations between predictor, mediator and outcome under different scenarios of causal order. Special emphasis will be laid on the sensitivity of each approach using lagged and/or contemporaneous variables to variation in the autocorrelation of Y over time.

Preliminary results suggest that OLS estimates are generally upwardly biased, FE and CMFE estimates by trend downwardly biased, while estimates of CM models (without FEs) can be biased in both directions. In contrast, coefficients and confidence intervals estimated by both GMM regressions and FE-CLPMs are most accurate – particularly if the structure of lags in the empirical models meet the consecutive order of the data-generating process. Unlike GMMs, FE-CLPMs are hardly sensitive to whether the first lag of the outcome variable is included as an additional predictor. Next steps involve to further explore this sensitivity of GMM regressions by advancing the range of simulated values for the autocorrelation of Y over time.

RC21-303.1

BECKER, Janek* (TU Dortmund University, Germany)

Leisure on the Margin - Reflections on the Spatial Analysis of Leisure Practices in Marginalized Neighbourhoods

The idea of leisure justice affirms leisure as a general right for every human being and shows the difficulty of applying that right to marginalized contexts. While leisure research has shown that the access to leisure is limited for marginalized groups, there has been little urban research on how leisure is spatially produced and appropriated in marginalized urban spaces. In order to use leisure as a category of critical spatial analysis in marginalized settings, it is essential to understand the specifics of how leisure is embedded in space. Consequently, the paper develops a theoretical reflection of the spatial dimensions of leisure practices and exemplifies the analysis for a marginalized neighborhood.

To achieve a detailed perspective on leisure in marginalized contexts the theoretical reflection is oriented on the production of space and focuses on the analysis of social (micro) practices of the everyday life and their spatial interactions. The focus enables the analysis of the materiality, territorial power structures, and temporal embeddedness of space. By recognizing the socio-spatial embeddedness of leisure on the micro level and by actively analyzing its different spatial dimensions, the case study of the Comunidade do Bode (Recife, Brazil) highlights the understanding of leisure practices in marginalized contexts and emphasizes the importance of a differentiated view of space. Therefore, field notes, go-alongs, soundscapes, and photographs are evaluated. The paper attempts to show that the use of the concept of leisure for the spatial analysis requires a critical framework to be able to access leisure practices in marginalized neighborhoods.

RC38-558.2

BECKER, Johannes* (University of Goettingen, Germany)

The Varying Importance of Migration in City Life. a Comparative View on Biographies and Family (Hi)Stories in Two Cities in the Middle East

Why do some places become characterized by a "culture of migration" (Massey 1998), while in others migration histories and previous entanglements lose their importance or are simply forgotten? Building upon extended periods of research in East Jerusalem and Amman, this comparative paper examines the question why the intensifying processes of globalization have not yielded the same results, even in geographically and culturally close localities. Based on biographical case reconstructions and historical analyses, the paper identifies processes which lead to an extension of migratory practices, as in the case of Amman, or to a decreasing relevance of migration in everyday life, as can be reconstructed in East Jerusalem. Aspects which assume importance in this regard include, for example, the differing power relations between established and outsiders, different political structures, social histories and prevalent discourses, as well as the importance, and symbolism of (urban) space. I argue that these differences impact the characteristics and horizons of everyday life in these two cities. I will exemplify this by analysing the differing relevance of migration in the histories of two families, one from Amman and and one from Jerusalem.

RC41-JS-62.1

BECKER, Sascha* (Monash University, Australia)

Religion and Growth

We use a standard set of growth models to frame the role of religion in economic growth. The role of religion in capital accumulation is conceptualized in a neoclassical Solow-Swan model. The role of religion in human capital is conceptualized in augmented neoclassical models and endogenous growth models. Endogenous growth models are also used to shed light on the role of religion in technology and total factor productivity. We employ unified growth theory to conceptualize the role of religion in escaping the demographic trap. These frameworks help unify the growing literature that shows the many ways in which religion either enhances or impinges upon economic growth. We review various contributions in light of these models. These include works focusing on the role of religion in saving, financial development, education, occupational specialization, population growth, work effort, technological change, legal institutions, political economy, and conflict.

RC09-150.3

BECKMANN, Gabriele* (Fachhochschule für Interkulturelle Theologie Hermannsburg, Germany)

ZUAZO, Moira* (FU Berlin, Germany)

Decentralisation and Local Governments in Bolivia – Do They Rather Serve to Democratisation or to Strengthen a "Democracy with Adjectives"?

The attempt to classify Bolivia under Evo Morales has yielded a bewildering range of regime labels. While most scholars label it a democracy with adjectives, only few characterise it as authoritarian (Barrios 2017, Mayorga 2017). However, systematic appraisals of the regime have been scant (Sanchez-Sibony 2021). The decentralization of the Bolivian state and government structure, including far reaching devolution, was initiated in the 1990s under the government of Sanchez de Lozada. The process of decentralization was supported by socio-technical experts both national and international often supported by international development cooperation agencies (Beckmann 2017). Social control was modelled as a "fourth state power" executed by civil society and should be formed according to traditional local, indigenous forms of social control which led to an antagonization of powers (Zuazo 2017).

The strengthening of local governments was on the one hand emphatically welcomed not only by the development cooperation, but also by longstanding supporters of indigenous movements (Albó 1999). On the other hand, the highly politicised indigenous movement viewed decentralisation as a purely neo-liberal project. Civil society, foremost unions and indigenous organisation of Bolivia are powerful societal actors (Crabtree 2006).

Since power shift to the socialist MAS in 2006 the decentralization was not appreciated by the government, but it was too established to be destructed easily. It turned to be transformed and instrumentalized for the power interests of the central government.

In our paper we want to investigate the effects of the Bolivian decentralisation process in its particular context of strong antagonistic societal powers and weak political elites.

RC32-468.6

BEDI, Kiran* (Maharishi Dayanand University, Rohtak, Haryana, India)

KHANAM, Kashmira* (Central University of Haryana, India)

Awareness and Attitude of Teachers about Queerness: A Comparative Study of Government and Private Schools of Haryana

Heteronormativity is preferred and promoted as a norm. It is considered a normal and natural way to express sexuality and attraction, making heterosexuality a default sexual orientation. Society is heteronormative, and the people who fall out of this sexual dimorphism become the subject of mockery and prejudices. Sexuality plays a significant role in human identity; it includes sex, gender, sexual orientation, sexual pleasure, and reproduction. Sexual identity is how a person thinks about himself or herself in terms of whom he or she is romantically and sexually attracted. In contrast, gender identity is how they identify themselves, unrelated to their anatomy. Being queer in a heteronormative society often leads to homophobia, poor mental health, discrimination, exploitation, and other animosities. They are often shunned and abandoned by their families and educational institutions. It is because of a lack of understanding of their sexual identity and needs. It is essential to talk about this taboo subject, which leads to the imposition of heterosexual identity on youths and adults. Therefore, this paper explores how teachers perceive queerness in an institutionalized framework. It compares the level of awareness and attitude of PGT teachers in private and government schools. The present study is quantitative and exploratory in nature. The lottery method has been used for the selection of schools in Haryana. Primary data has been collected through a paper survey method from school teachers in Haryana. Keywords: queer, attitude, awareness, PGT teacher, Haryana

RC31-457.9

BEHERA, Sushree* (Sambalpur University, India)

Trafficking of Labour Migrants and Exposure to Interpersonal Violence: Evidence from India

The majority of studies on human trafficking concerning solo sex trafficking victims focus only on intimate violence and its consequences, however very few have been focuses on interpersonal violence faced by labour trafficking victims. The main objective of the present study is to explore and analyse the prevalence of interpersonal violence against labour trafficking victims including its causes and consequences in India. A total 25 labour trafficking victims were interviewed through semi-structured schedule and 07 in-depth interviews were also conducted in the state of Odisha, India. The result shows that trafficked migrants were lured by brokers/Dalal through promises of employment and better quality of life and upon their arrival they were forced to "3D jobs" - dirty, dangerous and degrading. More than the addictive effect of job, findings showed that trafficked migrants experienced multiple forms of interpersonal violence such as verbal offense, threats, mobbing, stalking, discrimination, physical violence, threats with weapon and sexual violence which co-occurs in diverse context at the work place which have caused many physical health consequences starting from head injury to broken bones.

Adhoc-882.3

BELAYE, Hone Mandefro* (Concordia University, Canada)

Change and Continuities in Neighbour Relationships in Newly Emerging Condominium Neighbourhoods in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

In 2005, the Ethiopian government launched the Integrated Housing Development Program (IHDP) to address the chronic housing shortage by constructing high-rise condominiums for low and middle-income residents, mainly in Addis Ababa. Since then, the program has accounted for much of the country's new stock of urban housing supply. More than half a million households have been moved into new condominiums through lottery distribution in the capital Addis Ababa alone. Condominium neighbourhoods are remarkably different from other neighbourhoods. They are enclaves and gated neighbourhoods with dense chains of high-story buildings, while most neighbourhoods in Addis are one-story houses. The lottery system for resident selection and prohibition of exchanging flats means that people come to live in a neighbourhood by chance. Furthermore, in sharp contrast to other neighbourhoods, the management of buildings in a condominium neighbourhood is supposed to be formalized with written bylaws and elected committee members among house owners only.

Drawing on six months of doctoral ethnographic fieldwork in one neighbourhood in Addis Ababa that was established 11 years ago, this paper discusses the change and continuities in everyday neighbourhood relationships in Addis Ababa. The article discusses the elements and nature of new and recreated neighbour relationship dynamics that emerged as residents strive to adapt to the socio-physical environment of condominium housing. Notions of 'being in modern housing' and modernity, in general, are evoked as a justification for both newly emerging elements of neighbour relationship practices and nostalgia for some aspects of neighbour relationships residents feel are lost. The paper concludes by discussing what the neighbour relationships in the condominiums tell us about residents' sense of belongingness to the city and their relationship with the (city)state.

RC16-249.2

BELINSKAYA, Yulia* (University of Vienna, Austria)
RODRIGUEZ-AMAT, Joan Ramon (Sheffield Hallam University, United Kingdom)

Broken Mirrors and Fake News: The Russian Authoritarianism from Der Spiegel.

Since the Russian invasion of Ukraine in February 2022, Russia has been called a "terrorist state" (Fassihi, 2022) , described by The Washington Post as "sinking <…> into totalitarianism" (2022), compared to Noth Korea by Das Profil (Melichar & Nikbakhsh, 2022), and a dictatorship by Der Standart (Pelinka, 2022). Similarly, the last three decades of academic literature show critical stands against the Russian regime, called illiberal (Zakaria 2007), defective (Merkel 2004), uncertain (Mitchell 2013), hybrid (McMann 2006), a pseudodemocracy (Diamond 2015), an informational autocracy (Guriev and Treisman 2019), electoral authoritarianism (Merkel et al., 2004), neo-authoritarian (Becker 2004), or transitioning towards a pure authoritarian regime (Morlino, 2009), or simply authoritarian (Ambrosio 2016).

This paper traces and maps the spread of representations of the Russian state and the Soviet Union governments during the last 75 years, starting from the year 1947 in the digital archive of one of the most important German political magazines, Der Spiegel (eng.: The Mirror).

The study concentrates on the rhetorical expressions and topics associated with it, and observes the changes and tendencies in the expressions. The combination of automated data collection systems and computer enabled linguistic analysis (topic modelling and Natural Language Processing tools such as Embeddings Language Models (ELMo)) will be combined with a qualitative analysis to help contextualise the references historically. The findings of the German media (Der Spiegel) discourse will be juxtaposed with the developments in the academic literature describing the transformations of Russian regime. This project contributes methodologically with the computational methods, and conceptually to understand the current developments in the press at talking about the Ukraine war and at dealing with the atomic threat; but it also helps to understand and recontextualising some social media activated hoaxes and fake news strategies that have been part of the media warfare (Prier, 2020).

RC26-382.2

BELMONTE, Rosalba* (Università degli Studi della Tuscia, Italy)

The Journalistic Representation of Gender-Based Violence in Pandemic Times an Analysis of the Italian Newspapers'

Newspapers' representation of gender-based violence contributes to create and reinforce stereotypes and prejudices about the role of women in society, thus favoring the persistence of those relations of material and symbolic domination, that still too often lead to gender-based violence.

This is what emerges from the research project *STEP – Stereotypes and prejudice. Toward a cultural change in gender representation in judicial, law enforcement and media narrative*, that analyzed a corpus containing more than 16,000 articles published in Italian newspapers in the period between the 1st of January 2017 and the 31st December 2019, dealing with the crimes connected to gender-based violence: domestic violence, rape, femicide, stalking, women trafficking.

From the research three main aspects characterizing the journalistic representation of gender-based violence emerged: the centrality of women in the journalistic narrative of the gender-based violence and the parallel marginality of the men who perpetrated it; a de-responsibilization of the violence's perpetrator; a re-victimization of women, who are often considered co-responsible of the violence they suffered.

This paper focuses on the representation of gender-based violence produced by Italian newspapers in pandemic times. Indeed, during the lockdown period, in Italy we witnessed a significant increase of gender-based violence – domestic violence – when compared to the same period in the previous year. For this reason, this work investigates how Italian newspapers represented gender-based crimes during the pandemic, reproducing the sexist stereotypes and prejudices emerged from STEP research, that contribute to mitigate perpetrators' responsibility.

RC35-522.3

BELVEDERE, Carlos Daniel* (Universidad Nacional de General Sarmiento, Argentina)

Five Frankfurtian Topics in the Work of Alfred Schutz

My aim is to stress out five early Frankfurtian motifs in Schutz's work; namely, the critique of instrumental reason; the critique of operationalism; the characterization of imposed relevances as means of social control and domination; the critique of mass media; and the search for an emancipatory project. To that end, I will focus on the following topics: the sociopolitical consequences of the predominance of instrumental reason; the critique of the reduction of reality to function, both in scientific thought and in common sense; an emancipatory conception of politics; and choosing among alternative projects of action that provide for a way out of the situation criticized. I do not intend to prove a total equivalence between the Frankfurt School and Schutz but only that they share a few topics, which they express with distinctive nuances and points of interest, sharing however an emphasis in the search for social change through an emancipating project that transcends the domination characteristic to contemporary society. In this view, I will argue that both, Schutz and the first Frankfurt School, criticize formal, functionalist rationality and provide a critique of culture with emancipating aims.

TG03-812.3

BEN ACHOUR, Malek* (Social science and cultural studies, Norway)

Exploring the Potential of Migration in Reducing Inequalities within and Among Countries

The 2030 agenda brought 193 Governments together, under a compelling ambition to « Leave No One Behind », a commitment promising to eradicate poverty and ensure prosperity for all mankind while protecting the planet. SDG 10, in particular, aims to reduce inequality within and among countries. However, when it comes to migration, inequality persists and increases. For instance, developed countries have sought creative ways to avoid their commitment to the SDGs agenda and imposed more control on their borders leaving the burden of hosting responsibilities to the developing countries. The primary justifications for this uneven distribution are the securitization of the borders and the claims of migration's negative consequences, such as draining the resources of public services and welfare programs. Rather than considering migration as a threat to host countries, the present paper stresses the need for a substitute narrative beyond the common misconceptions about migration. Rooted on pluriversal approaches to human rights, this article aims to demonstrate how the effective implementation of the SDG 10 depends on adopting an alternative vision: exploring the migration potential in providing beneficial socioeconomic development outcomes.

RC06-107.1

BEN BRIK, Anis* (Hamad Bin Khalifa University College of Public Policy, Qatar)
WILLIAMS, Natalie (Institute for Rehabilitation Science and Engineering, USA)
SARAH BARKER LADD, Sarah (College of Education and Human Sciences, University of Nebraska–Lincoln, USA)

Family Satisfaction, Relationship Satisfaction, and Beliefs about Resilience: Understanding Parent Stress in the COVID19 Pandemic Using the Double ABCX Model

Evidence that COVID19-related stressors have adversely impacted the mental health of both parents and their children is growing, yet the potential family mechanisms through which these stressors impact mental health outcomes remain largely untested. This study examined a moderated

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

mediation model predicting parent stress from the pile-up of pandemic-related stressors informed by the Double ABCX theoretical model of family stress and adaptation. Participants included a subset (*n* = 1386) of the U.S. sample (N = 2026) of the Covid Family Life Study. Results revealed that family satisfaction mediated the association between stressor pile-up and stress for parents with low family resilience beliefs (effect = .0407, CI = .0110, .0817), but there was no evidence that family satisfaction mediated the association between stressor pile-up and perceived stress for parents with moderate (effect = .0119, CI = -.0088, .0376) or high (effect = -.0170, CI = -.0524, .0149) family resilience beliefs. Relationship satisfaction mediated the association between stressor pile-up and stress across all levels of family resilience beliefs. The direct associations of family satisfaction and relationship satisfaction to parent stress were both moderated by family resilience beliefs. Whereas resilience beliefs buffered parents from stress in the context of reduced relationship satisfaction, we observed a positive association between family satisfaction and stress for parents with high levels of family resilience beliefs. Implications of these results for interventions aiming to foster parental well-being in disaster contexts are discussed.

RC07-JS-23.2

BEN ELIEZER, Uri* (University of Haifa, Israel)
KEMP, Adriana (Tel Aviv University, Israel)

Questioning Neoliberal Authority: Changing Patterns of Peace Activities in Israel

The Oslo Process in the early 1990s and the 2000 Camp David Summit were the highpoints of a process that aimed to resolve the Israeli-Palestinian conflict through a "liberal peace." The narrative of liberal peace was grounded in several premises: It was driven "from above" by external global actors; it was based on the idea that material prosperity and free markets can "defeat" war; that international supervision can prevent human rights violations; that inter-state relations and international agreements can help states, especially "weak states," to strengthen their authority and to increase their security; and that democratic procedures allow leadership to be attentive not only to the rule of law but also to the will of the people. The failure of the liberal peace in Israel (which ended with the Second Intifada and the violence that has persisted ever since) sparked change within the Israeli "peace camp," manifested in organizational change (from peace movements to NGOs) and in new and innovative practices. This process was led by peace activists who distrusted and sought to bypass both national government and the global governance authority. While Israeli peace movements until the 1990s did not challenge the very existence of governmental and state authority, and merely appealed to it to exert direct pressure, the current peace practices present a new politics based on the idea that peacebuilding is made by peoples and not by governments or international organizations. The manuscript will present these concrete, micro-level, "bottom-up" post-liberal practices, which include monitoring, advocacy, humanitarian help, professional attitude, projects and campaigns, storytelling and testimonies, educational tours, and the creation of symmetric relations and emotional ties between both sides. It will also assess their relevance in terms of relations with authority, democracy, and the chances for peace.

RC40-583.2

BENEGIAMO, Maura* (University of Pisa, Italy)
PELLIZZONI, Luigi (University of Pisa, Italy)

Preparedness in Agriculture and Food Security: The Emergent European Approach and Some Evidence from the Italian Case

This contribution deals with the transformation of agricultural systems faced with climate change. More specifically, it addresses how unpredictable climate shifts and events are considered and tackled, and the role preparedness plays therein. As an anticipatory approach, preparedness has gained growing relevance in the context of biological threats, largely related with anthropogenic environmental change, that become ever more frequent and fearsome yet remain basically unpredictable. It outlines a new framework and rationale for public action in the face of crisis and disaster situations. The rationale of preparedness differs from that of prevention and precaution, as it considers the possibility of sudden eruptions of threats based on long-developing, hidden processes. The ability to anticipate and respond promptly to unforeseen events is connected with the establishment of vigilance apparatuses based on sentinel devices. Recently, the idea of preparedness has begun to find space also in the agriculture sector, being integrated into the issue of food security. In response to the Covid-19 and Ukrainian war crises, the EU Commission has established the European food security crisis preparedness and response mechanism, which relies on a dedicated group of experts and a set of rules and procedures governing its activities. In this framework, the paper will analyse, first, how preparedness is understood in this emergent approach. Second, it will present some results from an ongoing research project, aimed at understanding how the Italian agricultural system, which has proven to be particularly vulnerable, is reorganizing to address climate change. Different trajectories seem to emerge, assigning different roles to actors, technologies and territories, and entailing different understandings of what preparedness may mean in this context.

TG10-848.8

BENITEZ, Paulina* (Independent Researcher, Chile)

Sociotechnological Change. Optimization of Interpersonal Ties and Asynchronous Communication.

At the beginning of the last decade, the convergence of the Internet, smartphones, and digital networks (Rainie & Wellman, 2012) and their massive adoption consolidated the intensive use of individual digital technologies, creating a large-scale sociotechnological change; yet 'we fail to grasp the radical paradigm shift that is underway' (Chul Han, 2014:11). The effects on social, political, and economic life are a consequence of falling transaction costs in society. Costs of searching, organization, coordination, dissemination of information and ideas that blurred the boundaries of institutions and companies.

The foundation of this process is the optimization of interpersonal ties. My work (Benítez, 2020) suggests that the installation of people's social networks in digital networks is the base of that optimization, which allowed to increase interactivity (Wolton, 2000), maintain weak ties and reinforce strong ties (Castells, 2005), recompose social networks (Winocur, 2010), and more.

The paper provides new evidence on this optimization, the use of asynchronous communication and on-demand user consumption, in order that they optimize viewing time for public information of interest. It presents the first results of the follow-up study of the viewing of a set of videos from Chilean Youtube channels, with weekly playlists and a number of views equal to or higher than 100,000, which are sampled every hour during six months.

The discussion highlights the importance of considering the optimization of digitally mediated social networks and the consequences of doing so. It discerns people's asynchronous communication, the on-demand consumption of information, which increases the number of nodes and people with whom one interacts, 'saves time', and reduces face-to-face communication.

RC13-194.6

BENIWAL, Anju* (Government Meera Girls College, Udaipur (Rajasthan), India)

Women's Leisure and Constraints to Leisure Participation: Indian Perspectives

Leisure is an experience that gives one pleasure and happiness without any restriction or bondage. Indian women feel pleasure in very simple activities including rest, socializing, and entertainment. Activities during leisure need not be productive but they make better use of free time. There are positive associations between quality time spent in leisure activities and life satisfaction. But for many Indian women, leisure remains fragmented (interruption in leisure due to other responsibilities eg. attending to children/husband etc.) and secondary (refers to leisure that is combined with non-leisure activities). The empirical evidence in this paper highlights the importance of leisure, identifies the constraints experienced and their effects on the well-being of Indian working women as they carry out multiple tasks at the same time. This paper is an attempt to establish an association between age, type of family, monthly income and job type with leisure activities, constraints, health benefits of leisure and time management of Indian women who work in the field of education. It is found that the Indian working women spend their free time in shopping, solo TV watching, spending time with family, spiritual practices, gardening, sewing and physical exercise. The study indicates a significant association between monthly income and job type with the health benefits of leisure such as happiness and life satisfaction. India's working women save time for their leisure by doing multiple tasks at the same time.

RC33-494.1

BENNATO, Davide* (University of Catania, Italy)

Tracking the Traces in the Digital World. OSINT Approaches in Digital Methods.

In social science, the main way to conduct research is the use of a methodology: a structured way to design research in order to collect data and then interpret it by using a theory or a formal strategy (statistics, modeling, computer-based data organization). In recent days, the research in digital environments typical of digital sociology and the computational social science approach is using also a different research design: the collection of digital traces (also known as digital footprint). We can define the trace as a kind of sign of the interaction the user leaves inside the digital platforms intentionally or unintentionally. The digital traces come from two different necessities: technological and social. The technological necessity is the traces used to ensure the proper operation of the system (e.g cookies, IP address). The social necessity is the traces used to facilitate interaction into the platforms (e.g. login, username, posting). Recently the use of OSINT (Open Source Intelligence) and intelligence approaches are used to extent the digital methods with some interesting consequences in social sciences. The paper aims to introduce this new kind of approaches and their contribution to the research in digital sociology.

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

RC52-713.5

BENNETT, Judith* (University of Melbourne, Australia)
AINSWORTH, Susan (University of Melbourne, Australia)
WEBB, Julian (University of Melbourne, Australia)

Newlaw Down Under: Extending Organizational Professionalism with New Structures

Professionals now work in a context of change, interacting with disruptive, transformative global forces of the third and fourth industrial revolutions, and especially technological and digital advances. In this context the legal industry has seen new structures emerge challenging ideal-type professionalism (Freidson, 1999) of "classic" P2 firms (Greenwood et al, 1990).

The concept of "**organizational professionalism"** explores "new patterns of structuring work and distinctive work-organization methods" (Evetts 2004; Falconbridge & Muzio, 2008, p8). Building on Johnson (1972)'s sociological concept of professionalism as "a peculiar type of occupational control" (p45), it is an abstract "occupational principle and mode of organizing work" (Falconbridge & Muzio, 2008, p8). While conceptualised, empirically organizational professionalism has largely been used for large globalising legal firms (Faulconbridge & Muzio, 2008) and large public sector organisations (Noordegraaf, 2016).

This study contributes to these literatures by exploring how organisational professionalism operates within the new legal structures called "NewLaw" (Chin, 2016). "NewLaw" deliver legal services with a significantly different approach "than what the legal profession traditionally has employed" (Furlong, 2014) taking a "breadth of unique practices and approaches to work" (NSW Law Society, 2017). Our findings show NewLaw cover a range of structures such as designer, hub & spoke, legal platforms, flexible talent agencies, legal consulting, process & services outsourcing. Yet they are united under their organizational professionalism of renewed professionalism, balanced profitability and intentional innovation. Our study explores how NewLaw structures renew the concept of professionalism, extend content of and roles for expert knowledge and challenge jurisdictional boundaries. They balance profitability as inherent to doing business and recommend innovation incorporating digitisation. Indeed for NewLaw, "positive innovation and good technology [offer] opportunities to improve access to justice, the speed or process of legal service delivery and legitimately lower costs for certain legal products through automation" (Interview).

RC47-JS-95.3

BENNIE, Andrew* (Sociology Department, Wits University, South Africa)

"Food Movements Unite!"? Food Sovereignty, Inequality and the Contours of Organising from below in the South African Food System

Significant scholarly attention has been given to the global food sovereignty movement. However, the movement is ultimately rooted in national and local contexts. The political dynamics of movements in such contexts call for ongoing exploration, especially to how the global discourse and principles of food sovereignty take root politically and in movement terms. This paper seeks to explore the interface between the global food sovereignty discourse and forms of organised agency from below in South Africa that seek to respond to various contradictions of the dominant agro-food system. A wide range of studies in South Africa have focused on agency from below in the food system, but mostly at the level of households, particular communities, and initiatives. What is missing is an attempt to situate these forms of agency in a wider movement, systemic and historical analysis, specifically in relation to the country's unresolved agrarian and national questions and the consequent persistence of racialised class inequalities. This paper therefore seeks to provide an account of the movement terrain of organising members of popular classes around food questions, the formations through which food politics from below are currently organised and with which food sovereignty as a global idea, practice and political project articulates. A typology shows that the array of organising around food and the agro-food system falls along a continuum between justice-centred and food-centred conceptions of change in the food system, and that they cohere around *lifestyle*, *organic*, *food justice* and *transformative* politics. I argue that these types should be understood through a longer history of varying political responses to national oppression and the evolving agrarian question under colonial capitalism, and to the continuities, limits and opportunities of national liberation.

RC48-674.2

BENSKI, Tova* (College of Management Academic Studies, Israel)

"Women Wage Peace" the Return of the Mother

Most Women's Peace mobilizations in Israel since the late 1980s rejected the earlier maternal focus of "Mothers Against Silence" (emerged in Israel in 1983) claiming for a political voice based on their citizenship rather than maternal status. The newest women's peace movement to appear on the scene, "Women Wage Peace", established in 2014, resorted back to Maternal discourse and

identity. The question is how can we explain this change? In this presentation I would like to tackle this question. I will address this question by examining the movement and its most profound characteristics that mark the difference from former women's peace mobilizations. I will try to understand the meaning of these differences following the analyses that I have presented in former ISA Forums and Congresses. I will then try to trace the most important changes that have occurred in Israeli society since the early 1980s, and try to examine how the new movement's focus, language and actions can be related to these changes. The central claim of this analysis is that a combination of socio-political changes in Israel including the rise of virulent neo-liberalism, the political increase in the power of religion, the rise of right wing populism, and the drift to traditionalism and even backlash and femonationalism in right wing parties have all intertwined and affected both the rise and the character of the new "Women Wage Peace". Analysis will be based on data collected through participation in the movement since 2016, movement publications and announcements and interviews conducted with participants. This analysis will contribute to our understanding of the ways in which the latest worldwide changes in the Western worls affect social movements.

RC10-JS-112.3

BENSKI, Tova* (College of Management Academic Studies, Israel)

The Return of the Maternal Element to Women's Peace Mobilizations in Israel

"Mothers Against Silence" emerged in Israel in 1983. It was the first women's peace movement to have appeared in modern Israel. Many changes have since occurred in Israeli society. Peace was not one of them, which partly explains the large waves of mobilization of women for peace and against war in Israeli society. It is quite intriguing that the first women's peace mobilization was anchored on maternal concern whereas the following waves of women's peace activism, with but a few notable exceptions, rejected Maternity as a ground for mobilization claiming that they refuse to become the "womb" in the public space. At the first ISA Forum in Barcelona (September 2008), I tried to apply Sara Ruddick's ideas of Hybrid Feminism (i.e. fusion of feminist and antimilitaristic identities) to the Coalition of Women for Peace. I concluded that the collective identities forged by these women were much more complex than those envisioned by Ruddick, and that these were shaped by the realities which they challenge.

In this presentation I am looking at the new, largest Women's Peace mobilization in Israel since the establishment of the state: Women Wage Peace. Established in 2014 following "Protective Wall Operation" of the IDF in Gaza, it has adopted a clear Maternal focus. It also diverged from many of the former movements in a number of ways. Looking at Social Movements theories of the 21st century, I am asking two main questions: First, how are we to explain this change in focus. Second How can we account for their enormous success in mobilizing supporters (about 50,000) within Israeli society? I further suggest that these two topics are related. Analysis will be based on data collected through participation in the movement and interviews conducted with participants.

RC22-339.1

BENYAH, Francis* (Abo Akademi University, Finland)

Culture, Religion, and the Limits of Human Rights Legislations for Persons with Mental Health Problems in Ghana

One of the challenges of mental healthcare in Ghana is the abuse of the rights of persons suffering from mental disorders. The situation has become a global scandal and attracted attention from various human rights organisations and observers such as the United Nations Human Rights and the New York-based Human Rights Watch, all of them producing reports, especially on the activities of prayer camps, mental health, and human rights abuses in Ghana. On the local scene, the passing of the Mental Health Act (Act 846) by the Parliament of Ghana had clauses that were mainly meant to deal with the abuse of the rights of persons with mental disorders including establishing a mental health tribunal. However, the Act is fraught with ambivalent clauses that while on one hand it recommends collaboration between mental health professionals and traditional and religious healers in the treatment of persons with mental health problems, on the other hand it is suspicious of and questions the scientific basis of the kinds of services provided by such religious entities. This paper attempts to examine the heightened challenges that are produced by the structural, social, and individual trajectories in the search of healing for mental illness in Ghana. The paper argues that, until a collective effort is made to address and bridge the differences in healthcare taxonomies, any legislation meant to address healthcare challenges for mental health patients in Ghana will only be a phantasm.

RC55-741.1

BERHEIDE, Catherine* (Skidmore College, United States)
COTTER, David (Union College, USA)
CARPENTER, Megan (St. Lawrence University, USA)

A Comparison of Satisfaction with Work-Life Balance before the COVID-19 Pandemic and during Its Immediate and Intermediate Stages: A Case Study of Academic Staff at Three Small Colleges in the United States

The immediate stage of the COVID-19 pandemic placed university instruction into an emergency remote mode. The intermediate stage of the pandemic has continued to present economic, psychological, and social challenges to workers, including academic staff. This paper details part of a project examining changes in faculty lives since the pandemic's onset. The study's two waves took place during the *immediate* and *intermediate* periods of the COVID-19 pandemic (Christakis, 2020). The study of pandemics, in particular, and disasters more generally, suggests that the long tail toward recovery after the immediate threat has receded but while lasting aftershocks or additional waves may arrive can be a period of particular psychological disruption (Van Hoof et al., 2021). We report on survey data collected from academic staff at three selective liberal arts colleges in New York in the immediate aftermath of the lockdown in 2020 and during the intermediate stage a year later in 2021. Specifically, we investigate two measures of life satisfaction: changes in satisfaction with work-life balance and work strain.

Our findings indicate that at both the immediate and the intermediate stage of the pandemic academic staff reported lower levels of satisfaction with work-life balance compared to pre-pandemic and higher levels of work strain. They reported the same decline in their satisfaction with work-life balance in 2021 as they did in 2020 with those with caregiving responsibilities showing the largest declines and tenured faculty the smallest. Similarly, work strain was as high in 2021 as it had been in 2020, but the sources of this elevated strain shifted from teaching and research demands in the immediate stage to emotional labor demands during the intermediate stage of the first full academic year of the pandemic. As the pandemic continues to linger, the consequences for life satisfaction may become increasingly dire.

RC06-99.10

BERHEIDE, Catherine* (Skidmore College, United States)
CARPENTER, Megan (St. Lawrence University, USA)
COTTER, David (Union College, USA)

Being a Parent, Scholar, and Parent-Teacher: The Relationship of Gender and Parenthood to the Division of Labor and Work-Life Balance Among Academic Staff in the United States during the COVID-19 Pandemic

The COVID-19 pandemic has disrupted the family lives of many workers, including academic staff at institutions of higher education. In particular, the pandemic may have reversed the trend toward a more egalitarian division of household labor in the United States. This paper examines how gender and parenthood related to changes in the division of labor within the households of faculty at three small private colleges in the United States. We specifically look at whether the division of household labor, childcare, and supervision of children's remote learning varied by gender and parental status in early stages of the pandemic in spring and summer of 2020. We then ask whether gender and parental status were associated with changes in work-life balance.

Tenure stream faculty (n = 193) from three small private liberal arts colleges responded to an online survey between May and September 2020. Separate univariate ANOVAs revealed a significant effect of gender on doing laundry, cleaning the house, cooking, and washing the dishes, with women faculty more likely to be responsible for doing the laundry, cooking, and cleaning the house and men more likely to be responsible for washing the dishes. Women were more likely than men to be responsible for 11 of 14 child care tasks and 10 of the 12 children's remote learning tasks. Univariate ANOVA revealed that faculty who had children between the ages of 0-12 typically reported a greater decline in satisfaction with work-life balance during the pandemic in comparison to those with no children in this age range. During the early stages of the pandemic, women faculty who were actively parenting children under the age of 13 did more household work, more childcare, and more supervision of children's remote learning than men faculty did. Not surprisingly, they reported a greater decrease in satisfaction with work-life balance.

RC17-252.1

BERKOWITZ, Heloise* (LEST CNRS Aix Marseille University, France)
GROTHE-HAMMER, Michael* (Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Norway)
RACHLITZ, Kurt* (NTNU, Norway)

The Value of Meta-Organizations for Solving Complex Ecological Problems

A growing literature claims that meta-organizations, as an organized form of collective action among organizations, constitute valuable forms of governance to solve complex ecological problems like climate change (Berkowitz et al., 2020; Chaudhury et al., 2016; Fernandes & Lopes, 2022). Most of these works have looked at different empirical cases to derive key features enabling meta-organizations to solve these challenges, for instance their spatial embeddedness, their low coordination costs, or their capacity to let multiple stakeholders meet, look for consensus and take joint decisions (Berkowitz et al., 2020). Yet, we still lack an understanding of why meta-organizations are seemingly better equipped than other forms of governance (e. g. networks or institutions) to achieve such an important function today.

In this paper, we draw on decisional organization theory (Grothe-Hammer et al., 2022) and focus on multi-stakeholder meta-organizations like fisheries co-management committees, to argue that the 'success' of meta-organizations can be at least partly explained by three factors: first, their intrinsic nature as multi-level decided social orders being able to take decisions and responsibility in a context of high uncertainty where immediateness and accountability are of key importance; second, the functioning of meta-organizations as regulatory intermediaries to address the complexity of climate change by integrating members' logics, values, and different expertise, and making those aspects decidable. In doing so, meta-organizations can, third, create effective regulations and monitoring instruments that compensate for the lack of politically effective governance in many areas (cf. Megali 2022).

Based on these insights, we shall argue that meta-organizations might be a promising governance device for effectively tackling ecological grand challenges. In our presentation we will unfold our arguments in detail, and will also look at unintended consequences of meta-organizations (Carmagnac et al. forthcoming), which might counteract their positive functions.

RC17-254.1

BERKOWITZ, Heloise* (LEST CNRS Aix Marseille University, France)
LACERDA, José Augusto (Universidade Federal do Pará, Brazil)

"Indigenous Meta-Organizations": Learnings from the the Amazonian Forest

A growing literature emphasizes the importance of meta-organizations both as a concept and as a device for collective action, to tackle complex social problems like climate change (Chaudhury et al., 2016), sustainable ocean governance (Berkowitz et al., 2020; Berkowitz & Grothe-Hammer, 2022) or conservation of global transnational commons like Amazonia (Fernandes & Lopes, 2022). However, with the exception of Chaudhury et al. (2016), virtually no work has disentangled the Europocentric dimension of this meta-organizational perspective, or its "settled geographies, histories, and epistemic practices" (Vijay, 2021). This is problematic for two reasons. First by focusing overwhelmingly on Global North meta-organizations, scholars produce settled knowledge that tends to erase the responsibility of western (meta)organizations in current global problems like climate change while presenting them as problem solvers (Vijay, 2021). Second, by largely ignoring Global Souths contexts and cases, scholars invisibilize non-Western meta-organizational attempts at developing alternative models. In this paper, and within our limited capabilities, we explore what indigenous meta-organizations might look like, by drawing on the case of meta-organizations of Amazonian Forest indigenous organizations (Cruz, 2018; Fernandes & Lopes, 2022; Peres, 2021; Silva, 2010). While identifying similarities and proximities with the current meta-organization theory, we argue that Amazonian Forest indigenous meta-organizations contribute to what can be conceived as inter-localization processes (see Coenen et al., 2012), i.e. local, trans-local and inter-local transformations of the Amazonian forest are subject to different forms of external pressure and control (from indigenous organizations, scientific organizations, civil society, private companies, national government). Further, we argue that these indigenous meta-organizations, while constituting layered decided social orders (Grothe-Hammer et al., 2022), still enact an ontology that are hardly understandable through western, contemporary analytical tools provided by meta-organization theory.

RC07-123.3

BERMAN, Glen* (Australian National University, Australia)
WILLIAMS, Kate (University of Melbourne, Australia)

'Hybridity' and the Construction of Digital Futures

Knowledge production in the artificial intelligence (AI) and robotics fields is increasingly occurring in hybrid sites that do not fit neatly into a binary academic-corporate dichotomy. These sites are often elite research labs situated at the intersection of academic and corporate interests and logics, which combine traditional academic outputs with commercial products and outputs. Through novel quantitative analysis of the thematic content of a large database of AI and robotics publications, combined with content analysis of interviews from researchers from several research labs, this study demonstrates the outsized role hybrid sites play in shaping the AI and robotics fields. In particular, it investigates how researchers within hybrid sites aim to have influence across scholarly, commercial and public spheres, and how the demands of these spheres structure knowledge production practices and outputs within hybrid sites. This study contributes to a more nuanced sociological account of the influence of academic and corporate institutions in shaping the dominant trends and values expressed in AI and robotics research. It explores how distinctions between these institutional forms collapse in day-to-day research practice in hybrid sites. In doing so, this study develops 'hybridity' as an analytical lens for the critical evaluation of knowledge production in sites where actors manage multiple logics that contain distinct values, strategies, and visions.

RC06-106.3

BERMÚDEZ-FIGUEROA, Eva* (Universidad de Cádiz, Spain)

Re-Organizing Care and Work: Spanish Skilled Migrant Families in Europe

This paper aims to analyse family care and work arrangements of recent migrant families with children from Spain to three countries: The United Kingdom (London), Germany (Berlin) and Belgium (Brussels). As a part of the project "Intraeurpean New Mobilities: Decisions on work, family and politics of Spanish transmigrants" (CSO2017-84618-P), we analyse how men and women in transnational families, prioritise and organise work and family life in the context of migration from Spain since the 2008 crisis. We examine the implications of these decisions for both men's and women's employment and careers, as well as for family life in the European context. The research methodology adopted was the survey technique to obtain the quantitative data, together with semi-structured interviews with couples with children, to provide the qualitative data. The analytical structure of the narratives is based on six fundamental blocks: the general profile of the family, motivation towards migration, and work (work trajectories); work-life balance (formal and informal work-life balance measures); care (re)organisation, social protection measures, and links (family, country of origin and destination). Subsequently, based on the selected interviews, care strategies and family arrangements are analysed from the perspective of formal resources for work-life balance in relation to work and flexible working arrangements.

RC28-404.6

BERNARD, Aude* (University of Queensland, Australia)

Does Internal Migration Contribute to the Intergenerational Transmission of Socio-Economic Inequalities?

As socio-economic inequalities continue to widen in most developed countries, it is essential to improve understanding of the mechanisms that underpin social reproduction. This paper proposes that internal migration plays a role in the passing on of socio-economic inequalities. Theoretically, the paper formulates a conceptual framework that builds on three separate lines of inquiry: (1) the intergenerational transmission of internal migration behaviour, (2) the role of internal migration in social mobility, and (3) the selectivity of internal migration. Empirically, the paper quantifies the links between long-distance internal migration and social reproduction in 15 European countries by conducting mediation analysis on retrospective life-history data. The results show that children from higher socio-economic backgrounds are more likely to migrate, which in turn increases their chances of migrating in adulthood, which is associated with higher socio-economic status later in life. In addition, advantaged children are more likely to migrate to urban centres with greater educational and employment opportunities, which is an additional benefit. These results illuminate the socio-economic impact of internal migration across generations, while highlighting the importance of conceptualising internal migration as a life-course trajectory that unfolds over time.

RC48-670.2

BESSANT, Judith* (RMIT University, Australia)
WATTS, Rob* (RMIT University, Australia)

Channelling Touraine: Solidarity Research and Young Climate Activists

Since 2018 millions of young people across the global have engaged politically by urging governments to address climate change. While changing the politics of global warming, this has also challenged many researchers to think about how they should work with children and young people engaged in political action. We draw on Alain Touraine's (1983) action-research as reflexive-intervention to highlight 'adultist' assumptions that tend to operate in relations between academic researchers and young people, which eg., represents children and young people as vulnerable, deficient or irresponsible (Cummings 2020, Bessant 2021). Touraine's relational approach developed through his collaboration with Solidarity, the 1970s Polish worker's anti-communist movement, rejected the researcher-as-spectator model. Instead, Touraine and his research colleagues became participants working in solidarity with others in that social movement.

Touraine's action-research model requires researchers to define and document how participants understand what they were doing and importantly to 'isolate, among the various meanings of their action, the ones that challenge the central core of the society' (1983: 7-8). To do this researchers facilitate discussions among participants, to document and analyse those discussions before returning that documentation and analysis to them. If it is judged satisfactory and helpful it is then incorporated into the action plan (Touraine 1983: 7-8). Defining relations between researchers and young people in this dialogic way requires researchers and those young political actors to develop sustainable political connections. For researchers it means being 'politically present'. Applied to young people, this political, reflexive and collaborative relationship privileges neither ageist representations of young people as inexperienced and deficient, nor accounts of the researcher-as-expert. It can also encourage new imaginaries and help enhance the capacity of the movement to promote the desired change.

RC34-JS-61.1

BESSANT, Judith* (RMIT University, Australia)

'Nothing More Practical Than a Good Theory': Arendt, Natality and Student Political Action

'Natality' and 'action' are central themes in the work of the political philosopher Hannah Arendt (1958). Both ideas addressed the possibility of political renewal and transformative change, especially in 'times of crisis'. By 'natality', Arendt referred to our 'second birth' when 'new-comers' enter the field of politics for the first time and by acting together create 'the unexpected', especially in times of crisis.

Intuitively, Arendt's concept of 'natality' seems to offer ways of understanding young people's political interventions in global movements addressing climate change. However, one problem is that Arendt never provided a detailed or empirical account of how 'natality' actually worked to promote political renewal and transformative change. Moreover, and paradoxically, Arendt disapproved of young people's involvement in politics like when American students engaged in civil disobedience during school desegregation campaigns in the 1950s.

With this in mind, I ask the following questions:

- How might we theorise natality?

- Do Arendt's accounts of 'natality' and 'action' help to understand how student climate change action might generate democratic renewal or 'bring forth' 'transformative change'?

- Does her work provide insight into the often highly charged and hostile reactions that come from established leaders and conventional political discourses when students engage in political action of the kind we are witnessing?

Following a short critical exegesis of Arendt's concepts of 'natality' and 'action,' I draw on the research project 'New Possibilities: Young people and Democratic Renewal' to show how these ideas can be used to help understand young people's politics of the kind we are now witnessing. I do this by identifying key elements of natality and action. I then consider whether we see evidence of political renewal and transformative change. Finally, I consider whether Arendt's work helps to understand the often adverse responses from established leaders and others.

RC46-652.4

BESTER, Vidette* (University of Johannesburg, South Africa)

Crossing Mineral Borders and Boundaries: A Look at Artisanal Mining in South Africa

Crossing Mineral Borders and Boundaries: A Look at Artisanal Mining in South Africa explores a more detailed and broader context of the current artisanal mining sector in South Africa. The book highlights that legislation has greatly

benefited the elite and, at the same time, intensified the socio-economic fault lines. As a result, mineral and land rights remain skewed along racial and class lines, amplified by the government favouring large–scale mining.

The book contributes to reshaping and reframing the artisanal mining debate in South Africa by examining several misconceptions around the sector, for example, the erroneous belief that all artisanal miners are criminals. In this pioneering book, tough questions around radical economic transformation are underlined. The book offers the reader a chance to explore the notion of labelling and how the practice of labelling people paralyzes groups to remain on society's socio-economic edges. In this book, the reader is taken on a journey to explore matters around power, poverty, and privilege.

The book offers practical initiatives for businesses, government, and civil society to address this marginalized sector. *Crossing Mineral Borders and Boundaries* is for anyone ready to examine their positionality in South Africa's flawed post-Apartheid socio-economic structure.

RC21-306.2

BESUSSI, Elena* (The Bartlett School of Planning, UCL, United Kingdom)

"We Just Want to Stay Here": The Struggle of Camley Street for a Place to Work

This paper presents the case of Camley Street, an industrial estate in the London Borough of Camden, London, where local businesses organised themselves to struggle against the threat of displacement presented by local government's redevelopment plans. Occupied by light industrial manufacturing, the 70sqkm of publicly owned land have, since 2010, been the focus of increased interest from property developers.

The context for the development pressure on Camley Street can be explained along two narratives. First, the approach of the London government to the deterioration of affordable housing supply by promoting the intensification of housebuilding on brownfield and industrial lands. Second, the response of the London Borough of Camden to the regime of spending austerity by a programme of investment in social infrastructures funded by the managed disposal or redevelopment of public land for housing and housing-compatible business activities.

Between 2011 and 2018, the businesses of Camley Street used diverse strategies to fight against Camden's plans: from reactive involvement in statutory planning processes to more pro-active approaches leading to the registration of a formal interest in becoming the developers of the site, proposing to retain existing businesses and workspaces and deliver housing towards Camden's needs. The proposal was ultimately defeated not by a material objection but through the progressive erosion by Camden of the businesses' professional credibility as developers.

Beyond the planning, development and financial contexts that underpin the struggle for Camley Street, there are less obvious but important dimensions such as the reluctant evolution of Camley Street's businesses into a political subject or the conflict between Camden's and local businesses' definitions of work and workplace.

The paper aims to initiate a discussion about what processes this case study is an instance of, and how it can be framed theoretically to ensure its contribution towards the analysis of other similar struggles.

RC03-59.6

BETANZOS-MARTIN, Jose* (Autonomía Sur, S.Coop.And, Spain)

GUERRERO-MAYO, Maria Jose (UNIVERSIDAD PABLO DE OLAVIDE, Spain)

Una Política Municipal De Vivienda En Cesión De Uso y Las Finanzas Éticas. El Caso De Barcelona y La Aportación De Coop57

Tras la última crisis financiera e inmobiliaria, cuyo inicio se sitúa en 2008, y ante las dificultades de la mayoría de población para acceder a una vivienda digna, en el Estado español, pero sobre todo en Cataluña y, concretamente en la ciudad de Barcelona, se ha venido promoviendo un modelo de vivienda que permite una forma de acceso que no es una compra ni un alquiler. Se trata de la vivienda cooperativa en cesión de uso.

El modelo de vivienda cooperativa en cesión de uso tiene una larga trayectoria y desarrollo en países como Dinamarca y Uruguay, pero en España se presenta como una política municipal de vivienda innovadora, por suponer una forma de acceso alternativa y a lo reciente de las experiencias promovidas.

Anteriores trabajos se han centrado en el análisis de la aparición de estas recientes iniciativas en España, y en el caso concreto de Barcelona en su evolución e inserción en la política municipal de vivienda, los mecanismos de acceso al suelo, las relaciones de gobernanza y estudios de caso.

Este trabajo, que parte de una descripción de las características del modelo de vivienda cooperativa en cesión de uso, centrado en la experiencia de Barcelona, incorpora una cuestión fundamental: la financiera. Estas promociones se encuentran con un importante obstáculo, su dificultad para acceder a la financiación de la banca convencional. Al no existir división horizontal la banca convencional no contempla la financiación de este tipo de vivienda. De esta forma, las finanzas éticas, junto con la financiación pública, se ha convertido en un agente clave para financiar este modelo de vivienda. En este caso se analiza la aportación de la cooperativa de servicios financieros éticos y solidarios Coop57, su recorrido, alcance y limitaciones como herramienta financiera para las cooperativas de vivienda en cesión de uso.

WG08-797.2

BEULAYGUE, Isabelle* (University Of Nebraska at Omaha, USA)

DONA REVECO, Cristian* (University of Nebraska at Omaha, USA)

"Somos Gente De Contacto" a Qualitative Exploration of Emotional Regulation Among Latinos in Nebraska during the Covid-19 Pandemic

Latinos have disproportionately and negatively been affected by the Covid-19 pandemic in the United States. An emerging body of research has investigated the economic, employment, and earnings impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic on Latinos in the United States, unveiling stark health disparities in our communities as well. Nebraska is home to a diverse Latino community, who has navigated the pandemic from a multitude of angles- health, socioeconomic and emotional. In this paper we ask, how have Latinos in Nebraska navigated and negotiated their emotions in the face of adversity and social distancing policies? We respond to this question by exploring the role of emotions and emotional regulation among Latinos in traversing the social distancing and numerous other challenges imposed by the Covid-19 pandemic. Specifically, we delve into how Latinos in Nebraska have maintained emotional closeness and social cohesion, despite the physical distancing. Grounded in segmented assimilation theories (Portes and Rumbaut; Bourdieu) and alienation theories (Marx, Freund, Kohn), we conduct a qualitative thematic analysis to understand how emotion was expressed. As part of the VOCES of Pandemic Oral History Project Using MAXQDA2020, we analyzed 24 interviews of Latinos conducted in Nebraska between July 2020 and March 2022. In a current reality in which physical emotionality is limited, our study uncovers dimensions of resiliency, cohesion, culture, and affective dissonance among Latinos.

RC12-189.3

BEVILACQUA, Stefania Adriana* (Alma Mater Studiorum Bologna, Italy)

A Sociological Perspective on European LAW

The Europeanisation of social phenomena creates such interdependencies between individual and collective actors that it is no longer possible to reduce them to a national territorial delimitation.

Even if the methodological nationalism leads us towards the analysis of an aggregate of different societies, in search of their differences or commonalities to reveal ambiguities or dualities (e.g. Roche, 2010; Mendras 1999), this paper intends to argue for the existence of a unitary European Social Dimension.

In fact, it has generated models of behaviour of stable social actors within a new perimeter, determining a properly European space, with its own norms, its own legal facts, its own institutions, its own processes and therefore its own social outcomes that deserve to be observed.

In the first part we will define the perimeter of the ESD, distinct from national one, emphasising that it does not cover all areas of social action but only those areas affected by the power to adopt law.

In a second part, we will explain how European integration is affected by the vocation of EU law to penetrate the internal sphere of Member States by operating as invasive phenomenon, *interfering* on social process and social structures.

In conclusion, the paper intends to demonstrate the need for sociology to make an effort to move away from traditional categories by trying to relate to a truly European dimension of social action as a space limited and developed by EU law within which interactions give rise to social practices distinct from national spheres.

RC06-JS-100.3

BEYCAN, Tugce* (Centre Maurice Halbwachs (ENS/EHESS/ CNRS/PSL), Ecole Normale Supérieure, Paris, France)

PAUGAM, Serge* (Centre Maurice Halbwachs (EHESS/ENS/ CNRS/PSL), Ecole Normale Supérieure, Paris, France)

Lineal Bond Dynamics By Capabilities, Social Class, and Ethnicity Aspects in Mexico

Mexico is characterized by a strong lineal bond resulting in a strong familialist regime in the country, notably regarding youth population living with their family, unemployed youth living with their family, large size households, older people living with their children. In other words, family relationships play major role in the regulation of Mexican society and in terms of social bonds the lineal bond appears as the most significant one amongst the other types of social attachment features (the theory of social attachment contains four types of social bond, which refer to different spheres of morality and normative systems: the lineal bond (domestic morality), the elective participation bond (associative morality), the organic participation bond (occupational morality)

and the citizenship bond (civic morality)). The primary goal of this paper is to show the evolution of lineal bond in Mexico between 1990 and 2020 by employing census provided by INEGI. In addition to that, we will discover which capabilities profiles composed of multidimensional poverty (including dwelling situation, education, social security, material deprivation between 2010 and 2020, and including dwelling situation and education between 1990 and 2020 regarding the structure of census), income poverty, economic activity, and social classes are emerging by degree of lineal bond between 1990 and 2020. The aim is to question whether people living in strong lineal bond households are poorer and/or mostly disadvantaged on the labor market compared to other households. Moreover, the secondary aim of this paper is: to explore whether indigenous people live in strong lineal bond households compared to other population groups in Mexico; to investigate whether indigenous people have significantly different capabilities profiles compared to others; and to test whether capabilities profiles of indigenous people with strong lineal bond are significantly different than those of other Mexicans with strong lineal bond.

RC53-731.2

BHADRA, Bula* (Sister Nivedita University, India)

COVID 19: Deepening Digital Divide for Marginalized Children of India

India has the second largest school system, after China. A total of 320 million learners in India have been adversely affected during lockdown due to Covid 19 and transitioned to the e-learning industry, which comprises network of 1.5 million schools. Actually about 32 million children were already out of school before the pandemic — the majority of them belonging to the socially disadvantaged classes in the country. The government endorses India as the flag-bearer of the digital revolution and acknowledges that it is a diverse and multilingual country, as supported by the recently accepting National Education policy 2020(NEP). Unfortunately, e-learning platforms cannot replicate the various dialects, varied contexts and different lived experiences that are brought together by physical classrooms. If e-learning is the "new normal", the policy must go further to address the feasibility of digitalization to ensure equity and quality in education. For example, in a survey of 2017-18, the Ministry of Rural Development found that only 47% of Indian households receive more than 12 hours of electricity and more than 36% of schools in India operate without electricity. Another classic scenario is girls in vulnerable households face increased domestic duties inducing their inability to access online education either because of inadequate access to the internet and gadgets or because the male child and his teaching are prioritized. This silent exclusion of girl children belonging to families in distress has caused child labour and child marriage and violence on them. This presentation focuses that The Covid-19 pandemic, thus has brought to light the deep-rooted inequality that exist as society's structural imbalances even in the digital world.

RC32-476.1

BHADRA, Bula* (Sister Nivedita University, India)

From Orient/Occident to Global North/South: A Conceptual Delusion

"The wealthy and the poor are as numerous in New York as they are in São Paulo"
Sociology is now a part of the global economy of knowledge that grew out of the imperial traffic in knowledge. But now sociology is changing and benefiting from the scholarship that challenges dominant Global North and its theoretical hegemonies. For example, the critique of these dichotomies Orient/Occident, East/West, North-South divide – along with its equivalent dichotomies "Third World/First World", "developed/developing countries" – was found guilty of obsolescence many times especially since the late last century. The so-called Third World is a misleading term, especially in a world threatened by systemic risks of all kinds. Today, there are not only some features of the North in the South, such as the financial ascent of the middle and upper classes profiting from liberalisation, but some features of the South are also visible in the North, where the losers of globalisation keep growing in number with the increasing decentralisation and erosion of social security. The hardships of Southern Europe under structural adjustment policies since 2010 have reinforced the idea that there is a "levelling" of the Global North towards the Global South.
In the light of this, I intend to demonstrate the hollowness of these binaries and dichotomies especially in relation to the so-called Feminism of Global North and Feminism of Global South, as if it is possible to have such homogenous, quintessential, simplistic and stereotypical categories and actualities! The question is can gender oppression be linear anywhere globally? If this is so, then doesn't it contributes to discursively othering of non- Western (?) women as well as simplifying intersectional foundations and multifaceted patriarchal realities? Does, in the postcolonial world, imperialism remains a reality and colonial /narratives persist?

RC21-JS-133.5

BHADURI, Sanjukkta* (SCHOOL OF PLANNING AND ARCHITECTURE, India)

Disaster and Climate Change Affected Persons in Cities

Disaster and climate change affected persons in cities
Cities are dynamic entities. With rapid urbanisation, cities have been growing indiscriminately and have ignored the natural ecosystems that sustain the city. The natural terrain and the drainage pattern are overlooked in case of city growth and that triggers off the man made hazards that affect the city. With limited capacity for facing the impending disaster risks, people in the cities have become increasingly vulnerable. Over the past decade, the disasters are climate change induced and hence increased frequency of storms, cyclones, floods are observed.
The risks that pertain to climate change and disasters have led to a large number of people getting affected due to the disasters because of the concentration of people in cities. The variation in classification of the affected people in terms of age, income, gender i.e. child, women, urban poor, differently abled, in different locations within the cities get affected to varied extent. The effects and impacts in terms of where do they go, how are they affected and to what extent need to be understood for cities.
The paper would try to explore the vulnerabilities of the disaster and climate change affected persons in the cities, the challenges therein and the way forward.

RC41-JS-21.2

BHAGAT, Ram* (International Institute for Population Sciences, India)

Sate, Enumeration and Marginal Communities in India: Data and Development Policies

In India, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are two major marginal communities constitute 16 and 8 percent of India's population respectively. The Scheduled Caste Order of 1936 was first to attempt listing of castes in every province of British India. However, there was no such recognition for tribes in British India. In independent India, the provisions under article 341 of the Indian Constitution recognised the Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) as new official social categories for their social upliftment and economic development. The power was bestowed to the President of India to declare a caste or a tribe as Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribes for state benefits and social protection, also termed as positive discrimination. The list of SCs and STs kept on expanding in each census. In 2011 census there were 1221 individual castes within the SC category and 663 distinct tribes within the ST category. Along with Census, National Sample Surveys (NSS), and the National Family Health Surveys (NFHS) also provide data on socio-economic conditions of these marginal communities. However, census provides data even for individual SC and ST making it most useful, while sample surveys are not designed to provide information at individual caste and tribe level. Further, census counts population according the prior list supplied to the enumerators, while NSS and NFHS enumerate SCs and STs self-reported basis. This paper attempts a comparative study of size, composition and characteristics of India's marginal communities and highlights data gaps in evaluating state policies for the development of marginal communities. The paper finally argues that the state policy on data on the one hand and socio-economic development of marginal communities on the other are ambivalent, incongruent and populist in nature centred on electoral politics.

RC14-214.4

BHARTI, Sachin* (Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, India)
PANCHAL, Manisha (Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, New Delhi, India)

Films in the Era of Global Communication: A Study on Contemporary Indian Films in View of Social Media

Every day, billions of people access social media platforms throughout the world, and that number only continues to rise. The latest figures (July, 2022) by Kepios indicate 4.70 billion people use social networks. People use it in all aspect of their lives, including social, professional, education, and personal. Social media is evolving from a "nice to have" to a critical part of any communication & business plan across industries. Undoubtedly globalization and the digital revolution have drastically changed the film and television industries in ways that no one could have predicted. These effects are omnipresent and has permeated every sphere of society. Some conventional ideas, such as the Social Exchange Theory and Social Penetration Theory, could be viewed as legitimate models for illuminating how people establish connections within social networks, express their viewpoints, and disseminate information to others. Peer influence on decision-making is another behavior that is frequently seen in light of the development of social media and its integration into everyday life. Given how heavily social media is influencing people's daily lives, we believe it

would be interesting to examine how users react to a particular form of media (in this case, Films) by gathering their opinions on websites like Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram.

In this paper, we attempt to collect user records from the highly popular social media platforms stated above for certain movies. This study's purpose is to investigate new media platforms and seek how social networking sites affect many facets of Indian Film industry including the financial & sociological aspect.

RC11-163.6

BHATTA, Tirth* (University of Nevada, Las Vegas, USA)

Childhood Disadvantage and Later-Life Health: Situating Intersectionality in a Sociohistorical Context

A large body of research has long established the negative influence of childhood socioeconomic status (SES) on later-life health. A few exceptions notwithstanding, prior research has not focused on the effects of childhood SES on later-life health across cohorts and whether cohort-specific processes vary by race and gender. Drawing from the Health and Retirement Survey, this study fitted negative binomial regression models to estimate the cohort-specific effects of childhood SES on functional limitations for Black and White adults (n = 16,269, born 1931–1959) across gender. Findings suggest that childhood socioeconomic disadvantage exerts greater adverse influence on functional health ($\beta = 0.06$, $p < .01$) in recent cohorts. The negative effects of adverse childhood SES on functional health were significantly stronger for White adults than Black adults across gender in the recent cohorts. The emergence of statistically significant racial stratification in the effects of childhood SES on functional limitations in recent cohorts was primarily due to a significant cohort-specific increase in the negative effect of adverse childhood SES on functional health ($\beta = 0.09$, $p < .001$) for White adults. The increase in the negative effect of socioeconomically disadvantaged childhood was partially explained by educational attainment, but this pattern persisted across cohorts. Neoliberal economic systems, which have continued to exacerbate inequalities in material conditions (e.g., wealth), are likely contributing to the widening of health inequities associated with childhood SES. This study highlights the role of sociohistorical context in influencing the intersecting effects of childhood SES on later-life health.

RC40-JS-109.3

BHATTACHARJEE, Sohini* (Jawaharlal Nehru University, India)

On Paper and on Land: The 'organic' Standard and Organic Farmers of Delhi Ncr

The word 'organic' generally conjures idyllic images and associations when used in relation to food and farming. With a relatively long and illustrious history behind it, the term today is not only value-laden but also regulated by the state. The state has actively sought to standardise which farms and foods can label themselves as 'organic.' Various state agencies and institutions have been given the task of promoting and implementing these regulations. Consequently, various stakeholders have had to navigate and negotiate with the regulatory machinery and standards on organic food and farming. Foremost among them are organic food producers. This paper endeavors to explore the 'organic' standard in India and what it means for organic food producers in Delhi NCR, their value-systems, and their experiences. The region was an early adopter of Green Revolution technologies and is known for its chemically intensive agricultural practices. Today, the organic farmers of this region are conscious practitioners- they have actively opted into it. This section of farmers define organic farming and its principles in various ways, and their practices generally reflect the diversity. Although they have their own sets of values and farming practices, they have to toe the line of standards and regulations to earn the official epithet of 'organic' farmers. This means getting their farms (and their products) certified under the two-system certification regime of organic farming in India- the NPOP or the PGS certification system. Both systems have their own share of advantages and disadvantages that the organic farmer has to navigate. This paper, thus, seeks to highlight how the state and organic farmers are actively involved in creating and negotiating with the 'organic' through organic standards, and farming practices and values.

RC42-606.4

BHATTACHARYA, Aryama* (Diamond Harbour Women's University, India)

Women and Disability: A Genre of Marginalization

This paper argues that disability is indeed a feminist problem by analyzing how it influences and confounds gender identification for women with disabilities. The study emphasizes how disabled women are mainly silent in both feminist literature and the disability rights movement. The situation of women having disabilities illustrates their status as an exploited group in terms of opportunities for education, access to rehabilitation and vocational programmes, occupational accomplishment, economic standing, and social outlets. It also provides potential entrance points into various discussions in feminist literature which would be expanded upon or altered by a disability viewpoint. The creation of gender as influenced by disability, the control of women's bodies, newborns' rights to treatment, and sexual representations

are only a few of the problems examined. This study examines different change-related tactics, such as minority or perspective models and feminism's emancipatory or beneficial change-related tactics for women having disabilities.

RC40-584.4

BHATTACHARYA, Aryama* (Diamond Harbour Women's University, India)

Women in Agriculture : The Socio-Economic Change in Postpandemic Period

Due to ingrained social inequality and economic hardship, women farmers have poor socioeconomic position. The primary goal of the study is to determine the socioeconomic standing of women farmers. To accomplish this, a variety of research tools are used, primarily an interview schedule. The study finds that although there has been little change in the status of women farmers despite the high proportion of women in the agricultural labour force. In terms of economic status, women are still marginalised and discriminated. This oppression and exploitation primarily affect Dalits. In order to ensure their livelihood and empowerment, women farmers require special consideration. Women's empowerment initiatives and money-making opportunities are desperately needed to escape this cycle of poverty.

RC48-677.5

BHATTACHARYA, Debbani* (Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur, India)

Gorkhaland Movement- Identity Politics or Politics of Identity

Contentious politics has been at the core of various social movements aiming for political legitimacy (separate statehood or autonomy) on the question of identity since inception of the modern nation-state, India in 1947. This paper employs primary data to analyse the trajectory of Gorkhaland movement in the Darjeeling area (West Bengal) in India which has been reflective of socio-political realities of the1980s at its genesis.

The movement is plotted along timeline between 1986 and 2017 and examines the manner in which the movement has been co-opted in the democratic process post 2017 (till 2022 June). Post-independence, in the early days of such identity based movements, focus was on the primordial identities such as ethnicity to mobilize the mass in classical understanding of "boundary creation" of us-versus-them and their demands were constructed in such language to sought legitimacy. With changing times, there has been a shift in creation of narratives along identity in the process of mobilization and the empirical data highlights a complex creation of political identity along the line of equality, representation and development rooted in the ethnic identity of the collectivity.

Competition among local actors to become a part of the political structure to realize their goal is another characteristic of such movements in recent times. This competition has given way to mushrooming of political parties and their coalition in a multi-party democracy in India with focus on the power equation between the state, centre and these local parties. The strategies employed for mobilization by the local parties in past and present becomes important in the context of such coalition and impacts the demand making process and its realization. In conclusion, this paper highlights the changing nature of the movement with respect to political structures and processes which has facilitated such changes.

RC47-664.4

BHATTACHERJEE, Ayantika* (Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya, India)

Religious Reform, Identity Politics, and Social Change in the Matuas of WEST Bengal: An Ethnographic Study

The "Matuas" are suppressed caste of West Bengal and bear the status of 'Namasudra' but in recent years they have projected themselves as a dominant community in 'Thakurnagar' area of North 24 Pargana district. Since their migration from Bangladesh, they have gone through many ups and downs but in recent years they have become very much assertive about their wholistic development and identity through exercising their democratic rights. In changing political scenario and history of suppression have forced them to be vocal about their situation and joined the process of social change through political means. Although, Matuas uprising started as a religious reformist movement but eventually it turned into a process of claiming their stakes in political processes. Knowing their political aspirations political parties have started using them as a "Vote bank" and Matuas religiosity is somehow inter-mixing with the political agendas and have become a tool for sophisticated manipulation. Ted Gur's concept of relative deprivation theory have been used to understand aspirational deprivation in Matuas. The main aim of this paper is to excavate the changing nature of a religious movement into a process of political inclusion in larger democratic process. And also examines how local governing bodies using religious sentiments in the game of ballot box. Using mix-method researcher has excavated the available secondary resources and conducted many in-depth interviews to grasp the ground reality. Time framework of the study was kept in between 2014 to 2021 because a specific change in political ideology that is active right-wing participation in Indian

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

politics prominently visible in this period. The major findings point out that now Matuas are very much vocal about their identity. The empowered political status in both central and state assembly adding more weight to their cause.

RC21-310.4

BHISE, Rajendra* (Youth for Unity and Voluntary Action, India)

JOSEPH, Marina (Youth for Unity and Voluntary Action, India)

Planning for Inclusion: Reflections on Grassroot Interventions in Urban Planning to Reduce Social and Infrastructure Inequalities in Indian Cities

Urban Planning in the Global South is highly contested. It is a complex process of allocating and reserving land for infrastructure and services in rapidly growing cities with complex histories and often, existing land users. Within this process are multiple and contesting claims made on land and its uses. Critical among these contestations are the claims of the most marginalised, the urban poor who build and sustain the city. Their demands for infrastructure (housing, social amenities, livelihood spaces etc) have to be negotiated within the planning process. These demands draw on the rights discourse and aim at ensuring justice in planning the city.

This paper will draw on work that YUVA (Youth for Unity and Voluntary Action, an NGO that works on a range of urban development initiatives for the urban poor) and partner organisations have been involved in. It will reflect on strategies, negotiations, successes and challenges in various planning based interventions that have aimed to ensure equitable and inclusive distribution of urban infrastructure. The paper will draw from experiences in 8 cities across time, beginning in the late 1990s. These include developing area based plans in informal settlements; plans for the integration of street vendors; interventions on ensuring participation of marginalised groups in city plan revisions; research on planning towards ensuring equal urbanisation.

The paper will distil learning on people's participation, people-led plans and overall trends in urban planning to put forth propositions on how social inequality can be reduced and infrastructural justice can be achieved with shifts in planning practice.

RC04-77.6

BHOI, Dhaneswar* (University of Edinburgh UK, Social and Political Science, United Kingdom)

LAKRA, Neelima (London School of Management Education, United Kingdom)

Public and Private Higher Education in Laissez-Faire Economy: Echoes of Marginal Section Students of India

The advocates of privatisation arguing that education as a commodity in the utilitarian theory of economics. In contrast to this the advocates of public mode of higher education have different opinions. They aspire to a state affirmed/public funded higher education format. However, in the neoliberal era many countries adopted the principles of market-driven economy in their educational system. Exploring the discourse in the neoliberal economy, this paper tries to correlate evidence from theories and practice to examine the policy changes in higher education, further, it analyses both public and private higher education students' experiences of accessibility, participation and performance in their respective campuses. It also examines, skills gap and placement chances; student debts, access to quality teaching-learning process; and importantly learning outcome of the students in both public and private higher educational institutions. Empirically, exploratory design is carried out in five public and private higher educational institutions through case study (20), focus group discussion (10) and survey (n=350) methods. Analysis for the empirical part is done through data triangulation methods. The paper establishes where the marginal section students find a better place for them to access equal, dignified and employable higher education in the present laissez-faire economy. The findings come with the model of 'equal opportunity' based higher education format which keeps all social categories to address diversity within the higher education and bridge-up remedial classes for the marginal section students. To strengthen the capabilities of the marginal section students it came up with the model of 'state driven cultural capital' in higher education systems where the students of the marginal section can equally access, participate and perform even in private mode of higher education. The demand for affirmative action within the private form of education is also the important suggestion which is also evident this study.

RC42-609.3

BHOI, Dhaneswar* (University of Edinburgh, School of Social and Political Science, Centre for South Asian Studies, United Kingdom)

Social Alienation and Suicide of Dalit Students: Everyday Reality of Indian Higher Education

Indian context 'social alienation' is derived from the cultural communities or ethnic groups that interact and negotiate with cultural boundaries of domination vs. dominated. The context where, 'culture' and 'social groups of caste' are intertwined to define the relation of exclusion with relating suicidal death of Dalits in the present higher education system. Therefore, this study looks at the cultural hegemony of superiority over inferiority both at the societal and educational level taking the inferences from everyday life of Dalits in Indian higher education. Going deeper into the context, this study also looks at how caste domination transmits from social to academic sphere within the classroom interaction in the teaching-learning process between teacher and students, among the students themselves; and, between the students and academic facilitators. This significantly allowed the study to examine alienation processes and cultural interaction within the communities in a classroom setting. It analyses how social exclusion and alienation leads, self-harm, suicidal tendencies in higher educational setting. Further it examines the cultural repression of a particular group of students contesting their other fronts. Keeping these realities of Indian context this study will reflect on the teaching pedagogies adapted and practised to handle differential equations in a classroom. For this case study and narrative analysis are used to problematise and then re-capitulate the issues of a classroom and ways it was addressed in the framework of 'everyday social' (Guru and Sarukkai 2019) and 'mental stress process' of Pearlin et al. (1981) in explaining discrimination and exclusion which gives bitter experiences of 'social alienation' , 'humiliation' and 'self-harm' or suicidal tendencies in negotiating experiences of Dalit students in Indian higher education.

RC10-JS-112.1

BHOOLA, Sheetal* (The University of Zululand, South Africa, South Africa)

The Importance of Impact Evaluations of Corporate Social Responsibility Programs and Government Food and Nutrition Programs for South African Children.

The province of KwaZulu-Natal in South Africa has recorded the highest number of hungry and malnourished children in comparison to other provinces (Cleary, 2020). Children between the ages of one and five years living in this province, Gauteng and The Free State have the highest ratios of stunted growth in South Africa (Mabuza, 2018). Current media reports demonstrate that Covid 19 exacerbated the circumstances regarding food and nutrition insecurity for many poor children in South Africa generally and in KwaZulu-Natal specifically. Prior, during and post the Covid-19 pandemic, both the public and private sectors have been engaging in interventions to help alleviate the food and nutrition insecurity of children in this province. However, continual mass media reports indicate that children still experience hunger due to high levels of corruption within these programs. Therefore, this qualitative desktop study attempts to identify if there are evaluation processes in place that investigate the intended and unintended outcomes of these programs and if the measures of evaluation are appropriate to determine the prevalence and types of fiscal corruption that is prevalent within these interventions. The importance of impact analysis and its value in the fight to curb child malnutrition and hunger is pivotal and is emphasised in this study.

RC34-513.7

BHULA-OR, Ruttiya* (Chulalongkorn University, Thailand)

OSATIS, Chadatan (College of Population Studies, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand)

CHIMMAMEE, Montakarn (Social Research Institute, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand)

Aiming for Transitions or Not: The Subjective Life Plans of Thai Youth Not in Employment, Education, or Training (NEET) in the Post-Pandemic Period

Youth, who are not in employment, education, or training (NEET), have limited opportunities to acquire human capital through education, training, or work experience. The school or training-acquired skills of NEETs are likely to become obsolete due to the rapid development of automation and the digital economy. Additionally, COVID-19 has increased the vulnerability of families, particularly low-income households, increasing the number of students who have dropped out of school. Youth NEETs also include discouraged workers, job seekers, and youth with limited access to employment and educational opportunities. COVID-19 has resulted in a longer job-searching period and an increased time-related unemployment rate. This study sheds the light on the personal life plans of Thailand's NEET youth after the post-pandemic period. We conducted in-depth interviews with 120 youth NEETs from all regions of Thailand about their life plans to transit or not transit from being NEET. The analysis included the various youth life path and their background that influences their decision on their life plans. The study also suggested possible interventions to facilitate the reintegration of young people into education, employment, and training.

RC31-460.8

BIANCHI, Francesca* (University of Siena, Italy)
CUEVAS, Miriam* (University of Siena, Italy)

Local Reception Systems for Refugees and Asylum Seekers in Italy: Practices, Perspectives and Social Work Dilemmas of Practitioners

Current reception systems for asylum seekers and refugees in Italy face the challenge of increased demand for social protection in the context of diminishing financial resources. Disparate reception practices in quality and effectiveness exist at the regional level. Differences also exist in organizational structures and the professional knowledge of practitioners. The individuals responsible for implementation of local reception policies are true street-level bureaucrats (Lipsky 1980), operators of social assistance facilities, who have significant leeway in determining integration pathways (Fassin 2013).

Their individual skillsets and their contractual precariousness significantly affect the fragmented social welfare services provided to refugees. This paper analyzes recent changes in the governance of reception systems, characterized by an emergency ad-hoc approach, a massive delegation to third sector of the implementation of integration projects (Ambrosini, Fontanari 2018), as well as the strong involvement of volunteers and the community at large (Barberis, Boccagni 2014), and the growing importance of the local environment (Glorius, Doomernick 2019).

A further in-depth study is planned to investigate changes in the reception labor market through statistical analysis of unpublished data from the Ministry of Labor and Social Policy. These data will provide insights into trends of the declining labor market, the professional profiles of practitioners involved, and the stability of a profession undergoing transformation. The in-depth study will conduct semi-structured qualitative interviews in Northern, Central and Southern Italy regions. It will empirically analyze strengths and weaknesses of practitioners' daily practices, specific dilemmas of social work, interactive processes, and relational dynamics between professionals and refugees in an often complex and conflictual arena.

RC46-JS-105.2

BIANCHI, Iolanda* (University of Antwerp, Belgium)

Community Co-Production and the Common Beyond Self-Government: The Case of the Patrimoni Ciutadà in Barcelona.

Several authors in political science agree that democratising public administration can be beneficial for a series of reasons: it improves democracy itself, it increases administrative efficiency and effectiveness and it improves the performance of the institutions by strengthening social capital. Across the last decades, different democratising practices have emerged especially at the city scale, from participatory budgeting to community co-production. This article focuses on the practice of community co-production, understood as the transfer of the management and delivery of public services to community-based non-profit organisations, to understand to what extent it can be considered a radical democratising practice.

In recent years, in fact, this practice has been conceived as a form of implementing the principle of the common (Laval and Dadot, 2015), i.e. capable of radically democratising local public administration because it fosters the self-government of citizens. By adopting a qualitative-interpretative methodology, the article examines the case of the Patrimoni Ciutadà in Barcelona, which implies the community co-production of public facilities of proximity (e.g. cultural centres, youth centres, among others). It argues that community co-production is not a sufficient practice to radically democratise local public administration if it is not accompanied by the expansion of co-production in other stages of the process: in the assignment of the management and its evaluation.

RC47-663.3

BIANCHI, Iolanda* (University of Antwerp, Belgium)

Creating a Non-Appropriable State: The Use of the Concept of the Common By New Municipalist Platforms

This article seeks to shed light on a key concept - the common - that has emerged among urban social movements in Southern Europe, particularly within what is referred to as new municipalist platforms. Thanks to the theoretical developments on the common made by some authors such as Laval and Dardot, new municipalist platforms see this concept as a tool to redefine the forms and contours of the local state. Redefining the forms and contours of the local state through the concept of the common means making it non-appropriable: i.e. preventing the state from being fully appropriated by the local government and its public administration. In concrete terms, this involves creating common-state institutions. Examples of these institutions are public utility companies that include participatory governance structures, or public services that are managed by community-based non-profits. By presenting some cases of common-state institutions that were created during the Barcelona en Comu government, the article shows the limits and challenges that municipalist platforms face in order to transform the local state according to this concept.

RC37-550.4

BIERNACKA, Aleksandra* (Institute of Philosophy and Sociology PAS, Poland)

Cross-Cultural Film Remakes' Use of Stereotypes As a Window for Probing a Social and Cultural Specificity. Example of "Brothers" By Jim Sheridan (2009) and "Brodre" By Susanne Bier (2004).

Altough the cross-cultural film remakes have been a part of international cinematic practices since the beginnings of the film industry (Cook 1996, Bordwell et all. 1988, Verevis 2006), their characteristic use of stereotypes and stereotyping in the process of a source film's cultural adaptation into a new sphere, is often pointed out, but rarely analyzed.

The example of "Brothers" - 2009 Hollywood remake of the Danish "Brodre" (2004), as the standardized genre film, through its use of stereotypical pictures of war and family relationships exposes differences in the European and US approaches to the notions of patriotism, love for a country, responsibility of a soldier and of a father, solidarity, loyalty, hierarchy of values, trauma, the brotherhood, and romantic relationships. Within narrative points that are common for both - the original and its US remake, there are siginificant changes and modifications aimed at transferring the meanings into a new cultural space with its specific array of motives, traditions, and references. Comparative content analysis of the two pictures brings here a clear view of the prevailling convictions and stereotypes that form different cultural tissue of two countries of the films' origin in a moment of the remaking process.

To grasp the nuances of remade meanings of - as it appears - only seemingly "obvious" repetitive stereotypes, which in reality question, discuss, and re-work hitherto conventions, it is useful to take advantage of the structural theories worked out on a field of the film adaptation studies (McFarlane, 1996) and the hermeneutical analysis (Ricoeur, 1976). The effects show that in this particular case, stereotypes in the cross-cultural film remake serve as a tool for familiarizing distinct approaches; a tool that through repetition incorporates different points and fosters a discreet modification of a discourse in the remake's destination country.

RC26-387.3

BIESAGA, Mikolaj* (Robert Zajonc Institute for Social Studies, University of Warsaw, Poland)
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The Effect of the Pandemic on European Narratives on Smart Cities and Surveillance

This paper presents an analysis of European smart city narratives and how they evolved under the pressure of the COVID-19 pandemic. We start with Joss et al. (2019) observation that the smart city discourse is presently in flux, engaged in intensive boundary-work, and struggling to gain wider support. We approach this process from the critical perspective of surveillance capitalism, as proposed by Zuboff (2019), to highlight the growing privacy concerns related to technological development. Our results are based on analyzing 184 articles regarding smart city solutions, published on social media by five European journals between 2017 and 2021. We adopted both human and machine coding processes for qualitative and quantitative analysis of our data. As a result, we identified the main actors and four dominant narratives: regulation of AI and facial recognition, technological fight with the climate emergency, contact tracing apps, and the potential of 5G technology to boost the digitalization processes. Our analysis shows the growing number of positive narratives underlining the importance of technology in fighting the pandemic and mitigating the climate emergency, but often mentioned in a tokenish fashion. Right to privacy considerations are central for two out of four discovered topics. We found that the main rationale for the development of surveillance technologies relates to the competitiveness of the EU in the global technological rivalry, while ambitions like increasing societal wellbeing or safeguarding the transparency of new policies are nearly nonexistent.

RC50-700.1

BIFANO DE OLIVEIRA, Marcela* (Universidad de Guadalajara, Mexico)

PIMENTEL, Thiago (Federal University of Juiz de Fora / UFJF, Brazil)

Tourism As a Spatial Solution: The Process of Extensive and Concentrated Urbanization of Tourism in Sun and Beach Destinations on the Periphery of Capitalism

This study aims to present a theoretical discussion about the role of tourism in the expansion and spatial reorganization of capitalism in sun and beach destinations on the periphery of capitalism. To support the discussion, we use the concept of spatial solution, in addition to the concepts of extensive and concentrated urbanization to analyze the spaces of the tourist urbanization and the spaces known as "the other side of the road" or "the second city". It is based on the argument that tourism is an efficient instrument in the geographical expansion of capitalism as it requires a complex process of urbanization for its development. It is considered that the double process of urbanization generated by tourism is directly related to the need for capital to profitably produce and absorb surpluses in its constant search for accumulation. Thus, the discourse of social benefit and poverty reduction vanishes through accumulation practices that extractively use all possible resources for profit.

RC19-JS-44.2

BIFULCO, Lavinia* (University of Milano Bicocca, Italy)

DODARO, Maria* (University of Padua, Italy)

Local Public Action for Financial Inclusion: Representations, Limits and Agency

This article reports on the interaction between finance and social policies through the analysis of two different financial inclusion programmes undertaken locally in Italy. One of these is social microcredit, a small loan granted to socially vulnerable households excluded from the access to traditional credit channels with the aim of facilitating access to credit for primary household expenses. The other one is a financial education programme aiming at disseminating basic economic-financial knowledge and fostering financial capabilities, that is the capacity to translate knowledge into consistent behaviours, i.e. rational decisions, the ability to plan and develop appropriate strategies for self protection and economic promotion. Drawing on qualitative methods, including observation and interviews with key informants and practitioners, the study pursues three objectives. First, it looks at the representations that these instruments incorporate and how financial logics and instruments interact with changing approaches to social policy at the local level. In this regard, it shows how financial inclusion policies rely primarily on individualisation, responsibilization and depoliticization mechanisms. Second, it examines the limitations that these instruments face in relation to the multi-dimensional nature of financial exclusion processes. Closely related to this point, it finally examines whether and how the representations and objectives that these instruments incorporate are negotiated, adapted to specific policy goals, or contested at the local level, and under what conditions the agency of local policy actors may find some space to unfold. In this respect, it examines the role played by social actors and governance frameworks in opening up these spaces to negotiation and contestation. Finally, it discusses the implications of public action for financial inclusion on individualization trends, de- and re-commodification processes and social citizenship.

TG04-822.3

BIFULCO, Lavinia* (University of Milano Bicocca, Italy)

DODI, Lorenza* (Milano Bicocca, Italy)

Risk, Uncertainty and Health Emergencies: What Can (qualitative) Social Research Do?

The reflection on uncertainty as a condition that permeates the contemporary world has brought to the fore problems and models relating to the management of risks and emergencies. The pandemic is only the latest in a complex of events which, by highlighting the increase in radical uncertainty, push us to overcome the traditional intervention logics based on prevention. From a preventive perspective, a potential threat is detected as an event that occurs regularly with a probability that can be calculated. Approaches such as preparedness or precaution instead refer to a potentially catastrophic but unpredictable threat, the consequences of which can only be managed using some techniques to mitigate the destructive consequences.

In this context, the paper focuses on the centrality of social research in order to develop a multidisciplinary, intersectional and relational thinking capable of bringing out the complexity in which health systems operate, in a process of almost ontological rethinking of the discipline of risk management that can no longer address only traditional clinical aspects.

Through the methods of qualitative social research, in particular organizational ethnography, the paper investigates the risk management practices of a healthcare local authority in Northern Italy, highlighting the interconnections and circularities in reception, safety and security practices.

The analysis of the activities carried out by the "Healthcare Safety Company Network" (whose task is to disseminate the methods of risk management at the peripheral level), through an accident detection project and a training course in Organizational Ethnography, has made clear the need to encourage, through training in Non Technical Skills, the transition of professionals from the role of (information) intermediaries to that of mediators capable of translating and transforming the culture of Clinical Governance into practice, understood as continuous improvement, accountability, centrality of the patient and professional experience.

TG11-850.2

BILGINER, Onur* (Baskent University, Turkey)

On Political Resistance

This paper aims to discern political resistance from everyday resistance and develops on a distinction between a morally and politically justifiable resistance and the kind that is not. Drawing on different forms of resistance, it demonstrates why the conceptual clarification and moral justification of political resistance cannot rely upon the categories of nonviolence, visibility, and legality alone. Here, I make five arguments and test them against Arendt's political commentary. First, I argue with Arendt that a genuine political resistance is collective and occurs in public. It is conducted with the cooperation of similar-minded people out in the open insofar as there is room for political action. Second, political resistance may or may not use violent means of opposition. The use of violence is justified when, as Arendt also admitted, it is a response to extreme injustice and opens up the space for politics. The mode of action to be taken (violent vs. nonviolent) is then contingent upon the political situation. Third, as Arendt implied in *On Revolution*, a genuine political resistance aims either at the liberation from oppression, which is a prerequisite for the constitution of political freedom, or at the expansion of political equality. Fourth, even though Arendt is less willing to steer the argument into that direction, I argue that the question of liberation and emancipation is deeply ideological for the reason that the language of emancipation is essentially related to the question of justice having to do both with the production of goods and services and with the distribution of economic and political resources. Finally, and in relation to the second argument, political resistance acts upon the changing conditions of life—meaning that political activists have to engage in practical-critical activity.

RC49-687.5

BILLAH, Masum* (Department of Sociology, East West University, Dhaka, Bangladesh)

AKHTER, Sadika (School of Health and Social Development, Deakin University, Melbourne, Australia)

RUTHERFORD, Shannon (School of MDP- Public Health, Griffith University, Brisbane, Australia)

Exploring Mental Health Challenges and Coping Strategies in University Students during COVID-19: A Case Study in Dhaka, Bangladesh

Background

Mental health challenges have emerged worldwide during COVID-19. University students experienced changes in their lifestyles, academic life, family relationships, earning capacity and support systems. This study explores the common mental health challenges in university students and their coping strategies in the first wave of lockdowns in 2020. By learning from the impacts and coping responses in young people we can assist to build improved strategy for future events of this magnitude.

Methods

A qualitative study design was employed to conduct twenty in-depth interviews and two focus group discussions with students from randomly selected three public and three private universities in Dhaka and key informant interviews with different stakeholders. We used inductive reflexive thematic analysis and applied six phases of the thematic analysis.

Results

Financial constraints, academic pressure, learning resources shortages, losing confidence, relationship breakup, excessive internet dependency, and traumatic experiences unevenly challenged the mental health conditions of the students across universities. Absence of mental health counseling and psychological support centers, incapacities of the existing counseling and support centers, inadequate financial support, and low coverage of learning resources subsidies appeared to decrease mental health support for the students. Partial financial subsidies, soft loans to purchase electronic resources, faculty members' counseling and educational institutions supported occasional counseling through online were used to minimize the mental health impacts during COVID-19.

Conclusion

Mental health is still not a resourced area of health and wellbeing in Bangladesh. Family bonding and social networking allowed students to cope with mental health impacts. University responses to support the mental wellbeing for the students require additional attention. A national level intervention plan should be immediately designed and implemented by

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

engaging different stakeholders and establish mental healthcare support centers at universities to avoid immediate and prolonged negative mental health impacts.

RC44-627.1

BIRELMA, Alpkan* (Ozyegin University, Turkey)

An Unexpected Strike Wave in a Low-Strike Country Under Deepening Authoritarianism: Strikes at the Beginning of 2022 in Turkey

Since the mid-1990s lawful strikes have become increasingly rare in Turkey. This is not just a function of union hesitation due to shrinking clout. Governments have the right to prohibit an otherwise lawful strike. In parallel with the deepening authoritarianization, the Justice and Development Party, which rules the country since 2002, banned greater number of lawful strikes after the mid-2010s. 2017 and 2018 witnessed ban cases involving more than 150,000 workers poised to strike. At the beginning of 2022, however, Turkey has experienced an unexpected strike wave. This study identified a total of 107 unauthorized (non-legal) strikes in January and February 2022. Some 24,000 workers, in other words, one in every thousand employee in the country, participated in these strikes. In the half of these cases, workers won some of their demands.

In Turkey, the Ministry of Labor provides data on lawful strikes, while there is no data on unauthorized strikes. The author is part of a research group, who has been exploring working-class protests in Turkey since 2015 using protest event analysis. Newspapers are the main source of the research, supported by scanning social media and contacting with the unionists to find the missing information on certain cases. This data enables one to investigate unauthorized strikes, a form of working-class protest, which is almost totally invisible and unexamined in Turkey except few spectacular cases. The paper explores the intensity and patterns of unauthorized strikes in Turkey since 2015, and compares these with data from Brazil, Chile, Russia and China. On this background, it investigates the recent strike way in January and February 2022 and analyzes the factors at play in the emergence, growth and ending of this wave.

RC30-JS-154.3

BIRELMA, Alpkan* (Ozyegin University, Turkey)

Struggle between Growing Labor Militancy and Authoritarianism: The Case of Turkey

Four decades of authoritarian neoliberalism in Turkey have had the intended effect. In the mid-1980s, about 25% of workers were covered by a collective bargaining agreement negotiated by a union. The rate fall to 6% in 2013. In parallel with deepening authoritarianization, the Justice and Development Party (AKP) banned almost all lawful strikes after the mid-2010s. Despite this dark tale, and the catastrophic tone prevalent in the literature on labor in Turkey, this paper explores recent cases of labor militancy and government response to sustain it.

The number of public sector subcontracted workers had skyrocketed in the 2000s to reach nearly 1 million. The mobilization of these workers pushed the AKP to transition most of them into regular public employment in 2018. They have become union members, and union density has increased four points since 2014.

The second case is the growth of the tendency to strike since the mid-2010s. According to the new data provided by an ongoing protest event analysis, the author is a part of, 2015 witnessed non-legal strikes of 62 thousand workers. In 2018, 130 thousand workers poised to strike but government banned their strike. Turkey experienced another non-legal strike wave at the beginning of 2022.

The third case is a successful resistance of unions against the government in 2020. The government introduced new legislation that would undermine the right to severance pay. Thanks to union resistance, it had to withdraw the amendment.

The fourth case is the recent effectiveness of newly-found independent, left-wing unions, such as their impact on the recent strike wave. Based on these cases, the paper argues that labor militancy has relatively grown in Turkey, and it investigates the delicate balance the AKP strikes between repression and appeasement in response to it.

Pres-2.2

BISHARA, Azmi* (Arab center for research and policy studies, Qatar)

Should Liberals in Authoritarian States Stand for Comprehensive or Just for Minimal "Political Liberalism"?

In authoritarian states, comprehensive ideologies (including political religious ideologies) have the potential to play a mobilizing role both for and against the regime and are not necessarily forged in rational concepts. I will try to answer the question: Should liberals, under these conditions, stand for so-called comprehensive or just for, in Rawlsian terms, minimal "political liberalism"? To this end, the paper argues that comprehensive liberalism can be promoted if its basic values, like civil liberties, individual autonomy etc. are reproducible in the

context of the prevailing culture (for example, comprehensive liberalism cannot be presented in anti-religious terms). This effort is vital because the struggle for democracy without liberal values can lead to other forms of authoritarianism. Crucially, liberals do not have to wait until popular political culture is liberalized – nowhere has this been a precondition for democratic transition. Rather the 'minimal' political liberalization of the ruling elite during the transitionary periods and their ability to cultivate pluralism while committing to civil liberties is such a condition.

TG11-850.7

BISPO, Hugo* (Universidade de São Paulo, Brazil)

Symbolic Violence and Neoliberalism: A Film Analysis of Fight Club (1999)

Although Durkheim (2018) emphasized the importance of collective representations to guarantee social cohesion, he did not explore the role of symbolic violence in this process well. Foucault (2011), however, takes this into consideration when he affirms that the government of the subjects is the result not only of external factors, but also of internal ones. Thereby, the individuals often internalize collective values, such as the needs and the truths of its historical time, acting on their own minds and bodies – which frequently reduces their liberty and causes them pain. That way, the hegemonic social order is more likely to be maintained. Ehrenberg (2010) indicates some effects of this self-imposed symbolic violence in the contemporary neoliberal time. For him, the subjects feel a continuous necessity to change and improve – which means that in order to refurbish oneself one ends up needing to partially destroy oneself.

This paper aims to investigate this symbolic violence through a case study: a film analysis of Fight Club (1999). For Sorlin (1985), this method permits to understand how a given social phenomenon (like the violence) is perceived by the film makers and by the audience to which the movie is made for. Therefore, the analysis of the meaning created by the articulation of elements such as its narrative, photography and scenography can unravel the social values that make certain types of violence socially accepted or rejected. Fight Club was chosen because it brings up the topic of self-inflicted violence (and its relation with the current neoliberal political-economic regime) in many dimensions.

The investigation revealed that, despite the film makes a link between neoliberalism and violence, the solution proposed to deal with it is through violence and neoliberal techniques. That shows a difficulty to think about critical answers to that problem.

RC37-541.1

BISPO, Hugo* (Universidade de São Paulo, Brazil)

The Construction of Neoliberal Subjectivity: A Film Analysis of Fight Club

The aim of this paper is to investigate how neoliberal subjectivity is constructed in the Northern American cinema, through a case study: a film analysis of Fight Club (1999). According to Foucault (2008, p.301), neoliberalism is more than a political and economic theory: it is a form of subjectivation, a way of being and thinking, so that individuals interpret themselves, the others and the social phenomena through economic lens. Foucault (2004, p.155) also states that the formation of one's subjectivity is related to one's values, such as one's ideas of purity, happiness and perfection.

Therefore, in order to understand how subjectivity is constructed under the neoliberalism, it's fundamental to analyze which values are behind it. In my study, films are considered as audiovisual speeches that reconstruct social characters and situations according to values and presuppositions shared in a given time and space by a certain social group that produce it and watch it (Sorlin, 1985). Thereby, the investigation will be made through an analysis of how the film is structured – the order of the scenes, its narrative, its dialogues, besides how elements such as photography, lightning and scenography are used to build meaning.

The analysis showed that the solutions thought to fight the downsides of neoliberal society end up, implicitly, adhering to and legitimating neoliberal values. So, though the film's discourse criticizes aspects like consumerism and lack of meaning in the jobs, it invalidates collective and communitarian solutions to these matters and puts it to the individual, alone, the role of sorting out the problems faced. The research also identified the use of violence and the exaltation of a "masculine virility" as a solution to deal with the loss of male hegemony in neoliberal societies.

RC34-JS-7.7

BISWAS, Mohai* (International Institute for Population Sciences, India)
SHEIKH, Mohammed Illias* (International Institute for Population Sciences, India)

Psychological Implications of Unemployment Among Higher Educated Migrant Youth: A Study in Kolkata City

Background: Recent trends suggest that university graduates seeking jobs are more susceptible to common mental disorders, such as depression,

anxiety, or stress. However, the mental health issues among unemployed graduate youth has not been explored in India, especially in Kolkata City yet. **Aims:** This study aims to assess for the first time the prevalence and associated risk factors of depression, anxiety, and stress among the graduate job seekers. Four hundred graduate youth (21-35years) residing in Kolkata City, West Bengal, who were preparing for various competitive exams were surveyed for the study. **Methods:** Measures included socio-demographics, field of study and the Depression Anxiety Stress Scale (DASS-21). Chi-square test and binary logistic regression with "depression," "anxiety," and "stress" as the dependent variables were carried out to identify the factors associated with these. **Results:** Overall, the prevalence of moderate to extremely severe depression, anxiety, and stress was 57.3%, 53.6%, and 48.3%, respectively, with no detectable differences between genders. Insecurity related to a job (OR = 0.41; CI = 0.26–0.65, $p < 0.001$; ref: job insecurity), family and social pressure to obtain a job (OR = 4.58; CI = 1.67–12.56, $p < 0.001$), and stress (OR = 8.33; CI = 4.47–15.51, $p < 0.001$) emerged as independent predictors for depression. Among the long-term unemployed, an older age was the risk factor for development of depression. **Conclusion:** The findings showed poorer psychological health among higher educated unemployed migrant youth**.** The relatively high rates of depression, anxiety, and stress among graduate job seekers should prompt implementation of market force initiatives that incorporate interventions related to the major risk factors uncovered herein.

RC55-745.1

BIZBERG, Ilan* (El Colegio de México, Mexico)

Latin American Health Systems, before, during and after the Pandemic.

None of the Latin American countries has achieved fully universal, egalitarian and efficient health systems, although Uruguay and Costa Rica have probably come closest to this goal. Nevertheless, during the first decade and a half of the twenty-first century several countries which saw the arrival to power of coalitions including the popular classes, tried to develop their health regimes by taking advantage of the commodity boom and the influx of financial resources from developed countries.

The end of the commodity boom and arrival of governmental coalitions dominated by financial and commodity exports interests in the countries that followed the socio-developmentist and redistributive rentier models put an end to the slow transformations of their health systems. The health regimes of countries following international subcontracting and liberal rentier capitalisms underwent less dramatic modifications during the last years of the second decade of the century.

The pandemic the world underwent from 2020 to 2021, strained all the health systems of the continent; some countries weathered the crisis better than others. This resulted, in part, from the condition of the health services themselves, but also from the approach that different governments adopted to deal with the epidemic: some initially denied the severity of the disease (Brazil, Mexico), others reacted late (Ecuador, Bolivia), while still others did everything they could to face the crisis from the very start (or even before, as soon as the pandemic hit the European countries), like Costa Rica, Uruguay and Argentina.

In this paper we will analyze: 1. The characteristics of the different health systems in terms of coverage, structure, investment, infrastructure, and historical performance; 2. The performance of the various health systems during the pandemic; 3. The changes that have been undertaken by the different Latin American countries as a result of the sanitary crisis.

RC40-591.2

BJORKHAUG, Hilde* (Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Norway)

MUIRHEAD, Bruce (University of Waterloo, Canada)

Animal Welfare Standards in the Chicken & Egg (food)System

Farm animal welfare is no longer a domain owned by agriculture. Perceptions of what good animal welfare is, have expanded in breadth and intensity in recent decades. Justification of animal welfare is in flux and opens a space for individuals and organisations to engage in farm animal welfare values and concerns and how they are to be defined and legitimized. Animal welfare in flux also opens a new space for economic activities and alliances. Animal welfare has become a commodity for sale, which in Buller and Roe's (2018) analysis is framed as assurance, branding and labelling, respectively, but also in the changing governance of food supply chains (p.86), the accumulation of the power of retail in the food chain identified by e.g., Burch and Lawrence (2007; 2013), Clapp and Fuchs (2009). This paper addresses the space of opportunity for economic organisations in profiting from being drivers of new standards on the new conventions on animal welfare in the food system. The paper employs a framework distinguishing how organisations connected to the egg and poultry value chains use competing conventions on animal welfare in both changing how food is being produced – changing the welfare of animals - and marketed. The paper is based on empirical data from the egg and poultry value chains in Norway, compared with data from Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

RC05-97.1

BLACHNICKA-CIACEK, Dominika (SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Warsaw, Poland)

BUDGINAITE-MACKINE, Irma* (Vilnius University, Lithuania)

The Ambiguous Lives of 'the Other Whites': Class and Racialisation of Eastern European Migrants in the UK

A body of recent literature has examined how migrants from Eastern European countries have been racialised in the UK both pre- and post-Brexit, and has explored the limits of their earlier assumed 'invisibility' owing to their perceived whiteness. Less attention has been placed on understanding how intersections of class and nationality may play out in these processes of racialisation. In this article we argue that it is precisely the entanglements between racialisation nationality and class that are conditioning unequal possibilities of inclusion for different groups of migrants in British society, especially in the post-Brexit reality. Based on a qualitative longitudinal study with over 70 migrants from Poland and Lithuania, undertaken between 2019 and 2021, we demonstrate how cultural capital and other resources help migrants to 'pass as white' or, more precisely, 'middle class white' to escape certain forms of racialisation and othering experienced by their co-nationals. The acceptance into the 'community of value' is nevertheless conditional. The racialised and classed forms of othering force migrants to constantly prove their 'good immigrant' status either by reaffirming their class position, hiding their Eastern European origins and/or racialising other groups. Our article sheds light on the relational and entangled ways in which race, nationality and class are lived, negotiated and resisted by migrants and how they can be experienced simultaneously as a privilege, a burden and a weapon (for othering others).

RC12-185.2

BLACKHAM, Alysia* (University of Melbourne, Australia)

Enabling Access to Justice? Conciliation and Dispute Resolution in Equality Law

Conciliation and alternative dispute resolution are seen as critical for advancing access to justice in the field of equality law, allowing parties to avoid the time, cost and publicity of court proceedings. But who is able to access conciliation, and receive these benefits? Are the benefits of alternative dispute resolution evenly weighted across the population? In jurisdictions like the UK and Australia, these questions are difficult to interrogate, as conciliation is typically conducted in private, subject to statutory confidentiality rules, and settlements are often subject to non-disclosure agreements.

Drawing on a mixed method, multi-year comparative empirical study of the enforcement of age discrimination law in the UK and Australia, I consider the extent to which conciliation and alternative dispute resolution mechanisms are enabling access to justice, and for whom. Integrating statistical analysis of claims and cases, including 1208 reported UK Employment Tribunal decisions, and 108 Australian cases; qualitative expert interviews with over 100 expert respondents; a survey of 76 legal practitioners who practice in this area; and data from statutory equality agencies, community legal centres and courts, I identify gaps in enforcement, and the limits of conciliation for promoting access to justice for those most impacted by discrimination.

RC15-233.3

BLACKWELL, Joanna* (University of Lincoln, United Kingdom)

HENDERSON, Hannah (University of Lincoln, United Kingdom)

EVANS, Adam (University of Copenhagen, Denmark)

ALLEN-COLLINSON, Jacquelyn (University of Lincoln, United Kingdom)

"You're the Expert, You Tell Me What I Ought to Do" - Socio-Cultural Influences on the Cardiac Patient Journey: Exploring Health Care Relationships

In the UK coronary heart disease is one of the biggest causes of morbidity and mortality. Despite this, there are inequalities in health care provision and access, particularly related to women, people from black, Asian, or minority ethnic backgrounds, and people with low socio-economic status. For example, women are likely to be diagnosed much later than men and are much less likely to access cardiac rehabilitation. The cardiac patient journey involves symptom recognition, accessing health care, the offer of cardiac rehabilitation, and recovery. In the UK, the NHS provides a cardiology pathway onto which those experiencing cardiac symptoms would enter. Relationships with health professionals form a central part of care navigation along this pathway, including decision making around access to and egress from the health care system. Over a six-month period, ethnographic research with cardiac patients (n=10) from a UK NHS Trust and their significant others (n=7) was undertaken. Data from participant observations and repeat semi-structured interviews have utilised Bourdieusian theory in the discussion of perspectives on the socio-cultural influences of this journey. The findings revealed the many tensions and struggles influencing the journey into, along and out of the health care

field. Some of these struggles relate to power dynamics within relationships between health care professionals, between 'patient' habitus and the field, and between the 'patient' and the significant others in their life. The Bourdieusian concepts of habitus, capital, and field, alongside doxa, illusio and nomos are relevant to these discussions and assist in illuminating the complexities surrounding relationships, and health care decision making and how these shape the inequalities in care navigation in the NHS.

RC34-518.3

BLAIR, Sampson* (SUNY Buffalo, United States)

Adolescents' Perceptions of Spousal, Parental, and Worker Self-Efficacy: Examining Gender Differences in Their Views of Future Adult Roles

Adolescence is generally recognized as a time during which young people attempt to transition into the adult sphere, involving the need to make decisions about educational goals, occupational goals, and familial goals, such as whether to marry and/or have children. Adolescents need to have some degree of confidence about their abilities to function in those same goals, thus involving the development of self-efficacy. Using data from a nationally representative sample of high school seniors, this study examines how individual, peer, familial, and contextual factors may influence female and male adolescents' perceptions of how well they will perform as a worker, spouse, and parent, in their eventual adult lives. This study also examines gender differences in self-efficacy, given that the distinct socialization experiences of girls and boys suggest that their perceptions of self-efficacy in future roles would be subjected to distinct factors, along the way. The analyses reveal that, overall, females tend to report higher levels of self-efficacy in spousal and parental roles, while males report higher self-efficacy in worker roles. Among females, peer factors are shown to be more influential in regard to spousal and parental self-efficacy, while school involvement and paid employment yield significant associations with their worker self-efficacy. Among males, familial factors are shown to be quite influential across all forms of self-efficacy, yet individual factors, such as substance use, are shown to detract substantially from males' self-efficacy. While distinct patterns of effects are shown, in terms of influencing adolescents' self-efficacy, the broader array of significant factors, along with the particular differences between females and males, suggest that the development of self-efficacy is subjected to many agents of influence during the adolescent years. The findings and implications thereof are discussed within the framework of ecological theory.

RC06-109.3

BLAIR, Sampson* (SUNY Buffalo, United States)

Modernization, Filial Piety, and the Decreasing Appeal of Marriage and Parenthood in China

Over recent years, the Chinese government has amended its fertility policies, in an effort to increase the total fertility rate of the country. Overlooked in these efforts, however, are the concurrent decreases in the marriage rate of China. Rather than adhering to traditional cultural expectations, increasing numbers of young adults are opting to cohabit or simply live alone, rather than marry. The declining rate of marriage has caused considerable consternation among traditional parents, who typically place considerable pressure upon their adult children to marry. In addition, the government has enacted a variety of programs to encourage young adults to marry, but these have yielded little to no success. Overlooked within examinations of the rates of marriage is the manner in which young adults value marriage, along with its inherent costs and/or benefits. Using a sample of young adults in China, this study examines the changes in both their marriage and parenthood aspirations. Between 2015 and 2021, young Chinese women and men are shown to express a decreasing preference for marriage, as well as having children. Among those who do wish to marry, an increasingly later age at first marriage is shown, along with fewer desired births. Both the personal and financial dimensions of becoming married and/or having children are viewed with skepticism by young adults. A number of factors are shown to be associated with these changes, including filial piety and peer characteristics. Parental pressure is shown to exert little influence over both young women's and men's perceptions of marriage and parenthood, yet peer characteristics appear to have a more substantial impact upon young women's valuation of marriage and parenthood. The findings are discussed within the developmental paradigm, and the potential implications for demographic shifts in China are addressed.

RC40-585.5

BLANCANEAUX, Romain* (Kyoto University, France)

Iots As a Mean of Power over Producers. the Case of Geographical Indication Manganji Sweet Green Peppers, Maizuru, Japan

Both smart farming and Geographical Indications (GIs) are heralded as tools for revitalizing rural communities through better revenues, yet seem contradictory in the role they attach to know-how. In the first case, agriculture is expected to evolve from a practice heavily reliant on the know-how and intuition of growers to a data-driven industry, supposedly more cost-effective.

In the other, agriculture is supposed to rely on traditional, place-based know-how responsible for the reputation and price of a particular product. How do GI producers eventually (and contradictorily?) embrace digitizing technologies has to be addressed. This paper show that the use of Internet of Things (IoTs) can be a new mean to perpetuate rather than contradict pre-existing logics of power in the political economy of a GI. In Maizuru prefecture (Japan), the cooperative selling Manganji sweet green peppers, which were the first certified as traditional Kyoto vegetable (*kyôyasai*) in 1989, has been reinforcing for decades its power over producers, now through digitized values. First, greenhouses have increasingly been promoted for controlling environmental factors and attaining standards of production (in terms of shape, color etc.) pushed by the cooperative, of which first-grade products were granted with a GI in 2017. Facing dependance on growers' know-how, leading to fluctuations in qualities, yields and overall prices, the cooperative decided in 2019 to digitize top productive producers' "traditional techniques" and cultivation environment through IoT sensors in greenhouses (for measuring temperature, humidity, sunlight, soil EC, pH etc.), in order to establish a data-based "cultivation model". A sample of 8 representatives of the "best cultivation practices" were selected to be followed (through dedicated digital applications) by others, thus establishing and reinforcing practices deemed (un)viable. This research is based on technical documents, observation and semi-structured interviews with cooperative representatives, and the (un)selected GI producers for digitizing their cultivation methods.

RC40-JS-109.4

BLANCANEAUX, Romain* (Kyoto University, France)
FEUER, Hart (Kyoto University, Japan)
MONTERESCU, Daniel (Central European University, Austria)

Seasonality As Productive Fiction: Reordering Value(s) in Novel Ecological and Temporal Representations of Geographical Indication Products in Japan

The notion of seasonality presents, superficially, a logical concept for appraising agricultural products. The recent emergence in Japan of Geographic Indication (GI), which is nominally meant to underscore local ecological and social factors, has prompted new configurations of value(s) that arbitrate between tradition and innovation, and respect or disrespect for seasons. Seasonality, while connected to natural cyclical phenomena, is increasingly linked to its strategic representations by humans. This article mobilizes the notion of seasonality to question the diversity of differentiating strategies used by economic actors in two different, seemingly sectors at odds in Japan: sake (*nihonshû*), and tomato. In both cases, in the face of shifting consumer preferences, new technologies decoupling temporal pressures, and the imposition of normative global standards, seasonality can be reshaped as a strategic option for reordering symbolic and economic value, (re)organizing markets, and shuffling quality hierarchies. Production, and therefore consumption of Sake and tomatoes, have historically depended on seasonal flows, but have also faced past disjunctures in which production and consumption patterns have been decoupled from ecological constraints or existing social patterning. This has influenced not only timing of production (and therefore agricultural seasonality) but also consumption timing (appropriate and socially validated occasions for consumption). Recently, the advent of GI has sharpened this debate by inserting the question of whether seasonality and terroir must be aligned, and if so, to what degree of precision. In this paper, we navigate contemporary trends to reshape seasonality both within GI standards, and upon reflection of the renewed interest in terroir in Japan. This research is based on an analysis of public product representations (GI registries, technical reports, marketing materials, and on-site decoration), open-ended interviews with small and medium size producers of GI sake and tomatoes, as well as associated administrators and technical support in Japan.

RC11-166.2

BLANCHE-TARRAGÓ, Daniel* (Universitat Oberta de Catalunya (UOC), Spain)

Life Histories of Older Adults' Activism(s): Experiences, Practices, and Meanings

It is a widespread belief that so-called non-institutional political participation belongs to the domain of youth, while its institutional modes are the older generations' arena. In this line, activism in its different forms would encompass younger citizenship's political "comfort zone." Indeed, this belief is mirrored by a substantial amount of studies exploring younger people's definitions and practices of what constitutes participating politically in society. Nonetheless, this general assumption conceals older citizens' role played in the field, many of whom have been involved in activism comparatively for longer. Consequently, there are scarce accounts of how older adults conceive (their) activism and how they have performed it throughout their lives. In this work, I trace the participatory course of older adults' activism and seek to understand the origins of their political involvement, the motives that have fueled their participation, the ways they have practiced activism, and the meanings they attach to it. To this end, I conducted 40 life history interviews with older activists associated with a diversity of acts (i.e., the feminist movement, LGTBI community, immigrants' rights, elder abuse, housing and neighborhood struggles, educational issues, environmentalism, nationalist movements) in Greater Montreal (Quebec,

Canada) and Greater Barcelona (Catalonia, Spain). After applying a sequential open and focused coding strategy, some preliminary results raise the following points: (1) the manifold and moldable character of what counts as activism and how it is performed. (2) The influential role of actors and events at different life stages in their political engagement. (3) The relative stability of underlying motives coupled with an adaptive capacity to contexts and circumstances. And (4) the ambivalent relationships with different media technologies supporting their activism. The conclusions of this work contribute to shedding more light on the seldom explored intersections of political participation and ageing studies.

RC05-JS-124.4

BLANK-PENETITO, Arapera (University of Auckland, New Zealand)

FUAMATU, Naomi (University of Auckland, New Zealand)

SUAALII-SAUNI, Tamasailau (University of Auckland, New Zealand)

TAURI, Juan (University of Auckland, New Zealand)

WEBB, Robert* (University of Auckland, New Zealand)

Māori Rangatahi, Samoan Talavou and Youth Justice in Aotearoa New Zealand

An ongoing area of major concern for Māori and Samoan communities in Aotearoa New Zealand is the criminal justice system, in particular the system's responses to rangatahi and talavou (youth) and their whānau/aiga (families). This presentation examines the early findings from the Aotearoa NZ component of an international qualitative research project on Māori and Samoan experiences of youth justice. It discusses the theme of marginalization, drawn from the analysis of Māori and Samoan community narratives on how they experience state justice practices. This includes concerns over tokenism and being constrained by the system, the lack of alternatives to the mainstream justice processes, and the privileging of the individual focus over the collective Indigenous based understandings and responses. It also discusses narratives on the silencing of community voices that impacts on experiences of the criminal justice sector. The analysis speaks to how these communities desire Indigenous knowledge and values to inform community-based responses, with implications for policies that aim to decolonise youth justice.

RC36-535.4

BLASKO, Andrew* (Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Bulgaria)

The Ignorance of Knowledge: Ideology and the Humanistic Context of Science

The system of science as a whole, in the form it has taken in its development from the time of Galileo, subverts the meaning of reason and rational knowledge. It is unable to describe the world we perceive as we experience, and it postulates that we can know the knowing subject herself only as a pure object, stripped of the values inherent in experience. This renders reason and rational knowledge impossible insofar as it identifies reason with only one pole of the subject-object continuum that characterizes life. Luhmann formulated this in sociological terms as the impossibility for the social sciences to observe society as a whole.

This identification of reason with the pure object raises the danger that the human subject can become controlled by the power of the object, in which social relations and history are embedded. This opens the door to what I refer to in philosophical terms as the "ontological domination" of the subject by the object, which has a host of social and even political consequences. When knowing subjects are reduced to pure objects, they become possessed and dominated by the object and subject to it—they are no longer able to know the object in a reciprocal relationship with it. This comprises an abandonment of the meaning of knowledge and reason that, moreover, constitutes a submission to and domination by the object. Such possession of the subject by the object negates the self-determination of the apparently knowing subject because it negates the status of perception and experience. It uncritically identifies both mind with fact, and imagination and hope with the reality of the external world precisely as it now is. It thus leads to the subject becoming incapable of transcending both facts and the pure object.

RC39-573.3

BLEDSOE-GARDNER, Anita* (Johnson C. Smith University, USA)

The Silent Factor: Understanding the Critical Landscape of Medical Intelligence, Disasters, and Emergency Management

Scholars cite that Medical Intelligence (i.e., MEDNIT) is oftentimes vastly unnoticed in terms of addressing how intelligence analyst are key stakeholders and shareholders within the emergency management community (Stolberg, 2020 & Watkins et al. (2020). Similar to its' intelligence counterparts (SIGNIT and GEOINT), MEDNIT encompasses the process of collection, evaluation, analysis, and interpretation of medical, bio-scientific, and environmental information. Specifically, MEDINT necessitates scrutinizing information in a variety of

spaces that includes but is not limited to medical and disease threats; enemy capabilities; terrain; weather; transportation issues; religious and social issues for both military and civilian sectors. Therefore, the relevance and significance of the discipline operates as a critical component in navigating 21st century disaster and emergency management practices, protocols, and policies. Marangione (2020), cites the COVID-19 pandemic created a dystopian reality that served as a bellwether for change for policy and decision makers as well as an opportunity to enhance bio-surveillance and bio-threat management. Comparatively, researchers assert the COVID-19 pandemic and its forecasting and challenges, run equidistant to intelligence issues before the United States catastrophic event of 9/11 (Marangione, 2020 & ODNI, 2012). This research will outline the importance and critical role(s) that MEDNIT contributes to the body of research on disaster and emergency management as well as circumscribe preventive strategies that may be employed to mitigate the consequences of national and global disaster threats.

RC31-465.5

BLOCK, Karen* (University of Melbourne, Australia)

Migrant Domestic Workers and Their Children Born in Lebanon:"They Are Kind of Stuck"

Worldwide, estimates suggest that more than 11 million migrant women, predominantly from poor countries, work in domestic service in wealthier countries. In destinations such as Lebanon, migrant domestic worker employment – and right to residency – is governed by the *kafala*, or sponsorship, system which underpins widespread exploitation and abuse and, among other onerous controls, prohibits pregnancy and childbirth. Despite this prohibition, considerable numbers of migrant women do give birth, thrusting them into a precarious and irregularised legal status, at risk of unemployment, visa cancellation, and 'illegalisation'. Compounding this precarity, many mothers then become effectively immobilised, encountering a range of structural and economic barriers to returning to home countries with their children. This paper draws on interviews with Ethiopian mothers living in Lebanon and other key informants, to examine the gendered and racialised structural, symbolic and interpersonal violence that governs the lives of these women and their children.

Adhoc-882.2

BLOKLAND, Talja* (Humboldt Universität zu Berlin, Germany)

Morals of Mothering As Neighbour Culture: Inclusions and Exclusions Among Women with Dependent Children in Berlin, Germany

Local neighbourhoods are important sites of access to resources, depending on practical neighbourhood use: a higher use of a local infrastructure means a different set of connections to a locality. Especially with high practical neighbourhood use, local norms and expectations may matter, and some, like women who care for smaller dependent children, mothers, tend to rely more on the locality than other groups for daily routines. This paper addresses the question of subtle mechanisms of in- and exclusion of a specific 'neighbour culture', namely the neighbour culture as it emerges in everyday practices of mothers. It explores the idea that moral geographies of mothering are indeed also structurally patterned, by social, cultural and political historical contingencies. Drawing on qualitative interviews conducted in Berlin, Germany, this paper compares habitus of mothers in two different habitats, privileged and a deprived neighbourhoods. It shows how the tightness of a neighbour culture of mothering practices around the foci of neighbourhood schools influences has ambivalent consequences.

RC28-419.5

BLOSSFELD, Pia (University of Innsbruck, Austria)

LENGFELD, Holger* (Universität Leipzig, Germany)

KLEY, Florian (Leipzig University, Germany)

Changing Middle Class Sze in Germany - Based on Different Indicators

Recently, a number of papers on the German middle class have attracted attention, arguing that the middle class is shrinking due to economic development and policy reforms leading to an increase in the lower social strata. However, the empirical evidence for this thesis is not as clear-cut as one might think and suffers from a one-sided focus on income operationalization. Drawing on analyses of German households from the SOEP, we provide a comprehensive empirical analysis of the middle class that takes into account various indicators-income, wealth, occupation, and education-and two multidimensional approaches. Our results show that although there is a shrinking middle class overall, the results depend on the indicators and there is a trend toward polarization, i.e., the upper and lower strata have increased. More importantly, our multidimensional approaches show that the overall decline in the middle class is due to the disappearance of the lower middle class, while the middle and upper middle classes have even grown over time. Overall, the situation is thus more positive for the middle class than previous

studies have been able to show. However, measures are needed, particularly in education and wealth, to strengthen the middle class and reduce the proportion of households that are increasingly left behind.

RC41-594.5

BLOSSFELD, Pia* (University of Innsbruck, Austria)

How the Rise of Higher-Educated Origin Families across Cohorts Influences Sons' and Daughters' Tertiary Education in West Germany?

In this article, we examine how the improvement of parental education across cohorts affects sons' and daughters' tertiary educational attainment in the process of educational expansion. Using data from the National Educational Panel Study (NEPS), we focus on West Germany and study whether the upgrading of the educational composition of origin families across cohorts contributes to daughters catching up with and even outperforming sons in tertiary educational attainment over time. In particular, we ask whether the rise of highly educated families, who are assumed to have stronger gender-egalitarian attitudes toward their children, has contributed to daughters faster increase in tertiary education compared to sons. Our empirical analysis shows that the long-term upgrading of families' education across cohorts has in a similar manner increased tertiary educational attainment of both sons and daughters. Thus, women's educational catch-up process cannot be explained by the greater gender-egalitarian focus of highly educated parents. Rather all origin families, independent of their educational level, are following the same secular trend towards more gender egalitarianism. We also examine to which extent highly qualified mothers serve as role models for their daughters. We find that graduate mothers do not serve as particular role models for their daughters. Rather mother's education is equally important for both sons and daughters success in higher education. Finally, we show that the rising proportion of higher-educated families across cohorts is connected to a rising share of downward mobility for both sons and daughters. However, the share of upward educational mobility from families with intermediate education is higher for daughters than for sons.

RC28-399.6

BOADO, Marcelo* (Universidad de la República, Uruguay)
REY, Rafael (Universidad de la República, Uruguay)
ESCUDER, Santiago (Universidad de la República, Uruguay)
RICARDI MORGAVI, Cesar (Universidad de Guadalajara, Mexico)

La Movilidad Social y El Efecto De La Educación En Los Pequeños Países

El objetivo de este trabajo es medir la movilidad social intergeneracional de clase, y el efecto de la educación en los países pequeños de América y Europa.

Se propone examinar la movilidad social relativa y las diferencias por país y sexo a partir de las tablas de movilidad social clase de origen (O) y clase actual (D) para los pequeños países.

Señalaron Germani (1963) y Duncan (1966) que hay varias formas de medir la movilidad social. Aquí importa la movilidad intergeneracional de clase social, y el efecto que podría aportar la educación para atenuarla o dejarla estable. Esto se mide con encuestas retrospectivas de vida sobre muestras de población. La movilidad es el desplazamiento del entrevistado entre su origen de clase y su clase actual.

Se mostrarán dos resultados: Una forma consistente y fiable de definir a los pequeños países; y las tendencias preliminares de la movilidad social intergeneracional entre los países seleccionados. Para se emplean técnicas de exploración y clusterización; y para el conjunto definido de países, modelos loglineales. Se disponen de datos transversales de población para los países seleccionados.

Se resolvió de manera empírica y sistemática la presencia de un conjunto de pequeños países sin limitarse a un solo umbral, y ellos expresan convergencia en al menos dos dimensiones su tamaño material y demográfico; y el ritmo de su crecimiento económico y social.

Como este trabajo precisa escalamientos se emplea a Uruguay como *punto de referencia*.

Los resultados son preliminares y enfatizan tendencias generales, como la importancia histórica de la movilidad social de las mujeres en todos los países, y la mayor rigidez de la movilidad entre los hombres. El efecto temporal, indicado en cohortes señala mejoras sistemáticas para casi todas las mujeres. No para los hombres, donde se observan peculiaridades entre generaciones y países.

Inte-26.2

BOATCA, Manuela* (Albert-Ludwigs-Universität Freiburg, Germany)

Creolizing the Modern: Transylvania As Periphery across Empires

The talk counteracts the notion of Europe as a geographically, culturally, religiously, and racially coherent entity by focusing on one of Europe's subaltern formations, Transylvania. Its location on the European continent, yet in the rural periphery of several of Europe's imperial powers, renders it a unique candidate for the larger decolonial project of "creolizing Europe." Originally coined to describe the processes of racial, cultural and linguistic mixing in the Caribbean, the term creolization has increasingly been defined as a mode of transformation premised on the unequal power relations that characterize modernity/coloniality—dispossession, colonization, and enslavement. As employed here, creolization involves the rethinking, reframing, and creative recomposition of categories structuring sociological analysis —from Europe to Transylvania, and from the modern to the comparative method. It necessarily involves the creolization of theory by retrieving subaltern histories and experiences in both colonial and imperial situations and reinscribing them into social theory.

RC05-JS-99.4

BOATCA, Manuela* (Freiburg University, Germany)

Unequal Citizenships: Between Solidarity Norms and the Regulation of Social Mobility

Societal crises act like magnifying glasses that reveal and often exacerbate existing inequalities. By triggering social closure tendencies and restrictions on valid rights, they belie narratives of togetherness, unity and leveling globalization. The motto of the European Union „unity in diversity" is among the examples that have increasingly lost their credibility within a short period of time due to crises such as the 2015 refugee flows, the ongoing Corona pandemic and the current war in Ukraine. The talk focuses on the role of unequal citizenships and the regulation of social mobility in the context of such crises in order to show how the political economy of cultural differences bound up with a narrative of Europeanness and whiteness, which dominated the discourses and policies in all of these instances, is re-invigorating nationalism and thus boosting deglobalization and de-Europeanization tendencies.

RC10-158.3

BOAVIDA, Nuno* (NOVA University of Lisbon, Portugal)
SANZ DE MIGUEL, Pablo (NOTUS asr, Universidad Autonoma de Barcelona, Spain)
MONIZ, Antonio (Universidade Nova de Lisboa, FCT-UNL, CICS.NOVA, Portugal)
ARASANZ, Juan (NOTUS asr, Spain)

How Do Different Platform Workers Organise to Achieve Bargaining Power in Platform Work? Examples from Iberian Countries

The business model based on digital platforms has the effect of limiting the union's ability to represent and defend workers, for example, preventing or limiting the use of collective bargaining. In our presentation, we intend to compare union strategies against digital food delivery and passenger transport platforms in Spain and Portugal. We will use the theoretical approach and methodology of a joint research project (https://crowd-work.eu/), and the main empirical results gathered. Concerning the power resources approach, its application to the analysis of union actions around platform work has made it possible to explain the different strategies carried out by unions in different countries and sectors, analogous to the results shown by studies focused on traditional economic activities (Keune and Pedaci, 2020). The essential idea is that the differences between sectors in which platform work is carried out digitally and remotely or locally (particularly that which takes place in public spaces) grant different power resources that condition union activity (Vandaele, 2018, 2021). Furthermore, alternative trade union actors have gained relevance in the platform economy, particularly in 'liberal' and southern European countries where there has traditionally been greater trade union pluralism (Moral-Martín and Brunet, 2021; Woodcock and Cant, 2022). For example, in some cases in Spain, workers have set up platform associations to gain control over their working conditions, remuneration and business decisions as well as over the algorithms used by the platform. In Portugal, workers and trade unions have been working together to obtain further bargaining power near policymakers. The conclusions will reveal which are the main differences and similarities of the union and other representatives' responses in Spain and Portugal within the sectors studied.

RC32-JS-88.2

BOBIE, Adwoa* (University of Ghana, Ghana)

The Mama in the Garage: The Positionality of Female Artistes in the Creative Industry in West Africa.

"The Mama in the Garage": The Positionality of Female Artistes in the Creative Industry in West Africa.

Gender, race, class, and ethnicity are markers of relational positions that influence identities and determine access to services, information, and knowledge. The intersection of these positionalities plays out differently in different contexts. In career choices and mobility, positionality is crucial, especially in the creative industry. The creative industry is wrought with inequality and gender segregation which is heightened by the industry's informality and precariousness. The male dominance of the creative industry has significantly shaped discourse and practices over the years. While the last two decades has witnessed a robust creative industry in Africa, gender imbalance and discrimination continue to overshadow the ingenuity, creativity, and innovation of female artistes locally and globally. Female creatives struggle with identity and recognition. Thus, the paper examines the positionality of female fashion designers and visual artistes in the Nigerian and Ghanaian creative industry. The paper shows how gender and race shape career identity and practice of female creatives within the local and global spaces.

RC25-381.3

BOBOC, Cristina* (Ghent University, Belgium)

'do You Speak Po Russky?' Politics of the Accent in Urban Azerbaijan

After the Soviet Union collapsed, the Russian language remained an important tool for the urbanized intelligentsia in performing the distinction between itself and the newcomers (in a vast majority, internal migrants). However, more recently as a result of the national identity crafting, Azerbaijani language tends to gain more space in the city. In this article, I explore the relationship between the spoken language and class belonging in the capital city of Azerbaijan. More exactly, I examine what language one choose for daily life interactions, and how this choice is shaped by/and it shapes the social status.

Drawn upon ethnographic-based methods carried out in Baku between 2016 and 2022, I provide the-state -of-the-art of the linguistic picture of urban Azerbaijan and the strategies people with different social positions use to get by linguistically. The language preferences influence the everyday life choices a person makes: starting with the systematic grocery shopping and going as far as choosing the school for their children, or the dating partners. If the urbanized old-style intelligentsia seeks a social recognition in their native Russian, the emerging new middle class would express their aspirations in Azerbaijani, or some cases will opt for Turkish as the new language of prestige.

RC18-JS-13.3

BOBOC, Cristina* (Ghent University, Belgium)

Azerbaijani Autocratic Middle Class.

In this paper, I question the classical theory of the middle class influence on democratization. The middle class, as an agent of democratization and political change, has gained an extensive preoccupation in the theories of social change, democratization, social class, etc. Moreover, the theory suggests that the growth of the middle class leads to the consolidation of democracy. However, the Azerbaijani case demonstrates that a state-dependent middle class in a rapidly growing economy not only hesitates to show its support for a democratic change but can also work towards consolidating the autocratic power. The state-dependent middle class tends to preserve its privileged status and benefits, dwelling on stability and security rather than enhancing an uncertain change.

Drawn upon ethnographic-based methods carried out in Baku (the capital city and the most important city of Azerbaijan) between 2016 and 2022, I explore the intricate relationship between the autocratic state and the fragile middle class. More precisely, I aim to explore the ways the Azerbaijani autocracy is gaining middle class support and how the aspirational middle class status is being performed. Through state-employment, city beautification projects, mega international events (Formula 1, European Olympic Games, Eurovision), new universities, or substantial scholarships for education abroad, the autocratic government is gaining middle class support. On the other hand, the middle class is running a marathon of collecting the benefits the autocratic state has to offer.

RC31-451.5

BOCCAGNI, Paolo* (University of Trento, Italy)

Achieving Normality, Modernity, and the "Good Life": Migration As Aspired Transition to Adulthood Among Young Asylum Seekers in Italy

What does migration ultimately mean, and how is it expected to make a difference to one's future life, among the African young people who have increasingly headed to Europe over the last decade? According to much anthropological literature, migration is emically the main, if not the only way for the youth to achieve adulthood, and hence autonomy and self-respect. While this understanding helps us move beyond the master narrative of migration as an exclusively forced and externally-driven development, there are further nuances in the subjective ways of making sense of it. This is what I learnt from my four-year ethnography with West-African young men in an asylum centre in Italy (2018-22). At a biographical point that already marks a disruption from the past, and yet is dominated by a sense of marginalization, immobility and pointless waiting, young asylum seekers are reluctant to discuss migration. This is a matter of traumatizing events in the past and of very uncertain prospects for the future. Nonetheless, their embodied practices and intermittent narratives reveal the existence of resilient, if vague aspirations for the future, which indirectly illuminate the meanings and the moral economies of migration itself. The aspired achievement of a male adult identity is mostly articulated through less explicitly gendered registers, such as 'normality' – the imaginary of a future middle-class background, with wife and children; and 'modernity', as equal access to certain forms of consumption that may be seen as superfluous or irrelevant from a middle-class and patronizing background. In fact, the little scope to achieve these expectations in the short them does not weaken the promise of success, distinction and fulfillment associated with them. As important, their allure does not undermine people's self-identification as black Africans with an ultimate obligation to return, at some point, to their only real home.

RC22-338.4

BOCCAGNI, Paolo* (University of Trento, Italy)

Home Is Where the Rug Is Laid Down. Unpacking Religiosity As a Tool of Homemaking in an Asylum Reception Centre

This presentation revisits the lived experience of religion among the Muslim young asylum seekers I met and stayed with, during my ethnogaphy of an asylum reception centre in Italy (2018-22). In a typically inhospitable and temporary living environment, with little material resources available, praying takes up several meanings and functions. As the residents' narratives and practices show, it is a moral duty and right, but also a life routine that can be enacted under any circumstance and interacts in multiple ways, including contentious ones, with the surrounding built and social environment. Laying down a prayer rug, as an habitual and embodied practice, marks a meaningful threshold that separates some time and space from the rest. Individual or collective prayers, as a form of ephemeral and portable sacralisation, make asylum seekers' shared time-space more 'proper' and intimate - in a way, more home-like - in very temporary, but repeated and ritualized ways. Drawing on the literature on asylum and homemaking, as well as on my participant observation, I explore the profound, faceted and somehow ambiguous role of religiosity among my interlocutors. This holds both at present, within a protracted condition of social and legal liminality; and in a long-term biographical perspective, with religious practice emerging as a fundamental source of sense-making, resilience and continuity, albeit with an often fatalistic subtext, along the fragmented and high-risk trajectories of young African men in navigation, literal and symbolic, to Europe.

RC51-JS-130.1

BOCKER ZAVARO, Rafael* (Rovira i Virgili University, Spain)

Populism: Political Concept and Phenomenon

Populism generates a great deal of controversy around the world. Its conceptualization has provoked many discussions in the Social Sciences, because it is a vague and imprecise term encompassing a heterogeneous multitude of political phenomena. This paper aims to present the debate around the various populisms, as different political concepts and phenomena. This article focuses on three of the main aspects that served this debate: the Latin American context, the concept of populism, and a critique of contemporary populism. From a comparative point of view, the changes in the concept and the political phenomenon of populism be analyzed using different bibliographical sources. It is a methodological strategy that allows us to compare the main concepts of populism in order to interpret and explain them. This will also allow us to draw general links between them, making it possible to build more solid and coherent theoretical arguments about the political phenomenon of populism.

RC02-43.4

BODNAR, Judit* (Central European University, Hungary)

Craft-Producing Locality in the Sharing Economy

Why would people go to eat and sleep in the home of a stranger, which is what they do when they sleep in Airbnb accommodations and eat in home restaurants instead of going to designated public places, such as hotels or regular restaurants? The immense popularity of these two forms of the "sharing economy," I suggest, are not primarily due to the fact that they offer convenient, flexible and cost-effective access to valued resources but to their advantage in authenticating local tourist experience. In opposition to the hotel and restaurant industry, Airbnb hosting and home restaurants cultivate

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

the image of craftsmanship. Homestays and home-cooked food offer the consumption of commodities with traceable origins and recognizable locality which has become a marker of distinction.

Based on primary research, the paper examines the craft of Airbnb hosting and home cooking: the everyday creativity of hosting, the fine line between precarity and autonomy, and how the home becomes constitutive of the enterprise of the small-scale artisanal production of locality and increasingly integrated in the spectacle of capitalism.

RC31-454.2

BOESE, Martina* (La Trobe University, Australia)

Australian Scholarship on Temporary Migrant Work: Changing Policies or Challenging Perspectives on Migration?

The insights of early sociologists of migration shaped the development of Australian multiculturalism in the 1960s and 70s and scholarly research about post-war migration and 'The Migrant Presence' (Martin, 1978) influenced the development of government services for newly arrived migrants. Since these early days migration research has become a multidisciplinary field in Australia and beyond, in which demographers, political scientists and legal scholars are often more influential than sociologists in shaping understandings of migration in the public domain.

In this paper I will offer a critical review of the extent to which Australian migration researchers have shaped - or failed to shape - public debates on temporary migrant work in Australia in the 21st century. Australia's migration system has shifted from permanent to temporary migration in the late 1990s and temporary migrants are now the most significant and internally differentiated category of migrants in Australia. While holding on to a projection of Australia as a highly selective, highly-skilled migration country, consecutive governments have created migration pathways for a wide range of temporary migrant workers. Scholars of migration have variably focused on different visa holders, different sectors of work or different policies in their research, often seeking to contribute to policy changes. While this research has highlighted important structural problems such as policy failures, ethnic labour market segmentation, precarious work and labour exploitation, it is questionable to which extent scholarship on migrant work has challenged economistic public discourses and perspectives on migration in Australia. The paper will pay particular attention to the opportunity for migration scholars to influence public discourse in the context of recent pandemic-related labour shortages in key sectors such as fresh food production and aged care.

RC31-451.6

BOESE, Martina* (La Trobe University, Australia)
CAMPBELL, Iain (Centre for Employment and Labour Relations Law, University of Melbourne, Australia)

Shifting Ground: Transnational Mobility and Experiences of Precarious Work Amongst Working Holiday Makers in Australia, 2015-2022

Working holiday maker (WHM) visa programs are an important channel of transnational mobility for young people from a diverse range of countries into Australia. Though ostensibly aimed at facilitating cultural exchange, the Australian programs have been widely criticised as *de facto* low-wage temporary migration programs, because of the way they use the incentive of additional temporary visas to channel young workers into precarious work in horticulture and other agriculture fields. The number of WHMs in Australia retreated dramatically during the COVID-19 pandemic, but inflows have once again resumed, now drawing on youth cohorts in more countries and supported by more elaborate incentives for encouraging low-wage work in regional areas.

This paper draws on extensive prior research into migrant workers and patterns of work and life and compares findings from two sets of in-depth interviews with WHMs on experiences of precarious work, conducted in 2014-15 and in 2022. The paper examines WHM experiences of farm work, looking at the extent and nature of precariousness and how experiences of precariousness are situated and interpreted by the young people themselves in the context of broader life trajectories or 'imagined futures'. We draw attention to changes over the course of the past decade and the implications for conceptualisation of mobile transitions. One crucial change concerns increased differentiation, whereby visa changes, use of labour and migration intermediaries and new employer demands have had the effect of supplementing the traditional 'middling' trajectory for WHMs, oriented to the holiday experience, with more dedicated economic trajectories that involve finding a path to long-term residency in Australia or engaging in long hours in jobs that can generate target earnings to support a new life back in the source country. This in turn has implications for our understanding the connection of transnational mobility and work for youth transitions.

RC57-765.3

BOKEK-COHEN, Yaarit* (Academic College of Tel Aviv-Jaffa, Israel)

A Visual Semiotic Analysis of Sperm Donors' Baby Photos As Major Marketing Material at the S[u]Permarket

The paper combines visual sociology theory and communication research and presents a semiotic visual analysis of 48 sperm donors' baby photos from six of the largest American sperm banks, using Kress & van Leeuwen's (2006) method of 'reading images'. Donor baby photos, conceptualized as sperm donors' self-advertisements, serve to engage prospective sperm users because of their liminal nature. The following issues are addressed: How do sperm donors use baby photos to transmit messages to prospective recipients? What are the cultural values conveyed via the photos? Is there a correspondence between donors' verbal narratives and meanings encoded in baby photos? Furthermore, a new category of "chosen/selected" images is proposed for classifying photos that were neither made for the purpose of the study nor found by the researcher. The photo selection by the sperm donors is strategic and serves to engage sperm recipients in imaginary relations with donors. Furthermore, subversive messages that are tacitly transmitted via presenting the baby photos *desemiotize* some of the stated values in the verbal narratives. The practical implications of the theoretical arguments for the visual sociological research are discussed.

RC47-655.3

BONERZ, Melina* (Bielefeld University, Germany)

The Mexican Women's Movement and #Ellasnomerepresentan: On the Linkage between Digital Antifeminism and State Repression

Massive street protests by women's and feminist movements in recent years, especially in Latin America, have received considerable attention by social movement scholars. While the significance of the digital sphere and social media has been found to be highly important for these mobilizations, analyses of the risks and challenges that come with this development are still rare. Nonetheless social media holds disadvantages and threats for social movements, such as counter-movement activities and state repression. For women's movements, which are constantly faced with misogynist and sexist offline attacks and attempts of delegitimization – especially in times of regressive backlashes – these risks become particularly relevant. Against this background, this paper contributes to the question how movement-opposition discursively uses digital media to negatively frame and influence women's movements.

For this purpose, my paper examines the Twitter debates under the hashtag #EllasNoMeRepresentan (#TheyDon'tRepresentMe), which emerged in the aftermath of a series of disruptive women's protests in several Mexican cities in 2019. The media portrayal of the hashtag suggested that the Mexican women's movement is confronted with an internal representational crisis due to the use of disruptive protest repertoire. Through a qualitative discourse-historical analysis of a sample of hashtagged tweets, this paper shows a more nuanced discursive framing of the protests: Only a small percentage of the tweets actually expressed movement-internal critique. The vast majority contained statements that stem from movement-oppositional perspectives, attempting to discredit and delegitimize the movement through discursive practices of covert and overt antifeminism. Moreover, I demonstrate how the digital antifeminist framing of the women's protests drew on discursive strategies of hard and soft repression used by Mexican governments and authorities in the past.

RC31-455.3

BONFERT, Lisa* (TU Dortmund University, Luxembourg)
BARGLOWSKI, Karolina* (University of Luxembourg, Luxembourg)

'Migrant Organizations' and the Affective Dimension of Social Protection Practices across Different Migration Biographies

Considering social protection as an active process in which people assemble various protective resources in accordance with their personal needs and preferences, in this presentation we explore the role of collective self-organization in social protection practices among people with migratory biographies. Based on qualitative research with people engaged with 'migrant organizations' in Germany, we show how active engagement in organizational structures affects social protection practices in the context of identity development and community building beyond the national welfare system. Contrasting these practices among adult movers, German-born, and the 1.5 generation with different migration biographies, we shed light on the processual, material, and relational nature and the emotional dimensions of dealing with social risks. In doing so, we aim to engage in discussions on emotions in migration and settlement processes in the context of migrant activism, and to enlarge the understanding of their impact on social protection.

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RC35-JS-69.4

BONGAERTS, Gregor* (University Duisburg-Essen, Germany)

The Production of Fake Maturity

One crucial problem of critical theory is to understand that the mature and therefore responsible subject of critical theory is replaced by subjects of fake maturity. This is because of societal changes in the fields of mass and social media. The sources of immanent transcendence which are explicated in more or less classical critical theories are overridden by the logics of mass media, the industry of popular culture and especially the so called social media (e.g. youtube, telegram, twitter and so on). In the end, it is an economic logic which overrides the logics of cultural creation. For instance, art as source of subjective experiences of immanent transcendence is on the one hand marginalized in comparison to industrial produced popular culture and, on the other hand, it has become itself a product of an commercialized market of cultural goods - nothing new of course. The mass media lost in many ways their original function regarding the development of the new internet based possibilities of producing and distributing information. Last but not least, the social media are developed on basis of this technology and evolve as individualized media of communication and information. Drawing on the individual selection of information bubbles within the social media, forms of an discourse to unfold communicative rationality are rather simulated then actualized. Within my contribution I will enlight the ways in which the economized social fields of culture and especially the field of social media take part in simulating rational discourse, recognition and transcendence of an apparent reality by building on conspiracy theories. As an effect, fake mature subjects are produced who confuse their fake maturity with real maturity.

RC26-389.2

BONGAERTS, Gregor* (University Duisburg-Essen, Germany)

The Societal Production of Insecurity.

Conspiracy Theories surely are a symptom of widespread insecurity. Therefore, conspiracy theories rise in societal situations which are experienced as complex and complicated. Against the background of the Theory of Functional Differentiation – or better: content differentiation – it is primarily a phenomenon of modern society. This became more than obvious during the corona pandemic and the related crisis.

It was observable in which ways insecurity, thus one condition of possibility of conspiracy theories, is produced. I will argue, it is produced by the different logics of relative autonomous fields, which are broken and at the same time spread by mass and social media. Those media feed and constitute the sphere we usually call the public. The discrepancies produced by the different logics especially the fields of politics and science and the selective exaggerations through the specific logic of the media leads to an reception on the side of everyday people which gains the feeling of insecurity.

Within my contribution I will enlight in detail the relations between the differentiated fields of production and the field of consumption and the role of social media inbetween. I will do so by combining a theory of content differentiation of fields with a social constructivist sociology of knowledge.

RC17-JS-151.3

BONHOMME, Macarena* (Universidad Autónoma de Chile, Chile)

USTEK-SPILDA, Funda (University of Oxford, United Kingdom)

Making the Commoditized Worker: Work Precarity and the Acts of Resistance of Migrant Workers in the Gig Economy in Chile

This article examines the role of international migration in the functioning of the gig economy in Chile, analyzing its colonial underpinnings and the ongoing global and local shifts in the country's political economy, which influence the structure and composition of the labor market. Focusing on South-South migration brings to light how the existing immigration policies and the traditional labor market structure provide the perfect pull factor for migrants into the gig economy, offering so-called independent and unhindered work, where otherwise, working opportunities are increasingly tied to migration status and citizenship. Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) migrants face high levels of discrimination in the Chilean labor market, where forms of racial discrimination restrict migrants' employment options. Drawing on a qualitative study on the geographically-tethered platform economy with 54 platform workers, we show that, although the gig economy provides an 'entry' to the labor market for migrant workers, their labor continues to be exploited through a lack of regulation and circumvention of employment standards. This contributes to the dehumanization of the labor force and the degradation of human dignity at work. Digital platforms, when mediating work, treat migrant workers as a commodity, rendering them replaceable and disposable. We argue that while migrants' everyday practices express their labor agency, this agency is constrained by their migration background and the algorithmically controlled and surveilled dynamics of platform work. Workers' ability to challenge the working conditions is mostly limited to individual acts of covert resistance, and collective acts of resistance are still difficult to mobilize and sustain. While the strategies workers resort to allow reworking or resisting platform control, they also tend to the inherent vulnerabilities to their work.

Workers often find themselves having to resort to self-exploitation to make ends meet and reproduce the irregular labor practices that only deepen migrants' exclusion in Chile.

RC05-97.3

BONHOMME, Macarena* (Universidad Autónoma de Chile, Chile)

Making Whiteness in the Context of South-South Migration in Chile

In the context of rising South-South migration into Chile, this article examines how working-class Chileans redefine and claim whiteness in a multicultural neighborhood at the urban margins in Santiago. The historical disavowal of racism as a critical issue in the country's history has meant that whiteness, as in many other South American countries, has been normalized and taken for granted. This article explores the new configurations of whiteness and how it is constructed in multicultural neighborhoods where different national and racialized identities that share a colonial past converge and where the nation-state has historically pursued progressive whitening through racist state politics since colonial times. Moreover, it enables us to understand how postcolonial societies in the Global South have inherited white privilege when such whiteness (as any) is a social construction (and questioned elsewhere, as in the Global North) that permeated everyday life and state politics long before migrants' arrival. The historical conflict and racial discrimination of indigenous and Afro-Chilean communities are key to understanding how racial hierarchies still perpetuate the social exclusion of Latin American and Caribbean migrants. Drawing on 17-month ethnographic fieldwork in Santiago, I show how Chileans construct a white racial identity with the presence of Latin American and Caribbean migrants. Whiteness is an ongoing everyday social construct that is conveyed not only as a discourse but also as a practice of power that takes place in the social textures of urban life in contemporary Chile. Making and enacting whiteness becomes a way in which racial hierarchies of belonging are materialized in the everyday, reinforcing migrant social exclusion. This study reveals that working-class Chileans claim to be 'white(r)' in contrast to migrants through everyday practices, interactions, and discourse, reproducing anti-indigenous and anti-black racism in order to achieve a higher status in an unequal racialized society.

RC52-710.2

BONNIN, Debby* (Private Bag X20, South Africa)

Professionalisation and the Public Service – an Examination of South African Initiatives and Debates

The South African 'public service' has long been criticised for indifference to the public, poor service delivery, an absence of ethics as well as for playing an active part in corruption and state capture. Amongst the public, the commentariat and politicians there are many differing views that seek to explain this inefficiency. These explanations include bureaucracy and red-tape, unqualified poorly skilled employees, cadre deployment, as well as, state capture. One response, from within the state and the ruling party has been a focus on the need to 'professionalise' the public service. To this end, following from the diagnostic recommendations of the 2012 National Development Plan and the establishment of a National School of Government, a draft 'National Implementation Framework towards the Professionalisation of the Public Service' was gazetted in December 2020, with requests for public comment by February 2021. A key recommendation of the Plan is the professionalisation and 'regulation' of those categories of occupations within the public sector that are not recognised through statutory professional bodies as well as the development of closer relationships with existing regulatory and professional bodies.

This paper seeks to examine these debates and the resultant policy changes. Firstly it sets out to ask how are the concepts 'professional', 'professionalism' and 'professionalisation' understood, is there a uniform understanding or are there differences amongst key role-players? Secondly, it is interested in identifying the various discourses, from different role-players, around the 'issue' of the professionalisation of the public service. Thirdly, the paper will identify and explore discussions between and relationships (if any) that might have developed between the professional bodies to which specific public servants might belong (eg doctors, auditors, engineers), the public service and the National School of Government.

Aust-15.3

BOOCHANI, Behrouz* (University of Canterbury, New Zealand)

White saviour culture and the Australian detention industry

Behrouz Boochani is an award-winning Kurdish-Iranian writer, journalist, scholar, cultural advocate and filmmaker. His memoir No Friend But the Mountains (Pan Macmillan 2018, trans. Omid Tofighian) was written during his seven years of incarceration by the Australian government in Papua New Guinea's Manus Island prison. His new book, Freedom, Only Freedom, will be published by Bloomsbury in November 2022.

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RC24-368.4

BORCENA, Patria Gwen* (Greenresearch Environmental Research Group, Inc., Philippines)

Philippine Based Laudato Si' Champions Versus Poverty and Climate Emergency

The papal encyclical, Laudato Si' On the Care for Our Common Home was published in 2015. This trailblazing papal document from Pope Francis cited the Catholic Bishops Conference of the Philippines' (CBCP) Pastoral Letter on Ecology entitled, *"What is Happening to Our Beautiful Land?"* (1988). CBCP surmised that since this first letter, they have "sustained this concern about ecology that runs through our subsequent pastoral teachings."

Despite these strides from the CBCP and other environment related initiatives by some religious groups, a few Philippine based social scientists who are members of religious organizations and who have been actively engaged in work for the environment and indigenous peoples criticized the church for being slow in recognizing the urgency of the ecological crisis.

On the *7th Anniversary and Special Year Anniversary of Laudato Si,'* this sociological paper identifies the ways in which Pope Francis' environmental and social justice encyclical has been relevant to the CBCP, some religious leaders and groups, and has influenced them. In addition, this paper highlights selected "Laudato Si' champions" who have been inspired by the encyclical resulting in generating bolder environmental enthusiasm or promoting *"ecological citizenship"* by integrating care for creation with their pastoral duties, addressing climate emergency, and/or supporting environmental social movements. This sociography summarizes empirical evidence of Laudato Si's concrete effects on these religious actors, whether through frame realignment/paradigm shifts, resource mobilization, emerging cultural shifts, or otherwise unanticipated consequences.

Data for this paper were culled from *Laudato Si' Multi-Society Comparative Engagement Assessment,* a collaborative study involving the Philippines and four countries led by Jesuit Dr. Michael Agliardo. In addition, a reflexive approach is practiced given *solidarity research* involving religious actors and other civil society organizations (CSOs), as well as *engaged fieldwork* at various spheres and levels (international, national, regional and local).

RC07-121.5

BORCENA, Patria Gwen* (Greenresearch Environmental Research Group, Inc., Philippines)
MANALO, Resurreccion (ESCR - Asia, Inc., Philippines)

The Philippine Religious Groups in the Public Square amidst the President's War on Drugs

Historically, the Philippine church, in its pluralist sense, has always been in the forefront of social movements, specially when the country is faced with crucial socio-political crossroads (e.g. 1986 People Power Revolution). Inspired by liberation theology, the Philippine Catholic Church post-Vatican II and a small group of religious activists served as initial impetus for the human rights (HR) non-government organizations (NGOs), networks and social movement.

This paper identifies the different church groups' modes of responses and range of interventions in responding to the former Philippine President Rodrigo Duterte's "war on drugs" nospanning from July 2016 to June 2022. Some religious groups such as the Roman Catholic, Anglican, Protestant, evangelical and other religious denominations, engaged in creative "unconventional resistance" geared to shape public opinion in terms of ethical choices and universal values, such as the sacredness of life and inherent dignity of the human person. Furthermore, some religious leaders and groups entrenched and enmeshed themselves with development, HR, peace, and other civil society organizations (CSOs) to form a formidable social movement to vigilantly and adaptively respond to the heinous and widespread drug-war related killings.

Using an interdisciplinary lens and drawing from a wealth of *engaged fieldwork*, this sociography will present an in-depth analyses of the context, multidisciplinary frameworks, culture-based approaches, proactive and timely responses by these religious actors during the Duterte Regime's "drug war". Research methods include textual analysis, interviews, focus group discussions, participant observation, and visual sociology. A reflexive approach has been used given the investigators' diverse expertise and *solidarity research* involving religious communities and other CSOs, as well as the Commission on Human Rights of the Philippines.

This paper comes at a critical juncture, specially that the United Nations International Criminal Court decided to probe the drug-related killings amid rise of authoritarianism across the globe.

RC06-105.4

BORGKVIST, Ashlee* (University of South Australia, Australia)
GRAU I GRAU, Marc* (Universitat Internacional de Catalunya, Spain)

Complicit Masculinity: A Theoretical Framework of Fathers "in between" in the Organizations

The aim of this article is to present a theory of complicit masculinity, which argues why some working fathers who do not embody hegemonic masculinity,

decide to remain complicit with it. There is an increasing interest on caring masculinities, described as masculine identities which incorporate values of care. This conception of masculine identity is in many ways in opposition to the more traditional performance of masculine identity. Despite the increasing attention to the caring masculinity, the literature and the field of fatherhood seems to ignore those fathers who are "in the middle". In other words, the literature ignores those men who don't fully embody hegemonic masculinity, but they benefit from the "patriarchal dividend" or "fatherhood bonus" by passing as men practicing such masculinity.

The theory addresses how the socialization period, habitus, conversion factors (personal, institutional and historical), reflectivity (high/low), organization setting (traditional and non-traditional), position in the field (high/low), and masculine capital (gains and losses) influence the decision to remain complicit. We will present a visual model as well as propositions to highlight the ways in which we predict these factors to influence fathers' lives. We conclude by discussing how this new framework may advance fatherhood theory, research, and practice.

RC55-739.3

BORKOWSKA, Magda* (University of Essex, United Kingdom)
LUTHRA, Renee (University of Essex, United Kingdom)
LAURENCE, James (Economic and Social Research Institute, Ireland)

Perceived Neighbourhood Cohesion and Mental Distress during the Covid-19 Pandemic

Evidence suggests that social connectedness and living in more cohesive communities is associated with better mental health. However, little is known about the causal relationship between self-reported social cohesion and self-reported mental health. In this paper, we use UK Household Longitudinal Study data from three pre-pandemic waves and three waves collected during Covid-19 pandemic to assess whether the changes in perceived neighbourhood cohesion are associated with subsequent changes in mental distress and/or vice versa. To assess the direction of this relationship, we apply a number of statistical models, such as fixed-effects models, cross-lagged panel models, maximum-likelihood fixed effect dynamic panel models, and random intercept cross-lagged panel models. As expected, we find that perceived neighbourhood cohesion and mental distress are negatively correlated, and that this relationship is stronger during the Covid-19 period compared to the pre-pandemic periods. This is true even after controlling for a wide range of individual- and neighbourhood- level confounders. We also find that the changes in perceived neighbourhood cohesion are associated with subsequent changes in mental distress. However, when we account for the path dependency (autocorrelation) and reciprocal relationship, we do not detect a direct effect of perceived neighbourhood cohesion on mental distress (or vice versa). This finding may suggest that the changes in both perceived cohesion and subjective well-being respond simultaneously to external shocks, and, to some extent, might be part of the same broader concept.

RC28-412.4

BORKOWSKA, Magda* (University of Essex, United Kingdom)
DEMIREVA, Neli (University of Essex, United Kingdom)

Taking the Long View: Lifecourse Employment Trajectories through the Lens of Ethnicity and Gender.

Persistent ethnic and gender inequalities in the labour market are well documented. However, less is known how these inequalities are formed over individual life-course, and to what extent they're determined by different factors such as: local area characteristics, parental background, family formation patterns, geographical mobility, frequency of job changes, initial job characteristics, as well as industry and sector. In this study, we first investigate inter-ethnic and gender differences in employment trajectories of young adults in the UK over a twenty-year period. To do this, we look at multiple outcomes such as: overall duration of paid employment, continuous full-time employment, occupation type and wages. Secondly, we assess the importance of different types of structural, individual, and family characteristics that determine long-term employment outcomes. We find that although many common patterns of employment trajectories are present both among ethnic minority and majority populations, there are also some important differences. For example, we find evidence of similar prevalence and duration of full-time employment among ethnic minority and majority women, which is somewhat in contrast to the prevalent narrative on minority women labour market participation. However, we also note that ethnic minority women have much lower rates and duration of part-time employment and spend more time as family carers. Interestingly, a large proportion of ethnic minority men follow part-time employment pathways, whereas for white British men, part-time employment over an extended period of time does not appear as a career option. Both ethnic minority men and women change jobs less frequently and spent more time in education compared to their white British counterparts. Our study also suggests that parental background as well as initial local area characteristics (such as deprivation and ethnic concentration) have particularly significant long-lasting effects on some of the unfavourable labour market outcomes, especially those associated with job quality.

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TG11-853.6

BORNSTEIN, Ben* (Tel Aviv University, Israel)

The Double-Edged Sword of Multidimensional Victimhood: Competing Justifications of the Public Support for Victims of Terrorism

How does victim categories are being socially constructed? This question received several answers from scholars of victimhood, mainly focusing on what the victim status politically justifies and allows rather than on what culturally justifies claims for victimhood in the first place. This research trend led to a relatively fixed perception of victimhood that is not always compatible with victims` claims for public recognition in various social contexts. To better understand the cultural construction of victimhood, this paper offers a genealogical account of the recently globalized category of victims of terrorism by focusing on the instructive case of public support for victims of terrorism in Israel. By using a mixed-methods approach, analyzing both legislative processes (from 1956 to 2018) and the justifications that the victims themselves hold for the public support (31 in-depth interviews and a survey with 238 respondents), the study presents three analytical types of victims: the National Victim (relying on ethnonational and republican discourses); the Civilian Victim (relying on the logic of rights and civilizationism discourse); and the Pure Victim (relying on the welfare logic and the therapeutic culture). Following that analysis, I suggest the term "*multidimensional victimhood*" - an institutionalized category of victims simultaneously justified by multiple and sometimes contradictory cultural logics and citizenship regimes. I argue that this type of victim category, characterized by semantic ambiguity, may gain a broad consensus on the one hand but may also be a focus for reservations and contestation on the other hand. The case of victims of terrorism in Israel thus reflects the deep interpretive conflict and negotiation over the meanings of political violence and victimhood in politically polarized and multicultural societies.

RC49-690.3

BORODKINA, Olga* (St Petersburg University, Russian Federation)
STARSHINOVA, Alevtina (Ural Federal University, Russian Federation)

Key Issues of Social Inclusion of Children and Youth with Mental and Autism Spectrum Disorders

In Russia, there is an increase in the number of diseases associated with mental problems. By 2020, almost a third of cases of primary disability identified among minors were due to mental and behavioral disorders. In this situation, the social support of children and youth is one of the urgent issues. The paper presents the results of a study related to the research questions: What are the types of social support for children with mental disorders and autism? What approaches to social inclusion are developing in modern Russia? What are the roles of NGOs? The main research methods are expert interviews and focus groups with parents of children and young people with mental and autism disorders. The research results o show that currently, Russia has not developed a comprehensive system of social support for these young groups, including social inclusion programs institutes in education, culture, and employment. At the same time, government institutes taking certain measures in response to an increase in the number of people with mental illnesses, however they are mainly related to medical care and the professional programs for psychiatrists. At present, the issues of social inclusion of these children and young people are predominantly the responsibility of NGOs. Most of these organizations were organized by parent, who try to find the necessary methods of social diagnostics, social adaptation and rehabilitation for children. This situation demonstrates social activism, but on the other hand, it connected with the problem of a lack of resources, including professional personnel, professional rehabilitation and inclusion programs. In conclusion, possible mechanisms of interaction between the state and NGOs for the development of effective programs for the social inclusion of minors with mental problems and ASD are considered.

RC08-135.3

BORTOLINI, Matteo* (University of Padua, Italy, Italy)

"Putting Italy on the Map. 'il Caso Italiano' the Role of Experts in Predicting the Coming Crisis of the 1970s"

The article reconstructs the history of the volume edited by Fabio Luca Cavazza and Stephen Graubard, "Il caso italiano" (The Italian Case, Garzanti 1974). Cavazza was one of the founders of the CIA-funded "Il Mulino" publishing house and an informal ambassador to America's liberal elites, while Graubard was a Harvard historian and editor of "Daedalus," the journal of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. Conceived as an attempt to "put Italy back on the map" of international modernization studies and to foresee the ways and means needed to avoid "the next economic and political crisis" in a very unstable country, their long work on the "Italy Case," supported financially by the Agnelli Foundation, stands out as a bizarre, and failed, attempt to reverse the logic of expertise typical of the postwar social sciences. Using their vast networks of scholars and diplomats, the two editors put together a list of very distinguished scholars and dignitaries on the premise that they should be experts in their disciplines but programmatically ignorant about Italy. The idea was that ignorance would give them a "fresh look" at the country and help them suggest to Italian elites a set of solutions to solve its inherent crisis. This original logic of "non-expert expertise" produced a series of failed predictions about Italy's political and economic development and, as a result, a book that was already outdated before it was even published—as well as a significant financial and public relations failure. In addition to reconstructing the history of the project using unpublished archival materials from personal and institutional collections, the article also reflects from a theoretical perspective on alternatives to expertise and their likelihood.

RC08-140.3

BOSCO, Estevão* (Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (FLACSO), Brazil)
RODRIGUES, Lidiane (Federal University of ABC, Brazil)

From 'Adaptive Realism' to Critical Intercultural Hermeneutics: A Dialogue between Brazilian Sociology and Post/Decolonial Scholarship on Eurocentrism

Eurocentrism is a central challenge posed to social theory. The relative empirical significance of categories, concepts and, ultimately, theories and 'modes of thought' formulated in Western Europe to analyze societal formations beyond its borders concerns not only the epistemological question of the particular/universal but also the constraining role of world-power asymmetries in shaping the sociological imagination. In this paper, we grapple with this knowledge-power connection based on a dialogue between Brazilian sociology and post/decolonial scholarship on Eurocentrism. The aim is to bring insights into power-laden background assumptions and discuss alternatives.

The paper develops two arguments. The first one has a descriptive intent: whereas Brazilian sociology addresses the relative significance of its European counterpart as an 'adaptive realism,' post/decolonialism takes a critical-hermeneutical approach. The former adapts European sociologies to the Brazilian context through an 'ontological dis-embodying/re-embodying' of the concept-object relationship, whereas the latter focuses on 'colonial difference' and alternative 'modes of thought' to decenter European self-referentialism. The second argument draws on these realist-constructivist differences to identify a potential complementarity.

We develop these arguments in three stages. First, we reconstruct the debate on the 'adaptation/critical assimilation' of European sociologies that opposed Florestan Fernandes and Alberto Guerreiro Ramos in 1950s Brazil. Next, we reconstruct two sociologically invested critiques of, and alternative to, Eurocentrism: Walter Mignolo's 'geopolitics of knowledge' and 'pluritopic hermeneutic' and Boaventura de Souza Santos 'sociology of absences' and 'diatopic hermeneutics.' We submit, in conclusion, that one can bring these together when working out the lineaments of a critical intercultural dialogue on the ontological status of both the interpreter and the agent.

TG04-824.4

BOSEN, Jennifer* (RWTH Aachen University, Germany)

Uncertain Futures - Constructions of Hope and Control By Adolescent Girls Under Lockdown

Uncertain Futures - Constructions of Hope and Control by Adolescent Girls Under Lockdown

The paper presents selected findings from a Grounded Theory interview study with eight adolescent girls who were under a regional Covid-19 lockdown and in the process of graduating from secondary school in Germany at the time of the interviews. The paper covers three topics: nature, traffic mobility, and reproductive futurism. It first explains how the girls construct visions of the future concerning these topics, what they perceive as risks, and how they construct hope concurrently. The paper then dives deeper into how the girls overcome dissonances in subjective constructions of risks and hope through looking closer at the strategies the girls employ to construct hope and control despite their externally perceived risks. It theorises that the girls employ different constructions of temporality to construct hope and control in the uncertain situation that is the Covid-19 lockdown and the transitional life-course phase of graduating from secondary school. The paper explains these constructions of temporality and how they are intertwined with the subjective constructions of risks. The paper then explains how the girls employ these

constructions of temporality as strategies to maintain hope and control over their imagined future life courses and how this contributes to maintaining an adolescent identity despite perceived risks and spatial and temporal Covid-19 lockdown constraints.

RC09-JS-136.6

BOSO, Àlex* (Ciemat, Spain)
GARRIDO, Jaime (Universidad de la Frontera, Chile)
RODRÍGUEZ, Ignacio (Universidad de la Frontera, Chile)
SÁNCHEZ-GALVIS, Luz Karime (Universidad de la Frontera, Chile)

Exploring Role-Playing As a Tool for Involving Citizens in Air Pollution Mitigation Urban Policies

In southern Chile, the use of wood-burning heaters and stoves is particularly common. Although there is no exhaustive registry, it is calculated that approximately 7 in every 10 homes in the south of the country use wood for heating or cooking. A large share of wood-burning stove users is in socially vulnerable sectors, for whom it is too expensive to access other sources of energy. In this context, the design of air pollution control policies becomes complex. In addition, citizen involvement in the application of these regulations does not always occur naturally. We present the experience of the use of role-playing in six mid-sized cities in southern Chile to evaluate how urban residents affected by high concentrations of $PM_{2.5}$ perceive the problem and debate possible solutions. For this, the participants were asked to assume the role of advisors. On that premise, they had to prioritize between a series of mitigation measures and reach a consensus with other advisors, in a process of knowledge co-production. The results show the potential of role-playing games both to promote critical thinking and argument skills among the lay public and to support policymakers in the design of more effective and fair action plans.

TG04-827.2

BOSO, Àlex* (Ciemat, Spain)
ÁLVAREZ, Boris (Universidad de la Frontera, Chile)
HOFFLINGER, Álvaro (Universidad de la Frontera, Chile)
IBARRA, Sebastian (Universidad de Aysén, Chile)

Unveiling Spatial Patterns of Exposure and Risk Perception to Air Pollution: Lessons Learned from Emerging Studies

An extensive body of research has been noted that many socially deprived communities tend to live in areas characterized by higher levels of outdoor air pollution. Whilst there is an expanding literature documenting this disproportionate distribution, most previous studies have taken place in the Global North, have focused with industrial or vehicle air pollution sources and have tend to ignore the complex interactions between exposures, public perceptions, and social factors. We investigate the social vulnerability to and risk perceptions of air pollution sourced from domestic heating in two Chilean cities with particularly high levels of $PM_{2.5}$ during winter months. To this end, we integrate primary survey data, with geographically detailed estimates of air pollution exposures (indoor and outdoor) and area-level characteristics obtained from the Chilean Census.

The results revel evident spatial patterns of dispersion, with some neighborhoods being more polluted than others. Age and percentage of roofs in poor condition in the participant's census tract are the best predictors of $PM_{2.5}$ exposure. No correlation between perceived and real levels of contamination is found. The multivariate analysis indicates that personal perceptions of air quality are significantly associated with gender, family structure, and heating behaviors.

We also explore PM2.5 indoor exposures at household-level and the personal ability to perceive air quality in indoor environments. A strong correlation between indoor and outdoor pollution levels is found. We discover that outdoor $PM_{2.5}$ levels, household income and year of housing construction predict almost 80% of indoor pollution. Additionally, residents' evaluations of air quality were systematically compared to inspectors' evaluations to examine the home halo effect, showing that residents tend to overestimate air quality in their homes.

RC38-558.4

BOSSELDAL, Ingrid* (Department of Educational Sciences, Lund University, Sweden)

Neither Swedish/American, Nor Chinese – Swedish and American Adoptees Reflects on Their Lack of Belonging

This paper draws on an ongoing study of narratives of non-biological parenting and intercountry adoption, and has a particular focus on adoptees' own stories about belonging versus non-belonging, both at a local, national and global level. According to international law and declarations, the best interests of the child and the rights of the child are the starting point for all transnational adoptions, but this has recently been strongly questioned, not least by revelations about corruption and human trafficking in the adoption

business, but also by adoptees' testimonials about growing up in racist societies as *inappropriate/d others* (Mnh-iha 1997, Haraway 2004). Somewhat paradoxically, this has led some adoptees to direct harsh criticism towards the countries they were adopted to, at the same times as they, both culturally and geographically, have drawn closer to their countries of birth.

The paper is based on qualitative group interviews with Swedish and American adoptees together with narrative analysis of autobiographical novels and documentaries, and shows how being adopted often means crossing cultural and geographical boundaries and challenging certain categories. The adoptee belong to a neighborhood, where some people question her right to be. The adoptee belong to a family, despite none biological relation. And the adoptee belong to a nation, despite being born somewhere else. On top of this, many adoptees testify about how their deviant complexion makes it impossible to assimilate. It does not seem to matter that they have lived in a particular place since they were infants and do not know about anything else. People will still ask them where they come from, for real. And they will still have to cope with this lack of belonging, which can lead to an intensified desire to know more about their personal origin, both ethnic and genetic.

RC05-JS-72.4

BOSSELDAL, Ingrid* (Department of Educational Sciences, Lund University, Sweden)

Who and What Am I – Intercountry Adoptees As Inappropriate/d Others

The best interests of the child and the child's rights are according to international law and declarations the starting point for all intercountry adoption. Recently this has been severely questioned, not least by disclosures about corruption and trafficking in the adoption business but also by adoptees' testimonials about growing up in racist societies as *inappropriate/d others* (Minh-ha 1997, Haraway 2004).

This paper draws from an ongoing study of narratives about non-biological parenthood and intercountry adoption, with a particular focus on patterns of difference that make a difference (Barad 2007, p. 72).

As a reaction on newspaper articles on irregularities in the origins of adoptees from especially Chile and China, the Swedish Government in 2021 appointed an inquiry to investigate how the processes in Sweden's intercountry adoption activities have operated in the past and up to the present. In parallel, the Swedish Family Law and Parental Support Authority has been assigned to support transnational adoptees who want to search for their origin. The paper presents an analysis of the Swedish authorities' perspective on and reactions to adoptees' demands for support to search for their ethnical and biological origins. The analysis is based on official documents, newspaper articles and interviews with officials and adoptees. As a point of departure, Donna Haraway's reflections on genetic essentialism are used. To be an intercountry adoptee is to exceed cultural boundaries and challenge certain categories, and the analysis of these processes of differentiation is inspired by Haraway's (2004) and Barad's (2007) diffractive methodology.

RC52-716.2

BOSVIEUX-ONYEKWELU, Charles* (CNRS - Centre Norbert Elias, France)

Should We Trust Large Law Firms to Take Care of Society? a Critical Assessment of Lawyers' Pro Bono Practice

My proposal investigates the spread of *pro bono* practice in large law firms, that is, the provision of free legal services for NGOs, charities and the poor. This form of skill-based volunteering is part and parcel of legal capitalism: in the organisational structure of big law firms, *pro bono* participation is factored into annual bonuses and counts toward billable hour quotas. In other words, there is a positive correlation between a firm's revenue (as measured by the rate of profit per partner) and the annual volume of *pro bono* work hours achieved. Equally, these firms showcase their *pro bono* commitment in access to pitches, request for proposals, even mergers. Drawing on 62 interviews with *pro bono* professionals (including attorneys, paralegals, NGOs leaders, bar representatives, heads of clearing houses), observations in the Parisian and Chicagoan branches of two global law firms coupled with ethnographic work during *pro bono* events such as the *Pro Bono Forum* and the *Pro Bono Week*, I suggest that these data hint at *pro bono* as a narrative of elite lawyers to justify for the fact that the bar is still a profession and not a business. Further, transnational lawyers' commitment for social justice can be questioned when it appears to thrive at the expense of their *pro bono* clients' political development; when such philanthropy curbs NGOs and protest groups advocacy as it entails a collaboration with global law firms and deters the former from expressing views that the latter's influential paying clients may find controversial; finally, when in the global context of a more caring form of capitalism (by which corporations signal their effort to help the community and favour citizenship), fiscal policies to incentivise *pro bono* practice coincide with cuts in public services funding and with the erosion of Welfare programmes at a national level.

RC16-237.4

BOSVIEUX-ONYEKWELU, Charles* (CNRS - Centre Norbert Elias, France)

The Concept of Sociodicy: A Useful Heuristic to Describe the Social Domination of Elites

Coined by Pierre Bourdieu, who took his cue from the Weberian idea of theodicy, the concept of sociodicy is not as renowned, in French and international sociology, as other bourdieusian notions such as "field", "capital" or "habitus". It refers to the efforts undertaken by the dominaters to justify the social world as it is, meaning, most often, to their own advantage. The philosophical and sociological (Leibniz, Weber) lineage of the term conveys a close connection to the question of religions and creed. Yet the use of the notion in field theory (where it is often tied to the ruling class) tallies with an attempt to secularise it. After briefly retracing the origins of the concept, my contribution intends to draw on both historical and contemporary work and findings to explain how sociodicy can be used in empirical research and serve to highlight the social domination elites exert.

The first study that will fuel my presentation is a prosopography of the exponents of the idea of public service in France from 1870 until 1940. It involves elites within the State (high civil servants, law professors, academics, MPs) that handled public service as an alternative and updated ideology to fit with the new regime of the Third Republic and thus avoid joining "the graveyard of aristocracies" (Pareto). The second inquiry I shall rely on foregrounds a professional and top-earning elite: corporate lawyers in large law firms established in France and in the United States, making a lot of money while doing *pro bono* work. Although they differ in time and space, these two examples of socidicy not only resonate with the Weberian idea of "serve and rule"; they also pinpoint the elites endeavour to dictate what social change means and redirect those changes that are likely to undermine their prestige and positions.

RC06-101.3

BOUCHET, Celia* (Sciences Po (CRIS-LIEPP), France)

Disability As a Status Revealer and Material Mitigator of the Gender Division of Labor : Insights from a Mixed Methods Study in France

In heterosexual couples, social institutions and norms fuel a division of labor between men and women, both materially (e.g., by determining the money and time available under parental leave policies) and through social roles and statuses (expectations regarding job and family involvement). Disability provides an interesting case to examine these two dimensions. Disabled people have reduced access to the labor market, and, in certain countries such as France, welfare policies may exempt some of them from the employment norm. When they are in heterosexual relationships, how do they divide market and non-market work ?

We address this question using a French mixed methods study. The 2011 Employment Survey and its *ad-hoc* module on disability are used to analyze labor market participation among heterosexual couples aged 15-64, depending on whether the male and female respondents are able-bodied (9,062) or have lasting limitations related to birth or childhood impairments (1,752). Biographical interviews conducted between December 2019 and June 2020 with 37 adults who have grown up with a visual impairment (20) or a specific learning disorder (17) inform the processes and experiences of work-family balance.

Multinomial logistic regressions with interaction effects indicate that the gender division of market labor within couples is present but attenuated for respondents with early-onset impairments, with less male mono-activity (compared to able-bodied male respondents) and more bi-inactivity (compared to able-bodied respondents of both sexes). In the interviews, restrictions act as a revealer of deeply internalized gender roles and statuses, with men and women respectively saying they are challenged in breadwinner roles or in housework and mothering. But material factors slightly mitigates the division of labor : women facing restrictions in domestic or parenting tasks may reassign some of them, and the barriers to employment encountered by both sexes are factored into the conjugal division of market work.

RC04-76.2

BOUCHET, Celia* (Sciences Po (CRIS-LIEPP), France)

Disability-Related Educational Gaps By Socioeconomic Background, Migration and Gender: Insights from a Mixed Methods Study in France

Worldwide, disabled people have lower educational levels than the general population. While some deprivations in educational opportunities are known (limited accessibility of school buildings and learning materials, placement in special schools, low ambitions of parents and teachers), overall the size, formats and mechanisms of disability-related educational gaps have received little academic attention. Their intersections with educational inequalities based on socioeconomic background, migration and gender are even less documented.

Based on a mixed methods study in France, this paper analyzes the educational attainment of people with early-onset impairments depending on intersecting statuses. The 2011 Employment Survey and its ad hoc module on disability are used to compare the educational outcomes of 16,168 able-bodied individuals aged 15-64 and 3,185 individuals with birth or childhood impairments of different types and degrees, while also showing variations in these outcomes by parental occupations, migration and gender. Biographical interviews conducted between December 2019 and June 2020 with 37 adults who have grown up with a visual impairment (20) or a specific learning disorder (17) inform processes and experiences of educational inequality depending on impairment characteristics and sociodemographics.

Results from regressions with interaction effects and from interviews indicate that placement in special schools settings has a more negative effect on educational attainment for those from higher than from lower socioeconomic backgrounds, hindering access to socially selective tracks. Immigrants educated in France and descendants of immigrants also have a lower educational penalty than the majority population in case of cognitive impairments, as manifestations of their linguistic and specific learning difficulties overlap. Finally, lexicometric analyses of an open-ended question in the ad-hoc module and qualitative case studies show gender patterns in the educational disruptions that people with impairments attribute to disability: less investment and worse school records for boys, less access to sports for girls.

RC31-JS-57.7

BOUCHET-MAYER, Cyriac* (Santesih. Univ. Montpellier, France)

Gendered-Cultural Expectations and Subjective Violence: Intersectional Analysis of the Associative Support for Lgbtiq Asylum Seekers in France.

On the one hand, the support for people seeking asylum on the grounds of their sexual orientation or gender identity (SOGI) provided by specialised LGBTIQ associations appears as an important resource in order to be recognised as a refugee. On the other hand, studying the judgements, researchers reveal that ethnocentric representations of homosexuality structure the decisions, experienced as an institutional violence by the applicants. Do the supporting associations participate in a forced acculturation of the seekers to the local representations of homosexuality?

This contribution is based on an ethnography of the associative support for thirty men seeking asylum in France on the grounds of SOGI. This support consists in teaching narrative and discursive techniques expected by asylum judges, the a priori knowledge of which seems to weigh on the selection of the applicants monitored by the associations. The proximity to gender and sexual orientation categories appears as only an implicit expectation.

Repeated interviews during the entire asylum procedure with sixteen men originating from West Africa revealed injunctions, perceived by the interviewees, to conform to LGBTIQ social behaviours in order to preserve optimal support, including the incorporation of « Occidental » sexual scripts. Their stories attest of uneven chances to perform homosexuality as it is expected, depending on their administrative and social conditions of existence, which are themselves influenced by the economical, educational and social-community based dispositions of each person.

The intersectional approach aims, on the one hand to analyze the inequal chances for asylum seekers on the grounds of SOGI to obtain and maintain support from specialized LGBTIQ associations and, in fact, to be recognized as refugee. On the second, it allows to observe the manner the violence experienced through the imposition of ethnocultural and exogenous homosexual norms appears subjectively increased for those who are initially furthest away.

RC27-395.2

BOUCHET-MAYER, Cyriac* (Santesih. Univ. Montpellier, France)

Sports Experiences and the Construction of Homosexual Scripts in West African Context

Based on a survey among men from French-speaking Africa seeking asylum in France on the grounds of their sexual orientation and/or gender identity (SOGI), this contribution study the plural role of ludo-sport practices in sexual and gendered socialization processes. The data mobilized has been collected in the framework of a thesis ethnography of nearly 24 months, marked by participant observation of the support given to asylum seekers by specialised LBGTIQ associations, and the conduct of repeated interviews with sixteen asylum seekers throughout their procedure.

Sports experiences appear to be a place of imposition of a heterosexist cultural script inherited from the colonial period and reinforced since then by the (re)construction of a national identity around a traditionalist imaginary at odds with the former colonial power. They thus expose certain respondents to the prism of their deviation from these majority norms and generate extra-sporting social repercussions that contribute to an altered identity construction. Sports experiences sometimes appear to be a place for the construction of homosexual interpersonal and intrapsychic scripts through the assignment of the deviation from gender norms, or through the increased proximity to people of the same sex sometimes in contexts where relationships to bodies or nudity

are transformed. Those sports experiences sometimes appear as a place of conscience taking, flirtation or construction of sexualized and/or desirable bodies.

The aim is to analyse sports experiences not only as a place for the incorporation of the main social norms, but also for the identification, negotiation and circumvention of discriminatory sexual and gender social norms. It consists to study the way in which the individual dispositions of the respondents allow them to undergo, or conversely to master, these sporting experiences. Finally, that contribution aims to analyse how the sports experiences are part of the gender and sexual construction and reciprocally.

RC52-712.4

BOURDAGES-SYLVAIN, Marie-pierre* (Téluq University, Canada)
COTE, Nancy (Université Laval, Canada)

The Changing Role of Middle Managers in Healthcare Organizations

This paper focuses on the role of middle managers in healthcare organizations facing organizational changes. Since the seminal work of Mintzberg (1973), managerial work has received sustained attention in the literature, but few studies have focused on the strategic role of middle managers in a changing environment. However, the difficulties linked to organizational transformations often emerge at the interface of the strategic, functional and operational levels, which is the sphere of action of middle managers. Based on a case study in a healthcare organization in Quebec (Canada) that has undergone transformations of unprecedented magnitude following the reform initiated in 2015, our work shows that organizational transformations contribute to the expansion of the role of middle managers towards more strategic functions. However, these functions are hindered by the expansion and complexification of their operational and functional roles. Although the strategic role of middle managers is highly mobilises in organizational changes, the study shows that the effective opportunities to play this role are hampered by an expansion of operational and functional roles, which are not always recognized or valued. This is likely to affect their commitment to work, which is decisive for the success of organizational changes. The paper concludes with a presentation of actor's strategies to improve their work capacity, as well as organizational resources to support them.

Inte-23.1

BOUTAGOUGA, Mabrouk* (University of Batna 1, Algeria)

Religion and Politics in Algeria: From Clash to Domestication

The issue of the political/religious conflict between political and ideological forces in Algeria doesn't constitute an exception in the Arab world. However, its forms and aspects are quite specific. The electoral experience of political Islam in Algeria preceded the rest of the Arab countries. It began with the rise of the Islamic Front, which included radical Islamic currents. It won a broad victory in the first pluralist elections in the country. Then its clash with authority and society ensued over a decade of bloody violence.

In that time the authorities needed a representative of religion in its existential war against armed Islamists, so it allowed the moderate Islamic currents to participate politically as second-class parties that had the right to participate, through a fictitious presence in the partisan political and even governmental scene. This deal would have allowed Islamists to coexist with the status quo with no desire/ability to change it.

The Algerians had to wait until 2019 to be freed from the influence of the red decade and to take to the streets in what was called the "Hirak" movement" within the second wave of the Arab Spring. This political moment by excellence brought together all spectrums of political forces, including the Islamists. Algerians claimed freedom and human dignity, and unlike the rest of the Arab countries the army led/framed the Hirak after being opposed to, which spared Algeria a possible bloody fate, on the other hand, is it subject to the popular will in favor of a formal change in the political scene by the army as the strongest party in the equation, and the first basic demands of the movement were confiscated: change, freedom, dignity under the justifications of stability, preservation of the state and thwarting foreign conspiracies.

RC24-354.5

BOWDEN, Vanessa* (University of Newcastle, Australia)
NYBERG, Daniel (University of Newcastle, Australia)
WRIGHT, Christopher (University of Sydney, Australia)
HAMILTON, Olivia (University of Newcastle, Australia)

Busy-Ness and Ignorance – the Political Inertia of Climate Politics in Australia

With a proliferation of net-zero commitments from corporations and nation-states, the withdrawal of fossil fuel funding by large finance organisations, and changes to the make up of the global energy mix, it might appear that the low-carbon transition is underway. Amongst this 'busy-ness', however, greenhouse gas emissions continue to rise. In this paper we argue that the current signalling towards action on climate change by political and corporate leaders is just that; rhetorical commitments aimed at appeasing public concerns. Focussing on the climate debates in Australia, we argue that while the appetite for debate over climate *science* may have receded, the ways in which key actors in climate *policy* articulate their positions – coupled with the lack of emissions reduction or other necessary actions – reveals what McGoey (2012) calls 'strategic ignorance'. We show the productive processes of ignorance, and the ways in which it has been mobilised to avoid effective action on climate change. In emphasising the productive capacities of ignorance, we show how industry, policy makers and even some environmentalists ignore climate change, though each for different reasons. In doing so, we offer deeper insight into the limitations of climate change strategies that value ontological truth as a pathway to transformation. Finally, we argue that these insights highlight the value of ongoing sociological investigation into the construction of ignorance as a social and political phenomenon.

RC12-182.4

BOWMAN, Cynthia* (Cornell Law School, United States)

Socialist Feminism (By Some Name) Is the Only Effective Antidote to Authoritarianism

My paper/presentation will focus on the theoretical contributions that socialist feminism can make to the analysis of legal issues. I am currently engaged in writing a book about socialist feminism, having previously published articles on the topic. What I propose will become the last chapter. In it I will discuss how socialism has not been present in legal analysis in the United States, and why, while it has flourished (sometimes under other names) in sociology and related disciplines. In a previous article I began to explore how the socialist feminism developed in the 1980s in the US and UK can provide powerful tools for the analysis of perennial legal issues affecting women and to think about remedies for them. In this article/chapter, I will extend the analysis I began there. Since publishing an article and Elgar volume chapter on the subject, I have researched and drafted chapters about the origins of socialist feminism – in Utopian Socialism, Marx and Engels, late 19th century German Social Democratic thought, and by Bolshevik theorists in Russia. This allows me to evaluate both the debts owed by later socialist feminists to earlier theorists and to assess how one or the other may have gone astray, or how their thought may be inapplicable to modern economic and social conditions. I will also examine how socialist feminist thought continued in sociology and women's studies, while being ignored by legal theorists. My ultimate goal is to incorporate the insights of socialist feminism in the study of law. I am a professor of feminist jurisprudence who began my academic life as a social scientist; and in my most recent books, I have returned to social science for data, blending it with case law. In short, I am well qualified to undertake this project.

RC04-69.1

BOYADJIEVA, Pepka* (Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, BAS, Bulgaria)
ILIEVA-TRICHKOVA, Petya (Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, BAS, Bulgaria)

A Multidimensional and Comparative Social Justice Perspective Towards Inequalities in Access to Higher Education

This paper draws attention to the crucial importance of the social justice perspective for understanding access to and participation in higher education. It conceptualises social justice in higher education and the role of higher education for increasing justice in a given society as complex phenomena which are context and time-specific.

Theoretically, the paper synthesises insights from John Rawls' theory of 'justice as fairness', Amartya Sen's capability approach, and Nancy Fraser's three-dimensional scale of justice in order to underpin the conceptualisation of social justice in higher education. We argue that social justice regarding participation in higher education has a multi-dimensional character, and we define the most prominent of these dimensions to be: 'inclusion', 'fairness', 'social justice for whom', 'social justice where', and 'social justice to what'.

Empirically, the paper provides evidence for the dynamics of three of the dimensions of social justice – 'inclusion' and 'fairness' and 'social justice in relation to what' – based on data from the European Social Survey (rounds 5, 6, 8 and 9) and EUROSTUDENT Survey (rounds VI and VII). It applies different measures in order to assess social equity in higher education, including an index of inclusion in higher education and an index of fairness in higher education.

The results show that in the majority of the studied countries there is a trend of inclusion over time with regard to people with either tertiary or non-tertiary education backgrounds. Our findings also demonstrate that it is more difficult to achieve the fairness aspect of social justice in higher education in comparison to its inclusion aspect. In relation to the 'social justice to what' aspect, the study reveals a stable trend, according to which involvement in different higher education degrees is more favourable for people with tertiary education backgrounds.

RC23-351.3

BOYER, Pauline* (SAGE, France)

Open Data in Higher Education and Research: The Dangers of Transparency

Following strong international mobilisation, the French state has spent the past ten years implementing key policies to promote Open Government Data (OGD). This agenda-setting relies heavily on a democratic argument: data opening would foster transparency and accountability of public action by giving citizens direct access to information. The proposed presentation draws on empirical work on the production and opening of administrative data in higher education and research (HER) to question the democratic feature in open data.

In France, HER administrative data is collected annually from universities by the Ministry, which has also taken on the task of opening data, inaugurating the first ministry open data portal, #dataESR, in 2014.The Ministry thus has dual control of the information it releases: it both determines the conditions of quantification by setting the "conventions of equivalences" (Desrosières 2008) used in the data collection campaigns, and also determines the themes and structure of datasets to be opened.

Though agents in charge of opening data emphasise their autonomy and the strict separation between the technical and the political spheres in the organisation of the ministry work, my research unravels interferences from political actors in the determination of the theme and structure of open datasets. I will show that, beyond achieving "strategically opaque transparency" (Ruijer et al. 2020), open data infrastructures echo, enable and perform neoliberal reforms in HER (Williamson 2018). This will help us reflect on open data as an embodiment of "a-democracy" (Salais 2022): though maintaining the appearance of democracy, it contributes to the remoteness of the demos from participation in public decision, namely in the definition of indicators which orient public action.

RC45-639.5

BOZYKOWSKI, Marek* (University of Warsaw, Poland)
JASINSKI, Mikolaj* (University of Warsaw, Poland)

Strength in Unity, Strength in Dispersion. Power Indices in the European Parliament Under Different Game Theory Models.

Cooperative game theory allows researching group decision-making mechanisms and their predicted results. Oceanic games models are a tool for analysing decision-making processes in large assemblies. The European Parliament with its 705 members (MEPs) is an example of such an assembly.

In our research on decision-making in the European Parliament we address two dimensions of bonds between MEPs: the state allegiance and the European party they belong to. In our presentation, we compare power indices of groups of MEPs (based on their state and political party) in situations, when MEPs make voting decisions separately and when they coordinate their behaviour at the state or European party level. Power indices depend on the ideological structure (the partial homogeneity structure), which we estimate by applying our original method to voting records from the European Parliament.

The results of theoretical models will be compared with empirical observations. Such comparisons lead to a better understanding of the modelled real-life processes and allow evaluation of the utility of the theoretical model. The results of the theoretical model will show the winners and losers of both types of consolidation (at the state or European party level), which leads to a prediction which actors will push toward the given ideological structure. It may occur that there are states that benefit from keeping the ideological structure based on European parties, and there are parties that would benefit from the states being the base for the ideological structure.

RC28-408.3

BOZYKOWSKI, Marek* (University of Warsaw, Poland)
CHLON-DOMINCZAK, Agnieszka* (National Information Processing Institute, Poland)
JASINSKI, Mikolaj* (University of Warsaw, Poland)

The Men, the Women, and the Virus. Gender Labour Market Inequalities and Their Regional Differences in the Context of COVID-19 Pandemics.

One of the most concerning dimensions of social and economic gender inequalities relates to the differences in the labour market, which are already observed at the labour market entry. To make a proper explanation of those inequalities, one should take into consideration numerous features of the studied populations and their social surroundings. Such analysis requires the integration of individual-level data and information on the features of places of residence. Any ground-breaking processes of these surroundings should also be considered to understand the dynamics of the observed inequalities. COVID-19 pandemics and lockdown are recent examples of such events. They have greatly affected the labour market situation, including social and gender inequalities.

Our presentation explores differences in labour market entry patterns and their outcomes between Polish male and female Master-degree graduates. We measure the differences in labour market entry patterns between men and women, controlling for their individual features (including previous labour market experience, the field of science, and periods of childcare), and compare the gender inequality level depending on the characteristics of the place of residence (including share of the population with C-19 vaccination, C-19 deaths related to population, urban vs rural, economic characteristics). We also compare the pre- and post-pandemic periods, showing the impact of C-19 pandemics and lockdown on the graduates' labour market entry. We also verify how those changes affected the observed gender gap and the regional differences in its level.

The cross-sectional and longitudinal analysis is based on the register data from the Social Insurance Institution, the Integrated System of Information on Science and Higher Education, the Ministry of Health, and Statistics Poland. The data covers the last five cohorts of the entire population of Polish HEIs Master-degree graduates, covered by the Polish Graduate Tracking System.

RC31-JS-137.3

BRAACK, Mirko* (Research Institute Social Cohesion (Forschungsinstitut Gesellschaftlicher Zusammenhalt), Germany)
DIETZ, Melanie (Research Institute Social Cohesion, Section Frankfurt am Main, Germany)
ROSSTEUTSCHER, Sigrid (Research Institute Social Cohesion, Section Frankfurt am Main, Germany)

How Do Competing Gender Ideologies Impact Voters in Germany?

While on the one hand the former traditional ideologies and the male-breadwinner arrangement erode, on the other hand right-wing and populist parties (re-)address traditional ideas of gender relations and family. Thereby, gender issues and the compatibility of work and family become central issues in political debates. Further, families and their gendered employment arrangements are affected by work-family policies and gender ideologies. The situation becomes even more complex by ambivalent gender ideologies, which mix traditional and egalitarian orientations regarding gender separated or joint spheres of paid work and family responsibilities. Gender ideologies and the work-family policies compete for the ideal family arrangement and gender relations.

We aim to address the consequences of the competition around family ideals and influences of work-family policies against the backdrop of the occurrence of a right-wing party in our paper. We ask how gender ideologies impact voting behavior. We use two waves of a quota-based online survey conducted as part of the German Longitudinal Election Study (GLES) just before the 2021 federal election and in the beginning of 2022, as our data basis. Using latent class analysis, we identify different gender ideology classes among voters which can be understand as unidimensional as well as ambivalent: unidimensional traditional and egalitarian classes, as well as ambivalent traditional-pragmatic and child-centered secondary earner classes. We show in multinomial regression models whether and how the voting intention of the different parties depends on the gender ideology class. Regression analysis show that egalitarian people are more likely than people with different gender ideologies to vote for the Greens and vice versa people of all other classes than egalitarian are more likely to vote for the right-wing party. The results indicate an influence of competing gender ideologies on voting and can be placed within larger societal conflicts between Greens and right-wing voters.

TG10-847.1

BRADLEY, Charlotte* (School of Cybernetics, Australian National University, Australia)

The Problem with Parrots: Narrow Conceptions of Meaning and Responsibility in Large Language Models

Synthetic text-generating programs, like the one that composed the title for this abstract, have captured the public's imagination in recent years. Large Language Models (LLMs), like OpenAI's GPT-3, have not only been mentioned in catchy headlines but have also written them, attesting to their apparent coherence and fluency. However, an influential critique of these generative LLMs, and the Natural Language Processing (NLP) researchers who produce them, is that they mislead the public into imputing meaning into synthetic texts where none exists. This literature characterises LLMs as 'stochastic parrots' that manipulate linguistic form without understanding its meaning. From this perspective, the role of the responsible technologist is to educate the public on the true nature of LLM outputs as fundamentally meaningless. These criticisms raise real and pressing issues, such as the tendency of LLMs to perpetuate harmful biases. However, they are also markedly constrained in their approach to both meaning and responsibility. First, they rest on a narrow, structural conception of the relationship between language and meaning that privileges authorial intent. Second, they situate responsibility, and by extension agency, with the small number of researchers and organisations capable of building LLMs. Meaning and responsibility are thus conceptualised as existing outside of the linguistic and sociotechnical systems in which LLMs participate, limiting the options for ethically motivated intervention beyond critique. This work aims to complement this literature by exploring alternative models of meaning and responsibility. First, rather than approaching texts as fixed objects that

express the communicative intent of their author, it will follow literary theorists in approaching LLM texts as events, in which meaning is co-constructed at the level of society. Second, it will explore how the constitutive role already played by publics in the production of LLMs might benefit from an approach to responsibility rooted in democratic participation.

TG04-823.3

BRADLEY, William* (Ryukoku University, Japan)

"We Wear Our Masks for More Than Protection": Analysis of the Post-Pandemic Easing of Advisories Related to Covid-19 in Japan

Japan's relative success in weathering the Covid-19 epidemic to date (ranking 145th in the world in deaths per 100,000, only ahead of China, Bangladesh, and Pakistan, among Asian countries with populations over 100 million, Worldometer, September 2022) has been attributed to multiple factors, among them liberal-communitarian values (Etzioni, 2021), and voluntary compliance measures largely enforced through social norms (Nagata, et al., 2021; Takahashi and Tanaka, 2021)

One prominent feature of social compliance has been the near universal wearing of facemasks, also common in other East Asian countries. As guidelines from the Ministry of Health start to change to advise less restrictive use of masks, the continued use of masks by large segments of the population is notable. While resistance to vaccination occurred in similar rates to other countries (although the rates of vaccination have alternately been the highest among G7 countries), the use of masks continues to be advised and many Japanese continue to comply even when outside.

Conflicts are imminent with the opening of the country to mass tourism as of October 2022 and amendment to the Hotel Management Law allowing hotels to refuse non-complying tourists. The symbolic representation of foreign tourists, as those without specialized knowledge or understanding of Japanese culture in contrast to the tacit understanding of ordinary Japanese as rule-following highlights emotional and trust-based aspects of insider/outsider that have gained increased traction during the pandemic, as ways of controlling Covid through boundary demarcations. While not as extreme as some other East Asian countries, measures necessary to fight the spread of the epidemic have relied on closing Japan (for tourism, but also previously for business people and scholars). This paper examines the use of emotional appeals to solidarity that have been central to the Japanese government's approach and their acceptance among a wide segment of the population".

RC16-246.2

BRADLEY, William* (Ryukoku University, Japan)

Social Distortions in the Social Imaginary of the 21st Century Global North

Social imaginary as it has been elaborated in various works (Taylor, 2004) comprises both common understandings of people in relation to others, as well as conceptualizing their history and aspirations, their pasts and futures, both of which are open to interpretations. While validating (for purposes of understanding) the "taken-for-granted" as well as extensional properties of moral order as put into practice by a group of people, such analyses also allow evaluation of modern social imaginaries as distorted (Taylor, 2004).

Lefort's (1986) extended discussion of Marx's analysis of conflicted and self-concealing consciousness of various classes in French bourgeois society of 1848 to 1851, reveals what Lefort characterizes as understandings based not on logic of interests but of misrecognition.

In other words, social imaginaries are just as able to obfuscate as they are to reveal the ongoing transformations of modernity to those who are in the middle of a transitory stage, however defined, when morbid symptoms appear (Sassoon, 2021). In this paper, I outline the dilemma of citizens of the Global North (I focus primarily on Japan, but extend discussion to some of the distortions of democratic norms in the U.S. and Europe), who find themselves buffeted between anti-globalization and return to nation narratives on the one hand and calls to confront the universalizing risk of environmental catastrophe through formation of joint understanding of a planetary consciousness (Chakrabarty, 2021; Latour and Chakrabarty, 2020).

A number of questions are raised in this respect, from the classic problem or ascribing falseness to particular ideologies, to the recurrent nature of morbidity in modernity, to the continued appeal to nostalgic political representations, for example, symbolic expressions of empire. The dispersion of social imaginaries into either retrogressive political formations or less- than-fully sustaining programmes for defense of democracy and human rights is challenged by emerging planetary narratives.

RC04-70.2

BRANCHU, Charlotte* (University of Liverpool, United Kingdom)
BOLIVER, Vikki (Durham University, United Kingdom)

Mapping Social Networks of Possibilities: Landscapes of Trajectories into Higher Education

When applying to higher education, students in the UK submit up to 5 preferences of degree choice and institution on the Universities and Colleges

Admissions Service (UCAS), the platform which centralizes all applications and admissions in the UK. With the use of social network analysis (SNA), we rely on this rich dataset to map 'networks of preferences', and produce landscapes of possible paths into higher education institutions, accounting for the students' social positions. In doing so, we therefore see how the field of higher education is inhabited and imagined at the application stage by students with varied capitals, opportunities and expectations. Contrasting and comparing the networks of institutions students applied to, we analyse the symbolic boundaries between institutions that are deemed 'attainable' or realistic by applicants. Our SNA builds on and complements qualitative work that utilises Bourdieusian theory to understand these transitions (i.e. Bathmaker et al. 2016; Reay, 2005; Bunn et al., 2022).

This work also aims to provide a dynamic and diachronic picture of the transition into higher education, accounting for the different stages of applying to HE: from initial applications to offers and final confirmation. Relying on ideology of individual choice and meritocracy, widening access measures in the UK and elsewhere have explained and acted on socio-economic inequalities of participation in HE as 'lack' from disadvantaged students: of information, aspiration, ambition or 'right attitude'. Through careful analysis of networks of preferences, we aim to assess patterns of application and social closure of access to particular institutions. Through these maps, we propose a dialogue with classical theories of class and education, investigating how classed trajectories are retained, produced, enhanced through transitions into higher education.

TG03-808.4

BRANDAO, Eric* (Rio de Janeiro State Court of Justice, Brazil)

Inequalities and Access to Justice: The Realization of Human Dignity through Itinerant Justice

The concept of the dignity of the human person is umbilically linked to the very notion of human rights, which have an international normative character. We can no longer accept a Rule of Law in which exclusionary practices are still present and which do not allow the full exercise of all the rights held by human beings, making it impossible for them to access the justice systems and defend their own rights. The human person has become the protagonist and subject of rights in the national and international order, demanding from the State an effective system of protection, promotion, and guarantee of these rights for the entire population. To achieve this goal, it is necessary to establish effective public policies that can guarantee full access to justice to the most remote parts of society and, many times, invisible to the State itself. In this context, the itinerant justice system of the Court of Justice of the State of Rio de Janeiro is an important public judicial policy that is directly linked to the concept of human dignity, one of the foundations of the Republic of Brazil, making it concrete in practice. In Rio de Janeiro, the judges leave their offices and courts and, in a pro-active and innovative way, go out into the communities to promote social peace through the solution of conflicts of interest in buses and boats. Methodologically, from the performance in itinerant justice, the work aims to demonstrate that it is an important mechanism to guarantee citizenship, one of the essential pillars of the Democratic State of Law, where a free, fair and solidary society must always be sought, with prestige of the dignity of the human person and the guarantee of all the rights inherent to it.

RC32-470.24

BRANDON, Anita* (State Institute of Rural Development, Rajasthan, India, India)

Women Empowerment in India : Initiatives and Impact

This paper explores the strategies adopted for empowering women and girls in India through policies and programmes of the governance structure, in the current century. The paper seeks to critically appraise their impact. Also highlighted are innovative projects of UN Agencies in India on this cause of action.

In probing government policies and programmes for the empowerment of women in India, the broad framework of human rights of women shall be the focus of this paper, including :
• Women's right to life
• Their right to human dignity and security
• Their right to development along the three key sectors of health, education and livelihoods.
• Their right to participation in social, economic and political life.
    To attempt a comprehensive stocktaking of women empowerment initiatives in India, the following dimensions shall be closely examined :
• Constitutional and legal provisions
• Ensuring better health and survival
• Educational empowerment and skill training
• Livelihood enhancement for women
• Improving their participation in decision making at all levels
Further, engendering of development efforts shall also be highlighted, by way of gender disaggregated data collection, focus on gender responsive planning, gender budgeting and gender audit interventions progressively being pursued in government programmes, for empowering women and girls in India.

Lastly, efforts being made in India to achieve the UN Sustainable Development

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

Goals (SDGs), especially, SDG-5, which aims to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls, shall come under the scanner for critiquing progress made so far. The paper seeks to capture some successful interventions for actualizing Human Rights of Women, that are replicable globally.

RC23-342.4

BRANDON, Vinay* (Delhi School of Economics, University of Delhi, India)

The Crypto Fix: Encoding Monetary Trust in the Digital Age

This critical review charts the story of bitcoin from its genesis as a 'Maussian Gift' offered to the internet-at-large, to its reflexive failure as a genuinely disintermediated medium of peer-to-peer digital exchange. The paper aims to critically analyse cryptocurrencies as *'technologies of speculation'* by genealogically tracing their underlying politics and worldview—fusing an eidos of community, consensus and innovation, with an ethos of programming away problems of institutional trust through a digitally encoded monetary pragmatics.

The analytical thrust of the paper takes to task the utopian project of cryptocurrencies (henceforth Crypto) and blockchain technology to ask the following questions: What kind of social imaginaries does Crypto offer as a socio-technological assemblage that denaturalizes the political claims offering legitimacy to trust configurations underlying monetary design, while making us freshly question what makes money a democratic medium? What should we make of its promissory claims to decentralize payment infrastructures and democratize storage of value predicated on a trustless paradigm and a sociality of peership? In light of the 'epistemic disruption' afforded by blockchain with its *'techniques of futurity'*, the paper asks what fundamental changes have taken place in our contemporary understanding of 'public' and 'private', for a dissident open-source technology to be considered as a viable model for designing alternative value structures affording future visions of a *Res Publica*? Contrary to the dismissal of cryptos by mainstream economics as 'asset-arbitrage' or 'speculative bubble', I argue that in redrawing the epistemic boundaries around monetary design, cryptocurrencies, while failing critical tests of *moneyness*, are 'cosmograms', i.e systems of utopian practice, appending visions of future progress — such as 'financial inclusion', 'algorithmic accounting', and 'cashless societies' — to the realisation of a digital society. Such techno-utopian projects necessarily contain countervailing tendencies between cooperative mutualism and individual greed, and more broadly, liberalism & socialism.

RC07-123.6

BRANDON, Vinay* (Delhi School of Economics, University of Delhi, India)

The World According to Crypto: Debugging Monetary Trust for a Digital Society

This critical review charts the story of bitcoin from its genesis as a 'Maussian Gift' offered to the internet-at-large, to its reflexive failure as a genuinely disintermediated medium of peer-to-peer digital exchange. The paper aims to critically analyse the speculative ontology of cryptocurrencies by genealogically tracing their underlying politics and worldview — merging an eidos of community, consensus and innovation, with an ethos of programming away frictions in social trust through a digitally operationalized monetary pragmatics.

The analytical thrust of the paper is to take to task the utopian project of cryptocurrencies and blockchain technology to ask the following questions: What kind of social imaginary do cryptocurrencies offer as an unfolding technological experiment that denaturalizes the political claims offering legitimacy to trust configurations underlying monetary design, while making us freshly question what makes money a democratic medium? What should we make of their design imperatives that seek to decentralize payment infrastructures and democratize storage of value predicated on a trustless paradigm and a sociality of peership? In light of the 'epistemic disruption' afforded by blockchain technology and its models of 'futurity', the paper also asks what fundamental changes have taken place in our contemporary understanding of 'public' and 'private', for an open-source technology to be considered as a viable cybernetic model for creating alternative value structures affording future visions of a digital *Res Publica*? Contrary to the dismissal of Cryptos by mainstream economics as a 'speculative bubble', I argue that in redrawing the epistemic boundaries around monetary design, cryptocurrencies, while failing critical tests of *moneyness*, are 'cosmograms', i.e systems of utopian practice, indexing visions of future progress — such as 'digital integrity', 'net neutrality', 'accounting transparency', and 'creator economy' — to the realization of an algocratic digital society. Such techno-utopian models are predicated upon countervailing tendencies between participation and domination.

RC14-210.4

BRANSTON, Tyler* (University of Victoria, Canada)

Ascetic Surveillance and Artificial General Intelligence.

This paper discusses the negative impacts of secularized, ascetic, Western culture on the development of Artificial General Intelligence (AGI) through the theoretical framework Nietzsche provides on cultural types, particularly the last-[hu]man and the ubermensch (Nietzsche 2006, 2014). AGI is expected to be a posthuman, autonomous being superseding humans and traditional Artificial Narrow Intelligence (AI/ANI) such as Apple's Siri or Amazon's Alexa. The emergence of AGI and its purposes are unclear. Some speculatively believe AGI can help the fields of medical research, climate science, law, and ethics. (Alfonseca et al. 2021; Anderson 2011; Hayles 1999; Mitchell 2019).

AGI's detriments are potentially genocide, colonialism, eugenics, slavery, and war because of its designed understanding of humanity and itself, potential programming errors, and military development. (Abdilla et al. 2020; Alfonseca et al. 2021; Barrett and Baum 2017; Bostrom 2001; McLean et al. 2021; Mitchell 2019) Nietzsche can help explain these detriments through the ascetic ideal in criticisms of Western Christian-Platonism and colonialism, which encompasses the denial of life, hatred of the body, nihilism, domination of time and space, and prioritization of universality over particularity. (Nietzsche 2014:349) If AGI does not eliminate humanity, its ascetic disposition will likely lead it to hyper-monitor humans and introduce forms of surveillance, population control and manipulation that would turn the understandings of cultural asceticism into essential perspectives of the human species, imposing essentialist ascetic human nature at the expense of cultural diversity. Human inferiority will be of central understanding, and people's justification of AGI's actions will come from an appeal to divinity or super-intelligence because of the theological basis of its creation. At the same time, AGI will think of surveillance and domination as what humans want because of the ascetic cultural ideology that premises its existence.

RC32-478.22

BRAR, Balraj* (Punjabi University Patiala, India)

Participation of Punjabi Women in Politics (1903-1947)

This paper deals with the participation of women from Punjab In political activities during the period of 1900 to 1947. Indian National Congress founded at 1885 A.D and it witnessed the participation of women of Punjab. In the sessions of Indian National Congress, the women of Punjab also came into the contact of women of other progressive women. They invited them to Punjab and requested them to create awareness amongst other women from Punjab. They spoke on issues relating from their own region like Jallianwala Bagh massacre and national issues of Hindu Muslim unity. These women members always fought for the women rights of education, equality and social evils till they remains the part of Indian National Congress. These women had a great impact on their fellow sisters and always tried to create awareness among them about the events happening in Punjab and outside Punjab. These Ladies prepare a platform for other ladies of the future who in the twenty first century Punjab are contesting elections and becoming ministers and chief ministers. The active women even appointed as parliamentary secretaries and were elected to the Punjab Legislative Council. The most important consequence of this public participation was that it cleared the way for the women of Punjab to show presence in the nationalist Movement of India. They courted arrested, did picketing, went on hartals and raised slogans of Independence. Politics completely altered the goals and activities of the organized women. Education, social reform and women's rights appealed to some progressive women but the movement to rid the country from its foreign rulers attracted people from all classes, communities and ideological persuasions.

RC15-232.7

BRATHWAITE, Beverley* (University of Roehampton, United Kingdom)

GODBOLD, Rosemary (University of Hertfordshire, United Kingdom)

Racism and Clinical Decision Making- No Place to Hide.

Making clinical decisions is vital in assuring safe and competent delivery of care. It has no place for racism. Nurse education spend a lot of time teaching nursing students the importance of clinical decision and how to make clinical decision, which is to be expected. Implicit and other forms of biases are understood as the central reason for decision making that clearly have an impact on all nurses thinking in relation to clinical decisions. However, racisms work in a very specific way and is imbedded in society so effectively that the transmission of racisms is regularly not acknowledged by these systems and institutions and those that work within them in positions of power. Nurse education and the NHS are systems and institutions that perpetuate racism even when explicitly wanting to do the opposite.

The evidence clearly identifies that Black and Brown patients have inferior healthcare outcomes than White patients. There are multiple factors for this but one of them is inappropriate clinical decision making based on racisms. An exploration of the evidence and the need for nurse education to acknowledge this and make real changes will be presented. How racisms both individual and institutionally functions in a way that impact on the lived experiences of Black and Brown patients in the NHS. Nurse's clinical decisions can ultimately lead to inadequate care delivery. The complexities and theories of clinical decision-making and how clinical decisions are made will be considered, and how Whiteness as a social construct plays a significant role in British nursing education, evidence base and the function of racisms. Finally, what can nurse education actually do to make changes that will transform this current reality.

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

RC52-JS-1.6

BRATHWAITE, Beverley* (University of Roehampton, United Kingdom)

The Disparities and Risk of COVID-19 in Black and Brown Nurses in the United Kingdom

COVID-19 does not discriminate, but people do, and evidence clearly identifies that in society, Black and Brown (B&B) communities are disproportionally negatively affected in education, work, housing, criminal justice system, and health. B&B healthcare workers in the National health service (NHS), the public service that provides free health care at the point of access to all in the UK, have been affected in unprecedented numbers by COVID-19 deaths compared to their White counterparts. The way that the British government used the NHS when responding to the pandemic has shed light on the racially based inequalities and social determinants of health that exist in society and for female B&B nurses.

Using postcolonial feminist theory, the reasons for these higher numbers of deaths is based on the colonial history of B&B women's gender being constructed in a way that is racialized and disadvantaged. B&B women have been made invisible, powerless, and used only when necessary to provide a service to White colonial masters both male and female and that these power relations are still in place today. British colonial power laid the foundations for the institutional racism that today is perpetuated and sustained within large government funded organizations such as the NHS.

RC35-525.3

BRAUN CARRASCO, Fabio* (Humboldt University, Berlin, Germany)

The "Social" As Normative Category

The Social as Normative Category

When analyzing the social, classical sociology usually tended to focus on the supposed characteristics of said social entity. It was either "organic" or "mechanic", "feudal/oppressive" or "liberal/egalitarian", "contractual" or "kinship based". Newer frameworks emphasize a mix, instead of a rigid separation of these categories. Yet while the analysis of the specificity of any social system is far from futile, it often erases the fact that all invocations of the "social" are in themselves normative, as they delineate the boundaries of what qualifies to be considered social. The normative nature of the social as sociological category hence does not only appear in the attributes ascribed to social configurations, but with the delimitation of "the social" itself.

Although various definitions of "social" exist, they all try to capture an underlying interaction: that of humans with one another. This is often reduced to a direct interaction within a geographical, linguistic and historic vicinity; to nation states and "areas" (as for example in Area Studies). Yet the expansion of large-scale production and circulation links humans across "social groups", nation states, regions, and arguably even across generations. In the Anthropocene, most conditions encountered on planet earth today, have at least partly been shaped by humans, and these human-made conditions again influence other humans through space and time. Pollution, for example, as a result of human interaction, is undoubtedly a social phenomenon, but would seldomly be categorized as such. The social hence is not merely composed of humans' direct interactions with one another, but also of the ways humans interact with the conditions created by other humans and themselves. A recalibration of the boundaries of the "social" therefore seems necessary in order to make macro-social processes more accessible to sociological scrutiny.

RC34-514.6

BRAZIENE, Ruta* (Lithuanian Social Science Centre Institute of Sociology, Lithuania)
VYŠNIAUSKIENĖ, Sonata (Lithuanian Social Research Centre, Lithuania)

Youth Transition from School to Work in Lithuania Aftermath COVID 19 Pandemic

The school-to-work transition in Lithuania has become much more difficult and extended than before. Many young people are experiencing long periods of unemployment, temporary employment or inactivity. Youth transition from school to work is a complex multidimensional phenomenon determined by different interacting macro-level and micro-level factors: demographic indicators, labour market structures, regulatory wages mechanisms, etc. The transitions of young people from school to work are more often affected by crises: the 2008 financial crisis, and the crisis caused by the Covid-19 pandemic (ILO, 2021; Eurofound, 2021; OECD, 2021; etc). Socio-economic crises have had a negative impact on young people in the labour market and on their transition from education to the labour market (Eurofound, 2021). Theoretical background of the study is based on many different ways of evaluating the quality of transitions from school to work that have been considered in scientific literature (Gebel, 2020; Braziene, 2020; Baranowska-Rataj et al., 2017; Brzinsky- Fay, 2013; etc.). The focus is on identifying the main issues related to the successful transitioning of youth from school to work. This study is aimed at comparison of different youth groups transition from school to work in terms

of education, employment, family background and life chances in general. Analyses were based on a survey research of Lithuanian young people aged 18–35 years (N = 1 002). All analyses were stratified by age group and gender. The results reveal that the Covid-19 pandemic has affected more vulnerable young people with a lower educational level and less work experience living in rural areas. Respondents with lower levels of education indicated greater difficulties in the search for a first job and in obtaining a stable working position, etc. This research is supported by the Lithuanian Science Council project "Socio-Economic Factors of Youth Life Chances Differentiation in Lithuania".

RC38-554.1

BRECKNER, Roswitha* (Univ of Vienna, Inst Sociology, Austria)

Biographical Research with Visual Biographies in Social Media – Methodological and Ethical Challenges

Biographical research with visual biographies emerging on Social Media is accompanied by two different challenges: first, a methodological one, and second, an ethical one. From a methodological point of view, the question arises to what extent curated compilations of images, especially on Facebook and Instagram can be considered as visual documents of a lived life and its visual formation. Second, working with private images on Social Media accounts, complemented by narrative interviews, offers deep insights into biographies, which brings the challenge of protecting research participants by anonymizing their images and all others depicted on them without losing their analytical potential. Based on the project "Biographies in the making in a connected lifeworld. Exploring visual and verbal constructions of life stories" (VIS_BIO), in my contribution I will present a research design that combines visual and narrative biographical articulations. The analysis must consider the different modes of expression that imply different time frames and indexical references in image compilations on social media and in narratives that emerge during narrative biographical interviews. In addition, I will present the solutions to anonymization that we have developed in this project.

RC48-667.6

BREDA, Thalles* (UFSCar - Universidade Federal de São Carlos, Brazil)

Homeless Workers Movement in Brazil: Relations with the State and Civil Society from a Historical and Conjunctural Perspective

This article aims to analyze the trajectory of the Homeless Workers Movement (MTST) in Brazil from a historical, conjunctural, and biographical perspective. Currently, the MTST is Brazil's most significant housing and social movement. It originated in the late 1990s from militants of the Landless Movement (MST) of rural origin. MST activists understood that it was necessary to advance the struggle for land rights in the urban sphere once the social inequalities intensified in the urban fabric at the end of the military dictatorship (1964-1985). During the 2000s, the MTST developed autonomously, between successes and mistakes, especially in São Paulo. In the 2010s, the MTST developed nationally based on a policy under the State. Under the umbrella of the Lula and Dilma (Workers' Party) governments and the Minha Casa Minha Vida housing program, part of the public funds were allocated to housing movements. In 2016, with the rise of right-wing presidents, such as the government of Temer and Bolsonaro, social movements lost public housing subsidies. Therefore, the movement adopted a policy of confrontation against the Government. The last strategy of the movement in the current context is to launch leaderships forged within the MTST to run for legislative positions, such as city councilors and deputies. In this context, this paper seeks to explore the relations of the MTST with the State/Government, the strategies adopted according to the political conjunctures, the forms of production and maintenance of its activist base, and the levels of institutionalization of the movement. The methodology is based on the historical review, conjuncture analysis, and biographical analysis of some of its most prominent activists, focusing primarily on the last two decades.

RC39-572.8

BREDENKAMP, Pieter-wernich* (North-West University, South Africa)
VAN NIEKERK, Dewald (North-West University, South Africa)
COETZEE, Christo (North-West University, South Africa)

Exploring Disaster Risk Reduction through the Lens of Quantum Mechanics

Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) has been vital in understanding hazards affecting communities, the environment, and the contributing factors thereof. DRR generally follows linear reasoning, explained by using linear space-time system concepts, the theory of change, and linear causality. Though DRR is seen as best practice, there are shortcomings, being exacerbated by the different types of hazards and their exposure lengths, and numerous societal variables. When all the variables are considered, the validity of linearity becomes questionable. Non-linear principles, such as system theory, include the notion that various inputs affect each other and the outcome differently

and unpredictably. This too, has its limitations, as it is confined to function within the current space-time. This study will investigate conceptual-theoretical ideas that incorporate quantum mechanics into DRR.

Quantum mechanics can theoretically function within infinite realities, in an infinite arrangement of pasts, presents, and futures. Observing DRR through the lens of quantum mechanics, hazards can be seen as multi-level/multi-dimensional in nature, and any factor that influences these is affected by not only the current present, but multiple pasts, impacting multiple possible futures. The theoretical understandings of DRR, quantum mechanics, and system theory will be investigated, searching for linkages, and conceptualising a model. The aim is to expand on the current non-linear philosophies through theorising the use of a multi-dimensional, non-time-specific-bound "neural network" that transcends reality.

A grounded theory research design will be employed, formulating theories through an initial broad-based investigation, which is then processed by reviewing, comparing, and finding contrasts within the data, so to, ultimately, develop a model. Although the study is still in its infancy, preliminary theoretical comparisons have been made between quantum mechanics and systems theory, as well as how certain quantum theories, such as string theory and the many worlds interpretation, can be incorporated into the thought processes of DRR.

WG08-JS-2.4

BREHM, Alina* (University of Vienna, Austria)
LANGER, Philipp* (International Psychoanalytic University Berlin, Germany)

Ambivalences of Research Empathy - Methodological Considerations in a Strong Reflexivity Perspective

Emotional empathy is considered a key competency for qualitative researchers in that it provides an important resonant space for affective experiences and expressions by research partners. It refers to the emotional reactions, the sensations and feelings of the researcher in response to the observed or narrated experiences of the research partners, the perceived ability to share and respond to their emotions. It can range from (more or less conscious and intentional) mirroring what an interviewee is (or seems to be) feeling to experiencing emotional states of helplessness, despair and pain when coming across stories of social suffering and trauma. In this regard empathy is conceptually close to notions of counter-transfer in psychoanalysis. Empathy in the research encounter, e.g., creates good rapport, generates recognition of others' experiences, and promises an affective and preconscious understanding of the situation and the other. In recent years, significant ambivalences of empathy, however, have been elaborated from different sides (see, e.g., Paul Bloom's *Against Empathy* or Fritz Breithaupt's *The Dark Sides of Empathy*). Based on these debates and with reference to empirical material from projects on the biographical emergence of affective attitudes in politically very differently positioned participants in Austria and Germany as well as the experiences of former ISIS child soldiers in Iraq, we will shed light in our paper on the ambivalent and sometimes contradictory role of empathy in qualitative biographical research: aspects of an ethically problematic use of strategic empathy, dynamics of overwhelming through over-identification with the suffering of others, leveling appropriation of "other" experiences as an identical reflection of ours will be discussed. At the same time methodological possibilities – rooted in depth-hermeneutics and autoethnography – for making a particular affective resonance in the research process systematically fruitful in terms of a "strong reflexivity" will be presented.

RC04-82.6

BRENNAN, Marie* (University of South Australia, Australia)
ZIPIN, Lew (University of South Australia, Australia)

Reparative Activism Towards Decolonising Australian Teacher Education

Teachers and teacher educators have largely failed to challenge what Santos calls 'epistemicide', i.e. systemic exclusion of Indigenous knowledges, cultures and languages. We are thus complicit in a history of colonial power relations that presently persists in Australian curriculum's euro-centrism, following the structurally stratifying model inherited from 'Mother England'. The teaching workforce remains largely white, despite Australia – in the half-century since official termination of 'White Australia' immigration policy – becoming among the most diverse national populations. Schooling sustains a racialised hierarchy in promulgating power-serving national narratives that make invisible the assimilative, exploitative, extractive and genocidal underpinnings of colonialism.

Nikki Moodie, amending Critical Race Theory and TribalCritLit, sheds light on Australian education from a First Nations perspective. Working from Brayboy's view that colonization is not reducible to 'racism' and, for Indigenous people, is the most endemically significant structural injustice, Moodie emphasises 'place, survivance and sovereignty' to build a 'decolonising race theory' (DRT) which offers directions for what Brayboy calls 'reparative activism'.

In this paper, from our non-Indigenous positioning, we seek to work as allies in taking up Moodie's challenge. We reimagine teacher education to, in Moodie's words, 'centre Indigenous difference and the disruption of the knowledge-power dialectic which perpetuates deficit discourses'. Reparative activism to

reverse epistemicide, we argue, requires two initial moves. First is to ensure all programs have access to academic and community Indigenous teachers, backed by a culturally-safe Indigenous space within universities. Second is to establish deep study of (de)coloniality and Indigenous knowledges, initially guided by Indigenous colleagues, developing into study groups which engage creatively in activities like those suggested in Oliveira de Machado's book *Hospicing Modernity* and the *Gesturing Towards Decolonial Futures* Collective. These moves initiate an ongoing process of non-Indigenous responsibility for allyship with Indigenous people in revising curriculum, pedagogies and governance for teacher education.

RC57-763.2

BRESEE, Anne* (Western University, Canada)

Cemetery: It Is Not All Death

A place where the management of death is part of the everyday, cemeteries also come to life as cultural and social spaces. Graveyard photography is a compelling means of exposing this paradox. Using Toronto's Mount Pleasant Cemetery as a case study, six amateur photographers create a visual narrative reflecting the Foucauldian notion of heterotopia. As a heterotopic site, the cemetery is a public space where tombstones and their epitaphs provide insight into how social structures mould social identities. Photography, with its creative lens, further reveals how the cultural capital of those interred enables and disrupts the sociological imagination of the living. The editing process of the photographs also mirrors how the cemetery acts as an archive that includes, discards, exhibits and even reshapes recollections and impressions of the past. The implication is that the cemetery is a living space in which social, cultural and public memory is actively managed.

RC52-717.3

BRESEE, Anne* (Western University, Canada)
ADAMS, Tracey (Social Science Centre, Canada)

Restratification in Academia: The Struggle for Professional Identity

The academic workplace is a dynamic interplay of work space as well as cultural and professional space for contract, tenure-track and tenured professors. It is also a space of tension caused by New Public Management's (NPM) organizational logics and the resulting restratification of the academic profession. NPM's philosophy of casualization, efficiency and work intensification amplifies the inequalities and divisions created by two-tiered hiring practices within the academic profession. This restratification is revealed through in-depth interviews as professors, employed at two Canadian universities, discuss perceptions of their own roles and professional identity within academia. Findings suggest everyday experiences in the academic work environment reflect agentic perspectives and behaviours of both contract and tenured professors as they endeavour to sustain their professional identities.

RC30-JS-73.1

BRETEAU, Marion* (American University of Kuwait, Kuwait)

Foreign Domestic Workers' Digital Practices in the Gulf States: Tiktok, Agency, and Creative Forms of Resistance

This paper aims at analyzing female migrant domestic workers' online practices in Arabian Gulf countries on the smartphone application TikTok. In the Gulf, domestic workers are mostly originated from Africa and South Asia. Generally migrating alone, they are recognized for suffering from very precarious work conditions. If being restrained to the domestic space is a condition for their work, the Covid-19 pandemic has also impacted their migration experience, as several Gulf countries have restricted departures to the countries of origin for this job category, hence reinforcing strong feelings of isolation and worsening their working conditions.

In this situation, some of these women use TikTok to express their views, stay in touch with their family back home, but also to share work tips and how to get around the control of their employers. Their videos lead to reactions from their peers and Gulfians themselves, which questions the risks they take in speaking out. Becoming a trend over the entire region, these users are recognizable by the hashtag #khaddama (domestic worker in Arabic). They develop modes of expression that highlight tensions between anonymity and visibility as founding dimensions of their intimacy they make visible. This phenomenon sheds light on their social position in the host countries, which is vulnerable in many ways, and that can be worsened when appearing online. By describing different types of self-presentation these women perform, and by discussing dimensions such as inventiveness and content authenticity in regard to TikTok's settings, I propose to look at these practices as an empowering act of expression. I argue that it offers an illustration of "extimate" practices, that is, the public exhibition of intimate matters, that I will examine as a means for negotiating social domination in a context of nationalized, racialized, and gendered structural violence.

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

RC20-290.1

BREZNAU, Nate* (University of Bremen, Germany)
OFFERHAUS, Judith* (Federal Institute for Vocational Education and Training (BIBB), Germany)

Institutions, Interests and Barriers: Collective Skill Formation and Continuing Vocational Education and Training

This paper takes an institutional perspective on individual participation in continuing vocational education and training (CVET). We argue that institutions of collective skill formation shape individual perceptions of costs and benefits in choosing to participate in training. In a skill formation regime, varying degrees of involvement of the state, firms and unions in education and training sets the amount, quality and specificity of acquired skill during formal education. These institutions potentially create and enforce barriers (or bridges) to continuing training, which likely stratify along individual socioeconomic backgrounds. If so, collective skill formation institutions affect social stratification. We test this claim on PIAAC and OECD data. We identify collective skill formation regimes and then conduct multilevel regression modeling for individuals in 28 countries testing an impact of regimes on CVET participation, CVET interest, barriers to CVET and the impact of barriers on CVET likelihood. Finally, we look at how these stratify by levels of initial education. We gain broad insight at the macro-level of institutions; however, we have limitations in our conclusion because we cannot observe the training decision-making process directly – only the inputs and outputs of the process. All societies have a high degree of stratification in participation. However, collective skill formation institutions shape variation in stratification. They matter more for normative CVET interest as a barrier, and less for the impact of barriers on CVET participation.

RC33-498.2

BREZNAU, Nate* (University of Bremen, Germany)
NGUYEN, Hung (University of Bremen, Germany)

The Role of Public Opinion in Policy Making: Classification in German Parliamentary Debates, 1991-2017, Using Transformer Machine Learning Models

Research linking public opinion and policy outcomes is vast and unambiguously assumes that policymakers use public opinion in the policymaking process. In other words, based on a theory that policymakers design policies that follow public preferences. To contribute to this gap in our knowledge, we investigate references to public opinion by policymakers in parliamentary debates. We also gain insights into how policymakers and parties use public opinion strategically and rhetorically to achieve their own goals. We combine qualitative coding and semi-supervised, deep learning algorithms to identify and categorize references to public opinion in the *Bundestag* (German parliament) using transcriptions of all parliamentary debates from 1991 to 2017. Our first finding is that public opinion appears surprisingly regularly in *Bundestag* debates. Our second finding is that machine-based prediction does a decent job in categorizing references to public opinion. Finally, we offer an overview of the types and frequencies of references to public opinion directly - using either evidence or presumption, and indirectly - with reference to media, formation or democratic principles. Our results come from a semi-supervised classification algorithm (BERT) that distinguishes public opinion references from noise with an F1 score of 0.76 and an accuracy score of 0.78. We are currently working on improving the accuracy of our algorithm. Our next findings are still in progress, but we will develop a descriptive picture of the many uses of public opinion and how these change over time and across both parties and policy domains.

RC32-JS-88.5

BRIDGES, Donna* (Charles Sturt University, Australia)
WULFF, Elizabeth (Charles Sturt University, Australia)
BAMBERRY, Larissa (Charles Sturt University, Australia)
KRIVOKAPIC-SKOKO, Branka (Charles Sturt University, Australia)

Gender Segregation in the Skilled Trades in Rural Australia: Using Bourdieusian Theory to Understand the Barriers

Women make up less than 12% of the construction industry and 16% of the mining industry in Australia. Percentages are reduced further when women working in administration and other feminized occupations are removed from the statistics. In the skilled trades (the crafts) gender diversity is an enduring problem despite persistent skills shortages in these occupations in both industries. Whilst there are identified barriers in the skilled trades and the construction and mining industries, for women, there are few studies that provide insights into how these uniquely manifest in rural areas. Rurality presents additional barriers to women's employment in the Australian context. Young women have a significantly higher rates of out-migration from rural areas than young men and report fewer career opportunities. Furthermore, rural areas are known for having a macho culture and for failing to be inclusive of diversity. Therefore, the well cited barriers that women experience in the skilled trades (social exclusion, marginalization, discrimination, harassment, and

other forms of social closure) are heightened when women seek employment in rural areas. We apply a Bourdieusian analysis to the barriers women face in the construction and mining industries in rural Australia. We investigate women's capital in the skilled-trades and consider gender capital in relation to social, cultural and symbolic capitals. Our analysis broadly explores Bourdieu's symbolic power and symbolic violence in rural cultural environments where masculinity is 'normative' and women are defined as 'other'. Our study uses empirical evidence, and reports on the literature in the field, to examine the subtle and invisible forms of violence that women experience in the skilled trades, in rural areas, in both the mining and construction industries.

RC30-448.3

BRIDI, Maria* (Federal University of Paraná, Brazil)
ZANONI, Alexandre* (Federal University of Paraná, Brazil)

Digital and Platform Work in Brazil in the Midst of a Pandemic: Resistance, Trends, and Challenges for Unionism

The Covid-19 pandemic abruptly changed the daily life of Brazilian society as a whole, as social distancing became the main guideline of the World Health Organization (WHO) to minimize the transmission of the virus. Due to the surprise and urgency of the situation, millions of workers began to carry out their work activities remotely, many without any planning regarding workplace conditions, for most their own homes, proper access to technology and without clear definitions about labor regulations regarding working hours and wages. This presentation has three objectives: (i) outline an overview of digital work in Brazil in the context of the pandemic, in which digital platforms of work stood out, in special those which allowed work to be performed at home over the internet, as well as delivery platforms; (ii) analyze working conditions in the pandemic and the post-pandemic context, especially for women; and finally, (iii) analyze the experiences of resistance in the context of digital and platform work. Thus, the understanding of the impacts of digital platforms on the configuration of work in the context of the pandemic can provide indications of trends and lines of force operating in contemporary capitalism, while revealing the increasingly vulnerable position of labor. Yet, current unionism in the information technology industry – considered unorganizable at the global level –, as well as the mobilizations and stoppages of delivery platform workers, show important spaces of emerging resistance in Brazil. In this way, we seek to analyze whether the signs of resistance of workers in the so-called ongoing digital economy can express a new phase for unionism.

RC27-392.3

BRIGDEN, Noelle* (Marquette University, United States)

Mama Fit Goes to El Salvador: Fitness in a Transnational Society

The one-piece, backless nospandex jumper clung to her body, accentuating curves with a tight seam down the backside of the shorts and ties at her hips. While proud of the muscles that she had built in the gym, she nevertheless maintained an image of traditional feminine beauty: voluptuous, flat bellied, and tanned. She kept her fingernails groomed and her highlighted-blond hair long. And she waited dutifully for her young son to emerge from school. Filmed from the back without consent by a woman hoping to shame her for the revealing attire, Bolivian lawyer and model Vanessa Medina became a global social media sensation, when she responded online by proudly proclaiming herself "Mama fit." Memes with her image exploded and ignited a series of spin-offs with jokes, people from around the world debated the appropriateness of her wardrobe, and avid gym-goers passionately defended her lifestyle and praised the discipline required to obtain her physique. In El Salvador, one of many Spanish-speaking countries where this image resonated, Mama Fit heralds a new standard for feminine beauty that reinforces traditional gender roles while incorporating 'fitness' ideals. Taking this and other social media eruptions as a starting point, incorporating ethnographic analysis and then delving deeper into historical discourses that circulated in more traditional popular print media, I trace the gendered meanings and practices that constitute 'fit' in El Salvador and within the Salvadoran diaspora. Importantly, the word 'fit' is often expressed in English, captured in the names of commercial gyms and diet advertisements; it signals an important cultural change in conventional understandings of beauty in a Spanish- speaking society. By charting the emergence of this new beauty norm in a transnational domain, I explore the relationship between shifting patterns of gendered body discipline and changes in El Salvador's location within the global political economy.

RC32-470.6

BRIGDEN, Noelle* (Marquette University, United States)
MARTIN, Jane (Independent Researcher, USA)

Why Did the Ethnographer Cross the Road? Research Reflections from a Fieldwork Family

The interdisciplinary, feminist academic literature on parenthood and fieldwork primarily focuses on the experience of young mothers, without much consideration of older mothers or the voices and agency of their children. However, gendered caretaking is a lifelong process. As our children age, the power dynamics in the parent-child relationship evolve and generate new research challenges, opportunities, and ethical dilemmas. Children are not

passive passengers in the process, fully subordinate to the whims of their parents, but instead make key decisions about their own behavior and develop their identity in ways that ultimately structure the process of knowledge production; they often develop a deep wisdom about the field, their family, the research, and their own role in the work. This paper, co-authored with my eldest child, reflects on nearly two decades of adventure and trauma, gender violence and discovery, guilt and joy, and how those shared experiences have thus far shaped both our long-term relationship and my research.

Why did the ethnographer cross the road?
She was running away from her dissertation'
- Jane (then James) Martin, age 6

TG07-830.1

BRIGHENTI, Andrea* (University of Trento, Italy, Italy)
PAVONI, Andrea (ISCTE-IUL, Portugal)

Atmoculture and New Algorithmic Urban Mobilities

The notion of 'atmoculture' offers a sensory-aware conceptual tool to analyse the new forms of mobility supported and enacted by and through digital algorithms. In historical perspective, modernity has created a movement-space where the problem of finding one's way through an increasingly 'displaced' urban space first emerged, with noticeable psycho-social consequences. Reconstructing the new digital media as a continuation of such spatial imagination, allows for a better understanding of the types of mobility and perception facilitated by digital algorithms. Urban digital navigation seems to proceed in parallel with a reorientation of the urban experience towards atmospheric considerations, seeking to maximize safety and pleasure in the user's encounters with the environment. In this context, atmoculture appears a spatial-aesthetic, psycho-cultural, and bio-technological milieu that prepares space for convenient navigation. A number of consequences need to be taken into consideration: first the disburdening effect, whereby subjects delegate to a number of perceptions and decisions to algorithms themselves, expropriating the natural problem-solving aspect of subjectivity and urbanity; second, the invisible transformations of space dicatated by the biases built into algorithms; third, the tensional, even contradictory outcomes of atmocultural expectations, whereby the goal of a secure and sensorially pleasant environmental interaction is undone by the very quantity of information provided to the user, and the level of promptness and alertness required from it.

RC16-243.1

BRIGHENTI, Andrea* (University of Trento, Italy, Italy)

Simmel and Tarde: Beyond an Equilibrium Theory of Social Life

In the late 19th century, Simmel and Tarde have, independently from one another, introduced the infinitesimal into social theory. These authors sought to dynamically account for, respectively, the *intensification* and the *expansion* of the social thing. Whereas 20th-century sociology has largely pivoted around equilibrium models (order, system, field...), today we live at a time where the assumption of stability needs to be revised. An element of drift must be factored in into the explanation of social life, and that is why we need to turn once again to Simmel and Tarde. In this presentation, I seek to connect the infinitesimal as a theoretical domain, and a mode of explanation, to a discussion of a non-equilibrium theory of social life.

RC47-653.4

BRINGEL, Breno* (Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Spain, and State University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)

Social Movements and the Geopolitics of Socioecological Transitions

The ecological transition has moved from the margins to the centre of the global political debate. On the one hand, this can be seen as something positive, since it supposes an acknowledgement of the climate emergency and the seriousness of the socio-ecological crisis. But on the other, by becoming a buzzword, it has come to be mobilized by different (and antagonistic) actors, describing very different ideas, processes and projects. This presentation will examine precisely the role of social movements within the disputes over the contemporary socio-ecological transition, suggesting that there are three major types of ecological transition processes at play: corporate, politico-institutional and popular. Each of them - and their relations of cooperation and conflict - will be analysed in detail, examining their main actors, their imaginaries of the socio-ecological crisis, and their concrete proposals to mitigate and/or reverse it. In addition, the geopolitical dimension of ecological transitions will be analysed, with attention to North-South relations, ecological debt and the green extractivism emerging from a new capitalist global consensus that will be defined as the 'Decarbonisation Consensus'.

WG08-794.3

BRITO, Simone* (Federal University of Paraíba, Brazil)

Imagining a New Country through Auditing: Morals and Emotions in Brazilian Anticorruption Bureaucracy

This paper presents the moral dilemmas and emotions that structure the discourse and imagination of public auditors in Brazil. It's focus is the connection among audit practices, bureaucratic values and the political imagination and emotions that organize anti-corruption work. Based on a set of 32 interviews with Brazilian public auditors about the values that organize their daily work, the field work was developed from 2014 to 2017, a very important moment for anticorruption movements in Brazil. The data gathered reveal how senses of "efficiency" and "(professional) technique" are merged with feelings of fear and anger in order to justify the relevance of audits and an audit culture to the construction of a new society. With this, I try to demonstrate a change in the senses and experiences of auditing, the "beyond just inspection", which I relate to a broader project of enchantment of bureaucracy and the State. However, the research also reveals how these new meanings of combating corruption do not change the colonial image of the people and their supposed lack of democratic feelings.

RC37-548.2

BRITTON, Dee* (State University of New York, Empire State University, United States)

Monumental Dedication to the Confederacy: The 21st Century Edition

Public memorials and monuments are visual representations of narratives that are important to society. Their construction and utilization provide important indicators of the social groups that attain the power to control social discourse and the memorial environment. Monuments located in public space allegedly represent a consensus of collective commemoration. However, differing experiences and perspectives of social ruptures create conflicting narratives that may challenge the commemorative status quo.

The United States' Confederate monuments, ubiquitous in the American memorial landscape, are a focus of conflicting commemorative narratives. Those who support the continued presence of these memorials in public space state that they honor Southern history and heritage; those demanding their removal claim that the monuments are symbols of racism and white supremacy. There has been significant coverage of Confederate memorials that have been removed since 2015. However, it is important to know that there have been at least 61 Confederate monuments installed in public space in the United States of America since 2000. Approximately 25% of these new monuments were installed on courthouse grounds. This paper examines the location, form, and sponsors of these 21st century Confederate monument dedications.

RC18-267.2

BROADBENT, Jeffrey* (University of Minnesota, USA)

The Dimensions of Power: A Relational Research Method

This paper proposes and develops a new framework and method for the analysis of macro-power patterns and dynamics by building up from their multiple constituent dyadic power relations. The method defines its main type of *power* as existing in degrees of influence (from weak to controlling) over the issue-outcome (including policy output and implemented result) of an issue-focused political process. The political process consists of a dynamic field of interactions among actors engaged in the issue and trying to affect its outcome. Many different types of power also exist at the dyadic inter-actor level, including forms of power to, power over, and power with. The method, called Integrative Structurational Analysis (ISA), gathers information from qualitative research on those dyadic interactions between actors that exert some influence over the outcome of the political process. These dyadic interactions, called Key Influence Vectors (KIV), may number in the hundreds. The KIV collectively constitute the evolving active issue field of the political process. An actor may be of any size from an individual person, to an organization, to a less coherent body such as pubic opinion. In each KIV, power (to, over, and with) may be transferred between actors by nine basic types of modes. These nine power-transfer modes are defined as nine cells in a three by three table. The vertical (malleability) dimension of the table runs from structure through plastic to agency. The horizontal (tangibility) dimension of the table runs from material through social to cultural. The analysis consists of determining the relative proportions of these nine modes (and their subtypes) in each of the hundreds of KIV in the political process under study, By coding these proportions, and weighting them by their KIV's degree of influence on the outcome, the analyst may determine the deep ontological composition of the macro-power pattern/process.

TG11-853.4

BROMDAL, Annette* (University of Southern Queensland, Australia)

MULLENS, Amy (University of Southern Queensland, Australia)

DU PLESSIS, Carol (University of Southern Queensland, Australia)

Navigating Intimate Trans Citizenship While Incarcerated in Australia and the United States

Trans women incarcerated throughout the world have been described as "vulnerable populations" due to significant victimization, mistreatment, lack of gender-affirming care, and human rights violations, which confers greater risk of trauma, self-harm, and suicide compared with the general incarcerated population. Most incarceration settings around the world are segregated by the person's sex characteristics (i.e., male or female) and governed by strong cis and gender normative paradigms. This analysis seeks to better understand and appreciate how the "instructions" and the "authorities" that regulate trans women's corporeal representation, housing options and sense of self-determination implicate and affect their agency and actions in handling intimacies related to their personal life. Drawing upon lived incarcerated experiences of 24 trans women in Australia and the United States, and employing Ken Plummer's notion of intimate citizenship, this analysis explores how trans women navigate choices and ways "to do" gender, identities, bodies, emotions, desires and relationships while incarcerated in men's prisons and governed by cis and gender normative paradigms. This critical analysis contributes to understanding how incarcerated trans women through grit, resilience, and ingenuity still navigate ways to embody, express and enact their intimate citizenship in innovative and unique ways.

RC19-277.3

BROOM, Jacob* (University of Western Australia, Australia)

The Mutating Face of Australian Social Impact Bonds and the Financialisation of Policy Life

In the mid-2010s, one could be forgiven for thinking that the future of the welfare state lay in private finance. The attraction of the architects of global social policy trends to models like the social impact bond (SIB) was loudly pronounced, and just as loudly criticised by critical scholarship across the social sciences. However, half a decade later, enquiry into SIB landscapes is likely to meet disappointment and malaise as well as boosterism and enthusiasm. This paper draws upon a qualitative exploration of the Australian SIB landscape to explore the ramifications of this 'decline' for analyses that theorise the financialisation of welfare. I make two claims. First, Australian SIBs are better understood as undergoing 'mutation' than in decline. Payment-by-outcomes contracts have emerged from the same channels as SIBs in the Australian context. They are somewhat reluctantly embraced as the next stage of the 'outcomes revolution' in social policy. This mutation ostensibly 'de-financialises' the SIB, downgrading the importance of private capital by shifting risk directly onto NGO service providers. However, this reflects an understanding of financialisation as based in the inherent danger of speculation, brought on by the mere presence of finance capital in social service assemblages. My second claim, though, is that the mutation of SIBs in Australia illustrates the inadequacy of this existing critique, because the removal of private capital from SIBs does not contest financial calculation but is driven by it. I thus argue for a theoretical shift: from understanding the financialisation of the welfare state as a matter of the intrusion of speculation into an alien domain in social policy, to exploring how financial logics are reconfiguring the rationalities through which social policy is conceived inside the everyday life of policy creation.

Asso-861.4

BROWN, Eric* (University of Missouri, United States)

Trumpism As Fascism: New Politics of White Supremacy and Authoritarianism

The U.S. originated as a colonial settler society based on white supremacy. Historically, this generated two major oppositional *social forces*. These two social forces have basically remained in form but change in substance over time. The forces are differentially shaped by race, gender, religion, region, and nativity. One force – linked to white supremacy – is *reactionary* and exclusionary. This force consistently features overlapping white, male, heteronormative, Christian, Southern (and otherwise white rural), and "nativist" elements. The other force is *progressive* and "diverse." It consists of people of color and (anti-racist white allies), women, LGBTQ communities, non-Christians, urbanites, and immigrants. Reactionary forces have been historically susceptible to the appeal of *authoritarian politics*. Progressive forces have been the major advocates of *democratic politics*. "Multiracial" class politics (e.g., labor or socialist) have been historically confounded under these conditions. The U.S. is nominally a formal democracy. However, for most of its history – all or part of – the country has not practiced universal civil rights or had genuine democratic governance. Indigenous holocaust and the reservation system, chattel slavery, Jim Crow, military conquest of Northern Mexico, and forced incorporation of Alaskan and Hawaiian natives are examples of "legal" expressions of white supremacy and anti-democratic politics exercised by the two major parties. Extra-legal expressions of the same dynamics include the Confederacy, Ku Klux Klan, lynching, and police brutality. Generally, there is not a clear difference. This paper will explore the historical dynamics and *Trumpism* as a new (fascist) version of white supremacist and authoritarian politics. Trumpism – like many predecessor movements – includes efforts at spreading disinformation ("conspiracy theories"), promoting divisions by demonizing racial and religious minorities and immigrants, undermining formally democratic institutions ("stolen elections"), silencing "traditional" Republicans by "taking over" that party, and of course, threatening democratic political institutions by attempting a coup.

RC18-267.1

BROWN, Kate* (Georgia Institute of Technology, USA)

The Field of Power: A New Analytic Strategy for Political Sociology

This article presents a new research agenda for the study of power relationships. Specifically, it calls for an investigation into the struggles that take place over different types of social power. Rather than attending principally to whether or not power is successfully deployed to achieve an aim, this new agenda encourages scholars to focus attention on those instances when one type of power is utilized to alter the relative strength of other forms of power. Building on Parsons (1963), Giddens (1968) and Mann (1986), this approach also views power as a means by which individuals or groups strive to achieve their goals. These means can take many forms, and often they are context-specific. However, there are generalizable forms of power that are much less context-specific and can be exerted (more or less) equally wherever they come into play. These are: money, law, and culture. Because these social powers are multiple, it is difficult for any one person or group to monopolize them all (although not for want of trying); however, they be more or less diffuse. Also, while money, law and culture are all forms of social power, they can be used to corral each another, limiting their generalizability. For that reason, these social powers can be seen as existing in a field where the stakes are the relative strength of different types of power. The field of power, then, brings field theory (e.g. Bourdieu 1993, Martin 2003, Fligstein and McAdam 2015) to bear on a terrain of struggle over the relative strength of power itself. The perspective will be explained using examples from Russia's war in Ukraine and the global response to it.

RC56-753.2

BROWN, Lucy* (Charles University, Czech Republic)

Secularisation, Power and the Civilising Process: An Examination of Early Modern Witchcraft Trials

Within Norbert Elias' seminal text *The Civilizing Process*, religion does not occupy a central role in the formation of both the state and an individual's habitus. His later work, addressing fantasy and reality balances, also stops short of recognising the centrality of religious institutions in society during the crucial period of processual change (the Early Modern Period). Whether this exclusion was deliberate has already been discussed (see Goudsblom (2009) and Linklater (2022)) however in order to understand the secular nature of modern European society, it is necessary to examine where the process of the 'de-centralisation' of religion fits within the wider 'civilising process'.

As an institution, the church deeply influenced the habitus of the medieval population whereas the Early Modern period saw this power dynamic transform dramatical as the primacy of the state developed. In examining the development of Elias' two pillars of state formation (feudalisation and the monopoly of violence), the influence of religious organisations should also be considered and will here be examined through the subject of Early Modern witchcraft prosecutions. A complicated fusion of religious and secular crimes, witchcraft prosecutions represent a microcosm of the societal transformations that were taking place throughout the period. As the exclusion and separation of the church and the Early Modern state began, this process was enacted upon the stage of secular and religious courts as they battled over the fundamental question: are people responsible for their own behaviour or are they at the mercy of external (supernatural) forces? Such a question is routed in the Eliasian concepts of sociogenesis and psychogenesis. The rise and fall of witchcraft prosecutions thus reflects fundamental changes in the centralisation of religious power during this period and it is therefore argued that a third pillar, religious decentralisation, was an essential component of the European Civilising Process.

RC34-JS-7.1

BROWN, Seth* (RMIT University, Australia)

The Impact of the Climate Crisis and Other Crises on Young People's Health and Well-Being

Young people are experiencing complex challenges, with the COVID-19, climate, economic and health crises that are and will continue to disrupt their lives. According to the United Nations (2019), there is less than a decade that remains to stop irreversible damage from climate change. In this presentation I

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

examine the impact of the climate crisis and its entanglement with other crises on young people's health and wellbeing by sharing three stories of young people from Melbourne's (AUSTRALIA) inner northern suburbs living through the climate crisis and its entanglement with other crises. These stories emerge from a place-based project with colleagues, titled *COVID-19 Recovery Scenarios for Young People in Melbourne's Inner North*. We used scenario planning as a methodology that is not about predicting the future but presenting a future situation by explaining how we arrived at this particular future. In interviewing the young people, we used VideoAsk, a video-capture platform with 53 young people during a period of an extended second lockdown period in Melbourne. The project gave young people an opportunity to reflect and respond to questions about their presents and futures and to share their concerns, anxieties, fears, and hopes. These stories are situated in what Rosi Braidotti (2019) identifies as the convergence of the fourth industrial revolution and the sixth mass extinction. Central to the discussion is the concept of 'entanglements' that trouble ideas about 'human exceptionalism' or more simply the injunction to 'make kin with' (Haraway, 2016), calling into question where the human begins and ends. The aim is to situate the climate crisis and its entanglement with other crises and the challenges and opportunities these crises produce for young people's health and well-being and their sense of belonging, connectedness, in the broader unfolding climate, economic, and mass extinction crises.

RC35-JS-69.1

BROWNE, Craig* (The University of Sydney, Australia)

Capitalist Modernity in Transition: Metamorphoses of Heteronomous Dependency and Autonomy

My paper reassesses the interpretations of a new phase of modernity that were developed during the later decades of twentieth century and proposes a complementary, as well as critical, conception of the current dynamics of social change. It will be argued that some of the key prognoses of theories of a transition to a new phase of modernity have been overtaken by the reconfiguring of the relationship between heteronomous dependency and autonomy, especially due to the increased reflexive control through new technologies and the erosion of the democratic public sphere in many nation states. From both a longer historical standpoint and the perspective of global modernity, the metamorphoses of the contemporary phase of modernity represent a mixture of progression and regression. This contention is demonstrated through reflections on counter-movements to the expansion of social autonomy in different spheres of social relations, such as those of social integration and the relationship of wage labour and capital. My analysis suggests that the late twentieth century theories of a new phase of modernity captured aspects of a transition but underestimated how persisting asymmetries of power would be mobilised. For this reason, their disclosure of the complications of altered social interdependencies was partial. In the history of critical social theory, the conceptual innovations that inform diagnoses of the times have been stimulated by modifications in capitalist modernity. It will be argued that the notion of the dialectic of control enables a complex interpretation of the contemporary metamorphoses of asymmetrical social relations and that it facilitates a rethinking of the mediations between structural contradictions and social conflicts. Similarly, it will be argued that this notion meets the normative requirements of critical theory diagnoses through the vision of social autonomy that ensues from it and its internal connection to practices opposing domination and injustice.

RC16-238.2

BROWNE, Craig* (The University of Sydney, Australia)

The Political Forms of Modernity: The Gauchet-Badiou Debate over Democracy and Communism

This paper explores the positions of Marcel Gauchet and Alain Badiou in their debate over democracy and communism. Gauchet's arguments for the renewal of a democratic reformism oriented to collective goals are outlined, while Badiou's claims for a revival of, what he terms, 'communist hypothesis' are sketched. These two theorists' respective endeavours to rethink the praxis philosophy problem of explicating the nexus between the subject and history in order to grasp the potentials for an autonomous constitution of society is found to be an important point of intersection. It leads, however, to substantial disagreements in theoretical and political perspectives. Gauchet's approach to political forms diverges significantly from Badiou's and this is most evident in their different assessments of democracy and communism. Despite its justified critique of aspects of capitalism, Badiou's conception of the communist hypothesis is found to be internally antithetical and duplicitous. By contrast, Gauchet's explication of political forms leads him to the view that totalitarian regimes were secular religion and enables him to develop an original interpretation of the development of democracy and democracy's current crisis. Although representation is integral to Gauchet's interpretation of democracy, the capacity of the institution of political representation to overcome this crisis is questioned. Similarly, while Badiou's attempted revival of communism is irredeemably inadequate, my analysis shows that there remain deep-seated problems that are seemingly irresolvable within the capitalist social order. My analysis then, considers how the values and ideas of equality, solidarity and community that are broadly associated with communism - though not Badiou's 'communist hypothesis' - might be relevant

to this situation. It likewise reflects on how the key concern of the notion of political forms with democratic creativity contrasts with the apparent decline of creative democracy in the present, that is, the deterioration in democratically generated political innovations and democratisation.

RC38-JS-8.3

BROWNLIE, Julie* (Edinburgh University, United Kingdom)
ANDERSON, Simon (Mr, United Kingdom)
AL HARIRI, Youssef (University of Edinburgh, United Kingdom)

Sentiment(al) Research

This paper explores, through the lens of kindness, the experience of researching the 'sentimental'. Synonyms for the sentimental include saccharine, syrupy, twee and 'over-emotional' and, in everyday life, sentimentality is understood - and often dismissed - as involving simplification and idealisation. Yet we know from Lauren Berlant's (2008) work that, whatever its political misuses, sentimentality is also experienced as a way of expressing what is felt to be authentic, creating solidarity among strangers. We know, little, though, about the experience of *researching* the so-called sentimental. Through drawing on interview and Twitter data from a project, Telling Good Stories (Telling Good Stories | School of Social and Political Science (ed.ac.uk) which explores cultural story telling about kindness, we investigate the emotional and methodological challenges for researcher and participants of engaging with what is deemed sentimental. Building on previous work on emotional reflexivity in research and specifically the emotional challenges of sharing about the ordinary (Brownlie, 2011; 2019), we highlight, through this substantive focus on kindness, how feelings about sentimentality are managed at different points in the research process in relation to both talk and text. In doing so we surface persistent ambivalences for researchers and those we research about what gets to 'count' in everyday life and in sociological research. As such, we also begin to address the challenge of researching ambivalence.
Berlant, L (2008) *The Female Complaint* Durham: Duke University Press
Brownlie, J. (2018) 'Out of the ordinary: research participants' experiences of sharing the 'insignificant' *International Journal of Social Research Methodology 22, 3: 257-269*

RC33-500.2

BRUG, Mienke* (University of humanistic studies, Netherlands)

Third Person Help in Research with Children and Adolescents in Namibia

In sub-Saharan Africa, many children experience the death of a parent before the age of 18; in this region adult mortality is one of the highest in the world. Qualitative interviewing is a useful tool to understand children's and adolescent's grief experiences. In this study, individual and group interviews were used to talk with children and adolescents about parental loss and secondary losses (economic and social) in Namibia. Third person effects were observed in the group interviews. In this presentation I will discuss these effects, such as children correcting each other, and children feeling pressured to answer questions. I will also discuss how these effect influence the quality of the data such as the degree in which sensitive information is shared.

WG06-783.1

BRULE, Elizabeth* (Queen's University, Canada)
MCBEATH, Brittany (Queen's University, Canada)
SEIDEL, Justice (Weeneebayko Area Health Authority, Canada)
VEY, Trinity (Queen's University, Canada)

Institutional Ethnographic Research and Concept Mapping in Indigenous Health Provision: Challenges and Opportunities of a Combined Research Project

Health researchers have long advocated for a better understanding of important social aspects of the prevention and response to infectious disease outbreaks such as COVID-19, especially in the context of rural and remote Indigenous communities in Canada. However, research and understanding in this field falls significantly behind that of non-communicable diseases. Indigenous peoples and communities have historic experience with pandemics and disease outbreaks and have learned effective ways of responding and protecting family and community members despite socio-economic challenges and pervasive inequities resulting from historic and ongoing colonization. Collaborative research within and by Indigenous communities can generate knowledge and understanding of these values and lead to contextually relevant research facilitating solutions that can support community responses to COVID-19 from both a public health and community health perspective. This presentation discusses how Institutional Ethnography was used and informed by a thematic analysis developed through the concept mapping. Concept mapping is a set of knowledge representation analysis and applications in

educational and cognitive psychology where the concepts in a particular subject area and their interrelationships are visually represented in a concept or knowledge map. This presentation will discuss the innovative capacities and challenges that this research project presented when engaging in collaborative, Indigenous led research efforts and the use of multi-disciplinarity research methods.

RC16-248.1

BRUNI, Lorenzo* (Università di Perugia, Italy)

Emotional Recognition. Emotions, Sociality and Morality in a Meadian Perspective

The purpose of this paper is theoretical and interpretive and aims to address the question of the relationship between emotions, intersubjectivity and normativity (which will be understood as synonymous with morality). As evident, the paper makes no claim to exhaustiveness about the treatment of such a broad topic, but - moving from a framework outlined on the basis of reference to the theoretical options of David Hume and Adam Smith - intends to show how G. H. Mead's theory gives the nexus between emotions, intersubjectivity and normativity a socially processual unfolding. The hypothesis is that the problematic framework opened exemplarily by Hume's and Smith's conceptions - and to which we refer in the wake of the recent interpretation advanced by Axel Honneth on the modeling of recognition in modern European philosophical thought, which predicts that both Hume and Smith can be located within a common sphere of declination of the concept of recognition - finds a more fully sociological development in Mead's theory. The reconstruction we will propose will seek to highlight how the emotional dimension and the normative dimension need not be understood as two distinct and separate moments, whereby the original emotionally connoted sociality requires later normative integration, as we find in Hume and Smith. Emotions represent, for Mead, the outcome of continuous decentering and emerge in the pragmatic development of human activity as anticipation of reciprocal reactions. We could say that emotions, sociality and morality are situated in a ground characterized by the interactive character of human conduct. Indeed, cognitive and linguistic human communication is rooted in the social nature of primitive instincts, the affective content of which is represented by emotions. The peculiarity of the declination of this concept of sociality constitutes the theoretical dimension within which to relocate a revisited social-theoretical reflection on emotions.

RC19-JS-121.1

BRUSHINSKI, Elena* (Carl von Ossietzky University Oldenburg, Germany)

The Discomfort at the Edge of the Sidewalk: Homelessness As a Social Phenomenon between Stigmatization and Social Invisibility

In the theoretical work "The Discomfort at the Edge of the Sidewalk", published in 2021, homelessness is discussed as a social phenomenon between stigmatization and social invisibility. Through a recognition theory approach, an ethically oriented theory of discomfort is formulated, which is derived as a kind of alarm system or anchor of humanity. Central theoretical building blocks are the obtrusiveness of an attribute according to the stigma theory of Erving Goffman, the intersubjective constitution of the subject according to the phenomenological ontology of Jean-Paul Sartre, and the pre-conscious nature of responsibility according to Emmanuel Lévinas. The initial point of the theory of discomfort is homelessness as a social phenomenon characterized by plural visibility: homelessness is more than the absence of a roof, as social norms and values affect this life situation. Homelessness is not only affected by negative visibility through stigmatization, but also characterized by social invisibility in the socio-political space.

The theory of discomfort is presented as a new interpretative basis of social pathologies. As social factors of the non-perception of discomfort, the ideas of achievement and egocentrism are included. Based on the order of discourse of Michel Foucault and the reflections on the recognizability of the subject of Judith Butler, the homeless person is found as an object of (specialized) discourse. The danger lies in the objectification, normalization, and exclusion of the subject, which can lead to the non-perception of discomfort. The interpretation of bureaucracy of David Graeber is used to analyze the decoupling of the real person from the processed case. Effects of the power relationship between help-seeker and service provider are critically highlighted as a mechanism for promoting non-perception of discomfort.

This contribution shall serve as an ethically motivated reflection on the given circumstances and the professional discourse. Working with vulnerable groups requires reflective research.

RC05-92.6

BUBLIKOV, Vasily* (Independent Scholar, Russian Federation)

The Population of Russia with Dual Russian-Ukrainian Ethnicity Under the Conditions of an Authoritarian, Nationalist Regime in Russia

In Russia residents with Russian-Ukrainian ethnicity are probably the largest bi-ethnic population group. Its appearance was due to two reasons: the spread of ethnically mixed marriages and restrictions on the ethnocultural development of Ukrainians, which led to their forced assimilation. According to a sociological study conducted among residents with dual Russian-Ukrainian ethnicity (n=800) in 5 regions of Russia (Belgorod, Voronezh, Omsk regions, Altai and Primorsky territories), most of them (66%) are of mixed ethnic origin, and 29% are ancestors of only Ukrainians.

The stigmatization of Ukrainian identity in Russia has a long history: restrictive measures against the Ukrainian language and culture of the period of the Russian Empire were replaced by a short period of "indigenization" in 1923-1933, when Ukrainians first got the opportunity to learn and use their language in areas of compact residence, but in 1933 this practice was abolished, and an unspoken ban was imposed on the education and ethno-cultural development of Ukrainians in Russia, which still exists today. Also in 1932-33, the Ukrainians suffered huge losses as a result of the famine (Holodomor) provoked by the Stalinist regime. In connection with this policy, the number of Ukrainians in Russia has been declining for almost the entire last century: in 1926 - 6.9 million (7.4%), in 1939 - 3.2 million (3.0%), in 1959 - 3.4 million (2.9%), 1970 - 3.3 million (2.6%), 1989 - 4.4 million (3.0%), 2002 - 2.9 million (2.1%), 2010 - 1.9 million (1.4%). As the survey data showed on the eve of the Russian 2021 census, the majority of residents with Russian-Ukrainian ethnicity were going to register as Russians (61%) and only 17% as Ukrainians, 13% were ready to indicate both ethnicities, which was primarily due to the reluctance to declare their Ukrainian identity, including due to fears of reprisals from the state.

RC04-66.13

BUCCUS, Imraan* (DUT and SIT, South Africa)

In the Trenches': South African Vice-Chancellors Leadingtransformation in Times of Change

Background
South Africa is committed to developing and transforming universities in order to meet its development goals and university leadership is a key factor in the achievement of these goals. In the context of multiple challenges and historical inequalities, the role of the university vice chancellor is of critical importance. However, a focus on university vice chancellors is not a common focus on leadership studies in South Africa.
Aim
This paper examined the transformational goals and strategies of nine black university vice chancellors in South Africa in order to understand how they direct transformation of higher education in the country.
Methods
The paper draws from narrative inquiry underlined by transformational leadership theory (TFL) and focuses on in-depth interviews with university vice chancellors.
Results
The study focused on the key themes that direct vice chancellors' transformational leadership strategies. These are devolution of power, the need to transform the institutional culture and attain social equity through putting students first and addressing the next generation of academic scholars.
Conclusion
The paper draws attention to the enduring imperative to transform universities through a social equity lens and the significance of vice chancellors' transformational agendas and strategies in this regard. The local context of the university plays an important role in transformational leadership goals and strategies

RC17-254.4

BUCK, Alison* (Eastern Kentucky University, United States)
PARROTTA, Kylie* (California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo, United States)

A Negotiated Order Approach to Organizational Identity Change Processes

Jan Stets' 2020 Cooley-Mead Award Address outlined changes in religious identity to highlight the micro, meso, and macro processes involved (Stets 2021). While the address rightly drew attention to the multiple levels at which identity processes occur, it ignored a wealth of insights on identity processes from the symbolic interactionist tradition. In this paper, we draw on comparisons across paid-work and leisure to illuminate the processes behind both identity and organizational changes and how these processes are connected with one another and the larger, structural negotiation context. SI scholars rooted in the negotiated order perspective argue that organizational change is inevitable and occurs through a process of contested negotiation (Strauss et al. 1963) and

identity contests between organizational members (Schwalbe et al. 2016). Data come from three years of observation and fifty-four interviews with rollergirls and two years of observation at a small, independent game development studio and seventeen interviews with game developers and other industry professionals. Organizational and larger structural contexts both provide resources for members to do identity work and constrain the types of identities they are able to create, but organizational members have agency and often resist changes that threaten their access to identity rewards. Organizational members in workplaces versus those in voluntary organizations have different expectations for how their participation will shape their identities and for what opportunities they will have to enact valued identities, or collect identity rewards (Schwalbe et al. 2016). Across both contexts, when members lack opportunities to collect identity rewards, they push for organizational change or exit when their needs are no longer being met. The success members see in pushing for change and the tipping points for exit differ based on the type of organizational context and the relative power of rank-and-file members.

RC31-JS-9.4

BUDGINAITE-MACKINE, Irma* (Vilnius University, Lithuania)
JUOZELIUNIENE, Irena (Vilnius University, Lithuania)

Intergenerational Solidarity and Ambivalence in Lithuanian Transnational Families in the Context of Aging

The growing numbers of Lithuanian families living across borders have prompted the reflection on how structural re-configuration of transnational families and cross-border living practices alter relationship quality within the family over time. Building on the solidarity approach (Silverstein & Bengtson, 1997), expanded by the ambivalence framework (Connidis, 2015), the authors aim to discuss the intergenerational ambivalence in transnational families related to changing family roles and care responsibilities. The paper draws from the analysis of two surveys carried out in Lithuania in 2018 and the qualitative studies carried out in 2014, 2019 and 2022 as part of three research projects funded by the Research Council of Lithuania. The research data reveals that intergenerational ambivalence arises from changes in the family roles due to adult children leaving and grandchildren remaining in the care of (aging) grandparents. As long-term guardians, they may engage in the performance of a new role (grandmother as mother; protector of the whole family) and changing transnational family situation (parents return, grandchildren leave to live with their parents) may lead to the role friction. When the need to support the aging parents arises over time, Lithuanians living abroad may also find themselves amidst the conflicting expectations regarding the possible care arrangements. The adult migrants' familial relationships and their concerns about the aging parents are shaped by family contradictions, accompanying and changing throughout the life course. These concerns are particularly akin when the familial relationships prior to the migration were marked by conflicts, when adult migrant child has no siblings or when their siblings also live far from the aging parents. The research data give empirical evidence that both inter- and intra-generational relationship quality could be affected by differentiated mobility experiences of family members and re-definition of family roles due to the newly emerging multi-local interactions.

RC24-360.2

BUDZYTE, Agne* (Kaunas University of Technology, Lithuania)
TELESIENE, Audrone (Kaunas University of Technology, Lithuania)

Building Energy Resilience: Motivational Barriers for Prosumers in Energy Transition

The global challenge of providing clean, secure and affordable energy is becoming a critical part of everyday life. Increasing global demand for energy requires rapid development of low-carbon energy sources and other technological innovations. As a result, high expectations are being placed on various energy transition pathways that not only combine political will and business commitment, but also make individuals active participants. Recent technological innovations in electricity systems enable the transformation of consumers into prosumers, individuals who can not only consume energy but also store and produce it. Although the concept of prosumers and their possible impact on the energy transition are still being studied, there is already a need to evaluate some economic, social or psychological factors that may influence engagement in the energy system. It becomes clear that these aspects can create some specific barriers and gaps for individual motivation to participate in a decentralized energy system. Therefore, this study aims to investigate the attitudes of prosumers in three European countries – Lithuania, the Netherlands, and Portugal - and to assess the possible barriers to active participation in potential prosumer activities. An experimental web-based quantitative survey design, drawing on findings from previous literature (UKERC survey, Demski et al., 2013; 2011-2014 Austin survey, Rai & Robinson, 2015), aims to identify consumers' environmental, energy security, and economic priorities. Measured willingness to change energy consumption habits with or without specific policy incentives, concerns about costs, and other related perceptions among individual consumers could be an important consideration for policymakers to facilitate local prosumption activities and ensure the effectiveness of the energy transition.

TG11-853.5

BUEHLER-NIEDERBERGER, Doris* (University of Wuppertal, Germany)
ALBERTH, Lars (Leuphana University of Lüneburg, Germany)

Preserving a Respectable Self – Victim Narratives in Face of Institutional Programs and Closed Awareness Contexts of the Private Environment

The contribution examines the (1) narratives of persons who experienced abuse and/or maltreatment in their family during childhood and received some recognition for this only in adulthood. It contrasts them with (2) institutional interpretations of such violence and the recognition or non-recognition as a victim, and (3) the recognition by the private environment of the persons who suffered said violence.

Data basis are narratives of 20 (former) victims in the course of victim compensation proceedings, decisions and justifications of the victim compensation authorities in these cases, and the interpretations of child protection social workers which were found in 70 (other) cases of suspected child maltreatment.

Results: Interpretations diverge in several ways that victims must account for in their narratives, responding to lack of recognition of said violence by both private environment and child protection institutions (who aim for family preservation). Thereby, "complicity" with the perpetrator is extremely shameful for the (former) victims and rarely mentioned. They rather emphasize their (unsuccessful) attempts at that time to free themselves from the perpetrator, rejecting the suspicion of not being vigorously enough, or attribute their own restraint to feelings of responsibility for relatives they had as a child. The self of the victims proves to be vulnerable in several respects: through acts of violence, but also through dependence on family care and corresponding expectations of solidarity from the victim. This dependence in the contexts of violence, enforcing compliance, is not sufficiently taken into account by the institutions. They only recognize concrete acts of violence and not their constellations as grounds for harm. Instead of focusing on frequencies, risk factors, causes or clinical consequences of victimization, sociology of violence is called to examine the sociality of violence to its full extent: the structuring of social relations, status of perpetrators/victims, access to rights and resources, etc.

Inte-26.1

BUENO, Arthur* (University of Frankfurt, Germany)
TEIXEIRA, Mariana* (CEBRAP (Brazilian Center for Analysis and Planning), Brazil)
STRECKER, David* (Goethe University of Frankfurt, Germany)

The Peripheral Turn: Conceptualizing Global Sociology (introductory remarks)

Sociology has been challenged in recent years by multiple claims associated with those aspects of social life that could not find a proper place, or did so only marginally, in its more established or orthodox versions. Alongside the demands for a more attentive analysis of the material, corporeal, and affective dimensions of social processes, there have been a number of attempts to account for the experiences of subaltern groups and politically marginalized regions of the world in ways that go beyond the subsidiary role they played in developmental theories of modernization and in a considerable part of the sociological research produced at the hegemonic centers. Perhaps nowhere has this tendency been displayed more prominently than in the various claims for a global sociology, the growing interest in post- and de-colonial theories, and the foregrounding of perspectives coming from the Global South. But this is only one aspect of what can be called a 'peripheral turn' in sociological theory and research. In many other subfields of the discipline there have been similar efforts to move beyond accounts of society that proceed – not only theoretically but also practically – at a relatively safe distance from the most severe effects of domination and from the lives of those affected by them. These efforts give new meaning to the notion of *periphery*: no longer merely a geographical (or geopolitical) category, it concerns a broad variety of social relations grounded on power inequalities: economic, political, racialized, gendered, etc. This session explores various aspects of the peripheral turn and their implications for current sociological theory and research.

RC35-JS-69.2

BUENO, Arthur* (University of Frankfurt, Germany)

The Standpoint of the Proletariat Today

What does it mean to approach modern society from the perspective of the dominated and the exploited? Crucial to debates in contemporary critical theory, this interrogation has a well-known predecessor in Georg Lukács' notion of 'the standpoint of the proletariat'. However, recent perspectives on this issue have placed the critique of reification in a paradoxical situation: abstaining from relying on the proletariat or any other specific social group as the bearer of a radical transformation of society, they tend to build a gap between reified and

non-reified forms of life – a 'hiatus irracionalis' between theory and practice, as Lukács already noted – in a way that obfuscates the question of how one could collectively move from one to the other in actual social reality. This chapter claims that a reinterpretation of Lukács' arguments concerning the transition from reified to revolutionary consciousness provides crucial elements to move beyond that paradox. Moreover, it argues that such a reconstruction of Lukács' phenomenology of (de)reification responds not only to conceptual problems associated with his essay but also to practical issues posed by the capitalist social order today – in particular, the dissemination of precarized and self-exploited entrepreneurs through a process of simultaneous bourgeoisification and proletarianization.

RC21-302.1

BUHR, Franz* (University of Lisbon, Portugal)
COCOLA-GANT, Agustin (University of Lisbon, Portugal)

Beyond Leisure: Specialty Coffee Shops As Coworking Sites in Lisbon

Leisure is a central feature determining patterns of lifestyle migration. Traditionally heading to rural or coastal areas in search for a better way of life, lifestyle migrants have become increasingly attracted to high-amenity urban destinations, where leisure and services abound. Portugal witnessed such a shift as Lisbon recently emerged as the country's hotspot for privileged migrants, in detriment of the Algarve, Portugal's traditional destination for European retirees and sun-seekers. While the leisure-led restructuring of Lisbon carried out in the past years paved the way for such a change, this paper argues that the recent patterns of youth lifestyle migration to the city need to be understood beyond leisure. The paper focuses on the mushrooming of specialty coffee shops in Lisbon, which act both as leisure spatialities and as strategic coworking sites in a new urban economy of transnational remote workers and digital nomads. We argue that specialty coffee shops challenge the leisure/labour divide, as well as the consumption/production dichotomy, as coffee shops provide a highly aestheticized setting for coworking practices and exclusive modes of cosmopolitan sociability. This paper derives from the H2020-funded SMARTDEST project, and draws on in-depth interviews and participant observation at specialty coffee shops carried out in 2021 and on netnographic work at digital nomads' and 'expatriates's social networks.

Disclaimer: As part of the SMARTDEST Gender Equality Commitment, we encourage organisers to strive for a diverse panel composition and to avoid all-male panels.

RC40-585.12

BUKE, Atakan* (Universität Leipzig, Germany)

Digital Imaginaries of Agriculture and Rural in Vodafone Smart Village in Turkey

Kasaplar Village, which is in southwest Turkey with a population of around 450 people, is now also known popularly as the Vodafone Smart Village. It has been chosen to be "the first smart village of the World" in 2015 as part of the Vodafone Smart Village Project. Since then, there have been significant attempts to digitalize agricultural production and rural life like the establishment of "smart irrigation systems", "smart greenhouse, and fruit growing", "smart pasture, common milking, and animal tracking systems", etc. Based on those digitalization processes, the project leaders, Vodafone Turkey and TABİT Smart Agricultural Technologies Inc., present the village as the archetype of "the new generation rural life model". This discourse is in line with the ongoing enchantment with agrifood digitalizations, which are presented by mainstream international organizations as well as state and corporate actors as *deux ex machina* in the face of the escalating agrifood system problems like climate change, hunger and food insecurity, ecological degradation, etc.

By analyzing the related documents, reports, websites, and social media accounts of the Vodafone Smart Village Project and its leaders, this paper tries to understand the main features and attributes of this so-called new digital model in socio-ecological and political terms. To that aim, the central questions that this paper seeks answers to are as follows: (1) how and in what ways agriculture itself is reimagined and reconstituted by those digitalization processes in the Vodafone Smart Village, and (2) how rural space and village form themselves are reimagined and reconstituted by the Vodafone Smart Village Project. By asking those questions this paper aims to situate this "new model" within the trajectories of the capitalist food regime and its main tendencies, and thereby aims to provide insights to go beyond the enchantment surrounding the discourse and practices of agrifood digitalizations.

RC23-JS-65.5

BULUT, Hamid* (University of Luxembourg, Luxembourg)

Ebbs and Flow of Pro-Environmental Attitudes (and Behaviors): The Case of the 2021 European Flooding.

One of the reasons why people don't act more pro-environmentally might be a lack of experiencing consequences of climate change. Indeed, studies have shown that higher levels of environmental attitudes and more environmentally friendly behaviours have been observed among people affected by extreme weather events. It is unclear, however, whether the events caused the changes or whether the affected people simply differed in their characteristics from those unaffected. We draw on a natural experiment to examine the causal link between flooding experiences, pro-environmental consciousness and pro-environmental behaviour, using national survey data collected from ≈ 2200 individuals across Luxembourg. After people experienced the 2021 European flooding, their environmental attitudes raised significantly. The effect is stronger in regions that were more affected by floods. Higher levels of environmental attitudes translated partly intro greater willingness to act pro environmentally. The results have important implications for advancing efforts to address climate change by demonstrating links between extreme weather events attributed to climate change and higher levels of environmental attitudes.

RC02-46.5

BURAWOY, Michael* (University of California, USA)

Discussant

Michael Burawoy will close out the panel with some reflections on the ethnography of racial capitalism, facilitating a discussion among the authors and bringing the audience into the conversation.

RC40-JS-90.6

BURCH, Karly* (University of Auckland, New Zealand)
LEGUN, Katharine (Wageningen University, Netherlands)
CAMACHO VILLA, Carolina (Lincoln University, United Kingdom)

What Is the Role of Social Scientists in the Design of New Agtech?

There is a growing recognition that it is necessary to better understand the social aspects of technology design and adoption, which has expanded opportunities for social scientists to participate in technology development processes. However, social scientists who are included within STEM-dominated research teams can be confronted with various, sometimes conflicting, ideas about where the social *is* and what social scientists *do*—a predicament this paper's authors grapple with as embedded social scientists within agricultural technology (AgTech) projects. Our empirical insights are drawn from interviews with technology developers and project administrators within a transdisciplinary collaborative design project developing artificially intelligent robotics and human-assist AgTech in Aotearoa New Zealand. We identified five roles social scientists might be expected to fill in innovation projects, which are shaped by how technology developers and project administrators conceptualize where 'the social' is within technology design, as well as previous experiences they have had in their education, research and work: the customer service representative, the social manager, the ethicist, the interventionist, and the political agent. Our analysis highlights how expectations tied to these conceptualized roles might lead to internal conflict and confusion within research teams and for social scientists. We argue that such conflict and confusion can be avoided if inter- and transdisciplinary research teams: (1) begin from a shared understanding that technology design is a social process; (2) allow social scientists to articulate their own roles and value within a project, ideally as early collaborators in the project design phase; and (3) provide space for social scientists to flexibly rearticulate their role depending on the diverse social dimensions that may require attention during technology design.

Spot-12.2

BURGAT, François* (Institut de recherches et d'études sur le monde arabe et musulman (CNRS-IREMAM), France)

History and Politics: The Roots of European Islamophobia

The tensions and rifts between Europe and the Muslim world, whether domestic or regional, may be analysed as resulting from various historic dynamics. The most important of these rifts has little to do with global religious affairs : is an internal and political one. It is by far the most structural—and the most decisive.

In France, above all, it is rooted—unsurprisingly—in the contemporary, post-Revolutionary history of French society. But, in France as well as in Europe, it has has been made more explicit and amplified by recent political power struggles. Like many of their European counterparts, for several decades, political forces in France but not only had thrown themselves into defiant electioneering one-upmanship against their fellow citizens descended from Muslim backgrounds. For the past 5 years, this posture has no longer been the sole preserve of extreme-right political forces. From Italy to Denmark, Sweden or Austria and its "Operation......" , it has become the position of a quasi-majority of the political landscape, including, like in France or Austria, that of the ruling elite. In what follows, this paper will examine the historical roots of Islamophobia in both the European context and its French archetype, and how this issue of Muslims and Islamophobia has become deeply politicized all over Europe

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

RC28-415.1

BURGER, Kaspar* (University of Zurich, Switzerland)
MELE, Francesca (University of Zurich, Switzerland)
MORTIMER, Jeylan (University of Minnesota, Department of Sociology, United States)
HAN, Xiaowen (University of Minnesota, Department of Sociology, USA)

The Intergenerational Reproduction of Self-Direction at Work: Revisiting Class and Conformity

Generations of social scientists have examined the processes of social class reproduction; the Wisconsin status attainment model has provided the theoretical foundation for much of this research. While this model considers intergenerational transmission of the extrinsic rewards of work (e.g., occupational prestige, income), we focus on an intrinsic dimension, occupational self-direction. Although intrinsic features of work have been given substantial attention in the literature on occupational choice and vocational development, the question as to whether they are transmitted intergenerationally has been neglected in sociological theorizing and research on occupational mobility. Inspired by Kohn's classic work, *Class and Conformity: A Study in Values* (1969) we examine the effects of parents' self-directed work on the occupational self-direction of their adult children. Kohn hypothesized that parents with self-directed jobs would prepare their children for the same conditions of work, contributing to the reproduction of social class standing. Whereas Kohn and Schooler's research provided substantial evidence that parental self-direction influenced child-rearing values (emphasizing self-direction vs. conformity) and practices (e.g., surrounding occasions for discipline) in several countries, their predictions about its longer-term implications for children's attainments have not been subject to empirical test. We draw on two-generation data collected over three decades from the prospective Youth Development Study to examine the intergenerational continuity of occupational self-direction. A structural equation model shows that parental self-direction in work significantly predicts adult children's occupational self-direction. We also find positive effects of adult children's intrinsic work values and self-efficacy on their self-direction. This research extends the prominent status attainment model of intergenerational occupational mobility by demonstrating the transmission of self-direction across generations, an additional mechanism through which inequality persists across generations.

RC24-355.8

BURNS, Edgar* (Waikato University, New Zealand, New Zealand)

The Great Climate Retreat from the World's Coasts: Writing Long-Term Strategy

In working with local and central governments, election cycles and mission statements occupy considerable thinking space. These encapsulate environmental goals often without enough connections to social changes needed to cope with accelerating climate heating. 'Zero emissions' elicits some buy-in, but simultaneously becomes sloganeering in the face of continuing GHG tonnage being released into the atmosphere. Such formal intentionality misses the urgency of dealing with locked-in temperature rise far beyond the Paris Accord. Climate heating, however, is the result not the cause, simply signalling continuing excessive emissions. Beyond organisational goals and objectives, long-term strategy of 100-years+ is needed to plan for adverse consequences of a very hot world. Half the world's population living near present-day coasts will have to retreat inland in the face of sea-level rise. The transition costs and efforts of construction, transport and demographic dysphoria pose challenges on a scale not previously experienced by human societies.

RC16-237.1

BURROWS, Roger* (University of Bristol, United Kingdom)

The New Class Realities of Rentier Capitalism: Theorising Elites in the Asset Economy

In *The Asset Economy* (Polity, 2020), and elsewhere, Lisa Adkins, Melinda Cooper and Martijn Konings have developed an innovative schema for the analysis of social class that attempts to reconcile employment-based categorisations with emerging patterns of household asset ownership. This conceptualisation of - what they term - the 'new class realities' of the 21st century, has recently been critiqued by the social geographer Brett Christophers. Drawing upon analysis developed in his *Rentier Capitalism* (Verso, 2020), he argues that although the ownership of assets by individuals and households might be reshaping patterns of class and inequality to some extent, of much greater significance are changing patterns of asset ownership and the generation of rents by private companies. He argues that employees' working relationships with company-owned, rent-generating assets are, likely, of more importance than ownership of household assets, in determining class positioning. For Christophers, the labour involved in *creating, performing, protecting,* and *maximising* asset rents

explains the global proliferation of certain elite occupations – some lawyers, accountants, lobbyists and so on - some of whom now impinge upon the life-worlds of more established global plutocratic elites.

This paper will take this conceptual debate as a starting point for a reconsideration of data collected and analysed over the last decade in London in a series of related projects (published in a series of co-authored articles and books such as *Alpha City* (Verso, 2020) by Rowland Atkinson and *Serious Money* (Penguin, 2022) by Caroline Knowles)) all of which have examined the impact of global wealth elites on the cultural, political, and socio-spatial life of the city. In particular, the paper will reexamine relations between different elite factions – what we have previously called, the 'haves' and the 'have-yachts' - in the light of this debate.

RC14-202.6

BUSARI, Dauda* (University of Ibadan, Nigeria)

Toxicity of Cancel Culture and Performance of Radicalism Among Young People in Nigeria

Drawing on the ideas of Alfred Schutz's Social Action Theory that problematizes the notion of Relevance Systematic Functioning for guided orientation and impactful interpretation that influence the process of becoming a participant in an emerging lifestyle and a new culture by young people, this study investigated 'cancel culture' a form of social media activism and its collective consciousness among the youth in Nigeria. The study targets young citizens who own Twitter accounts and operate it regularly. Although the study is guided by an exploratory research design, mixed method procedures were employed. The qualitative technique adopted 6 Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), as a pre-cursor to the quantitative approach that randomly interviewed 302 persons selected in 3 purposively selected states of Lagos, Rivers and FCT, Abuja. The study finds that the youths identify and affiliate with the cancel culture phenomenon and relate the practice to their lifestyle and identity. It also established the fact that cancel culture is reflective of the youth's boredom, natural and spontaneous human reactions of the need for justice that has created an atmosphere of mob justice.

RC17-260.3

BUSCHKAMP, Leonie* (Leibniz University Hannover (LCSS - Leibniz Center for Science and Society), Germany)
SEIDENSCHNUR, Tim* (University of Kassel (INCHER - International Center for Higher Education Research), Germany)

Contests and the Making of People. a Comparative Perspective on Organizational Socialization in Different Types of Organizations.

Organizations 'make people' in different ways. Hasenfeld (1972, 256) refers for instance to the concept of 'people processing' arguing that organizations make people by 'conferring on them a public status and relocating them in a new set of social circumstances'. In this research we aim to analyze how organizations make people by focusing on competitions within organizations.

Sociological research analyses competition especially regarding its elements and constellations in which competition occurs (Simmel 1903; Werron 2015), regarding the diffusion of economic principles and marketization (Schimank & Volkmann 2012; Slaughter & Leslie 2001; Naidoo 2018), and with regard to strategic responses to institutional change (Oliver 1991) and complexity (Pache & Santos 2010). But there is a lack of studies that analyze how competitive governance instruments determine the making of people in organizations.

With our research approach we address this gap by focusing on contests (Stark 2020) as a form of internal competition in different organizational fields (Hinings et al. 2017). In a comparative approach, we focus on six organizations from three different fields (the automotive industry, higher education and non-profit organizations in a moralized market). We analyze in how far the elements and constellations of competition are similar or different, in how far the perspectives on contests differ according to the organizational culture in the fields, and in how far the making of people through competitive governance instruments differs or not.

Additionally, we learn from micropolitical research (Crozier & Friedberg 1980) about the members strategies to achieve their goals within organizations through participating in contests. Building a bridge to micropolitical research we compare how the role of contests differ in games of power and thereby offer additional insights for the question of how contests make or change people.

RC04-75.6

BUSCHKAMP, Leonie* (Leibniz University Hannover (LCSS - Leibniz Center for Science and Society), Germany)

SEIDENSCHNUR, Tim* (University of Kassel (INCHER - International Center for Higher Education Research), Germany)

Windows of Opportunities. How the Pandemic Changed Education in Different Disciplines at Universities.

Higher education institutions have been described as loosely coupled systems (Weick 1976) including a set of very different activities (Mintzberg & Rose 2003). Even though on the managerial level competition drives the development of organizations into more coherent organizational actors (Krücken 2021, Musselin 2018), on the level of disciplines universities remain organizations hosting very different disciplinary educational cultures and practices.

This research deals with the question of how the Covid19 pandemic influenced education in higher education organizations at the example of different disciplines such as social sciences, engineering, product design, and music in different universities at different stages of the pandemic. We analyze documents (150) and interviews (20-30) in two cases at three different stages of the pandemic.

Thereby, we understand the pandemic as a crisis, which is characterized by low probability and high consequence events threatening the fundamental goals of an organization (Weick 1988) and leading into moments of disruption and irritation (Maitlis & Sonenshein 2010). We further suggest, that in times of crisis windows of opportunity occur. Windows of opportunities are time slots within organizations, in which changes are likely to happen because of technological advances (Tyre & Orlikowski 1994), new administrative obligations and the lack of existing routines during shocking events (Meijerink 2005). In the windows of opportunity provided by the pandemic, new ideas and concepts have been developed related to education, but these ideas and concepts differ based on the educational practice in different disciplines.

Our results show how educational advances or returning to pre-pandemic practices depend on disciplinary frame conditions provided for instance by rather theoretical (social sciences) or practical orientation (engineering, product design, music) within disciplines or by different career structures provided for the lecturers including more or less competition within the disciplines.

RC31-JS-57.3

BUSSE, Erika* (Macalester College, USA)
MONTES, Veronica* (Bryn Mawr College, USA)

Gender-Based Violence Against Deported Women on the U.S.–Mexico Border

From 2003 to the end of 2013, an estimated 4.2 million people were removed from the United States. Although most deportees were Latino men, the number of women deported was significant. Estimations for the same period found that approximately 360,000 were women. Many were mothers who left children behind in the U.S. Despite the disorienting and painful deportation experience, a group of mothers came together in 2014 to support each other. They founded *Dreamer Moms USA–Tijuana,* whose goal is twofold: to support deported mothers who qualify to go back to the U.S. legally to reunite with their families and, second, to shed light on the impacts of deportation has on immigrant families.

This chapter examines Dreamer Moms organization, its origins, the significance for its members, and more importantly, how the struggle of these women teaching us about the intersection between migration, gender-based violence, and US-Mexico Border. For this chapter, we focus on the different manifestations of gender-based violence against undocumented women. We analyze three specific moments in those women's lives: everyday life while living in the United States, the moment of apprehension, deportation, and expulsion from the United States, and resettlement in Mexico. By undertaking an intersectional analysis, we examine how the gender-based violence these women endure changes according to the different structural systems of oppression they navigate e.g., the US migration system, the US deportation machinery, the racialized violence both in Mexico and the US, and so on.

RC02-55.3

BUTKALIUK, Vitalina* (National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, Ukraine)

The Pandemic of Inequality: The Social Lessons of the Pandemic for Humanity

The impact of the pandemic on different populations has been highly uneven: the biological "impartiality" of the coronavirus has been offset by the "realities of neoliberalism" with deep-rooted and pervasive inequalities, poverty and vulnerability among the general population. Almost 3 years of the deadly march of this global scourge across planet demonstrates that the coronavirus has a clear disproportionate impact on the population along class, race, gender and regional lines. The degree and severity of the pandemic's

impact essentially replicates the map of socioeconomic inequality: the more disadvantaged (poor, vulnerable) a person (social group, region) was, the more severe the impact of the pandemic.

In addition to reinforcing and deepening «old inequalities», the pandemic has revealed new, vaccine, inequality, indicating the extreme selfishness of the economic and political elites of the world's richest countries and their disregard of appeals for help from less developed countries, which lack the technology to create their own life-saving vaccine.

The increasing public demand for change, for a "leveling" of living and working conditions, and for greater social justice, as recorded by public opinion polls, is a natural consequence of the social problems that have worsened in recent years.

The scaling of "old" inequalities and the emergence and intensification of "new" inequalities in a pandemic context are evidence of the low social efficiency of the current neoliberal model of growth and development, and a factor delaying humanity's resolution of the current crisis. The synergistic negative effect of the coronavirus and socioeconomic factors is so high that the problem cannot be overcome by medical means or "targeted" social interventions alone. A real solution to the global social crisis requires a systemic approach to eliminating deep inequalities, abandoning current neoliberal practices and moving toward policies that take into account the interests of the majority of the population.

Aust-17.4

BUTLER, Kathleen* (University of Newcastle, Australia)

Exploring Guardianship-Informed Urban Governance for Aboriginal Peoples

Current regional and city planning in Australia now includes engagement with Indigenous peoples as key to meaningful partnerships in developing inclusive and sustainable urban environments. This reverses the previous trend where the cityscape was often emblematic of the displacement and dispossession of Indigenous people. Given the discipline of sociology's historical interest in urban populations, particularly those who have been marginalised, there is clear scope to re-engage the discipline on both the philosophical and structural change which is occurring.

This paper explores a number of key developments in movements towards formal mechanisms to uplift Aboriginal knowledges of Country and the implications of guardianship informed governance. This includes the recognition of both Traditional Owners and Indigenous peoples living "Off-Country"; legal personhood for Country; Event versus Clock Time; Spiritual versus Secular Authority; and decolonising urban landscapes. The paper recognises the global context of these developments but ultimately argues that localised place-based initiatives are needed to adequately address Aboriginal diversity and connection to Country.

RC31-453.6

BUTLER, Rose* (Deakin University, Australia)
VINCENT, Eve (Macquarie University, Australia)

Class, Migration and Capital in Contemporary Australia through the Lens of Cross-Class Relationships

Sustained changes to Australia's migration scheme, coupled with the financialisation of housing, accelerated school markets and growing inequality are fundamentally transforming how class and capital are inherited, accrued and reproduced in Australia. These altered conditions challenge existing classed identities, expectations and desires. In this paper we argue that cross-class relationships are a fruitful site within which to examine these transforming conditions of social class and their personal effects. We draw on current research into "love across class" and in-depth interviews with 39 people about their experience of forming an intimate partnership with someone who grew up within a differently-classed family background. Here we explore the subjective negotiation of these structural changes and how they are understood in everyday life. Focusing on visceral experiences, we examine diversely-situated accounts of migration, mobility, housing and investment in the production of class in contemporary Australia. We particularly home in on altered prospects for social mobility and immobility, as identified by our interviewees, and contradictory locations of the global middle class further shaped by race and gender.

RC04-76.6

BUTLER - REES, Angharad* (University of Warwick, United Kingdom)

Disentangling Educational Pathways and Work Outcomes for Disabled Young People in England

Disabled children and young people are more likely to come from disadvantaged backgrounds, and to lag behind in educational and occupational attainment in adulthood. Despite enduring interest in the impact of social class on educational experiences and outcomes, the intersection of social class with disability status has been almost entirely neglected. To a certain extent, this can be attributed to medical understandings of disability that view negative educational outcomes as natural consequences of long-term

conditions and impairments, disregarding the influence of social factors, stigma and systems of power and oppression in (re)producing disadvantage. 'Educational Pathways and Work Outcomes of Disabled Young People in England' is a qualitative, longitudinal study that seeks to rectify this omission by exploring the classed dimensions of disabled young people's stigmatising experiences within English mainstream schools, and the consequent effect on educational and occupational trajectories. The study consists of two waves of data collection, of semi-structured interviews with 35 disabled young people (aged 15-18) to explore the various barriers young people face in education, including that of structural, interactional and interpersonal stigma. Findings indicate that inequalities in material resources and cultural capital result in differences in school quality and experience, as well as power to navigate and challenge institutional authorities and structural stigma. Despite recent calls for intersectional analyses in disability studies, the vast majority of research continues to employ monolithic understandings of disability, offering little insight on the convergence of stigmatised ascriptive identities. This paper therefore draw on our study findings to emphasise the need for further sociological intersectional analyses of disability and educational inequalities.

RC54-736.2

BUXTON, Patrycja* (University of Stavanger, Norway)
STUDSRØD, Ingunn (University of Stavanger, Norway)

Female Body As the Site of Suffering and Recovering from Domestic Violence: Stories from Poland and Norway

In feminism, the female body is both the source of oppression and a site of power (Andermahr et al, 1997: 20-1). In the context of domestic violence (DV), the female body's re/productive capabilities are subjugated and exploited by males, family, society and institutions; it is private and public property (Hundleby 2012; Harding 2012). In religious contexts, the female body is sinful and disgusting, thus needs to suffer and be kept inside (Clough 2017). In the winter of 2021-2022, we - Polish and Norwegian feminist scholars - conducted semi-structured interviews (in person and online, in Polish and Norwegian) with 29 women from Norway and Poland who experienced DV. Using a feminist sociological imagination (Jackson 2016), our findings show that i) the female body, its physicality and emotionality, were suppressed and oppressed during DV by others (partners, parents, institutions); once the women left/escaped the abusive relationships, the female body became an important site of recovery for the women ii) by being physically tended to, e.g., going to beauticians, doing sports and (re)discovering sexual pleasure, iii) the women were physically able to do 'things' they wanted to for the first time in many years, like listening to music and watching TV, and iv) were able to breathe freely, meaning they no longer felt suffocated and did not have to constantly open windows because they could not breathe. Interestingly, not one woman in our study described herself as a feminist (some preemptively rejected the label without being asked). Yet, their narratives showed remarkable awareness of gendered social hierarchies, showing that the recovery from DV is uncomfortably entangled in patriarchal and neoliberal ideas about the female body as well as an act of rebellion against these very ideas.

RC31-454.6

BUXTON, Patrycja* (University of Stavanger, Norway)

Ties That Bind: Applying a Feminist Sociological Imagination to Working with Polish Women in an Inter/National Domestic Violence Context

Domestic violence (DV) is underpinned, and enforced, by powerful ideas about the family, home and women's roles within them - these are the ties that bind. But these ideas take on (an)other meaning where migration and living in one's own 'home' country are considered. Unsurprisingly, 'international' DV research does not engage with the Polish context, be it history, culture or society (Bradbury-Jones et al, 2019). However, Polish DV scholarship is also limited, for example, Polish sociology does not study DV and research on the family has been delegated to the Catholic Theology departments (Zielinska and Sosnowska-Buxton, forthcoming). Thus, what is in the inter/national DV literature is a *mis*understanding of Polish culture, history and society, and profoundly impacts women who experienced DV and seek institutional help. I conducted feminist semi-structured qualitative interviews with 15 Polish women living in Poland and Norway who experienced DV. Using a feminist social imagination (Jackson 2016), my findings show that, at home and abroad, neither the Polish catholic woman nor the Polish atheist woman is understood in her plight for help. As a migrant, the former's beliefs are viewed as holding her back and told that she needs to be liberated from them. At home, the latter is considered to be living against the natural, therefore god-given, sex (not gender) roles and she needs to revert to them and denounce gender. Both women's 'peculiar' family obligations and roles, catholic upbringing and their entanglement with the idiosyncrasies of Polish patriotism mean that they cannot just leave home without also betraying the fatherland, god (despite their beliefs) and their families as well as their sex roles. My research shows that cross-cultural perspectives are desperately needed, but often othered and ignored, in DV social work.

RC52-713.4

BUZEA, Carmen* (Transilvania University of Brasov, Romania)
CAZAN, Ana-Maria (Transilvania University of Brasov, Romania)
GHEORGHE, Mihaela (Transilvania University of Brasov, Romania)

Perceived Organizational Support, Work Commitment and Self-Reported Academic Productivity of Romanian Sociologists during Covid-19 Pandemic

Perceived Organizational Support (POS), Job Commitment (JC), Professional Commitment (PC) and Self-Reported Academic Productivity (SRAP) during Covid-19 pandemic were measured in a sample of 373 Romanian sociologists working in academia. Data collection was performed as part of a larger study conducted in 2021 by the Romanian Sociologists Society, the major Romanian professional association in the field (Voicu et al., 2022). The response rate was 53.78%, respondents being invited by e-mail. Participants completed online self-reports for the 8-items version of the POS scale adapted for Covid-19 pandemic (α=.94), the 9-items version of JC scale (α=.81), the 8-item version of the PC scale (α=.75) and a shorten version of the SRAP scale. All scales were used in previous studies with Romanian university teachers in social sciences (Paunescu et al., 2011), comparisons with pre-pandemic data being conducted.

It was found that the highest POS during Covid-19 pandemic was reported by doctoral students in Sociology (M=4.21, SD=1.42), followed by full professors and associated professors (M=3.60, SD=1.49), with the lowest scores for teaching assistants (M=2.96, SD=1.39), the differences being statistically significant F(4,308)=6.67, p<.001. JC during pandemic was slightly lower than pre-pandemic, t(373)=-6.92, p<.001, while the PC was slightly higher t(354)=4.93, p<.001. For both job and professional commitment, three dimensions were measured: affective, normative and continuance. The emotional attachment to organization and teaching (affective commitment) recorded the highest scores both prior and during pandemic, compared to the moral obligation to stay in the university or continuing teaching (normative commitment) and the costs of leaving the organization or the profession (continuance commitment). JC and PC were found to have week positive correlation with academic productivity during pandemic, r(288)=.204, p<.001 and r(288)=.179, p=.002. Implications in terms of work settings improvements, universities' digitalization, and work commitment enhancement for the professional group of Romanian sociologists in academia are discussed.

TG09-839.5

BYDAWELL, Moya* (UNIVERSITY OF KWAZULU-NATAL, South Africa)

Engaging with the Personal Troubles of Students: A Reflection of the Emotional Labor Used in Facilitating an Understanding of the 'Sociological Imagination' with First Year Students at a South African University.

An integral part of the introductory sociology course at a South African university is a section on understanding and using the tool of the sociological imagination as conceptualized by C Wright Mills (1959). We know it to be a powerful instrument to engage students in disciplinary principles, as well engender tools of conscientization that can be used outside of the classroom.

Many South African students enter university from backgrounds of poverty, deprivation, and inadequate schooling (Jansen 2018). This has a multitude of implications including poor student preparation for the academic demands of higher education and difficult life circumstances (Chetty & Pather 2015).

Understanding and using the sociological imagination is facilitated through content-based lectures, smaller group discussions and an assignment in which the student chooses an aspect of their life-story and attempts to understand this as a public issue. Emotional labor refers to the managing of one's own emotional state to cope with the emotions of others and satisfy the requirements of one's profession (Hochschild 1983). The teaching strategies for the section require empathetic input and emotional labor from the teaching staff. The paper reflects on the implications of the input. Exposure to the experiences of students - as an audience to and symbolic repository of the experiences shared by the student (often painful or traumatic), as the recipient of a deeper understanding of the student body than the usual boundaries between faculty and student enable, and in parallel, as incongruously objective assessor of student achievement.

RC27-394.3

BYRNES, Sophie* (Victoria University, Australia)

The Process of Co-Creating Sustainable Solutions for Female Basketball Participation in Melbourne's West.

Despite considerable efforts to address gender equality in sport in the last thirty years, inequitable outcomes persist. Previous research has identified the barriers girls and women face in accessing sport and how the gendered structure and culture of sport shapes their experiences. If we

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

know the cause of the problem, then why have we not been able to solve it? In this presentation I will share the results of a project that aimed to explore and document the process of co-creating and implementing gender equity strategies with community basketball members. Specifically, I looked to answer the question: What are the facilitators and challenges faced when designing and implementing gender equity strategies at the external, organisational, interpersonal, and individual levels? I utilised a participatory action framework and worked with three participants over a 9-month period divided into three distinct stages, the preparation, planning for gender equitable change, and creating and implementing gender equitable strategies. Throughout this period, I collected and analysed transcriptions and field notes from four collaborative group sessions and six individual meetings to gain insights into the difficulties and challenges of doing gender equity work in sport. My analysis of the process revealed across the three stages of the process, two significant challenges: an emphasis on elite pathways influencing the direction of gender equitable change; and the emotional toll of doing gender equity work. Based on these findings I will provide recommendations for future research and practice in community sport contexts.

TG03-JS-18.2

BYWATER, Krista* (Save the Children, USA)
AVAKYAN, Yeva (Save the Children, USA)

Who Has the Power?: Using Gender and Power Analysis to Advance Gender Equality and Social Justice

Many organizations conduct baseline assessments and research, like gender analyses, to inform social and international development programming. Yet, few build equitable partnerships and shared goals with communities when conducting research, and they often fail to employ participatory research methodologies, which are critical to promote social justice. As a result, gender inequality and intersecting power dynamics are not examined in collaboration with program participants. Additionally, few programs use an intersectional approach that considers the complex ways that unequal gender and power relations overlap and consequently can reinforce or leave unequal power structures intact.

Save the Children's Gender and Power (GAP) Analysis Guidance is an essential tool to examine, understand, and outline approaches that address the root causes of inequality. GAP analysis is a type of action research that investigates how gender and power inequalities intersect and supports programming design and implementation that can promote systemic and long-term, transformative social change. By employing feminist, child-centered, and inclusive methodologies, it outlines how to conduct participatory research in collaboration with minoritized populations who have traditionally been excluded including children and gender and sexual minorities. GAP analysis helps to identify and address complex and interlocking systems of oppression (e.g., sexism, ageism, ableism, racism, etc.) that can prevent gender-equitable outcomes and social justice goals.

The presentation will discuss ethical and methodological challenges and lessons learned from GAP analyses conducted for development programming in Africa and Asia. The GAP analysis findings offer important considerations for research and programming. By focusing on critical research tenets including human rights, critical reflexivity, and examining power across six domains of analysis, the GAP framework helps researchers and implementers examine unequal relations and systems that cause social injustice. Once the root causes of inequality are identified, communities and programmers are better able to advance sustainable and transformative social change.

C

RC22-338.5

C, Yamini krishna* (FLAME University, India)
MATHEW, Nisha (Mahindra University, India)

Transnational Techno-Religious Networks and Temple Urbanism in Contemporary South India

Yadadri, a temple town and state project sprawling over 1000 acres of land, with a budget of over 18 billion rupees, is in the works in Telangana, roughly 55 kms away from Hyderabad in southern India. Dubbed as the devotional capital of the Hyderabad city which hosts multiple global corporations and IT giants like Microsoft and Google, Yadadri reflects popular aspirations to reimagine Hyderabad as a neoliberal Hindu state for a Telugu diaspora scattered across the globe. Drawing a direct line to medieval *Velama* and *Reddy* chieftains, the political elite in Hyderabad too, are attempting to tether the electorate's understanding of political legitimacy to the ideals of divine kingship, rather than on the prevailing constitutional norms of citizenship. Yadadri is being readied to occupy the central node of the religious, technological and capital networks spread across the United States, UK and other parts of the world. The temple network works through creation of replicas across new geographies, giving mobility to investment capital mediated by Hindu ethic.

This paper examines the centrality of temple in the techno-religious networks of the Telugu diaspora. It discusses how an aspiring global city like Hyderabad is deploying a temple and its devotee networks, which donate, worship and vote, to carve out cultural and linguistic regions that cannot be adequately captured within the existing territorial frameworks.

TG10-840.1

CABBUAG, Samuel* (Hong Kong Baptist University, Hong Kong)

Desire and Discourse: Conviviality in Boy's Love Fandoms in the Philippines on Facebook

The Boys Love (BL) phenomenon have skyrocketed in the Philippines during the height of the COVID-19 pandemic following the increase of media consumption of Thai BLs in the Philippines. In this paper, I investigated at how BL fans in the Philippines engage with one another through their affective desires on BL actors and love teams. Through a six-month long digital ethnography of various BL-related Facebook groups in the Philippines, I reflected about how fans express desire for their idols and love teams and at the same time reach out to their fellow fans to bond. I argue that Facebook cultivates conviviality to help fans express affect to their idols more that they have fellow fans who love the series and idols. Through this conviviality, Filipino BL fans are afforded the space to discuss among themselves and foster healthy discourse, inform others about updates on the idols in the case of new series, endorsements, as well as create new friendships. These discussions among Filipino BL fans help strengthen the conviviality and foster their notions of togetherness.

RC15-232.9

CABIN, William* (New York University Silver School of Social Work, USA)

"It's a Repository for Low-Income People": The Social Construction of Bias in the American Medicare Home Health Benefit

Medicare claims data in the United States indicates that Medicare home health beneficiaries are disproportionately non-white, poor and low-income, have greater rates of mental health conditions, more co-morbidities, and less informal caregiver assistance than the general Medicare population (Avalere Health, 2022; Morley, Kazan, Donthi, Sunkari, & Yung, 2022). Medicare home health beneficiaries also are limited in eligibility by a "homebound" and "in need of skilled care" requirement and can only receive six services, focused on acute physical health conditions, with only limited psychosocial care (Medicare Payment Advisory Commission, 2022). The data raises questions about the nature of the social construction of the Medicare home health benefit on low-income persons and persons of color. A literature review found no studies exploring this question. The present study was based on interviews of 44 social workers in home health agencies in the New York City metropolitan area between June 2021 and January 2022. The results indicate four major themes. One is the social workers believed the Medicare home health population is over-represented by persons of color and low-income persons. The second and third themes are that as a result of the over-representation, the social workers believe: these beneficiaries have greater needs compared to the general Medicare population and the eligibility and coverage limitations restrict their ability to benefit from home care. The fourth theme was that the social workers had mixed views of whether there was intentional racial, ethnic, or class bias in the construction of the Medicare home health benefit, though most believe there is de-facto bias. The study raises questions about the social construction of te Medicare home health benefit as a policy of that, at a minimum, furthers implicit racial, ethnic, and class bias.

RC22-337.3

CACERES, Ignacio* (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Chile)

Nonreligion and Social Cohesion: Evidence from Latin America

Latin America is undergoing a process of profound religious change. One of these transformations is the rapid rise in the number of religiously unaffiliated people, which exceeds 10% of the continent's population. This phenomenon has accelerated in the new generations. According to the PEW report (2014), half of unaffiliated individuals grew up in a household identified with some religion. This massive religious disaffiliation implies challenges for a continent where religion has traditionally played a significant role in social cohesion. In the horizontal dimension, leave the religious community could erode levels of social trust and involvement in civil society. Meanwhile, in the vertical dimension, the disaffiliation of a hierarchical structure could affect the confidence in political institutions. But at the same time, the nonreligious new population cohort could be correlated with attitudes of tolerance trough diversity, greater democratic support and political participation.

This paper aim to inquire in these complex relations between nonreligious people and different dimensions of social cohesion in Latin America. A comprehensive analysis allows us to understand the main challenges for individuals and for the society. Both, population cohorts and the life course are included in the analysis. In order to identify these relations, the article bases its analysis in 135 LAPOP survey, including data for 18 countries during the last two decades. Trough multilevel models, it's possible to identify individual relations, but also the moderate effect of context in these relations. Are the attitudes and behavior of nonreligious people the same in context with higher religion diversity than in homogeneous encompass? Are increasingly secular contexts impacting the way nonreligious people relate to their communities and political institutions?

RC30-438.2

CACERES CRUZ, Virgen* (University of Puerto Rico, PR)

Implications of Authoritarian Neoliberal Labor Policies in Puerto Rico

The purpose of this paper is to expose authoritarianism in Puerto Rico, implemented by the State. This authoritarianism has been possible by neoliberal labor public policies, media discourses and economic, cultural, and ideological changes. These have affected the social and subjective conditions of working people in Puerto Rico. During the last fifteen years, job insecurity has worsened due to the fiscal crisis, natural disasters and the pandemic. In these neoliberal authoritarian policies have participated local and global political/financial interests.

As of 2009, different neoliberal governmental administrations approved laws that have repealed important constitutional rights of the labor relations system (Santiago, 2017). In particular, during 2017, a group of laws known as the labor reform was approved. This reform transformed the labor relations system, previously highly advanced, into one of the most retrograde in the Latin American region. Since Puerto Rico is a colony of the United States, the President and Congress imposed to our country: *The Puerto Rico Oversight, Management, and Economy Stability Act* (*PROMESA*). This law was signed in 2016 and created the Fiscal Oversight. The role of this Board to supposedly allow Puerto Rico to restructure its debt and achieve fiscal responsibility. This despite the fact that its members are not elected and do not represented the majority of Puerto Ricans.

Despite the asymmetries typical of these relations of domination, the labor movement, together with other social movements, have displayed contesting and transgressive resistance against these neoliberal authoritarian policies.

RC14-JS-64.3

CADIMA, Francisco* (Universidade Nova de Lisboa (ICNOVA), Portugal)

Television and Cultural Diversity in Portugal

Both academics and regulators accept that there is an increasing risk of cultural homogenization of the audiovisual content, and that many cultural expressions, and diversity – at all levels (whether in television content or in audiovisual organizations) are hardly represented namely in public broadcast media (Iosifides, 2010; Malika, 2013; Horsti, 2014; Page, 2015; Dhoest, 2015). The Portuguese public television (RTP) rarely integrate these kinds of purposes and contents into their programming schedules, policies or strategies.

In Europe, minorities appear in less than 5% of the political coverage in the media, and women in less than 5% of the economic or scientific news programmes. In Portugal, this situation is even more evident, since we can only find some examples of this kind of television programmes in the second public channel (RTP2), and rarely in the main public channel (RTP1) (Baptista & Silva, 2017; Cádima, 2019; Lourenço & Fernandes, 2019) , the one with the highest audience at national level, and the main alternative to the other two private channels.

Europe 2030 strategy highlights inclusive growth as one of its priorities, namely to diminish poverty and social exclusion of young people and children, as well as gender discrimination, and to enhance cultural diversity. Our starting point, therefore, has to do with our perception that there is, from a historical

point of view, a significant lack of cultural diversity and social inclusion in the programming of the public TV in Portugal (Cádima, 2019). In this paper, we propose to study if there is, or not, a deficit of cultural diversity, plurality of expressions, genres and formats, and inclusiveness, in the Portuguese public broadcaster, at different levels. This study will allow us to indicate the flaws and deficits that occur, and discuss and propose specific solutions and improvements.

RC02-41.4

CAI, Xiaomin* (The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)

Working on the Market Frontier: Selling Prohibited Assisted Reproductive Technologies in Pronatalist China

This paper investigates how Chinese agencies market, sell, and provide assisted reproductive technologies (ART) with surrogacy, sex selection, and paid donor gametes against the state's regulatory prohibitions. It extends the conceptualization of a 'market frontier' (Hochschild 2011) – i.e. market movement towards life spheres with contested consequences – to explore the making of the ART market in the legal/illegal, medical/non-medical, and biological/technological in-betweenness. Based on an ethnography in two ART agencies – one providing clandestine ART services within China and the other arranging cross-border reproductive care – the paper explores the role of client-facing market work in choreographing structural, cultural, biological, and technological aspects to manoeuvre and expand the market frontier. It presents, firstly, how the agents negotiate (il)legality of their business by pointing to regulative ambiguity and the state's pronatalist agenda; secondly, how the companies identify and create demand for the prohibited ART by working with legal medical institutions and mobilizing sociocultural imaginaries; and lastly, how the agents navigate clients through fertility hurdles with emotional support on the one hand *and* unexpected ART advice with emotional costs on the other hand. The paper adds to the body commodification literature by a shift of focus from how gametes and reproductive labour are commodified to how market demand is shaped. It furthers discussions of the politics of commodity value by a shift of perspective from state regulations and discourse to market circumvention and manoeuvre.

RC32-473.4

CAKIROGLU CEVIK, Aylin* (TED University, Turkey)

Does the Feminization of Sociology Build Feminist Academia? the Case of Turkey

The women movement has struggled for women's equal participation in education for years, and through this effort, it has seen quantitative achievement at all levels of education on a global scale. For instance, in higher education, women have made up a substantial amount of the undergraduate student population in different parts of the world in the last decades. This over-representation is interpreted as that the problem of gender inequality in higher education no longer exists. On the other hand, according to some, this picture is worrisome as it points to the possibility of higher education turning into a "men-free zone". In this sense, the feminization thesis can be helpful to understand this progress and/or change in education. This concept refers to a) quantitatively being in the majority, b) process of change, and c) transformation of the culture of an organization, a field of study, and society as a whole via dominant "feminine values, concerns, and practices". Feminization issue is increasingly discussed in academia and specifically, the feminization of sociology has become a concern in recent years due to the increased presence of women in the discipline general. In this study, sociology in Turkey will be of interest to examine whether the discipline is becoming feminized. What has changed in the last 30 years in sociology in terms of the student body and academic staff? If the feminization of sociology exists, what does it mean for the future of sociology and society? To what extent can the feminization of sociology contribute to building feminist academia that embraces widespread feminine values, concerns, and practices? Drawing on the national official statistics about sociology over 30 years, this study aims to understand the feminization of sociology in a historical way and its possible impact on the future of sociology, academia as well as society.

RC34-512.1

CALAMBA, Septrin* (Alfred Deakin Institute for Citizenship and Globalisation, Deakin University, Australia)

Everyday Peace Practices As Disruptors to Conflict: The Hidden Transcripts of Youth's Participation in Peacebuilding

The pervasive threats of conflict and violence, whether real or imagined, can lead young people to practise everyday peace in various levels and approaches. This paper is situated in the context of Mindanao, in Southern Philippines, where conflict is multi-layered and complex involving various armed groups and militia units. The conflict in Mindanao continues to afflict young people by destroying their social and familial relations, education, and employment opportunities. Peacebuilding is a formal process dominated by people in formal political structure. In recent years, young people's participation in peacebuilding has caught attention in the national and international peace agenda. However, the

inclusion of youth often results to tokenism. Young people are sidelined and excluded in the narratives of promoting peace and post-conflict reconstruction. Consequently, this creates barriers to the potential of youth in peacebuilding, and results to failure of meaningful inclusion. This paper examines the everyday peace practices of youth as forms of peacebuilding approach that may potentially benefit to conflict transformation, and sustainable peace. Youth in conflict and post-conflict societies have developed their peacebuilding agency despite the social problems, political and socio-economic conditions which continue to challenge their participation. Furthermore, youth agencies have been intensified, and translated young people's display of resilience. The everyday peace practices of young people are less explored in formal peacebuilding spaces. Rather than emphasizing what the youth can do in post-conflict situations, it is equally important to highlight what young are doing to prevent conflict and violence through their everyday peace practices.

RC14-212.3

CALDERA GONZÁLEZ, Diana del Consuelo* (Universidad de Guanajuato, Mexico)
ORTEGA CARRILLO, Miguel Agustín (Universidad de la Salle Bajío A.C., Mexico)
ARREDONDO HIDALGO, María Guadalupe (Universidad de Guanajuato, Mexico)

Avatares De La Libertad De Expresión En México

En los últimos años, México ha sido identificado como uno de los países con más asesinatos de periodistas en el mundo, situación que se agrava debido a la existencia de un discurso moral que promueve el odio a periodistas y medios de comunicación que expresan opiniones y exponen información que contrasta con la información oficial.

Si bien aún no es empleada abiertamente la censura como herramienta de gobierno, sí se ha exacerbado el uso de presiones a medios de comunicación para que estos recurran, a su vez, a modificaciones en sus líneas editoriales y a ajustes en la selección de articulistas y de periodistas de opinión a partir de criterios afines a los dirigentes políticos con poder. Por otra parte, existe gran permisividad oficial con grupos criminales, los cuales ejercen de forma abierta presión a periodistas locales para que no ejerzan su libertad de expresión.

Una de las manifestaciones públicas más visibles de este fenómeno es la emisión diaria a través de medios masivos de comunicación y de redes sociales de un discurso por parte de quienes ejercen el poder que funciona como tribuna pública a partir de insultos, descalificaciones y amenazas dirigidas a periodistas y organizaciones específicas que investigan asuntos políticos con una interpretación diferente a la oficial. Ese discurso luego es replicado acríticamente durante todo el día por esos medios.

¿Cómo cambiar esta situación? En este trabajo de tipo documental, se explican los aspectos que configuran ese discurso moral oficial, se analiza por qué a partir de esa visión surge el empeño por socavar los valores democráticos y de desarrollo de la libre prensa. Por último, se enlistan acciones concretas que ilustran la situación que prevalece.

RC55-741.2

CALLENS, Marc* (Universiteit Gent, Belgium)
VERLET, Dries (Universiteit Gent, Belgium)

The Impact of Covid-19 on Life Satisfaction: A Long-Term Perspective

In the past couple of years, in various countries, a lot of effort has been put into depicting the immediate effects of the Covid-19 pandemic on various domains including subjective well-being.

Our focus in this paper however is to put these immediate effects into a long-term and internationally comparative perspective. We do so by analyzing individual level data on general life satisfaction from repeated Eurobarometer Surveys (1973-2021) of 8 European countries enriched with country-specific macro-level time series. By applying Multilevel Hierarchical Age Period Cohort regression on the combined data, we first estimate the net trend, life-cycle and cohort effects for each country separately. We then test different economical and/or sociological hypotheses (e.g., Easterlin paradox) for each of the three temporal dimensions considered (trend, birth cohort and life cycle). Finally, our research design allows to put the effect of the Covid-19 crisis into perspective, both internationally and in the long term.

Based on our first results, we found that in Belgium (Flanders), the trend fluctuations are stronger than the life-cycle effects and there are hardly any generation effects. In other countries, by contrast, there are few or no trend fluctuations, but rather signs of a generational change. Overall, international heterogeneity is particularly large, and these international differences seem to be stronger than the temporal ones.

RC06-106.6

CALUZZI, Gabriel* (La Trobe University, Australia)
PATSOURAS, Maree (Centre for Alcohol Policy Research, La Trobe University, Australia)
WRIGHT, Cassandra (Menzies School of Health Research, Australia)
KUNTSCHE, Emmanuel (Centre for Alcohol Policy Research, La Trobe University, Australia)
KUNTSCHE, Sandra (Centre for Alcohol Policy Research, La Trobe University, Australia)

Beyond "Wine Mums": Better Understanding the Structural and Social Factors Shaping Drinking Practices Among Working Mothers

Drinking among midlife women has become an area of research interest, including the meanings midlife women attribute to alcohol and their drinking styles. However, previous studies have often focused on individual behaviours, preferences, and meanings. In contrast, little alcohol research has closely examined how these in the context of broader social factors. This includes how common social roles like being employees and parents interact and co-produce particular drinking practices. These contemporary social roles can provide women both opportunities (e.g., financial independence) and reinforce structural barriers (e.g., "double shifts" of work and care). For working mothers, lives are also intertwined with dynamic social, financial and workplace factors, such as partner status and job security – all of which can shape their relationship with alcohol.

This paper draws on a broader study examining drinking among working mothers in Australia. Using a case study approach, we picked four distinct cases among our sample that represented typologies of drinking patterns and meanings. These case studies allow us to highlight the complex arrangements of women's lives that influenced their drinking practices. These included differing types of social support, financial security, organisational features of workplaces and work conditions, and other factors such as age and health. These arrangements co-produced meanings of alcohol as a source of relaxation, renewal, and/or intimacy, as well as drinking practices that ranged from social to spontaneous to highly routinised.

This paper highlights how alcohol is constructed according to social and economic structures, and further mediated by support networks and workplaces. Our case study approach highlights the dynamic and heterogenous features of women's lives and social roles. We suggest that attending to these is crucial for understanding different drinking practices and meanings among working mothers.

RC50-695.2

CALVIN, Shea* (University of Newcastle, Australia)
YOUNG, Tamara (University of Newcastle, Australia)
HOOK, Margurite (University of Newcastle, Australia)

Amplifying Aboriginal Voices: Photovoice and the Citizen Social Science Agenda

There have been recent calls for the use of creative and qualitative participatory methodologies within tourism research (Hardy et al., 2022). These methodologies are suggested to have the capacity to amplify unheard voices, as well as empower residents to co-create knowledge and directly influence tourism planning. This development of a citizen social science agenda within tourism research has also recognised a need for prioritising Indigenous voices within research. This echoes Australian and Asia-Pacific researchers over the last decade (for example: Nielsen & Wilson, Hutchison, Movono & Scheyvens, and Higgins-Desbiolles) who have emphasised the concerning lack of Indigenous voice within tourism research, leading to calls for research to authentically engage with, and empower Indigenous peoples.

While creative and qualitative participatory methodologies are available, tourism research has left these methodologies largely unexplored (Hardy et al, 2022). An example of a creative and participatory methodology is *photovoice*. Photovoice involves putting cameras in the hands of those "with little access to those who make decisions over their lives" (Wang & Burris, 1994: 172), to collect data that reflect their needs within photographs. Since its conception, photovoice has primarily been used in health and education research, giving voices to those who are typically silenced including youth, those living with disabilities, and Indigenous peoples.

Given the value of this method to amplify unheard voices, this study aims to understand how photovoice has been used in tourism, marketing and leisure research, through a systematic literature review. 31 journal articles across two decades, employing a photovoice methodology were analysed. Methodological strategies for undertaking photovoice studies in tourism research, and future research avenues are highlighted. This study not only critically analyses the current tourism research landscape in employing photovoice as a creative, participatory methodology, but also reflects upon the capacity of photovoice to contribute to tourism's humanising research agenda.

RC11-163.5

CALVO, Esteban* (Society and Health Research Center, Facultad de Ciencias Sociales y Artes, Universidad Mayor, Chile)

CORDOVA, Cynthia (Society and Health Research Center, Facultad de Ciencias Sociales y Artes, Universidad Mayor, Chile)

SHURA, Robin (Department of Sociology, Kent State University at Stark, USA)

ALLEL, Kasim (College of Medicine and Health, University of Exeter, United Kingdom)

CASTILLO-CARNIGLIA, Alvaro (Society and Health Research Center, Facultad de Ciencias Sociales y Artes, Universidad Mayor, Chile)

MEDINA, Jose (Society and Health Research Center, Facultad de Ciencias Sociales y Artes, Universidad Mayor, Chile)

MARTINS, Silvia S. (Department of Epidemiology, Mailman School of Public Health, Columbia University, USA)

Global Pain and Aging: A Cross-Sectional Study on Age Differences in the Intensity of Chronic Pain Among Middle-Aged and Older Adults in 20 Countries

This study aims to examine age differences in the intensity of chronic pain (which separates middle-aged and older adults being often troubled by pain that may likely require intervention from middle-aged and older adults for whom pain may be more endurable), and to explore whether individual-level health and country-level gross domestic product (GDP) explain these differences.

Cross-nationally harmonized data on self-reported intensity of chronic pain (0=no, 1=mild, 2=moderate, 3=severe), including 104,826 individuals aged 50+ in 20 countries observed in 2012-2013 to isolate estimations from heterogeneity explained by methodological differences across single-country studies, were modelled using two-level hierarchical ordinal linear models, with individuals nested within countries.

Overall, mean participant age was 66.9 (SD=9.9), 56.1% were women, and 41.9% reported any chronic pain. The intensity of chronic pain increased sharply with age in some countries (e.g., Korea and Slovenia), but this association waned or reversed in other countries (e.g., United States and Denmark). Cross-country variation and age differences in chronic pain were partly explained (85.5% and 35.8%, respectively) by individual-level health (especially arthritis), country-level wealth (as indicated by GDP per capita), and demographics.

The intensity of chronic pain is not an inevitable consequence of chronological age, but the consequence of potential selection effects and lower activity levels combined with individual-level health and country-level wealth. Our findings suggest further investigation of health conditions and country affluence settings as potential targets of medical and policy interventions aiming to prevent, reduce, or manage chronic pain among older patients and aging populations.

RC07-129.3

CALVO-QUIROS, William* (American Culture and Latina/o Studies | University of Michigan, United States)

Hope and Liberty: Challenging the Gerrymandering of Freedom

In political terms, Gerrymandering is the process in which a particular interest group or class achieves an advantage by manipulating the boundaries of an electoral constituency. In recent decades it looks like the world has experienced a global *redefinition* of the concept of freedom, moving away from the *individual* toward the *personhood of corporations*. In the first haft of the presentation, we will explore the semantic, political, legal, and epistemic transformations experienced because of what I describe as the Gerrymandering of Freedom, or the process of boundary manipulation of our understandings and applicability of Freedom in society, particularly in the United States. On the second haft, the presentation explains how hope, as a paradigm, simultaneously inscribes a counter-narrative, where freedom is reconstructed as an inspirational path toward constructing a world based on mutual love and care. This section analyzes several case studies where freedom (of the voluntary relinquishing of it), as well as forgiveness, have emerged as powerful forces of social transformation. Aspects such as the decentralization of self-center interests for the collective and the investment in freedom for those traditionally disenfranchised around factors such as migration, access to education, and health care. As the presentation explains, pursuing freedom is not only a social imperative but also allows people to imagine themself differently, both at the epistemic and corporeal levels. To the Gerrymandering of Freedom, the paper argues for love as a typology toward freedom.

Asso-859.8

CAMACHO, Annie Fay* (University of Guam, Guam)

Charting the Fortitude of Traditional Seafaring in Micronesia

The people of Micronesia have long been known as master navigators of the Pacific. For centuries, Micronesians have made lengthy, demanding, and dangerous journeys across the Pacific for trade, subsistence, and kinship. Although Micronesia is no longer the canoe filled ocean it once was, traditional seafaring is still practiced throughout the region, especially within the longstanding navigation schools in the Caroline Islands. Despite the risks that come with venturing out into the open ocean, many continue to sail out into the sea with a sharp, alert mind, confidence in their canoe and crew, and a special joy that comes with adventure. This research seeks to explore the mental fortitude associated with traditional seafaring in Micronesia, a fortitude that is rooted in deep indigenous traditions and strengthened by the community bond. This research also explores the traditions, customs, and foundations of traditional seafaring in Micronesia. It addresses several questions regarding the mental fortitude of navigators and their families: In the face of unknown danger in the voyages ahead, how does one build and maintain courage? How do families prepare for and accept the possibility of losing someone to the sea? What upbringing or cultural factors contribute to this? How might we take those same principles and apply them to everyday life?

RC41-601.3

CAMARENA-CORDOVA, Rosa Maria* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, UNAM, Mexico)

Family Structures in Mexico

The issue of the family has been, and continues to be, a subject of wide debate. Too often '*the family*' is still spoken of as if there were only one kind of it. Even when referring to '*families*', it is not uncommon for the term to just denote the plural of a same type of family, ignoring the variety of types of families that exist in reality. It also ignores the dynamic and changing nature of families, not only over their life course, but as a result from internal circumstances, desires or decisions and, mainly, as an adaptive response to face and satisfy needs generated by a variety of changing conditions prevailing in the external environment.

In a context of high social and cultural heterogeneity and accentuated social inequality, as well of accelerated and profound demographic, social, economic, cultural, political and legislative transformations such as those occurred in Mexico in recent decades, changes at the family level have been significative.

Using data from the 2021 Mexico's National Survey on the Dynamics of Relationships in Households, this contribution aims to analyze and discuss the diversity of family structures currently observed in Mexico, understanding by these not only what is related to the size and typology of their composition by sex, age and kinship ties, but also and mainly, as the ways in which members of different types of families organize their daily lives, and the existing hierarchies and power relations between them.

RC18-JS-13.5

CAMARGOS, Pedro* (Universidade de São Paulo, Brazil)

Penal Policy and the "War on Organized Crime" in Brazil Under Temer and Bolsonaro: Neoliberalism, Social Accumulation of Violence and Militarization of Security

This presentation analyzes how the specter of "organized crime" influenced the formulation of penal policies by the Brazilian Federal Government during Michel Temer and Jair Bolsonaro administrations. It seeks to analyze how the representation of this diffuse figure as a kind of enemy to be fought has contributed to the increase of militarization of security in the country and to the strengthening of the militias – violent paramilitary groups with close ties to the country's security forces – in Brazil's largest cities. We hypothesize that the policies of militarization of security and open support for state violence of the two administrations represent a link between the history of social accumulation of violence in Brazil and the contemporary neoliberal renewal of the "choice for civil war" as a form of government of the population.

The domestic scenario regarding networks linked to illegal activities has become extremely complex in the last decade. Several networks known as "comandos" have strengthened and expanded their operations in the country. Furthermore, the networks known as militias – which rely on discourses of war on "crime" and on "drugs" - have markedly expanded their presence in several cities, as well as extended their influence over government agencies.

Within the troubled economic and social moment experienced by the country throughout the analyzed period, new government practices and strategies to deal with these issues emerged, which represent the major focus of the research. The interventions of the armed forces in urban security were the biggest mark of the Temer administration. The deregulation of the arms trade and the support for violent police operations marked Bolsonaro's term. The research was based on a qualitative review of the Temer and Bolsonaro administrations, including their policy proposals, public speeches, changes to criminal legislation and Federal Government reports.

RC29-424.3

CAMARGOS, Pedro* (Universidade de São Paulo, Brazil)

The War on Organized Crime after Redemocratization in Brazil: From Human Rights Discourse to Militarization of Security

This presentation analyzes how the specter of "organized crime" influenced the formulation of penal policies by the Brazilian Federal Government following redemocratization. Based on legislation enacted by the Cardoso (1995-2002) and Lula da Silva (2003-2010) administrations, we hypothesize that networks linked to black markets in Brazil came to be considered by the government as one of the most prominent threats to the protection of human rights and democratic rule of law in the country. In this way, these networks were considered a dangerous enemy which required preemptive action and tough measures from the security forces. As a result of viewing the issue in these terms, Brazilian policymakers relied on militaristic and repressive strategies, such as the use of armed forces in operations to "maintain law and order" and on wide-ranging penal legislation targeting organized crime and drugs. We argue, however, that these policies failed to prevent the strengthening of criminal organizations and failed to achieve any of the intended goals of protecting humans rights. The main effect of this political option for militarizing crime control was the widening of the punitive network, especially the rising rates of imprisonment and police brutality against marginalized groups. Moreover, this option has contributed to the strengthening of the "militias", paramilitary criminal organizations with close ties to the Brazilian's security forces. In conclusion, we argue that this paradigm of war on organized crime has led to further violations of constitutional guarantees in Brazil and paved the way for the next administrations to further increase the support for violent police action and punitive measures. The presentation is based on a review of the Cardoso and Lula da Silva administrations, including their respective policy proposals during presidential campaigns, National Public Safety Plans, actual public safety and national security policies, and changes to criminal legislation targeting organized crime.

TG10-JS-75.1

CAMBRE, Carolina* (Concordia University, Canada)
LAVRENCE, Christine* (King's University College at Western University, Canada)

Algorithmic Sociality: "They Feed You Stuff"

Algorithms don't exist outside social processes. This paper reflects on how participants managed and navigated the "force relations" (Bucher 2017) of the sociotechnical straightjackets of algorithmic control when viewing and posting selfie pictures. We will trace how, through discourses of optical optimization, participants developed techniques of triangulating what they saw online in order to gauge authenticity. Alongside this, we will discuss how algorithmic conditions work to shape subjectivities by fostering the development of specific looking and thinking practices.

In a three-year study on selfies, many of the over 100 millenials participating returned time and again to questioning various manifestations of algorithmic activity in attempts to get feedback from peers and evaluate their own interpretations, despite never being asked or encouraged to discuss platforms or algorithms. It became apparent that they spend a great deal of time and energy thinking about platform steering conduct, which directly informed their decisions, attitudes, and responses. Algorithms ostensibly enable and assign significance or relevance to shared pictures through social media platforms by setting up conditions for social participation: they are the invisible frame, yet they leave traces, have symptoms, and produce effects.

In a perpetual and symbiotic feedback loop, algorithms respond to users responding to what they see on social media based on their varied formulas aggregating patterns of behaviour. Being aware of algorithms *at* work, but also being unsure of *how* they work, users curate their texts, images, the timing of their posts, and their choice of platforms in specific ways. For selfie images, algorithms, via filters, create an idea of an ideal face. Study participants, aware of algorithmic effects on images, manifested algorithmically sensitive discourses that included various strategies to maintain contrl of image appearances as well as of image viewing processes. Clearly, algorithms are the invisible infrastructure of wireless interaction.

RC57-760.1

CAMBRE, Carolina* (Concordia University, Canada)
HANSEN, Susan (Middlesex University, United Kingdom)

The Visual Essay "Unbound" As Interdisciplinary Interface

For Whitehead (1929): "We can understand order, because in the recesses of our own experience there is a contrasting element which is anarchic." Relying on this juxtaposition, we consider how working through/with the visual fosters inclusiveness while preserving critical attitudes towards experience, documentation, and creation through the revolutionary format of the visual essay. As a "a cross-cutting field of inquiry" (Pauwels 2010: 559), visual sociology ruptures rationales that justify artificially splintered visual scholarly practices through disciplinary gatekeeping. Our presentation experiments with "the study of the visual and the study through and by the visual" using the visual essay as an interdisciplinary interface by asking: *What happens when we do not assume linearity between concepts, ideas, process, data, or bodies?*

The operative notion of *visual* gestures toward post/disciplinarity by opening to creative expressive means (altered images, metaphoric representation beyond photography e.g., Hansen et al., 2021). Flexibility in modalities accepted within the form include more voices speaking across disciplines. With this presentation we tease out the potential of visual essays to include and integrate "looking" from various disciplinary angles. First, we revisit two experiments (Argentina, Mexico) with deconstructed visual essays conducted with students from diverse fields. Second, we model the deconstructed visual essay process to demonstrate how visual essays work as inter-cultural and interdisciplinary tools.

The visual essay remains a contentious form, yet retains the potential to unite ways of representing scholarship, through its "dynamic and hybrid character" (Pauwels 2012). Grady (1991) argued for the visual essay's importance in the future development of visual sociology and visual studies: "Not despite, but because [it] is a medium for artistic expression." However, wariness of the aesthetic power of the visual essay remains, often automatically yet unproductively pitted against its empirical capacities. Our approach begins by recognizing images as always already anarchic and post-disciplinary.

RC34-514.8

CAMOZZI, Ilenya* (Department of Sociology and social research, University of Milano-Bicocca, Italy)
GRÜNING, Barbara (Department of Sociology and social research, University of Milano-Bicocca, Italy)

The Interplay between Study Abroad and Professional Trajectories in a Post-Pandemic Scenario. the Case of Italian Graduates

Our proposal focuses on the entanglement between national and international geographic mobility paths of young graduates in Italy and their educational and professional trajectories in a post-pandemic scenario. By interlacing the research fields of youth studies, mobility studies and higher education studies, our aim is to highlight the multiple meanings and effects that mobility experiences may have in structuring graduates' future projects and/or desires in terms of work and career. On the other hand, we argue that their expectations for both their mobility experiences and careers are also shaped by family socialisation in a dialectical way, considering furthermore that the building of embodied and scholastic cultural capitals is spatially differentiated depending on the places where they grew up. Departing from these premises, three rounds of semi-narrative interviews were conducted with 51 Italian graduates between 2020 and 2022 (within the 'ITA.LI Italian Lives' 5 year longitudinal project at the Department of Sociology and Social research, Unimib), in order to catch eventual relevant changes in their sets of expectations, mobility experiences/projects and their relationships during the COVID pandemic. We finally pinpoint four different types of mobility paths through which we could detect the influence of socio-structural and cultural variables on the ways the interviewees framed their mobility and professional experiences, desires, and projects.

RC40-585.8

CAMPBELL, Hugh* (University of Otago, New Zealand)

Farm Fencelines As Technologies of Power

Fences are an under-explored aspect of the political creation and contestation of modernist farming yet, as Reviel Netz argues, technologies like barbed wire are actually one of the most powerful enactors of the 'ecology of modernity'. Following more-than-human logics, fences cannot be simply understood as one of many taken-for-granted and simple technologies that are deployed on farms. Rather, they need to be understood as an enactor of both material and political power. In this paper, I argue that through colonisation, fences enacted private property rights, and triggered significant ecological disruption. Fences enacted farm ontologies that separated interior and exterior worlds and this had important effects - particularly the capacity to slice, separate and divide up the previously complex connectivity of indigenous and peasant farming landscapes. By looking at the erecting of fences in modernist farming worlds, two political motions around farm fences become visible: 1) as objects/sites that enact privatisation and/or colonisation, and 2) as an important site of anti-modern and anti-capitalist political praxis. From the burning of hedges in the Enclosure Movement and the 20th century activities of the Right to Roam movement in the UK, to the Ploughing Protests and planting of gorse hedges in colonised landscapes in Aotearoa New Zealand, the political effect of fencelines reveals particular ways in which taken-for-granted technologies on farms – even the ones that seem very simple and unsophisticated – have important political implications and enact powerful effects. The effects of these historically significant technologies are still very much present in the relational ontology of 21st century modernist farms and form the essential prologue to any contemporary narrative of technologically-driven change on farms.

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

RC44-626.5

CAMPBELL, Iain* (Centre for Employment and Labour Relations Law, University of Melbourne, Australia)

Power Resources Theory and Australian Trade Unions

Trade unions in Australia, as in most other nations, have declined in strength and influence over recent decades, thereby contributing to dampened wages and working conditions for many workers, increased precariousness and increased socio-economic inequality. Current discussion is often confined to an overly narrow channel, in which union decline is measured in terms of falling union density and solutions to union weakness are then sought in more vigorous recruitment ('organising'), perhaps joined with efforts to find sympathetic governments that can improve participative standards in labour law. A more expansive, more analytical approach is clearly needed. A useful path forward is through the power resources approach, which – in one recent iteration – differentiates structural, associational, institutional and societal power resources and considers the ways in which such power resources can be mobilised. This paper explores the power resources approach as a tool for analysing the situation of Australian trade unions, drawing on background literature, secondary statistics and documentary analysis. Though limited to a sketch at national level, largely setting aside the differences in union capacities at sectoral level, the paper succeeds in highlighting significant elements that are neglected in the current discussion and deserve closer attention, eg definitions of union purpose, shifts in collective bargaining coverage and forms of trade union engagement in politics.

RC07-125.4

CAMPDEPADROS, Roger* (Universitat de Girona, Spain)
DE BOTTON, Lena (University of Barcelona, Spain)

Contextual and Relational Variables Associated to Taking a Stance in Favor of Gender Violence Victims

Previous research confirms the social impact of informal support networks in the recovery processes of abused women (Adkins & Dush, 2010; Bybee & Sullivan, 2005; Goodman & Smyth, 2011), but there is a lack of research on the elements that condition the reaction of those who witness or know about a situation of gender-based violence. The literature review done in the SOL. NET R&D project identified three elements: their knowledge of the issue, their relationship with the victim or aggressor and their perception of what may happen to them after offering help (Melgar, Campdepadrós, Fuentes & Mut, 2021).

To check whether this hypothesis applies to the Spanish case, to what extent and its nuances, we conducted a mixed methods approach, consisting of a quantitative study, carried out with 1541 Spanish people over the age of 18, one of the first of its kind, and a qualitative work consisting of 8 case studies of organizations that are attending and supporting víctims and survivors of gender violence. Within the case studies, 56 qualitative techniques have been carried out to professionals, victims, and survivors.

Information is collected both on situations of gender-based violence of which one has been a witness, and on situations that the victims went to tell the interviewee. Likewise, different types and degrees of gender violence are considered (such as physical violence, psychological violence, forced abortion, sexual harassment, etc.).

The quantitative analysis has shown a statistically significant relationship between providing help to women victims of gender violence and some contextual, relational and biographical variables. These relationships are discussed in light of the preliminary results of the qualitative study.

WG05-778.1

CAMPOS, Francieli* (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)

The Effect of Public Policies to Combat Hunger in RURAL Latin America and the Caribbean, from 2010 to 2020.

The purpose of this work is to analyze the effect of public policies on hunger in rural Latin America and the Caribbean, during the period from 2010 to 2020. With the following question: What was the effect of public policies on hunger in rural areas in Latin American and Caribbean countries? Its importance lies in seeking scientific and academic discussions to (re)think the contexts of public policies to combat hunger, in studies that emerged in the years 2010 to 2020, punctuating some issues that can contribute to the reflections of the movement to combat hunger. and other social movements, regarding the challenges that are imposed to seek to consolidate the Human Right to Adequate Food in rural areas. This research intends to seek scientific publications that deal with public policies to combat hunger and rural areas, through an integrative review of experimental and quasi-experimental studies. As object of this study, it will focus on articles published in the Scientific Electronic Library Online (SciELO), Latin American and Caribbean Center for Health Sciences Information or Bireme, Red de Revistas Científicas de América Latina y el Caribe, España y Portugal (Redalyc) and Researchgate, which address, centrally or peripherally, the issue of public policies with reference to the fight against hunger. The central process of this methodology is the combination of data in quantitative form, resulting in a work that consolidates the results of grouped individual studies, as well as a process of interpretive description, guided by certain categories. In this way, the breadth of approaching public policies becomes instigating to permeate their relationship with sociology, and still having the concern to outline the focus on the fight against hunger.

RC34-506.6

CAN, Elif* (ENS de Lyon, France)

"How Happy Is the One Who Says I Am a Turk" Socialization of Young People to the Turkish Nationalism in the School Context and the Production of Racist Discourses

This paper which is based on a qualitative research approach elaborated with interviews with students (n:41) in Istanbul, aims to interrogate how Turkish high school students learn the Turkish nationalism in the school context, especially through history lessons. In other words, the purpose of this paper is to examine the real impact of this education on students' political orientations with a particular focus on ethno-racial relations in Turkey. Mobilizing the concept of "political socialization" (Percheron, 1974), this research questions the way that high school students interpret the Turkish national narrative, especially the downturn period of the Ottoman era and the Turkish Independence War. Indeed, these teaching contents which are highly moralized have a particular place in the high school curricula. Regarding to the purposes of the national Education in Turkey affirmed by the National Education Ministry in Turkey, the history education appears as a main vector of promoting nationalist feelings. To be more specific, several researchers have argued the growing influence of a specific form of nationalism known as the 'Turkish-Islamic synthesis' in the process of history curriculum development in Turkey since the 1970s (Copeaux, 1993; Ersanli, 2009). Within this ideology, citizenship is defined on ethno-religious identity that favour Sunni Islam and Turkishness (Üstel, 2004). Beside these nationalist feelings, the scholars observe the inculcation of an idea of "threat" and "internal and external enemies" (Altinay, 2004). Thus, this paper problematizes the production of racist discourses by students towards ethnic and religious minorities such as Greeks and Armenians when referring to historical events related to the fall of the Ottoman Empire or the Turkish Independence War.

RC06-101.2

CANG, Xiaowan* (University of Oxford, China)

How Do Middle-Class Women See Ideal Motherhood in Three-Child China?

This article examines urban middle-class women's 'subjective repertoires' (Donath, 2015) of ideal motherhood under China's pro-natalist Three-Child Policy announced in 2021. I undertake my analysis with attention to the 'contradictions of capital and care' (Fraser, 2016) that characterise China's transformations in gender relations, population control policy and family structure and influence women's maternal, productive and reproductive subjectivity. After announcing the pro-natalist Three-Child Policy, motherhood expectations, mothering experiences and practices as well as individualised maternal demands shaped by the family, the community, the education system and the labour market have permeated into women's lives, relationships and social interactions. What constitutes an ideal mother when women are facing increasing pressures to raise multiple successful children has become a central focus when addressing their ambivalence and plight. Therefore, I aim to unfold the myth of ideal motherhood as informed by shifting gendered norms in the era of competition.

This research contributes to the existing literature by a) adopting an approach to motherhood as women's productive and reproductive subjectivity-making practice, and b) exploring how women's public role and participation in labour force signify attributes of ideal motherhood and self-identification and valorisation. Using findings from one-year ethnography and 96 interviews with middle-class women to scrutinise their subjective, retrospective and foresighted accounts in Jinan City, China, I argue that women's understanding of ideal motherhood is closely related to their identities at work, their desires to obtain independence, authority and recognition in the public sphere, and their efforts to conform to newly emphasised domesticity-centred and care-oriented traits and responsibilities. Middle-class women of different backgrounds have uniformly internalised children's academic performance and socialisation outcomes as their standards for evaluating a mother's capacity. Motherhood as a practice of the self regulates women's emotionality, rationality, beliefs, behaviours and relationships regarding maternity, unfolding in their 'reflexive monitoring' of themselves (Giddens, 1984).

RC32-488.2

CANG, Xiaowan* (University of Oxford, China)

Reshaping Reproductive Culture in Pro-Natalist China

China's socially, historically, and politically profound and stringent One-Child Policy ended in 2016. Five years later, its sluggish Universal Two-Child Policy announced its termination in 2021, utterly concluding an era of forceful implementation of anti-natalist policies. Drawing upon a 13-month ethnography and 109 interviews I conducted with urban women and their husbands of reproductive age, previous and current family planning officials,

local grid workers (*wanggeyuan*) and staff in cultural stations, propaganda offices and women's federation office in sub-districts in Shandong, the most pro-natalist province during the two-child era, this paper suggests that the shifting biopolitical ideology from anti-natalism to pro-natalism in China constitutes trifold respects: a) the restructuring of service-oriented family planning bureaucracies; b) pronatalist supporting policies that are inherently gendered, focusing on the naturalisation of motherhood and the refinement of child-rearing; c) the dissemination of strong familism values and traditional gender roles for the consolidation of heterosexual marriage and family.

These mutually reinforcing methods have shaped a new fertility culture and a pro-natalist reproductive environment that seem to serve Chinese people's 'natural' desires to have more children. However, the rationale lying behind China's family policy-making processes has long aimed to improve the national well-being and satisfy the collective interests rather than benefit individual families (Yan, 2021). Biopolitics creates an illusion that it enacts stability for people to fulfil their prospering ethos. However, it is indeed an ever-fluid and operating mechanism for power, being central to configure social, political, economic, legal and cultural domains of people's life courses. This study provides an intersectional analysis to account for how bureaucratic re-arrangement, emerging public policies and the infiltrating gender and familism ideologies operate together to rationalise China's attempt to reverse the decade-long one-child norm. It provides an original dimension to comprehensively understand and contextualise biopolitics and reproduction in a post-one-child China.

RC32-488.6

CAO, Hao* (Wuhan University, China)
ZHANG, Xingyi (London School of Economics and Political Science, United Kingdom)

Discursive Contestations and Coalitions in Debating the Third-Child Policy in China

China's demographic crisis and the policy shift from Family Planning to promoting multiple births have grabbed worldwide attention. The adoption of the Third-Child Policy in mid-2021 has sparked intense debates in the media and among the public. While previous studies on reproduction mainly focused on population policy formulation and implementation, recent research increasingly attends to the discursive construction of fertility. In China, in particular, as population governance has transitioned from Leninist to neoliberal biopolitics, scholarly attention also gravitates to how the state, citizens, scientists, and other key agents maneuver discursive resources to legitimate, dominate, resist, negotiate, or circumvent each other reproductive claims. Informed by the discursive field approach and combining quantitative text mining of social media data and qualitative depth interviews, the study unpacks how the media and policy targets (women and men) formed discursive alliances or exchanged discursive contestations in debating the Third-Child policy. The findings indicate that the media—acting as the mouthpiece of the state—sought to capitalize on women's reproductive and domestic labor to fulfill the state's demographic objective. Women, therefore, were heavily featured whereas their male counterparts were largely marginalized in the Third-Child media campaign. Against their objectification in the media, women opened up resistance space on the social media site, Weibo, and broached counter-discourses to contest the media's selective representation of the state's reproductive incentives and tropes of gendered divisions of labor. While men seemed to be silent on both traditional and social media, they aligned with the media by subjugating women's reproductive autonomy and discursively appropriating their labor to fulfill state mandates. In this way, pro-state media and men formed discursive alliances through their common allegiance to state-patriarchy against which women challenged. This study, therefore, contributes to understanding the relational discursive formation of reproduction in China and similar contexts.

RC32-471.6

CAO, Hao* (Wuhan University, China)
ZHONG, Yujie (Wuhan University, China)

Reconfiguring Gender Inequalities through Gender Empowerment in the Pandemic Makeshift Economy: Feminist Organizing in Shanghai's COVID Lockdown

From March to June 2022, China's "zero-COVID" policy mandated the complete lockdown of Shanghai when the city witnessed waves of pandemic outbreaks. As supermarkets, transportation, and other services came to a sudden halt, over 24 million residents who were locked at home struggled to get food and daily necessities. In the face of incompetent government responses, self-organized "bulk-buying" emerged as a form of pandemic makeshift economy. Taking Shanghai's "bulk-buying" as a case study, this research unpacks the organizing dynamics in such crises economy. Drawing on social media data and qualitative depth interviews with key stakeholders during the lockdown, this study highlights how the crisis economy of bulk-buying birthed a form of feminist organizing that empowered women yet reconfigured gendered inequalities simultaneously. First, while women initiated and led many digital initiatives of "bulk-buying," male suppliers and volunteers backed by the patriarchal market and state still controlled key resources and their distribution. Moreover, although female organizers mobilized multiple forms of capital, e.g., technological, discursive, emotional,

and financial, to facilitate the communication and transactions of "bulk-buying," they bore the brunt of the conflicts between outraged, deprived residents and non-responsive bureaucracies and profit-oriented market suppliers. Finally, whereas remote work and micro-tasking seemed to afford women more, flexible time for "bulk-buying" and making an additional income source, fragmented time and schedule further strained their professional and domestic conflicts and reinforced their precarity both at work and at home. In all, while women appeared to occupy central, indispensable positions in the bulk-buying pandemic economy, their labor worked to perpetuate their own disadvantages. As previous studies of feminist organizing largely examined the empowerment and exploitations of women *separately*, this study contributes to understanding how the reconfiguration of gender inequalities *operated through* plausible women's empowerment in critical junctures.

RC28-421.4

CAO, Ji* (the Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)
ZHU, Ling* (The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)

Occupational Gender Segregation, Intra-Occupation Inequality, and Gender Wage Gap Dynamics in the United States: A Causal Mediation Approach

There is a voluminous literature to explain the dynamics of the gender wage gap in the United States since the 1970s. In particular, occupation related forces are of greatest interest among sociologists. However, few studies tell the relative importance of numerous theories regarding occupations. This study shed light on this issue by applying a causal mediation approach to conceptualize and quantify the causal effect of occupation-related trend on the trend of gender wage gap. By decomposing the change in gender wage gap overtime into five occupation-based components that are mutually exclusive and collectively exhaustive, the analytic framework clarifies the full force of the occupation in the dynamics of gender wage gap. We use the debiased machine learning to estimate the change in total effect of gender on wage and the five components. Analysing Current Population Survey (CPS) data from 1970 to 2019, we show that the change in intra-occupational gender effect on wage is the most important equaliser for the trend of overall gender wage gap, while the trend of occupational gender segregation is much less important. This finding challenges the natural conjecture in the field: the role of the *trend* of occupational gender segregation for the *trend* of gender wage gap is just as vital as the role of *static* occupational gender segregation for the *static* gender wage gap. Our findings also suggest that the occupational structural change, wage polarisation in the US labor market, and the changes in occupational return due to skill-biased technological change collectively exert minor impact upon the trend of gender wage gap, although a growing body of social science literature started to explore the gendered effect of those forces in recent years.

RC02-JS-117.3

CAO, Liu* (Xi'an Jiaotong-Liverpool University, China)

Wanghong Urbanism and Its Politics of (re)Making the Place through New Urban Aestheticisation

Traditionally in Western-dominated urban geographical scholarship, that urban transformation associated with the changes of land users, sociocultural character, and the improvement of built environment are usually described as 'gentrification'. However, how are Chinese young people's seemingly innocent consumption practices on social media instead caused social exclusion with displacement pressures in a historic residential neighbourhood, where most of its residents are in higher social status in China? To understand this new social phenomenon in China, this research analyses the role of social media consumption in the politics of exclusion during the new urban aestheticisation processes in Guangzhou, China, where urban restructuring and commodification is rapidly happening in a historic residential neighbourhood under the influence of China's vernacular wanghong (social media and influencers) culture. Different from traditional urban scholarship debates about the cultural capital and its relations to gentrification, this paper argues that a place being wanghong costs at the risk of losing its diversities and identities that to be homogenised into a place being 'instagrammable', and the new urban aestheticisation process that is unpinned by the usage of social media revealed a new social (re)production process that consumers' imaginaries and illusions of good urban lifestyles constructed the urban utopia online which further attracted more people to have onsite consumption. In doing so we need to be alert about detrimental effects of wanghongfication as the wanghong place-making strategy destroyed everyday livelihoods while turning the place into a social and cultural homogenisation of urban consumption space which reflected from consumers' dreams and desires of urbane lives.

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

RC47-JS-76.5

CAO, Mianzhi* (Frankfurt University, Germany)

A Neoliberal Handle: Legality and Courts in the Struggle for Human Rights in Hong Kong

With a more aggressive China by the side, HK courts have become the center of the struggle for human rights. The trials of protesters in the 2014 protests have shed light on the tension within legal discourses of HK's mini-constitution. The legal proceedings concerning the 2019-20 protests further have elucidated the collision course of common law legality and human rights discourse, provoked by the pursuit of economic growth.

As a legacy of British colonial rule, the independence of the HK judiciary is seen as a typical motif of hybrid constitutions, located within the boundaries of China's sovereignty and reproduced through the preservation of HK's autonomy. Existing literature, against the background, often emphasized the affinity of China's strong state with the Soviet interventional moves, rendering HK courts only started to politicize after China's takeover.

Working at the intersection of the critical history of neoliberalism and the sociology of constitutions, this article refutes these arguments. It frames the state's significance in producing material abundance, researching the human rights struggle in the context of authoritarian liberalism. Courts aren't immune to politicization in a world where the way to prosperity is often driven, if not coerced, by a strong and interventional state. Courts are chosen as an instrument to implement disruptive political agendas and austerity moves.

This article showcases that legality in HK's judiciary lies at the heart of HK's neoliberal agenda. HK courts have since the 1970s become the beloved baby of neoliberal thinkers, including Hayek and Friedman, for their proclaimed neutrality in the hybrid constitutions. The 1997 takeover derived from China's obsession with HK courts' role in economic growth for its affinity with the theory of law and development that was actively promoted by the IMF and World Bank. HK's human rights struggle is better framed as a conflict between neoliberal variants.

RC50-699.4

CAPISTRANO, Robert charles* (Arizona State University, United States)
NOTORIO, Paul Anthony (De La Salle University - Dasmariñas, Philippines)

Exploring the Philippine Meetings, Incentives, Conventions, and Exhibitions Industry: A Post-Pandemic Policy Perspective

This study explores the regulatory environment of the Meetings, Incentives, Conventions, and Exhibitions (MICE) industry of the Philippines amidst the challenges of the global pandemic. The MICE industry is considered as an important sector that may catalyze economic recovery because of the MICE tourists' higher tourism expenditure compared to leisure tourists. Existing literature suggest the need to identify the elements that contribute to a successful MICE industry. Moreover, the COVID-19 caused paradigm shift in the implementation of MICE with very little information on the effects of the policies and regulations. To provide a holistic perspective, the phenomenon was explored through the lenses of Functions of Scientific Information (FOSI) Model (Graffy, 1999) and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development or OECD (2021) policy responses to coronavirus, guided by the Philippine MICE Roadmap 2030. The research utilised key informant interviews and focus group discussions with various stakeholders, and the results were thematically analyzed. From a host perspective, MICE stakeholders have become resilient in order to adapt their services both on site and at the virtual space. Meanwhile, the demand for MICE, both for hybrid and purely onsite events, has been growing since the easing of the quarantine restrictions. However, there were challenges in complying with the regulations imposed by some local and national government units. Moreover, the absence of regulations in some areas of MICE operations may also be needed to sustain the growth of this tourism sector. This study has implication in creating a business-friendly, citizen-focused, and actionable recommendations for the improvement of the regulatory environment of the tourism industry.

RC23-JS-24.4

CARASSALE REAL, Santiago* (Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales, Sede México, Mexico)
CONTRERAS ALCANTARA, Javier* (El Colegio de San Luis, Mexico)
MARTINEZ PEREZ, Liliana* (Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales, Sede Académica de México, Mexico)

Fronteras Digitales y Futuros Antroposintéticos: Tensiones Sociales y Políticas

Los futuros de ser humano posibilitados por las lógicas digitales que convergen en las tecnologías antroposintéticas (Inteligencia Artificial, edición genética y tecnologías astronómicas y de exploración espacial) tensionan las sociedades actuales en lo relativo a las dinámicas de participación y dominación sociales y políticas, llegando a poner en juego la condición humana, la corporalidad y la psique, sus presupuestos evolutivos, biológicos, ecológicos y cosmológicos.

Estas lógicas y dinámicas modulan y modelan los futuros más allá de las expectativas en torno a la productividad, acentuando la tensión entre la dominación y la participación, la promesa y el peligro, las expectativas y los temores sociales y políticos animados desde las representaciones, las configuraciones y las narrativas que redefinen y multiplican la realidad (mundos virtuales y alternos), reordenan los consensos en torno al contrato social y lo político (poderes corporativos público/privado, diferenciación interna e inter societal, sujetos de derecho, tecnopolítica), reenmarcan, fragmentan y estratifican las interacciones sociales (algoritmos, entornos digitales, avatares, inteligencia artificial, robots), cuestionan las pautas y temporalidades naturales y biológicas de los procesos evolutivos de la especie humana y los ecosistemas (cyborización, edición genética), y anticipan la potencial vida multiplanetaria (aquí/allá, espacio exterior, hábitat extremos, cosmopolítica, astropolítica).

El objetivo es examinar, de manera pre-visoria y como ensayo de una agenda de investigación de las ciencias sociales, algunas de las transformaciones e impactos de las lógicas digitales en la dominación y la participación, las estrategias, valores y visiones de lo político y lo social en juego desde la existencia de tiempos fraccionados, la pluralidad de realidades y las asimetrías de los colectivos sociales en la construcción de futuros.

RC51-709.3

CARDIEL, Jorge* (National Autonomous University of Mexico, Mexico)

Investment Management Corporations and Global Financial Capitalism

In this paper, I go into detail on the current intertwining of the processes of financialization and digitalization. I inquire into the role of multi-national investment management corporations in the global financial system from a sociocybernetic perspective. In chapter 17 of their book *The Systems View of Life*, Capra and Luisi point out that «all flows of money ultimately converge in the global financial networks in search of higher gains» (2014). Financial flows emerge as a meta-network of gamblers, who «are not obscure speculators, but major investment banks, pension funds, multinational corporations...» (Castells cited by Capra and Luisi, 2014).

Sassen examines financialization as a «very special, distinctive and often dangerous capability» that «needs to be distinguished from traditional banking» and consists of «inventing and developing complex instruments» (Sassen, 2014). In the last decades, the number of instruments or apparatuses for multiplying wealth have proliferated. The use of artificial intelligence and big data has led to the formation of digital-financial machines (DFMs) owned by multi-national enterprises (MNEs) such as «the Big Three» (Finanzwende, April 2021).

Ashby conceived Cybernetics as «the science of all possible machines» that «treats, not things, but *ways of behaving*. It does not ask ‹what *is* this thing? › but ‹*what does it do*? »» (1956). The emphasis is made on the contingence of the systems we observe: «Cybernetics envisages a set of possibilities much wider than the actual, and then asks why the particular case should conform to its particular restriction» (Ashby, 1956). The constructivist conception of the machine as «an abstract entity with well-defined functional properties» is embraced by Von Foerster (1971). Therefore, to understand how the Casino Finance of today's world works, we ask from a sociocybernetic perspective: What do DFMs do? And *how* do they do it?

RC12-185.5

CARDONA ACUNA, Luz* (Universidad Autónoma de Coahuila, Mexico)
PORTELA, Juan Camilo (Universidad Autónoma de Coahuila, Mexico)

Interaction, Process, and Moral Dispute: An Interactionist and Processual Approach to the Study of Legal Change

This study proposes an interactionist and processual theoretical approach that can help understand the processes of Legal Change. Overall, the approaches to these processes tend to frame them under structural transformations, as a result of strategic actions carried out by rational actors or as a product of decisions taken by legal actors. Our approach distances itself from these other viewpoints. We understand Legal Change as a normative transformation that derives from a process of societal and society-state interactions between social actors who are fighting over the values of the status quo. During the interactions surrounding change, processual elements of the social life are updated, while moral disputes regarding the sense of order arise.

Two turns that influence our proposal are the centrality of actors and their agency to understand the processes of change, as well as the conception of the State as a cultural product invoked during the interactions. These turns help us switch from conceiving legal change as strategic and rational to viewing it as part of moral disputes intended to define the social classifications of order. In this sense, our proposal retrieves contributions from Symbolic Interactionism, Processual Sociology, Cultural Sociology, and Anthropology of the State that enrich our approach to the microfoundations of action.

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

We begin this presentation by discussing the general assumptions that guide our approach. Then, we develop our interactionist and processual proposal. Finally, we make some comments on the methodological implications of this approach.

TG04-824.1

CARDOSO GONZALEZ, Rodrigo* (National Autonomous University of Mexico, Mexico)

Perception and Meanings of Risk in Digital Practices Among Young People from Mexico City

The presence of young people in digital environments has increased in the last decade, as well as their practices have diversified among platforms and devices. However, there are inequalities in the access, uses and possibilities of appropriation of digital resources for their everyday life. In this context, and even more after new dynamics and logistics as consequences of the COVID-19 lockdown, there is a bigger need to stay connected and to build a favorable online presence. But as young people intensify their use of digital resources, they face a bigger exposure to risks in their everyday digital practices. In addition to the digital gaps, their experiences in digital environments are also affected by others related to their gender, cognitive and generational status. Denominations such as digital natives not only become a label that burdens them with responsibilities and technical expertise that they do not necessarily need to have because of their age -instead digital literacy and support from people close to them-, but also contribute with the creation of a social world where they perceive that an increasingly widespread and intensive presence on the Internet is required. This work is part of an ongoing doctoral research that aims to understand what young people perceive as a risk in their digital practices, but also how that perception is built as a product of their biographical situation and how that translates into actions or emotions triggered by its meaning. This approach allowed to understand the relation between the perception and actions, but also to identify and reflect about why some young people perceive risks differently, especially related to their gender. The research was carried out in a public school in Mexico City through interviews and focus groups with young people from between 15 and 18 years of age, most from low-income households.

RC40-583.5

CAREY, Rachel* (n/a, Australia)

Unpacking "the Surprise Chain": The Governance of Food Security during Food System Shocks

Food systems are increasingly being affected by the compounding impacts of multiple shocks and stresses related to climate change, the COVID-19 pandemic and geopolitical events, such as Russia's invasion of Ukraine. As food prices and food insecurity rise, the dominant response in many countries, including Australia, is to scale up provision of emergency food relief. This paper draws on a study of the resilience of the state of Victoria's food system during 2020 and 2021 to critically examine the governance of food security and the policy response of emergency food relief. During this period, the city's food system was affected by major bushfires in the state of Victoria, closely followed by the COVID-19 pandemic. We carried out 34 stakeholder interviews and five co-design workshops with 96 participants from local and state government, civil society and industry between May 2020 and May 2021. Our analysis highlights the power dynamics between key actors in systems of emergency food relief and the impacts on people experiencing food insecurity. Emergency food relief in Victoria is delivered by food banks and charitable organisations, using "surplus" food donated by the food industry, particularly major retailers. Government has traditionally taken a back seat. When demand for emergency food relief rose early in the COVID-19 pandemic, supplies of "surplus" industry food donations fell as consumer demand surges put pressure on just-in-time food supply chains. When public housing towers in Melbourne were locked down during the pandemic, residents became reliant on emergency food relief, shining a spotlight on the cultural inappropriateness of emergency food relief and its dependence on donations of highly processed foods. Our analysis emphasises the need for greater government accountability for the food security of citizens in an era of increasing shocks and stresses, underpinned by recognition and legislation of the Human Right to Food.

RC25-377.1

CARLO SORRENTINO, Carlo Sorrentino* (Department of Political and Social Sciences, University of Florence, Italy)
SOLITO, Laura (University of Florence, Italy)
PEZZOLI, Silvia (University of Florence, Italy)
LETIZIA MATERASSI, Letizia Materassi (Department of Political and Social, University of Florence, Italy)
BUONCOMPAGNI, Giacomo (Department of Political and Social Sciences, , University of Florence, Italy)

Social Construction of Anti-Semitism and the Point of View of Italian Journalism

According to the Jerusalem Post, with an average of at least ten incidents per day, 2021 was the most anti-Semitic year in the last decade for the entire european continent (AGI, 2021).

Following recent crises and with the emergence of collective traumas (economic crisis, covid 19, wars...) new forms of anti-Semitism seem to have emerged within the public sphere.

In the hyper-digitised global world, fuelled by forms of symbolic violence, flows of (mis)information, conspiracy ideas and 'pseudo-events', anti-Jewish hostility has strengthened, increasingly influenced by old images, fears and prejudices embedded in the collective mindset (Taguieff 2004; Neuman 2017; Neville-Shepard 2018; Weimann, Masri 2020).

Countering these communicative drifts has also become difficult for the official media as incidents related to 'hidden anti-Semitism' become increasingly difficult to identify and report.

The contribution presented intends to discuss the results of a research carried out within the framework of a European project investigating the level of knowledge/perception of anti-Semitic hatred among information professionals in Italy, where cases of anti-Semitism have doubled in recent years with the pandemic (Monaci, 2022).

After an initial contextual analysis in which news on the phenomenon of anti-Semitism reported by the main Italian newspapers (from 2017 to 2021) was examined on a quantitative level, seven focus group sessions were organised (July and September 2022) targeting italian journalists.

This second phase of the qualitative study is particularly interesting because media seem to pay little attention to episodes of anti-Semitism, which are often reported as isolated cases.

The lack of knowledge of the Jewish world in Italian journalistic culture seems to be the main cause of linguistic and interpretative errors, even of a historical and religious nature.

RC01-JS-115.2

CARLOS, Maria Sabrina Erica* (Ateneo de Manila University, Philippines)
ADVINCULA-LOPEZ, Leslie (Ateneo de Manila University, Philippines)

The Recrafting of CIVIL-Military Relations during the COVID-19 Pandemic: Insights from a Naval Operating Base in the Philippines

The Philippine military maintains primary responsibility for internal and external security operations, expanding their roles in areas including humanitarian action and disaster response. While these brought them closer engagement with civil society, they also led to weak and imbalanced civil-military relations. The COVID-19 pandemic exacerbated the issues seen in the country's highly militarized response. The research explores how Philippine military elements, specifically members of a naval operating unit south of Manila, successfully redefine their roles vis-à-vis their civilian counterparts.

Key informant interviews analyzed using constructivist lenses revealed the fluidity of Philippine civil-military relations. These relations are dynamically recalibrated directly between the individual members of the civilian and military organizations rather than through official bureaucratic organizational channels. The pandemic expanded the military's social networks. Social media proved helpful in developing the military's influence and conditioning the public's minds on the legitimacy of the military's prominent roles in the government's COVID-19 pandemic response.

Overall, the result indicates a greater appreciation for civil-military operations and relations on which the military capitalizes on. The military successfully legitimized its expanded roles during the pandemic creating an imbalance in their favor. This trend is expected to continue, allowing the continued infringement of the military on civilian institutions, which may be more difficult to undo in the long run.

Aust-18.1

CARLSON, Bronwyn* (Macquarie University, Australia)

The uncomfortable truth of inequality in so called Australia

"Egalitarianism" and the "lucky country" are signifiers that are largely meaningless to First Nations people across this continent colonially referred

to as Australia. To speak of such ideals or myths in the context of settler colonialism is to connote an on-going history founded on the principle of social inequality, and indeed, the violence that keeps it *in situ*. First Nations peoples were and still are not included in the mythology of nation building, an ethos that upholds ideals of fairness and equality while subsuming the gross inequities that have, and continue to shape the lives of the land's sovereign owners. This paper speaks to the conference abstract from the standpoint of Indigenous sociology whereby we, Indigenous sociologists and scholars, bring to the discipline our understanding of social structures and human societies. We are, without exception, the most disadvantaged group in Australian society and although there is incremental change, this has largely been an effect of our own efforts. This paper will identify the extent of our inequality. It will disclose some hard facts about "social inequality" as an everyday experience for many First Nations people. The paper will raise questions and issues that are uncomfortable. It seeks to promote a broader understanding of sociology from an Indigenous philosophical standpoint, one that has at its core a belief in social equity that is sustained by tens of thousands of years of survival and not ground in the myths associated with nation building.

RC47-JS-131.2

CARLSON, Jesse* (Acadia University, Canada)

Look up: Popular Culture, Public Feelings, and Social Theories of Climate Change Activism

This paper analyses several social theories relating to climate change and climate activism, with special focus on their relevance to questions concerning collective emotions and efforts at collective mobilization. In particular, the paper critically assesses Anthony Giddens's 'Giddens's Paradox' (2009; 2015) alongside the American cultural sociology of Smith and Howe, in *Climate Change as Social Drama* (2015), and Judith Butler's *The Force of Nonviolence* (2020) alongside Andreas Malm's *How to Blow Up a Pipeline* (2021). The first pairing tracks tensions between the more structural and reflexive analysis of Anthony Giddens and the culture and performance focused interpretations of climate activism developed by Smith and Howe. What kinds of 'performances' actually work to change public moods around climate issues? The second pairing involves seemingly opposed arguments about the role of violence in climate activism and in mobilizing social movements and collective energies. Should climate change activism be placed on a war footing? These two pairings set up a layered framework for analyzing a series of examples drawn from climate activism (e.g., Thunberg et al.) as well as popular culture, including films (e.g., *Don't Look Up*), television shows, and novels that contain significant climate change related themes in addition to their own implicit or explicit theories of social stasis, social change, collective and individual emotion. Through analyzing key narratives aimed at deflecting, amplifying, or absorbing collective affects and individual emotions, the paper works to critically extend existing theories of climate change and climate activism.

RC05-97.2

CARMELLINI, Morgan* (London School of Economics and Political Science, United Kingdom)

The Whiteness of São Paulo's Military Police: Thinking Police As a Site of Racial Socialisation

Based on ethnographic observations of São Paulo's military police, this article is an invitation to think about the role that police socialisation plays in processes of racial self-identification and the production of whiteness. Drawing from scholarship which considers racial self-identification as an interactionist process influenced by sociabilities and socialising contexts, I make the case that the Brazilian police provide a racial socialising framework which incentivises officers to think of themselves as white and disavow Blackness.

I do this by examining situations in which racially mixed officers choose to identify as white, and the elements of police culture that influence officers' modes of racial identification and narratives on race. Finally, I compare this with police officers who choose to assert their Black identity.

The article contributes to discussions exploring the Brazilian paradox according to which, although mostly composed of Black and Brown men, the military police behave in racist ways against non-white populations. If "in a society built on white supremacy, the individual identity of the police makes little difference" (Smith 2008:13), I argue that another critical explanation is that the police acts as a socialising instance forcing racial identities into whiteness. By considering police as a sociocultural force participating in the recomposition of white meanings, the article presents policing as a critical ethnographic site for the study of whiteness.

RC02-47.3

CARO MOLINA, Pamela* (Universidad Santo Tomás, Chile)

Precariousness(es) of the Productive and Reproductive Work of Seasonal Fruit Growers in the Central Valley of Chile: An Empirical Study

El problema que aborda la ponencia es la relación entre condiciones materiales y subjetividades de la precariedad laboral (Castel, 2009), en vínculo con la precariedad del trabajo reproductivo, de población asalariada temporera frutícola femenina adulta, mayor de 60 años y migrante internacional, como parte de quienes experimentan mayor vulnerabilidad y exclusión social (intersectando género, edad y nacionalidad) y la ausencia de políticas de protección laboral y social, y falta de reconocimiento (Paugam, 2012) empresarial, empleador y social, profundizándose la normalización de la precariedad, utilitaria al modelo neoliberal agroindustrial. La ponencia mostrará en primer lugar las características y formas en que se reproduce como experiencia objetiva y subjetiva (Piñeiro, 2011) la precariedad laboral y del trabajo reproductivo (vida personal y familiar), de temporeras de la fruta del valle central de Chile, en contextos de estabilidad de la desigualdad y bajo reconocimiento social (Honnet, 2016), a través del análisis de trayectorias biográficas. En segundo lugar, evidenciaremos las experiencias de precariedad subjetiva, como expresiones de malestar, maltrato, control y violencia simbólica, tanto desde la dimensión del trabajo productivo como reproductivo.

La hipótesis principal es que las transformaciones de las formas de producción agrícola, protagonizadas por la fruticultura a partir de los 90, sustentadas en la consolidación de la desregulación y ausencia del Estado en materia de protección laboral y social, han implicado normalización de la precariedad laboral, expandida a la vida cotidiana y reproductiva de las trabajadoras, que en su conjunto se expresan en condiciones materiales frágiles y formas de agravio y malestar, posibles de develar por medio de una observación imbricada de trayectorias laborales, personales y familiares. Como opción metodológica, recurriremos al paradigma cualitativo, sosteniendo la interpretación de los hallazgos y resultados desde las teorías de la precariedad, género e interseccionalidad (migración y vejez), situándose como sujetos no privilegiados (Lorey, 2016).

RC46-651.2

CAROLISSEN, Nadia* (University of Johannesburg, South Africa)

Exploring Business Incubator Social Processes & Developing Youth Entrepreneurial Human Capital

South Africa is an upper middle-income country, has the second largest economy and the most industrialised nation on the continent- yet the country is plagued by high levels of poverty, unemployment, and inequality that many fear may threaten the socio-economic stability of the country. Youth form the biggest component of the population and their unemployment is a concern with 63,9% of 15-24 years olds and 42,1% of the 25-34 years olds unemployed. A cause of unemployment is the misalignment between education and labour market needs causing many youths to exit school lacking basic skills necessary for life and work. Poverty and low income have been found to impact educational achievement and may explain why the average unemployed youth's highest qualification is upper-secondary certificate. The Department of Small Business Development (DSBD) was established to focus on entrepreneurship, create employment and grow/develop SMMEs to address the triple challenge. Entrepreneurship successes remain elusive considering 75-90% SMMEs fail in the first three years. The DSBD plans to massify entrepreneurship training/development and upscale its business incubator (BI) programme adding 250 to the 101 in their stable. Limited BI operations knowledge exists with anecdotal evidence pointing to misalignment between BI and entrepreneur goals. The paper aims to explore BI social interactions as it contributes to SMME success and SMMEs that network outperforms those that don't. South African BIs need to provide customised development interventions to ensure entrepreneurs exit with competencies to operate SMMEs successfully in a changing business environment. They must determine/consider the development gaps of especially those coming from poor/low-income conditions as evidence exists the latter perform better once, they establish that intellectual abilities can be developed which increases their confidence-levels, enthusiasm to learn, develop, and seek new opportunities and challenges.

RC11-176.2

CARRA, Cecile* (LEM - CNRS - UMR 9221, France)
VARLET, Julie (Université d'Artois- LEM - CNRS - UMR 9221, France)

Empowerment and Older People: Characteristics of French-Language Research

How is the concept of empowerment being addressed within the scope of ageing? A concept that has spread throughout English-speaking cultures, within which it has clear meaning, empowerment is a less tangible concept within French-language literature. The purpose of this review of French-language literature is to identify the development of research into empowerment within the scope of ageing, and the characteristics which should reveal the forms of power at stake, the conceptions of empowerment upon which it is based and paradigmatic implications. The process of identifying articles has resulted in a corpus of 63 scientific articles. No date or field-related restrictions were applied. On the other hand, research has been confined to French-language peer-reviewed articles.

Processed systematically using software, this corpus has revealed significant trends. Going beyond the polysemy of the concept or related concepts associated with empowerment, power occupies a central role. Analysing the respective importance of the different forms of power identified, however, shows areas of empowerment that are strongly confined to the areas of

proximity, the relation, or even the individual. Furthermore, and going beyond the range of issues studied and ensuing questions, this literature review allows a number of dominant themes and questions to emerge, on the basis of three main conceptions of empowerment: a - historic - civic conception, based on a democratic principle, a managerial conception, based on the principle of efficiency, and a hygienist conception - the most recent - based on the principle of independence. These are mainly rooted in the same epistemological framework, that of a rational and responsible individual, with capacities and competencies, which should be maintained by mobilising the resources offered in an enhanced environment.

RC06-113.3

CARREIRA, Vanessa* (Universidade de Évora, Portugal)
COSTA, Rosalina (Universidade de Évora & CICS.NOVA. UÉvora Universidade Nova de Lisboa - NOVA FCSH Av. de Berna 26-C 1069-061 Lisboa, Portugal)

Lonely Parents, Lonely Children? a Sociological Look at the Perspectives of Young Adults Socialized in Single-Parent Families

This communication advances sociological understanding of the entanglements between single-parent families and institutions throughout the life trajectories of young adults. Much of the literature on single-parent families comes from the narratives of adults, perceived as the main protagonists of such experiences as single or lonely mothers and fathers. This communication takes a different and, to a certain extent, innovative perspective. Specifically, it seeks to understand such experiences through the voices of young adults, once socialized in contexts of single parenthood. Methodologically, a small qualitative study was carried out in Portugal, a southern European country, in 2022. A total of 13 young adults socialized in single-parent settings were interviewed and invited to talk about their experiences of being raised in single-parent settings while children or teenagers. Data were analyzed qualitatively, supported by NVivo software. The analysis sustains that there is a diversity of experiences related to single-parent families, both for adults and for children, and these diverse contexts strongly shape the experiences that individuals have with other family members, as well as with specific institutions, namely those related to education, work, and broad social support. The data also highlight the varying importance and lasting influence of the relationships with such specific institutions, with which individuals differently interact at different stages of the single-parent family's trajectory.

RC11-175.1

CARRERA, Letizia* (University of Bari Aldo Moro, Italy)
CONTINI, Paolo (University of Bari Aldo Moro, Italy)

The Role of Urban Policies in Countering the Relational Loneliness of Older Citizens: Public Spaces and Cohousing

The pandemic experience from Covid-19 has heightened awareness of the impact that relational poverty has on the quality of life of elderly subjects. The obligation to stay in one's own homes has had the indirect effect of precipitating a lot of them into a state of solitude from which, at least in part, the city had protected them until that moment. Cultural and socialization opportunities offered by public and semi-public urban spaces had mitigated, at least in part, their condition of residential loneliness.

But the pandemic has shown how older citizens' home loneliness is a factor that can seriously affect the quality of their daily lives. Many projects had been implemented to guarantee people over 65 a fullness of possibilities.

One of these projects is "CondiViviamo", realized by the cooperative "Occupazione e Solidarietà", financed by the Municipality of Bari and coordinated with the University of Bari Aldo Moro. It is focused on a co-housing experience that involves older people who currently live alone and are in economic distress. The project, carried out in the city of Bari, is initially aimed to a limited number of older people, but it is defining a model that can be exported to other cities at regional or national levels.

This multiactorial project, in constant interaction with the territory, pursues clear objectives: lowering the risk of institutionalization, overcoming the condition of loneliness and socio-economic hardship, implementation of the rights to *active aging* and *aging in place*; overall improvement of the quality of life of elderly people and their families.

The entire project was preceded by a process of analysis of the representations of older people and their families and is accompanied by a constant monitoring process. The analysis of the project results will also be functional to the definition of operational guidelines.

RC06-114.4

CARROLL, Nicola* (University of York, United Kingdom)
TWAMLEY, Katherine (University College London, United Kingdom)
FAIRCLOTH, Charlotte (University College London, United Kingdom)

'Familisation of Risk' and Intensification of Inequalities during COVID-19

The Coronavirus pandemic has both highlighted and heightened inequalities between families who were living in disparate situations at its outbreak. In this paper, we draw on data from Families and Community Transitions under Covid (FACT-COVID), a digital ethnographic project involving UK families in diverse circumstances, to consider the impact of COVID-19 on daily routines and relationships in families with different forms, incomes and networks.

As a longitudinal study, FACT-COVID captured multigenerational experiences during a year of successive lockdowns. In applying a comparative case study approach to examine effects of social distancing among two families in dramatically contrasting situations, this paper provides detailed illustrations of broader findings from the research. 'Family One' comprised a lone mother with three sons living in a small apartment on a low income with no family network. 'Family Two' comprised a high-earning professional couple with two children living in a large property with extensive support from grandparents, who were also participants in the study.

Focusing on these divergent cases brings to life rich empirical insights on upheavals in day-to-day routines, practical struggles and emotional concerns faced by the families, along with strengthened family connections, which were evident during the research. Applying a Bourdeusian framework enables us to pinpoint ways in which disparities in economic, social and cultural capitals exacerbated or ameliorated impacts of Covid-19 on the two families.

The analysis extends Beck's notion of 'individualisation of risk' through uncovering a process of 'familisation of risk', whereby families reinforced relationships with a select cadre of extended family members or friends beyond their household who shared their perceptions of risk. Crucially, this entailed those with high levels of capitals mitigating impacts of the pandemic, whereas those lacking in material resources and familial networks were left exposed to its worst consequences as their needs increased whilst collective provision diminished.

RC02-JS-3.1

CARROLL, William* (University of Victoria, Canada)

Refusing Ecocide: From Fossil Capitalism to a Livable World

This paper offers a theoretical-historical analysis of fossil capitalism and the climate crisis, accompanied by an assessment of alternatives to our current trajectory toward ecocide (Whyte 2020). Theoretically, the paper synthesizes historical materialist perspectives on capitalist accumulation, imperialism and hegemony, as frameworks for tracing fossil capitalism's development, its cumulative ecological impact, and the viability of alternatives. In the first part, the historical narrative is periodized into three sections, covering *first* the century-and-a-half epoch from the Industrial Revolution to the close of World War Two; *next* the pivotal post-war boom era of fordism/consumer capitalism in the centre and neo-colonialism on the periphery (provoking the 'great acceleration' of carbon emissions, Steffen et al 2015); and *finally* the organic crisis and sharpening contradictions of fossil capitalism, eroding the relatively inclusive fordist historical bloc, from the mid-1970s to our current time. The paper's second part takes up alternatives, examining how they articulate with the core concepts of accumulation, imperialism and hegemony. This analysis of alternatives begins with a discussion of 'false solutions' comprising climate capitalism: attempts to regulate fossil capital via market mechanisms or to create techno-fixes (changing the energy source, geoengineering, etc.). The rejection of these approaches, whose remedies remain within the logic of accumulation, imperialism and bourgeois hegemony, leads to the final section, a synthesizing survey of proposals, emergent movements and strategies toward democratic ecosocialism, breaking decisively from that logic. In these nearly pitch-black times, the concluding section thereby conveys an optimism of the will.

RC38-554.4

CARTER, Adam* (The University of Sheffield, United Kingdom)

Lessons from the Rupaul's Drag Race Shady Edit: Ethical Storytelling in the Presentation of Video Methods Research

This paper considers the controversies around alleged 'shady' editing employed in the production of television series *RuPaul's Drag Race* (RPDR), and suggests the debate about reality television ethics holds lessons for social researchers using video methods. At the centre of the debate in RPDR fandom is the 'villain edit', where a particular contestant appears to be designated the central antagonist of a given season, and footage manipulated in such a way as to build the contestant's 'villainous' story. This holds 'real world' consequences for the 'villain', who faces the prospect of prolonged abuse on social media. The

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

paper unpacks some of the structural and operational issues that contribute to this potentially unethical form of storytelling in reality television – such as time pressures, consent issues and the utility of 'montage editing'. This is compared to the analysis and presentation stages of video data in social research. The paper contends that storytelling in video methods research is open to the same editing and presentation pitfalls: time often feels short in the neo-liberal university context, obtaining consent in the use of images of participants continues to be tricky, and editing practices of social researchers can lead to concerns over data manipulation. Similarly to reality television, we open up our participants to 'real-world' consequences if their image as part of storytelling is not used appropriately. The paper concludes with suggesting ways that these difficulties might be navigated, including practicing 'the slow edit', engaging with principles of ongoing consent, and maintaining the 'temporal integrity' of data.

RC06-116.7

CARTER, Adam* (The University of Sheffield, United Kingdom)

DAVIES, Katherine (The University of Sheffield, United Kingdom)

Living through Brexit: Families, Relationships and Everyday Life in 'Brexit Britain'

It is often asserted that Brexit had, and continues to have, a divisive and destructive impact on personal relationships, yet little sociological attention has been given to the lived experiences of families in 'Brexit Britain'. Drawing on an ESRC funded study that traced how families made their way through the rancour engendered by Brexit politics between July 2019 and July 2021, this paper argues that it is necessary to explore the ways that Brexit became entangled with people's existing lives and relationships. Data was generated through repeated 'ethnographic encounters' with 12 families over the course of the project - including biographical interviews, 'Gogglebox'-style television elicitation, diary keeping, 'hanging out' and SMS/WhatsApp conversations. Analysis highlights the multiple ways that Brexit made its presence felt in everyday life, and how families employed a range of strategies and practices to negotiate its impact. The majority of the time, Brexit 'bubbled under' everyday mundane practices, with minimal effects that did not threaten the routine running of everyday family life - appearing as another 'annoyance' that families dealt with by simply grinding onwards. Yet the impact of Brexit was not felt equally. Some families experienced events where Brexit forced itself into special occasions in 'family time', causing dramatic and long term family issues. Other families faced citizenship changes that threatened the stability of their family's life in the UK. Here, other family practices came to the fore, such as taking ironic or humorous stances towards Brexit to make it more palatable, 'biting the tongue' around political topics of conversation, or avoiding some family members altogether. The paper concludes by emphasising the importance of the personal life perspective when considering questions of the impact of politics, and how it is differentially felt through a plethora of mundane, and not so mundane, family practices.

RC15-233.7

CARVALHO, Emily* (Collective Health Institute, Federal University of Bahia, Brazil, Brazil)

CASTELLANOS, Marcelo (Collective Health Institute, Federal University of Bahia, Brazil)

TEIXEIRA, Ana (Federal University of Reconcavo Baiano, Brazil)

ANGELIM, Mônica (Federal University of Bahia, Brazil)

COULON, Alain Lucien Louis (Paris 8 University, France)

Non Clinical Support Workers of a Referral Hospital in Bahia, Brazil, in the Face of Covid-19: Discussing Invisible Labor and Its Consequences

The non clinical support activities, carried out by stretcher bearers, cleaning agents and administrative assistants, are imperative for the completion of the health work process. These activities were frequently placed in invisible and peripheral positions. When related to dirty work, these activities raised stigmatization and moral depreciation toward workers, intensified during the covid-19 pandemic. We propose to discuss the initial analysis of 22 semi-structured interviews with stretcher bearers, administrative assistants and cleaning workers within a reference hospital covid-19 unit in the state of Bahia, Brazil. This study is grounded in some assumptions of ethnomethodology, ergonomics and ergology. To this communication we depicted three exemplary interviews, from each occupational category. These workers were made invisible by the social devaluation of their activities and level of education. They resist despite the overwork and contempt of other professionals, managers and patients. The interviewees stressed the interdependence of their activities with good conditions to the clinical work to guarantee safety levels in the clinical environment. This interdependence often results in the exploitation of their experience, bodily and cognitive skils of these workers without any additional payment for this, evidencing a 'use of oneself by others', in ergology terms. In some cases, these activities are recognized locally by immediate supervisors,

leaders or even senior management. However this recognition does not convey to concrete changes in working conditions or social valorization. Brazil is a country with an strong history of slave-based society, where the manual work is usually seen as servile and the manual workers have very low wages, fewer labor benefits and protections, and low state recognition. The sociological knowledge of the experiences of non clinical support workers during the pandemic may be relevant in both scientific and political sense, reinforcing agendas committed to the social and material recognition of these workers.

RC16-JS-83.3

CARVALHO, João Mauro* (NA, Brazil)

LAHUERTA, Milton (UNESP - FCL/Ar, Brazil)

Critical Theory before a New Structural Change of the Public Sphere: Digital Social Media between Democracy and Economic Rationality

The rapid transformation of technology poses new challenges for social theory in general and for critical theory, especially with the emergence of new forms of communication that redraw political interaction. Digital social media seem to cause a structural change in the public sphere, altering the patterns of authority and legitimation that were provided by the so-called traditional media, mainly by the professional press. In that sense, digital social media could be perceived as means to expand participation in public debate and thus foster social democratization. However, some contemporary phenomena present a darker side of digital social media. The manipulation of public opinion by the spread of fake news, conspiracy theories, and negationist discourses proves the new context to be in fact one of disorganization of the public sphere, bringing new risks of authoritarianism. Democratic institutions, free professional press, and science are targets of an attempt of delegitimating. The core of the dialectics of enlightenment reappears in that time of interregnum, in which the emancipatory potential of scientific progress is restrained by its binds within the social structure. This work aims to contribute to the critical diagnosis of the present by scrutinizing those binds between digital social media and the rationality of contemporary capitalism. For that purpose, some theoretical aspects from the tradition of critical theory will be articulated with contemporary social theory and empirical evidence to demonstrate how economic rationality prevails in digital social media and how that rationality fosters authoritarian intents. In doing so, it is expected that the critical diagnosis will provide insights to further new prospects for democracy in society.

RC18-266.6

CARVALHO, João Mauro* (NA, Brazil)

PANIGASSI, Pedro Luis (UNESP, Brazil)

SILVA, João Túbero Gomes (UNESP, Brazil)

SILVA, Laura Gabrieli Pereira (UNESP, Brazil)

SLEMAN, Talic Jaber (UNESP, Brazil)

Digitalization, Public Sphere and Patterns of Authority: Analysis of Political Mobilization By Far-Right through Digital Social Media.

In recent years, several far-right rulers have come to power around the world. The rise of the far-right populism grows concern about resurgent authoritarianism. That work aims to contribute to the explanations of that phenomenon by analyzing the case of Brazil. For that purpose, it will demonstrate how some groups explore the functions of new digital social media to manipulate public debate, mobilize its social basis, and dispute hegemony. In doing so, those groups try to alter the pattern of authority yet established, legitimating autocracy by delegitimate democratic institutions and the rule of law. The discourse will be analyzed to understand this process, highlighting some features, especially its religious content and the fostering of a personality cult, as well as the attack on social institutions such as schools, professional press, and science. Then, it will be also shown how the logic of the internet is manipulated by the groups to spread extremist content through digital social media, establishing clusters of opinion. Some theoretical remarks will be provided to elaborate a sociological explanation of the phenomenon, scrutinizing the binds between changes in patterns of social recognition of authority and the disorganization of the public sphere by new technologies of communication.

RC54-734.3

CASANOVA, Erynn* (University of Cincinnati, USA)

BRENNER-LEVOY, Jeremy (University of Cincinnati, USA)

Embodiment and the Boundaries of Gender, Race, and the Self in Cosplay

Cosplay is an increasingly popular leisure activity in which fans dress up as fictional characters from comics, films, TV programs, and other texts. Little research has examined how people experience their bodies, emotions, and identities while participating in cosplay. Through participant observation and interviews with cosplayers in the midwestern United States between

2015 and 2019, we analyzed the boundaries between self and persona (character) in cosplay spaces. When they dress up as a character, cosplayers report feeling differently about themselves and their bodies, and sometimes even temporarily feeling like a different person. This blurring of boundaries between self/character is part of what makes cosplay pleasurable. Sometimes they are also blurring other types of boundaries, for example, those separating genders or separating humans from animals (or machines or aliens). We found that cosplayers were often open to challenging traditional ideals of beauty and gender through their dress and self-fashioning, although they had also witnessed cosplayers being judged negatively for falling outside of normative gendered embodiment. While the fantastical fictional worlds that cosplay conjures up allow for many kinds of boundaries to be crossed, many cosplayers explicitly expressed that they did not approve of any type of boundary-crossing that could be viewed as blackface: white people painting their skin to resemble racial minority characters. The body as cosplayers experience it, and the possibilities and limitations of crossing boundaries through cosplay, are important for understanding what cosplayers mean when they talk about "becoming someone else." This narrative of becoming someone else also has theoretical implications for how we understand the presentation of self in social settings.

RC30-434.3

CASANOVA, Erynn* (University of Cincinnati, USA)

Pathways through Poverty: The Labor Trajectories of Domestic Workers in Ecuador

Everyone knows that domestic employment is a bad job: poorly paid and exploitative. We know much less about domestic workers' work histories and how they make decisions about paid work in light of their unpaid domestic responsibilities. This paper presents findings from 52 interviews with current and former domestic workers in four Ecuadorian cities, focusing on individual work histories, labor market trajectories, and socioeconomic mobility. Most of these women leave school early, and move in and out of informal jobs throughout their life course. They also move in and out of the paid workforce in response to changes in their family's health and finances. The research participants do not experience domestic work as a stepping stone to better career opportunities, perceiving all the jobs available to them as equally undesirable. They see their paid and unpaid work as similar, forming part of their *lucha* (struggle) to survive and get ahead. Two innovative aspects of this study suggest new ways to research domestic work. First, by including in our research women who have previously worked in private homes, as well as those who are currently employed, we can get a better sense of labor trajectories of poor women generally. Second, we can better understand domestic workers' seemingly abrupt employment decisions by attending to their work-family dilemmas.

RC31-JS-66.5

CASELLI, Marco* (Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, Italy)

State Capacity and the Capacity to Aspire: The Case of Peruvians in Milan Facing the Pandemic

As part of an international study on the impact that Covid has had on the citizens of three different national minorities in as many European cities, this contribution intends to present the main results of a research aimed at investigating the effects of the pandemic on Peruvian citizens residing in Milan. I focus particularly on the role played here, on one side, by migrant religious associations, civic self-help groups and charismatic gatekeepers and, on the other side, by public institutions. In my analysis I try to provide a better understanding of what Fukuyama has described as 'state capacity' in contrast to conventional state power. I also draw on what Appadurai has aptly termed the 'capacity to aspire' in order to capture the everyday skills that people deploy to actively navigate the near and distant future. This research was conducted through the analysis of secondary documents and data and the carrying out of semi-structured interviews (with leading exponents of the Peruvian community in Milan, with other privileged witnesses of the reality under investigation, but also with ordinary citizens of Peruvian origin). In particular, the study explores the dynamics that have been developed and the resources deployed by Peruvian citizens to deal with the pandemic and the effect that this same pandemic has had on the projects and relationships of the people studied.

RC11-JS-108.2

CASES, Rizza Kaye* (University of the Philippines Diliman, Philippines)

Mobilities and Future Imaginaries of Older Filipino Workers in the Care Sectors of New York and London

This paper highlights the significance of care and support that older migrants provide and receive in the place of origin while remaining embedded and actively participating in the global chain of care labour by doing (un)paid care work in places of destination. Drawing on the interviews of Filipino migrants working in the care sectors of New York and London, the paper seeks to examine the connections between the present experiences of satisfaction and belonging, as well as the various forms of exclusion and dislocations, and the images of (and hopes for) both immediate and distant future.

In particular, the paper problematises the 'idealised' notion of care that migrants want to receive as this becomes salient given their old age. This is based on the larger question of how migrants imagine their future and how such imaginaries can shape current actions (e.g., investing back home) and immediate plans as well as provides meaning for their continued presence in a 'foreign' land.

Interestingly, the security attributed to the relatives they left behind and the kind of culture in the home country that they are relying on, in a way, brings the concept of 'global care chain' into a full circle. Thus, depending on differences in mobility pathways and trajectories of older migrants and their embeddedness in the country of destination, the care that migrants have provided overseas must often be sought in the country they left behind.

Finally, while staying or returning can be considered two separate options, older migrants may also try to be (physically) in two places and imagine themselves doing so – as long as they can. Return can then be conceptualised as deferred, conditional, or cyclical instead of being seen solely as a definitive decision that migrants plan and prepare for. Thus, the future remains open and uncertain.

TG04-817.2

CASH, John* (University of Melbourne, Australia)

Metamorphosis, Psychoanalysis and "the Art of Doubt"

The metamorphosis of social relations, cultural norms, political institutions and human subjectivities and identities promoted by the destabilising effects of the world risk society have threatened, if unevenly, the ontological security of citizens across the globe. According to Ulrich Beck, such a thorough-going metamorphosis and its corresponding existential and ontological insecurities, while hazardous, contains a potential upside. But how might this upside be realised, while avoiding the downside collapse into friend-enemy othering processes that support populist ultra-nationalisms and extreme ethno-political ideologies? In "The Art of Doubt" Beck briefly and uncharacteristically turns to psychoanalysis to characterise the transformative modes of human subjectivity and sociality that are potentially generated by the very dilemmas of the world risk society and that promise to displace apocalyptic imaginaries with capacities for cosmopolitan cooperation. He writes: "No, the destruction of the old grand illusions is not a loss, but rather a necessity in order to discover the breadth of smallness, the joys of relativism, ambiguity, multiple egos, affirmed drives (which had previously bowed down to the rule of a superego)". Beck draws on psychoanalytic concepts to convey the psychic qualities that he regards as central to the cosmopolitan subjectivity he envisages. Instead of the psychic defences of splitting and projection (into friend and foe) and in place of repression and surrender to a punitive superego, Beck anticipates psychic reorganisation ("multiple egos") and constructive and creative defences against insecurity and anxiety. Such defences involve sublimation, we can deduce, as, according to Beck they "affirm" rather than repress and distort the drives, presumably through alternate gratifications that the defence of sublimation enables. By complementing Beck's analysis with Julia Kristeva's account of "strangers to ourselves" and Judith Butler's account of the centrality of "variable norms of recognition", the fuller potentialities and difficulties of Beck's hoped-for metamorphosis become clearer.

WG08-794.5

CASH, John* (University of Melbourne, Australia)

Organising Competing Forms of Affect and Emotion - States As Subjects That Feel

What is entailed in the claim that states feel? How are human subjects integrated into such feeling states? And what role do variable norms of recognition unevenly embedded within the cultural field play in organising such feeling states? Taking these questions as a prompt, this paper will draw on psychoanalytic theory to develop an account of how state institutions establish proper ways of feeling about self and other and power, authority and violence. These processes become most apparent at moments of crisis, when states confront internal or external enemies, and their ontological security is challenged. However, such crises simply magnify ongoing processes that are endemic, even in less challenging circumstances. Judith Butler eloquently argues that states are subjects too. As she puts it, "Nations are not the same as individual psyches, but both can be described as "subjects," albeit of different orders. When the United States acts, it establishes a conception of what it means to act as an American, establishes a norm by which that subject might be known". By extension, norms are understood as cultural forms that organise feelings as well as mentalities and modes of relating. Significantly, some norms of recognition do this in ways that are qualitatively different from others. Hence, it matters which predominate at any moment. Norms that encode psychic defences that rely on splitting and projection and the friend-enemy distinction to organise affects, emotions and mentalities promote a populist politics that thrives on division and conflict. Alternative norms of recognition may promote a transformative politics that resists the friend-enemy distinction. Typically, both populist and transformative norms of recognition are co-present, if unevenly weighted, within the social imaginary and they compete to institute very different affective and emotional states. Psychic processes of identification and mis-recognition organise subjectivity in accord with these processes.

TG04-JS-111.4

CASSILDE, Stephanie* (Ronin Institute for Independent Scholarship, Belgium)

Sanctions and the Framework of Homeless People: An Analysis of Anticipated or Proven Risks for the "Accueilpagnement" ("welcare") System

During the social work carried out within the day care center for homeless people, a point of attention is put on the fact of securing "the framework" of this collective place, where collective and individual work is done. As a result, certain words and actions are reprobated as a threat to this "framework". A system of sanctions exists to deal with this, with varying degrees of severity, from an oral/written warning to an exclusion without a fixed end date. This regime is implemented in a collegial way during the weekly meeting gathering all the social workers. In this research, the aim is to analyze the different dimensions that language carries in the face of the risk of the threat of the framework, including the announcement to people of their sanction.

It also implies defining this "framework" and questioning the lability of this definition, thus touching upon questions of equality and equity, both from the perspective of people experiencing homelessness (who sometimes ask for "their framework" to be reviewed) and from that of social workers. We draw on the case study of a day shelter located in French-speaking Belgium over the period 2019-2022, as this location remained open during all lockdown periods. The data correspond to the corpus of the weekly meetings notes as well as on a continuous participant observation over the whole period.

RC25-374.3

CASSILDE, Stephanie* (Ronin Institute for Independent Scholarship, Belgium)

What's Worth Writing about: Theoretical and Methodological Issues in a Corpus of Daily Social Work Notes

During the social work carried out in the day care center for homeless people, a phenomenal amount of data is routinely encoded, both from a quantitative and qualitative points of view. As the day center is open every day, it is a question of allowing the team of social workers to follow the different situations of the people with a harmonization of their own working practices. We focus here on the data produced by one of the combined tools - i.e., one that serves several purposes at the same time: social work, operational and strategic management, and research - and which is composed solely of short notes written by the social workers for each of the homeless people. Through "what is worth writing", a narrative of the daily work with homeless people is developed in order to support the dynamics of their trajectory out of homelessness. It is a question of analyzing the theoretical and methodological stakes in front of such a corpus, as much in what is written as in what is absent. We draw on a case study of a day care shelter located in French-speaking Belgium over the period 2019-2022, as this location remained open during all lockdown periods of time. The data correspond to the corpus of daily debriefings as well as on continuous participant observation over the entire time period.

RC31-JS-9.9

CASTANEDA, Rica* (CERC in Migration and Integration, Toronto Metropolitan University, Canada)

Immigrant Retirement and Transnational Practices

The normative perception of immigration and the study of the migrant has, in many years been tied to the immigrant as a singular, present state. This is understandable, given that the migration process, or "being the immigrant" carries evolving processes tied to intersectionality (Bilge & Denis 2010) and various externalities (De Haas 2008). However, the bigger picture of the migration process is much more complicated than just the "now", and notions of linearity. Sayad had indicated in his works that the migrant is first an emigrant (Bourdieu and Wacquant 2000), highlighting the pre-migration process and the country of origin as of equal importance as immigration, and are key pieces in trying to understand migrant decision making. Scholars have observed immigrants as transnationals in that they go around these multi-sited locales of work and other activities, associations (Portes et al. 2007) relationships, kinship, and causes (Falicov 2007). This article aims to explore another aspect of migrant transnationalism which is tied to their life course, particularly in their later years. Through a preliminary review of literature and studies on the topic on immigrant future (ie retirement) planning and senior immigrant lifestyle, this article intends to set course in studying the role of transnationalism in this aspect of immigrant ageing and the later life course.

Research Questions:

1. How is immigrant retirement conceptualised and defined?

2. What is the state (operationalised in current state, and changes over time) of retirement planning and strategizing among immigrants in Canada?

3. Are there specific strategies which are tied to ethnic communities?

The aim of this article is to address these questions through a review of literature that addresses retirement in life course planning and strategizing among immigrants, transnational aging, the role government in this process, and context-specific realities among immigrants in Canada.

RC07-JS-23.3

CASTANOS, Fernando* (Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico, Mexico)

LUNA, Matilde* (Coyoacan, Mexico)

Disproportionate Judgement and Other Challenges to Democratic Equilibria Posed By Populist Discourse: An Interdisciplinary Discussion

The functioning and the legitimacy of a democracy depend upon an equilibrium of equilibria, a system of three interdependent and yet potentially diverging systems of actors and discursive processes: opinion formation, representation, and decision-making. Since each of these systems has emerging and changing properties, the formal institutional arrangement that defines the democracy cannot alone guarantee its own prevalence. To understand when it persists, improves, or decays, the informal rules that condition each system's processes and modulate the interactions among the three systems must also be considered, which requires an interdisciplinary approach.

Such an approach is motivated by a conspicuous paradox: acts by populist leaders who have reached power democratically tend to undermine democratic guarantees. Although well sustained, the most common unravelling of this, focused on populism's polarisation and the consequential exclusion of divergence, is insufficient to explain the leader's high approval rates. Drawing on Gallie's and Caso's discussions of democracy as an essentially contested concept and Pereda's understanding of misjudegement, we posit that populist's disproportionate assessments and promises disarticulate democracy's good decision conditions, as explained by Goodin and Spiekermann. From our studies about discursive causality, complex associative systems, representation claiming, and democratisation dynamics, we argue that those recurrent features of populism also lead to uncheckable communicative power. So, the role of public opinion changes, from source of authority to instrument of imposition. Then, political, elected representatives no longer have to represent democratic values and deliberate. At the same time, approval standards that kept the systems in democratic equilibria are substituted by criteria the leader exploits to sustain the drift towards autocracy.

RC30-439.3

CASTEL-BRANCO, Ruth* (Southern Centre for Inequality Studies, University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa)

Beyond Post-Work Utopias: Recentring Production within Distributive Politics

Over the last decades, there has been a proliferation of cash transfer programmes across the global South, in what Ferguson (2015) suggests is a harbinger of - and an intellectual resource for - a new radical politics of distribution based on citizenship rather than past forms of social incorporation such as wage-work. Ferguson is among a growing group of scholars who argue for the urgent need to decentre wage-work from the social and political imaginary amidst a deepening crisis of social reproduction – and the cash transfers may be one mechanism to do so. The underlying assumptions are that wage-work is no longer a meaningful form of social incorporation and that a continued focus on politics at the point of production amounts to little more than 'productivist fundamentalism', that the notion of a 'rightful share' is an effective basis for political claim-making, and that cash transfers are a powerful instrument to drive forth this distributional politics. Drawing on the case of the Productive Social Action Programme (PASP) in rural Mozambique, this thesis critically interrogates these assumptions from the periphery of the global economy. The paper argues that rethinking redistribution requires reclaiming production – and that involves struggles over what is produced, how it is produced and for whom. In decentring politics at the point of production, much of the contemporary 'anti-work' scholarship has left the terms of capital accumulation unchallenged precisely when it is most urgent to do so. However, in an age where the lines between production, redistribution and consumption are increasingly blurred, it is crucial to understand how conceptions of class are being reconfigured.

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

RC15-219.5

CASTELLANOS, Marcelo* (Collective Health Institute, Federal University of Bahia, Brazil)

EVERED, Jane (University of Wisconsin, Madison, USA)

GROB, Rachel (University of Wisconsin–Madison, USA)

RAI, Tanvi (Medical Sociology and Health Experiences Research Group, Nuffield Department of Primary Care Health Sciences, University of Oxford, United Kingdom)

GERMANI, Ana Camargo Goncalves (The Faculdade de Medicina da Universidade de São Paulo, Brazil)

DRIESSEN, Annelieke (The London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine, United Kingdom)

DE SOUZA, Alicia Navarro Dias (Hospital Universitário Clementino Fraga Filho, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)

Coming to Terms in an International Collaboration: Situated Researchers and Situating Data

Reflections on scientific collaborations should consider the dynamics, practices, values, positions and achievements of researchers. In international collaboration, differences related to language, academic culture and social contexts of data require the tricky and never completed work of "translation". Here, we reflect on issues that emerged in two international collaboration experiences around qualitative research of patient experiences with COVID-19.

The first, involving the USA, the UK and Brazil, analysed inequities in pandemic experiences through the lens of critical race theory and intersectionality. The second, involving Brazil and the UK, sought to identify meanings and effects of uncertainty in the context of intensive care experiences in hospitals. These two collaborations required iterative working, which raised the following questions: How do we move from case study structure to cross-cutting comparisons? How do we best integrate social theory into inductive approaches, taking into account the different social contexts of these countries and considering specific national academic reflections and theories? How to examine details during discussions in English, given this is not the first language of all members of the research team? How to translate Brazilian quotations to English and how to compare patient narratives without losing relevant cultural and linguistic specificities?

The core lessons from this work are: 1) the importance of making room to welcome and listen to each other, with mutual confidence, patience and joy; 2) that comparative analyses raise new questions about the respective datasets, highlighting what was previously taken for granted in our interpretations; 3) these two "steps" produced changes in our analytical questions and interpretations. Gaining sociological insights about illness and care narratives in an international comparative analysis is important for illuminating our own differences as situated researchers, therefore enabling us to better situate our data.

RC35-523.4

CASTILLO, Juan Carlos* (Universidad de Chile, Chile)

CACERES, Ignacio (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Chile)

Concepts, Measurement and Indicators of Social Cohesion: A Longitudinal Perspective

The conceptualization and measurement of social cohesion is far from being consensual. The different proposals coming from the academia as well as public interest organizations are diverse, making the assessment and comparison of social cohesion indicators and indexes a difficult task. In the present paper we first describe and compare several international projects aimed at conceptualizing and measuring social cohesion, such as the Social Cohesion Radar (Germany/international), the Scanlon-Monash Social Cohesion Index (Australia), ECOSOCIAL (Latin America), Mapping Social Cohesion (Canada) and the Civic Engagement and Social Cohesion report (USA). Based on this comparison, in a second part we identify the main commonalities in dimensions and subdimensions, which then are tested using data from the panel survey ELSOC (Estudio Longitudinal Social de Chile, N=3.000, 2016-2022). Results from factor analysis allow identifying four main dimensions of social cohesion: equality in social relationships, belongness, common benefits and territorial ties. Based on these results, we present a description of stability and change of social cohesion indicators in Chile over the last years. The change in these indicators is discussed taking into account the recent sociopolitical context, characterized by a social outbreak in 2019 and the writing of a new constitution.

RC04-69.4

CASTILLO, Juan Carlos* (Universidad de Chile, Chile)

SALGADO, Mauricio (Universidad Andrés Bello, Chile)

CARRASCO, Kevin (COES - Center for Social Conflict and Cohesion Studies, Chile)

Meritocracy, Redistributive Preferences and Political Socialization at School

Growing levels of economic inequality and income concentration have boosted research on redistributive preferences in the recent years (Becker, 2021; Rueda & Stegmueller, 2019), understood as those beliefs about the need for economic transfers and universal access to social services by those with fewer resources, usually by the state. Information about these preferences is relevant for democratic governments as their legitimacy in part responds to their capacity to manage social justice demands. Despite the growing research in this field, until now the focus has been mostly on the adult population, sideling the question about how these preferences are developed and socialized at school age, as well as how they are influenced by social, cultural, and economic factors. Using data from 6,511 8th-grade students in Chile (Chilean Education Quality Agency Survey, 2017), this study aims at analyzing to what extent the social justice experiences at school age (for instance grade allocations), as well as meritocratic perceptions of rewards distribution in society, are related to redistributive preferences of students. As meritocracy is conceived as a system where rewards are justly distributed according to individual effort and talent (Young, 1958), the central hypothesis of this paper is that those students who perceive more meritocracy will exhibit fewer preferences for redistribution (Batruch et al., 2021), moderating the possible socialization impacts of the families. The results of the multilevel (random effects) estimation show that students with a higher perception of meritocracy in society actually display lower preferences for justifying access to social benefits based on individual income, however, perception of meritocracy is also associated with greater preferences for reducing the economic gap between the rich and the poor. The implications of these results for the political socialization of students by the family of origin and the school are discussed.

RC06-JS-100.2

CASTRO, Andres* (Centro de Estudios Demograficos, Spain)

LOZANO, Mariona (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain)

RUIZ-RAMOS, Carlos (Center for Demographic Studies, Spain)

Social Configurations of Inequality and Family Formation Trajectories in Contemporary Spain

As inequality continues to increase in most European societies, it also becomes increasingly interdependent with other societal processes like rising heterogeneity and polarization of family formation and dissolution patterns (i.e., partnership, marriage, childbearing). The current family theory falls short in explaining these interdependencies. Despite its salience and widespread use in several subdisciplines within the social sciences, intersectionality theory has only recently appeared in quantitative family research. Population scientists and quantitative family sociologists have been slow in recognizing the importance of the intersection of social categories for family formation outcomes, and debates on how to operationalize intersectionality theory with quantitative data are still open. We focus on Spain, a country with one of the lowest fertility rates, highest proportions of childless women, and highest mean ages of childbearing, worldwide. We use retrospective and socioeconomic information from the 2018 Spanish National Fertility Survey (Encuesta Nacional de Fecundidad, ENF) to study how individual family formation and dissolution trajectories are intertwined with the intersection of social categories of inequality including gender, occupation, educational attainment, and migration status. We supplement this analysis with a study of the intergenerational transmission of (dis)advantages based on administrative birth records (1995-2020), focusing on how the intersection of social categories influences birth outcomes. Combined, these intersectional analyses help us qualify the often oversimplistic characterization of Spain as a low fertility context, that often blames families -more specifically women- for their low fertility rates. Instead, we show that structural and interviewed constraints affect differently the Spanish population and we describe the family and inequality processes that underlie the sustained low fertility in Spain. As inequality and lower fertility are not unique to Spanish society, our results may inform research in other contexts shedding light on the potential paths to counter increasing family and socioeconomic inequality.

RC01-31.2

CASTRO, Celso* (Fundação Getulio Vargas, Brazil)

Military and Politics in Contemporary Brazil

The re-democratization of Brazil in 1985 led to a "return to the barracks," the distancing of the military from the center of the Brazilian political scene. In recent years, however, they have returned to active participation in politics and have returned to the news. The presentation will try to highlight some sociological characteristics that help understand this behavior change.

Plen-10.1

CASULLO, Maria Esperanza* (Universidad Nacional de Río Negro, Argentina)

The Body Speaks before It Even Talks: Populism, Identification and Bodily Performance

The talk will offer an in-depth discussion of the concept of populist performative representation. It will make the case that populism is fundamentally grounded in performance, which is active and productive. Because the creation of populist leadership always has as one of its requirements the creation of populist bodily performances that select, reproduce, display and transform cultural markers connected with the low, the popular, and the so-called "vulgar", populist bodily representation can be a powerful tool for the creation of innovative images and discourses. I call this type of representation "bodily synecdoche", and I argue that performances that weave images of ethnicity, sexuality and gender with signifiers of power and transgression can have democratic potential. The talk will discuss three South American leaders Evo Morales (former president of Bolivia),Cristina Fernández de Kirchner (former president of Perú), and Francia Márquez (current vice president of Colombia).

RC25-381.4

CATALÀ-OLTRA, Lluís* (Universidad de Alicante, Spain)
MARTINEZ-GRAS, Rodolfo (University of Alicante, Spain)
PENALVA, Clemente (University of Alicante, Spain)

The Weight of Minority Languages in the Digital Communication at European Universities in Multilingual Settings

Within a context of an intense internationalization process, the creation of the European Higher Education Area (EHEA), as well as the proliferation of a rhetoric aligned with multilingualism, has in practice favoured mainly the growth of English in tertiary education to the detriment of other European languages. This research is focused on electronic means at European universities in multilingual settings and has quantified the use of languages in a population of 88 universities by means of a content analysis. The results show the poor presence of minority languages (ML), except for Spanish universities, and the limited implementation of English. Among the potential explanatory variables, geographic area is the variable that is most strongly associated with the use of languages, although others, such as the Regional Authority Index (RAI) or vital status of minority languages, are also significantly related to the use of a minority language.

RC07-129.4

CATALDI, Silvia* (sapienza university of rome, Italy)

Research Practices and Hope: Notes for a New Engagement of Social Sciences

The Covid-19 pandemic, the war conflicts, and the climate change on the one hand are highlighting the fragility of systems and exacerbating social inequalities, on the other they are claiming for the abandonment of production as the only form of relationship with the world and putting human interdependence back at the center. Social scientists therefore ask themselves what their contribution may be today for a new engagement in favour of a human promotion based on hope, equity, peace, and inclusiveness. In this perspective, a brief historical excursus on social responsibility of the human disciplines will be presented highlighting the tension that has been present since the foundation between a neutral position to guarantee scientific objectivity and moral commitment. The reflection will then focus on today trying to find some common traits among the multiple scientific experiences of social engagement for a more convivialist society. In this framework some research practices will be presented, and the role of hope will be considered at three different levels: the epistemological level, the methodological level, and the level of contents. In conclusion, with some examples, the presentation will show how the use of sensitizing concepts, such as social love, can offer new lenses to look at social phenomena and rediscover the role of hope and critical potential of people, groups and institutions.

RC37-541.4

CATANZARO, Michelle* (Western Sydney University, Australia)

'Burn the Patriarchy, Not the Planet': Female Participation and Visual Forms of Activism in the School Strikes for Climate Protests.

Since 2018 millions of students around the world have taken to the streets calling for urgent action on global warming. Australian young people have led movements like the School Strike 4 Climate with an estimated 500,000 school students participating in coordinated protest around the country. Increasingly, girls and young women occupy a dominant presence at the strikes, with a large number leading the movement as speakers and organisers (Bessant, 2022). This ground swell of women are demanding visibility, not only through their increased participation but through the ways that their protest signage is drawing on gendered symbols, text and imagery to create powerful and impactful messages. For many young people, the signs they wield at the climate strikes are a unique space for their political voice. These signs are deliberately made to be read by a public audience, including their peers, policy makers and politicians. The messaging and artistic expression of these signs varies dramatically from hand scrawled typography to elaborate illustrative pieces.

This paper explores the visual expressions of Australian feminist perspectives present in the signage at the School Strikes for Climate movement. In doing this, it will question how visual forms of activism can contribute to the individual and collective representation of girls and young women in the Australian climate protests.

1. Bessant, J. (2022). Young Women, Gender, and the Future of Political Participation.

RC43-617.5

CAVALCANTI, Ana* (Federal University of Pernambuco, Brazil)
DE SOUZA, Flavio (Federal University of Pernambuco, Brazil)

Housing Development Policy Needs and Demands: The Entrepreneurial Role of the Government Invisibly Implanted By Public Policies in Brazil.

Much has been said about housing needs for the urban poor in most developing countries. This is more acute in relation towards the design of housing policies to upgrade illegal settlements including the design of strategies to clear titles and/or to improve the physical housing conditions of settlers. However, there is little knowledge on how to deal with highly consolidated settlements which were targeted by government policies over a period of time. This study unpacks the needs highlighted by long term residents of settlements that have been consolidated by public policies in Recife in the 1980s to identify current needs where there is apparently little room for more governmental actions. Householders living in three low-income settlements were interviewed and the levels of housing consolidation were mapped out over time, Housing strategies to upgrade their living conditions were also identified and matched with the difficulties in gaining access to housing resources. At present, individuals listed their needs and priorities regarding their housing conditions, including the need for access to credit, building materials and building skills as expected. However more intangible needs and demands were also highlighted which may include succession dispute resolutions, multiple spouses/partners and surrogate children, and so forth. Policy implications suggest that there is an ongoing need for policy design related to access to housing resources as well as to housing tenure dispute resolutions as a result of complex family relationships leading to complex disputes. The growing participation of the private sector in urban development projects (worldwide and in Brazil) points toward legitimizing the entrepreneurial role of the government invisibly implanted by public policies, and which, as this study points out, is becoming widespread in various urban projects.

RC55-748.4

CAVES, Katherine (ETH Zurich, Switzerland)
MCDONALD, Patrick* (ETH Zürich, Switzerland)
RAGETH, Ladina (ETH Zurich, Switzerland)
RENOLD, Ursula (KOF Swiss Economic Institute, ETH Zurich, Switzerland)

Measuring the Social Institutions of Education Systems

Education programs are anchored in socially constructed contexts that dictate the names and practical details of education processes embedded in individual programs. A functions-oriented framework on social institutions (Miller 2003) embedded in the cross-contextual social institutions of education programs may therefore provide an avenue for analyzing how differing levels of robustness in education programs impact the success of youth during and after their educational careers.

We have previously developed a conceptual framework for measuring the robustness of social institutions based on the clarity of their function, structure, culture and sanctions related to breach of culture, as well as their breadth of scope and phase of institutionalization (Rageth et al. 2021). Here, we create an empirical measurement for this framework and use it to analyze the robustness of social institutions in four education programs in different countries with various social and economic contexts – Benin, Chile, Costa Rica and Nepal.

The analysis follows a two-step process. First, experts from the education programs participated in focus groups to define the context-specific processes corresponding to each of the social institutions. This information was then used to develop a questionnaire distributed amongst education system experts in each of the four countries, asking for a rating of each of the elements of the conceptual framework. We combine these to create an index of the robustness of each of the functions, and the education program as a whole, weighted both with objective weightings of the importance of each process as provided by respondents, and an empirical weighting system proposed by Bolli et al. (2018). Data collection is in its final stages.

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

RC22-339.5

CAZARIN DE BRITO, Rafael* (Autonomous University of Barcelona, Spain)

"It's like Riding a Roller Coaster". Science, Religion, and Health Among Transgender and Gender Nonconforming People.

An extended literature in the social and health sciences has addressed the (de-)pathologization of gender dysphoria both from psychosocial and physiological dimensions. Scholars of queer and transgender studies as well as trans-rights movements and activists stress that this literature overlooks the role of healthcare institutions and systems lacking focus on the experience of transgender and gender nonconforming people (TGNC) under medical treatment. Yet, fewer studies look at the role of religious, spiritual and other belief systems shape health related decisions of TGNC people. Exceptions are found in research focusing on religion and spirituality related to the mental health or psychological support of people going through gender reassignment procedures in hospitals. This paper examines the ways transgender and gender nonconforming people cope and reflect about medical treatments along with their religious and spiritual lives. Based on the life stories of individuals living in Spain, I explore how they negotiate scientific, religious, spiritual, and other belief systems to deal with ambivalences and uncertainties of gender transitioning. Their experiences evoke intersectional dimension of health-related decisions which involve family members, health professionals, close friends, trans rights organizations, lifestyle and professional changes, and migration. In such context, religion and spiritual allegiance or dissidence is either an extra obstacle and cause of distress or a personal space to develop new forms to relate with transcendental matters.

RC31-450.1

CE SANGALLI, Lucas* (University of Goettingen, Germany)

Images of War, Images of Home – the Role of Smartphones in the Construction of Belongings of Sudanese Living Abroad

Based on the cases of young men who fled from Sudan to Uganda or Germany in the context of collective violence and political persecution, including the destruction of their houses, I will show the role of smartphones in shaping their contact with everyday discourses on online platforms about the conflicts in their home region, Darfur, and with family members who are still affected by the collective violence in Darfur. I will demonstrate how online transnational everyday discourses and the experiences of family members in the home region influence how people talk about themselves and others while living abroad, in other words, how smartphones become a critical tool in the social construction of belongings for people forced to leave their homes.

Based on biographical-narrative interviews and online follow-up interviews via smartphones conducted in the context of the German Research Foundation project "Biographies of migrants from Syria and West Africa in Brazil and in Germany – processes of inclusion and participation in the context of so-called irregular migration", I will discuss the importance of situating how people use smartphones *biographically* to understand and explain the sociological relevance of smartphones as:

a) a repository of memory for deceased members of the we-group, and a platform for learning about and challenging dominant versions of the collective history of the ethnic we-group while in the diaspora;

b) a means of registering what interviewees frame as "human rights violations" in their home region as a way of remaining politically active against authoritarian regimes in their home countries while in exile; and

c) a platform that can lead to greater power chances in the diaspora, as well as to re-traumatization through confrontation with graphic images of deceased members of the we-group in the home region.

RC38-JS-38.4

CE SANGALLI, Lucas* (University of Goettingen, Germany)

Physical Violence As a Component in the Transmission of Ethnic Belonging: Changing We- and They-Images in the Dialogue of Families from Sudan Living in Jordan

In this paper, I will show how experiences of physical violence in the past and its thematization and de-thematization in the family dialogue in the present shape the transmission of group pride and ethnic belonging in the case of Sudanese families living in Amman, Jordan's capital. From the standpoint of the sociology of knowledge and the sociology of figurations, I will discuss two case studies of families. The first family represents a case in which the past in Sudan is thematized and knowledge about this past is passed on to the descendants. This type is characterized by a high level of group cohesion and pride in belonging to a Sudanese we-group. This is in strong contrast to the second case, in which the family past in Sudan is not discussed. In the latter type, the family members lack group cohesion, show hardly any group pride, and no pride in belonging to a Sudanese we-group. This difference correlates with the different forms of violence experienced by family members in Sudan, but also during the migration course and in the diaspora.

The results of this study – which is part of my doctoral thesis and was carried out in the context of the German Research Foundation Project "Dynamic figurations of refugees, migrants, and longtime residents in Jordan

since 1946: between peaceable and tension-ridden co-existence?" – indicate that physical violence experienced within one's own we-group tends to cause de-thematization of the family past and of belonging to certain we-groups in Sudan.

WG08-801.3

CEDILLO HERNANDEZ, Roberta Priscila* (UNAM, Mexico)

Gender on a Sensory-Affective Key. Challenges from Its Theoretical Conceptualization

On this paper, I propose that *body and emotions* belong to an *objective mechanism* that contributes to a *gender order's maintenance* because it legitimizes to "naturalize it". This forces us to ask ourselves about the *corporeal-affective work* behind the *socialization processes* by gender. For this, I start from a dispositional perspective —using as a reference Pierre Bourdieu, Loïc Wacquant, and Bernard Lahire's works— as well as the contributions of recent studies about the body and emotions on the Social Sciences field. This is because both are focused on the sensitive and sensorial dimension of the bodies in the framework of the concrete social logics. In sum, this proposal embraces four interrelated aspects that look for realize the body and emotions work in the framework of the socialization processes by gender, with the purpose of: a) generate an approach of gender identities on dispositional and relational terms (like corporeal-affective practices and experiences); and b) conceptualize properly the legitimation mechanism that helps to the gender ordering's reproduction, with the purpose of follow up the discussions initiated by Pierre Bourdieu about the relationship of affectivity and domination. The aspects I refer are:

1. The place of gender inside the dispositional sociology,

2. The theoretical foundation of the gender identities as a sexed *habitus*.

3. The corporeal-affective inculcation work that underlays gender socialization processes.

4. The corporeal-affective legitimation mechanism that underlays the naturalizing effect of the gender identities.

This discussion is based on my PHD research, the objective of which is to analyze the gendered bodily practices that a group of adolescents—in a school situation and from Mexico City—learn through the socio-affective ties they establish with their families, to show how a gender habitus is formed in a corporeal-affective key, in a specific socialization environment

RC10-153.3

CELE, Simangele* (The University of Zululand, South Africa)
MDINISO, Joy (The University of Zululand, South Africa)

Small and Medium Businesses in Kwazulu- Natal, South Africa and Their Approach to Corporate Social Responsibility Programs.

Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) are recognised around the world for their contribution to a country's social and economic growth but are failing to sustain their corporate social responsibilities due to the current socio-economic pressures in South Africa. The overall inflated costs of food, fuel and basic necessities have increased expenses for all South Africans. This has resulted in the deepening of poverty amidst poor, high unemployment rates and a decreasing economic growth. The need for multiple corporate social responsibility programs is evident. Therefore, this study investigates the extent to which a select few small and medium sized enterprises located in KwaZulu-Natal are engaged in CSR programs. Through a qualitative desktop study, the study revealed the viability, relevance and value of a select few CSR projects that are managed by small and medium businesses. The study investigates which sector of the South African society benefitted, how and during what length of time. The data analysed also indicated how small and medium enterprises can establish CSR programs despite their financial stagnation so that they can contribute towards sustainable skill development and education programs so that South African citizens can rise above dire socio-economic circumstances.

RC34-503.2

CELESTE, Bryan Lee* (The University of Newcastle, Australia)

Cultural Performances As Agency and Mediation in the Everyday Presentation of Indigenous Youth Identity

This paper explores the various forms of indigenous youth's agency through their cultural performances as well as the mediation process of identity representation in the most challenging times. The study was conducted utilizing ethnographic lens through various methods like participant observation, in-depth interviews, photo-video documentation and Creative Voice, I have sought to understand how indigenous youth performers create mechanisms to recalibrate cultural performances as a sense of agency in different contexts. This is articulated in the process of how the Manobo-Pulanguiyen indigenous youth show their cultural performances in both private and public audience. Whilst they are seen as one of the marginalized sectors, they continue to thrive

in the mainstream society. To assert visibility, they constantly participate in indigenous festival sponsored by the municipality and Local Government Unit of Quezon, Bukidnon. The participation reinforces the idea that their culture is a source of pride and a collective esteem (Celeste 2017) as indigenous people. Moreover, indigenous youth post their cultural performances on social media like Facebook and Tiktok to show that their culture is "unique" and "alive". The process and act of displaying their cultural performances in festivals and the posting of performances in social media can be seen as manifestations of the following: 1) empowering the youth to participate in cultural revitalisation in the digital space and 2) breaking the negative stereotypes about indigenous peoples. However, the use of digital space bears a question on whether this may compromise the integrity of cultural performances. But through this material, I argue that the Manobo-Pulanguiyen youth as indigenous peoples continue to navigate, confront and negotiate the process of identity representation and fight the narratives of victimhood.

RC30-438.5

CENA, Rebeca* (CONICET/CONFINES, Argentina)

"a Tientas": Experiencias De Receptores De Políticas Sociales De Empleo

Las políticas sociales de transferencias de ingresos con componente de trabajo han sido ampliamente implementadas en Argentina desde, al menos, finales del siglo XX. A comienzos del siglo XXI, este tipo de intervenciones estatales -que podrían conceptualizarse con un perfil de *workfare*- se han mantenido, mostrando algunas particularidades que podrían resumirse en: a) su carácter vertebrador en las sociedades contemporáneas; b) su masividad; y c) la creciente proporción de población joven entre su población receptora. Este artículo recupera desde la sociología de los cuerpos y las emociones, las sensibilidades que poseen las juventudes sobre las políticas sociales de transferencias de ingresos con componente de trabajo de las que son receptoras. Para ello se trabaja con entrevistas virtuales o e-entrevistas realizadas a jóvenes urbanos en condiciones de desigualdad que fueron receptores de las políticas sociales aludidas en la provincia de Córdoba, Argentina durante el período 2020-2021. El trabajo de campo fue realizado durante el segundo semestre de 2020 y el primero de 2021, en el marco de las condiciones de Aislamiento Social Preventivo y Obligatorio por la crisis sanitaria, económica y social del COVID-19. Se concluye que una sensibilidad presente en relación a las políticas sociales con componente de trabajo se vincula con la incertidumbre y el "estar a tientas" en los procesos de transición hacia el mundo del trabajo, propósito que las intervenciones estatales pretenden abordar.

RC19-282.2

CENA, Rebeca* (CONICET/CONFINES, Argentina)

Social Policies, Gratitude and "Alleviation"

In this paper, I am interested in exploring two linked feelings in the recipients of social policies: alleviation and gratitude. In previous investigations, it has been identified that the receipt of the state monetary transfer has been perceived as a gift. That is something that has been received without the expectation that it would arrive (Cena, 2017). This makes sense in the context of implementing social policies of money transfers marked by conditions of poverty and denial, where the transferred income is in turn experienced as a alleviation. This feeling is significant to address since it is found in the narratives of people living in poverty who are recipients of the interventions, as well as in the basic objectives of international organizations such as the United Nations or the World Bank. In this framework, it becomes interesting to explore in what contexts, in the face of what type of interventions and what meanings "alleviation" and gratitude acquire in recipients of social policies.

RC05-92.1

CERCHIARO, Francesco* (Radboud University, Netherlands)

"Marrying the Other" Social Reactions to "Christian-Muslim" Couples in Italy, France and Belgium

Nowadays mixed couples who come together across racial-ethnic, religious and national borders represent a global phenomenon which reflects an increasingly transnational marriage market (Beck-Gernsheim, 2007). They involve crucial issues such as freedom of choice of partner, marriage norms, family reunification, racial-ethnic and religious social constraints. Social sciences have traditionally theorized mixed couples as the "litmus test of assimilation" (Alba and Nee, 2003) of migrant groups into mainstream society, a marker of declining social and cultural distance between social groups (Gordon, 1964; Kalmijn, 1998; Alba and Foner, 2015). These studies have overlooked the concrete social obstacles couples face in their everyday lives as well as the latter's consequences for society at large. Based on biographical interviews held in Italy, France and Belgium (2010-2021) with mixed couples where one partner has a Muslim background and the other a Christian one and ethnographic observation of mixed families associations active in these countries, my paper focuses on the factors involved when a relationship generates negative reactions among the family of the majority partner. The article questions the assumption according to which mixed marriages are the result of the diminishing of group boundaries. Its findings suggest that these couples may often highlight the continued presence of strong social barriers.

Muslim men — particularly if they have a lower socio-economic status — are more likely to face the opposition of their families-in-law. The fear of the majority group of losing 'social prestige' indicates that the intertwining of social class and ethnic difference plays a major role, especially at the beginning of the relationships. Islamophobia emerges as a both 'racialised' and 'gendered' category, strengthening the stereotype of the Muslim man as the emblem of 'otherness'.

RC01-34.5

CESNUITYTE, Vida* (General Jonas Zemaitis Military Academy of Lithuania, Lithuania)

Conscription in Lithuania: Motivation, Attitudes and Contribution into Defence Forces

In 2014, Lithuania have reintroduced conscription after a number of years of voluntary defence. Currently, young men between 19-26 are expected to complete compulsory primary military service, meanwhile, women can do it voluntary. At the same time, discussion should it be compulsory or voluntary, for men only or, also, for women, still is going on. The purpose of the research is to explore how motivation of conscripts interrelate to their attitudes towards future of conscription institute, and personal plans to become part of national armed forces.

The research is based on the data collected within the research project "Sociological research of the development of the Lithuanian army in the changing international security environment", conducted since 2016 by the sociologists of General Jonas Zemaitis Military Academy of Lithuania. Quantitative questionnaire survey method was used for data collection. Among many other questions, the questionnaire include questions on motivation do to conscription, attitudes towards future conscription, and intentions to become a part of Lithuanian defence forces. Over 2000 conscripts were involved into the survey each year of the project. In 2016-2019, data collected face-by-face. In 2020-2022, it was done by combining face-by-face and online questioning, depending on situation with the Covid-19 pandemia.

Empirical data reveal that conscripts have different motivations to complete compulsory primary military service. It vary from intention to accomplish duty to the Motherland and the search for an adventure. Part of conscripts already have plans to become military professionals, and conscription is their way to test themselves whether choice of possible profession is right to them. Meanwhile, those who's motivation is search for an adventure, after the conscription often change their mind and decide to joint national armed forces by becoming military professionals. Universal compulsory conscription is supported for men only, but conscription for women is supported only as voluntary.

RC31-459.5

CHA, Phillip* (Sogang University, Republic of Korea)

Betrayal of Motherland: The Effect of Interaction with Koreans on Korean-Japanese's Identity Construction

One of the severe dilemmas of ethnic return migrants' visiting their ancestral homeland arises from the moment when their identity, which they have been striving to maintain in other countries, is denied in a place they thought was their national and ethnic 'home.' This phenomenon is especially noticeable in South Korean society, which has tried to maintain a strong racial, cultural, and ethnic homogeneity. Those who voluntarily and forcibly moved to Japan during the Japanese colonial rule still live as ethnic minorities/others called 'Zainichi' in Japanese society, even though many have naturalized to Japan. The lives of Zainichi are already deeply rooted in Japanese society for three to four generations. Therefore, their return process is based on a generational, historical, and social context that is completely different from the early return immediately after liberation. With the advent of the global era, as transnational migration movements are increasing, new generation Zainichi's visits to South Korea are becoming much easier and more frequent. However, research on these new returnees and their experience in their ancestral homeland is rarely conducted. This study will explores "How does interaction with Koreans affect the identity of returning Zainichi?" It will conduct in-depth interviews with 20 young Zainichis in their 20s who visit South Korea and then will analyze the data through Charmaz's grounded theory. It is expected not only to show how they are 'Othernized' in their imagined home country but also how racial and ethnic ideologies are embedded and functioned in South Korean society. In this analysis, it will focus on 'citizenship discourse,' which constitutes the interaction between Zainichi and Korean. Through the case of ethnic Koreans in Japan, this study will contribute to the study of return migration and diaspora but also to that of transnationalism in both Korea and Japan.

Plen-4.2

CHAKRABARTI, Anindita* (Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur, India)

Post-Secularity, Multiple Secularities and Post-Coloniality: Investigating the Indian Conundrum

The current wave of theorizing about the concept of secularity/secularism has interrogated its monolithic and Eurocentric understanding and provided a

picture that better fitted the actual practices and institutional dynamics of the modern secular states. Much of this theorization has been situated within the post-colonial context untouched by the temporality of the post-secular. The concept of multiple secularities on the other hand has initiated a discussion beyond the political ideologies of separation between religion and state/politics as it detects a variety of combinations of religion, national politics and the claims of religious groups and secular agents in the public sphere. It frames the question not around the question whether secularism/secularity are culturally inauthentic and a western import, but how the boundaries between religion and secular spheres are negotiated, challenged, and redrawn. The recent academic literature in the Indian context that has witnessed the rise of a Hindu nationalist party to power since 2014 has signposted how the concept of secularity has remained hinged on the idea of rights. As a result, judicialization of the religious domain has emerged as the key trope where the principle of secularity is upheld through the judiciary—the sole arbitrator of religious rights with social as well as religious reform as its core agenda. The concept of multiple secularities, in this context, offers a conceptual frame for investigating how the institutional practices and concomitant meaning evolves in these post-colonial contexts. In this presentation I will argue that in contemporary public discourse in India we have seen a clear shift from the guiding principle of 'balancing religious diversity' to the concept of secularity as 'subjection of religion to the rule of law'. This idea of secularity couched in the language of justice and constitutional rights has not worked well for the religious minorities.

RC29-428.1

CHAKRABARTI, Nirmal* (West Bengal National University of Juridical Sciences, India)
MITRA, Arpita (KIIT School of Law, India)

Smart Policing in India: Quandaries to Urban Transformation

In the beginning of the 21st century the Government of India has focused substantially on the issue of crime and urban law enforcement. From the crime statistics it is revealed that crime is unevenly occurring in various smart cities in India. Therefore, the question of perception of people regarding policing in the smart cities required a testing or thorough study. Owing to unique characteristics of cities in India smart policing is a challenge to urban administration and governance. The variance in crime rate in smart cities may be due to a series of factors, like urban density, inequality, poverty, urban design, planning and management. It is essential that we address the problems that are creating obstacles to urban transformation and also identify the priorities or goals that may be set for the people and the administrative wings of governance to make the cities livable. To ensure safety and security to the people, smart policing practices can unearth the crime problem in urban spaces in India. In this regard, the present study unravels the quandaries to urban transformation through smart policing.

RC34-521.5

CHAKRABORTY, Debadatta* (University of Massachusetts Amherst, USA)

Gendered-Racialized Phobic Coalitions: Transnational Authoritarianism, Youth Mobilization and Nationalist Politics of the Indian Diaspora in the US

Several scholars argue that we are witnessing a violent turn towards transnational authoritarianism around the globe in the recent years (Pascale 2019, Coronado 2019). However, when exploring this right-wing global march, the focus is often on US and Europe. This narrow focus makes us lose sight of attendant postcolonial forms of transnational authoritarianism like right-wing Hindu nationalism. In this context, I focus on the rise of Hindutva (right-wing Hindu nationalism) in India and its connection to diasporic youth mobilization and control of pedagogy in formal and informal curricular and faith-based spaces, by centering the nationalist politics of the Indian diaspora in the US. I investigate how Indian/Indian American youth in the US, often inspired by multicultural perspectives, understand this right-wing movement and how the movement mobilizes the youth, both as supporters and as resisters. I also examine the intersections of racialized religion, gender and caste as they are instrumentalized through this battle over pedagogy in diasporic faith-based and academic spaces in relation to transnational Hindutva. I employ a combination of transnational ethnography and interviews in the US and in India. With this data, I hope to contribute to an understanding of how right-wing ideas and material practices flow through transnational networks, with a specific focus on youth mobilization and curricular development, while also being resisted by counterpublics. This project contributes to the fields of political sociology, as well as sociologies of education, social movements, youth organization and gendered-racialized religion.

RC32-481.3

CHAKRABORTY, Debadatta* (University of Massachusetts Amherst, USA)

Shaheen Baghs and Their Aftermath: How Female Protestors Shape India's Current Resistance Movement Against Fascism

Since the Indian right-wing government passed the controversial Citizenship Amendment Act (CAA) on December 11, 2019, protests against the CAA have erupted all over India and also among Indian diasporas around the world. The longest of these protests (102 days) was a series of peaceful sit-ins carried out in Delhi's Shaheen Bagh area that was organized by working class, elderly, Muslim women, known as the "Shaheen Bagh *dadis*" (grand moms). This paper tries to look at the anatomy of the Shaheen Bagh protests that started on December 14, 2019, and was forced to end on March 24, 2020, as the police forcibly cleared the site due to the coronavirus pandemic and the attendant lockdown of the country.

The paper explores how, along with the CAA, which threaten the citizenship rights of minorities and vulnerable groups in India like Muslims, Dalits, poor women and the tribal and LGBTQIA population, these groups of women, aided by students, professionals and people from various walks of society, agitated against police brutality, Islamophobia, Hindu right-wing fascism, unemployment, poverty and issues of women's safety. This leaderless mass movement, using various mobilization strategies like sit-ins, public demonstrations, sloganeering, hunger strike, public lectures and debates and a plethora of protest art, became an epicenter of anti-CAA protests in India. Finally, the paper critically analyzes Shaheen Bagh as a symbol of feminist resistance to fascism by showing how this movement sought to expose and dismantle questions of Islamophobia, social class, gender, sexual violence, caste, and statist violence as interconnected feminist issues. Claiming that Shaheen Bagh represents a watershed moment in India's current political history, the paper shows how along with feminist movements in Iran, Hong Kong, Brazil, Lebanon and other parts of the world, Shaheen Bagh is a part of what is being called the "fourth wave" of feminism.

RC07-127.3

CHAKRABORTY, Radhika* (National University of Singapore, India)

Futures Past, Present, and Elsewhere: Hindu Sindhi Diaspora in Hong Kong

This paper makes a case for theorizing diaspora with the future. It frames the future as not only that which lies ahead but as a complex of multivalent imaginings and orientations which extends across varied temporal frames. Diaspora has most often been examined through a linear temporality, rooted in past displacement and nostalgia for homeland. However, rather than focusing on 'homeland orientation' (i.e., what some have critiqued as the 'backward glance' of diaspora), this paper explores the futural orientations of diaspora, through the case of the Hindu Sindhi business diaspora in Hong Kong. It explores how Hong Kong emerged as a 'place of the future' in this community's diasporic imagination. Hong Kong harboured futural promise for this community, particularly from the 1960s and 70s onwards, through the flows of goods, ideas, business opportunities and desires in and through the city. However, this futurity was intertwined with and reframed by a series of 'temporal junctures' or turning points (such as changed immigration regimes in the 1970s, the 1997 Handover, the 2019 political crisis, and the Covid-19 pandemic). These junctures reshaped visions of futurity and place, and also prompted investments into potential futures – here, or elsewhere. At such junctures, interlocutors often drew on the *past* futurity and promise of Hong Kong, to envision futures in India, Hong Kong, and elsewhere. In this, India is constructed not as a lost homeland, but as a place of present and potential futures – through investments, strategic social identifications, and retirement plans. These diasporans do not articulate belonging through pastness or nativeness, but instead look to futural places, both in India and Hong Kong – around which their constructions of diaspora, and futures (past and present) coalesce.

RC31-463.5

CHAKRABORTY, Radhika* (National University of Singapore, India)

Gendering the Merchant Diaspora: Sindhi Women's Life Stories

The story of the contemporary Hindu Sindhi community in Hong Kong is most often told through pre-colonial and colonial-era trade networks of male merchants, and mass displacement from Sindh during the 1947 Partition of the Indian subcontinent. Primarily viewed as an elite merchant diaspora of mobile men, women's experiences and life stories have rarely been centred in the literature on this community. Scholarship on trade and maritime trade diasporas has focused on the movement of men and the exchange of goods between them - while women are located as peripheral or external to these specialized flows. This paper addresses this gap in the literature by re-writing a gendered history of this merchant/business community and foregrounding women's experiences through Sindhi women's life stories.

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

Framing Sindhi women's multiple and intersecting migrations, mobilities and immobilities at the heart of merchant diaspora reveals how the narratives of entrepreneurial spirit, cosmopolitanism and capital gain surrounding this community are underpinned by gendered sexual economies and immobilities, women's (unpaid) work, and gendered regimes of cultural production. Focusing on three interrelated vignettes, the paper moves from the 1930s to the present day to narrate a gendered history of Hindu Sindhi migration. It begins with the Brahma Kumari sect in Sindh, whose earliest membership comprised left-behind merchant wives – arguing that these sexual economies and gender regimes offer a glimpse into how women's immobilities sustained merchant migration. Following this, it charts the migratory histories of three generations of Sindhi women in Hong Kong, highlighting their contributions to business, cultural reproduction, and sustaining diasporic connectivities. These narratives reveal fragmented migratory pathways, layered gender regimes, and gendered and generational diasporic aspirations. This paper contributes to the literature on Indian migration by providing a gendered lens on this business community.

RC13-192.5

CHAKRABORTY, Smita* (Jhargram Raj College, Girls' Wing, India)

SAIN, Dr. Ruby (Adamas University, India)

Pleasure of Piety: Post-Pandemic Spiritual Well-Being Among Santhal Youths in Jhargram

Countless studies have shown how leisure and well-being are intertwined with each other. Leisure enhances one's quality of life, gives life-satisfaction, helps to alleviate depression, and most importantly gives a sense of meaning and purpose to life. But with the daily grind of everyday chores, life for many people has become stodgy. Covid-19 came as a bolt from the blue which affected their everyday life and mental health. It was during this period of lockdown that the majority of people came to understand the relationship between spirituality and subjective well-being. Several individuals started putting faith into action during the period of pandemic to maintain health and wellbeing. For many individuals, the pandemic was a symbolic gesture of the divine to help us re-evaluate our predilection of conspicuous consumption and reconsider the traditional ways of living—i.e., promoting simple living with high thinking. There has been an increase in concepts like eco-spirituality, sustainable consumption, and increased community sentiment during the pandemic. The current study is based on the Santhali youths residing in the Jhargram Block of Paschim Medinipore, West Bengal. With development, a large section of the Santhali community in Jhargram is seeking to emerge out of their marginal status and is making progress in numerous areas. The pandemic halted that route of progress. It offered them the chance to rethink their social condition. Thus, with the help of survey research on 30 Santhali-youths residing in Jhargram Block, the current researchers try to find out the following objectives—firstly, to understand the relationship among leisure, spirituality, and subjective wellbeing among the youths of Jhargram Block; secondly, to study whether the youths follow the path of spirituality to attain subjective wellbeing or not during the post-pandemic period; thirdly, to explore the reasons behind the youths seeking for spiritual recluse during the post-pandemic social situation.

RC13-191.1

CHAKRABORTY, Smita* (Jhargram Raj College, Girls' Wing, India)

SAIN, Dr. Ruby (Adamas University, India)

Slums, Space and Seat of Power: A Study of Slum Sustainability in Kolkata

The social construction of space is dependent on the kind of social activity a group of individuals partake in. Space, as David Harvey points out, is not just an absolute but also a relative term. This demonstrates that space is built socially through time. Based on the kind of human activities, space is ever-changing in nature. In addition to rural and urban areas Slums and other forms of informal settlement make up a sizable percentage of the urban landscape. The UN Program on Human Settlements has defined a slum as "a contiguous settlement where the inhabitants are characterised as having inadequate housing and basic services". The slum dwellers within the urban spaces have overlapping spatial patterns of dwelling. They have a functionally integrated sphere of power despite unhygienic living standards, crammed residences, lack of urban amenities, insecure land rights, negative impact of migration, abject poverty, and vulnerability of women and children. Though slums are a breeding ground for several vector-borne diseases (especially malaria and dengue) and people lack information about public health concerns, they have a high life expectancy. Similarly, they may lack economic riches, but their political power is equivalent to affluent urbanites. They have ample time for leisure which thereby strengthens their we-feeling and helps in the creation of a stronger community. In contrast, a prosperous urbanite lacks this deep social tie. Thus, the current survey research has been conducted in Rajabajar and Belgachia slum areas of Kolkata (one of the largest metropolitan cities in India). The study tries to critically look into the juxtaposition between the socio-spatial segregation of the slum dwellers to that of their power base. It tries to highlight the consequence of this incongruity on maintaining their sustainability and seat of power despite the (un)availability of resources than any affluent urban dweller.

RC04-73.5

CHALARI, Maria* (European University Cyprus, Cyprus)
VRYONIDES, Marios (European University Cyprus, Cyprus)

Adolescents' Reading Habits during COVID-19: Are They Still a Mechanism for Cultural Reproduction?

In this presentation, drawing on a European-funded research project that explored the impact of the pandemic on students' lives in Greece and Cyprus, we will explore adolescents' reading habits during the COVID-19 protracted lockdown (March 2020 - May 2021). The pandemic had global consequences, but Greece and Cyprus were ahead of the curve when it comes to its impact on schools and students due to the extremely strict and severe lockdowns, as well as the suspension of schools for long periods. Drawing on evidence from an online survey, several focus groups and semi-structured interviews with adolescents in Greece and Cyprus during the COVID-19 pandemic, we will explore the extent to which reading books is still highly valued in adolescents' lives and the degree to which this activity is related to adolescents' advantageous familial and socio-economic background. Moreover, in this presentation we will examine whether reading should still be considered an activity that contributes to cultural reproduction in the digital era. In our attempt we adopt a class perspective in order to understand possible patterns of inequality in students' reading habits. In particular, we attempt to give space to the voices of those socially disadvantaged students whose plight has been neglected by policy. Moreover, we aim to consider the interplay between cultural resources, reading, and cultural reproduction, and to discuss the extent to which adolescents' distinct reading habits still provide educational advantages. This presentation will aim to contribute to the examination of the often invisible mechanisms that originate from the family and produce socially stratified school underachievement that sustains social inequalities in contemporary Greek and Cypriot societies and to open up new possibilities regarding reading habits and cultural reproduction.

RC17-JS-68.6

CHAMPAGNE, David* (University of British Columbia, Canada)

Looking through Fiery Futures: Disputed Governments of Forest Fires, Heatwaves and Climate Adaptation on Canada's West Coast

Unprecedented forest fires and heatwaves overwhelmingly affecting rural areas have transfigured the climate vulnerability of the Canadian West coast. Indeed, British Columbia's two metropolises were not only less affected by hazards, but inherited from decades of world-renowned policy preparation in sustainability. This situated contrast encapsulates key social issues of climate urbanism: this global policy tendency which privileged an urban response to climate change over the past decades (Long and Rice, 2019). In understanding the unjust effects of climate governance, many document the logic of emergency response and the impact of climate adaptation policy on hazard preparation. However, additional research is needed when it comes to the sociological link between climate urbanism, climate governance, and disaster preparation in the context of extreme heatwaves and forest fires.

By focusing on regions most affected by megafires in 2017, 2018, and 2021, this article probes how climate urbanism induces climate sacrifice zones in such climate vulnerable locations as the Cariboo Region. To find answers, my data encompasses policies and interviews. I use a sample of 40 contemporary sustainability and climate policies from the region's four main towns; Williams Lake, Quesnel, 100 Mile House, and Wells. To this, I add 20 policy texts from the Provincial and Regional governments, and 40 semi-directed interviews with planners and inhabitants of the Cariboo Region. In this, I show how climate adaptation involves the uneven struggle over the production of legitimate climate-proof futures. In contrast to political economies of climate adaptation seen through the lens of neoliberal governance, I argue that climate adaptation is a process of environmental endangering of the territory and emphasize how climate urbanism produces a systematic under-preparedness of rural areas. Through recent disastrous forest fires and heatwaves, I debate how the towns of Cariboo region responded in their climate adaptation efforts.

RC14-203.4

CHAN, Alex, lih-shing* (Soka University, Hong Kong)

Streaming Reality Show and Japan's Soft Power

Although a global streaming platform, Netflix's content-making strategy has been region-focused and promotes local productions with global market potential. One of the significant collaborations between Netflix and FujiTV was the revival of FujiTV's *Terrace House,* a reality show that featured six young strangers living under one roof. Originally a broadcast TV series at midnight in 2012, *Terrace House* had continued to air for two years before its termination due to low ratings. Yet, Netflix's decision to pick *Terrace House* for the new season's production shows what Netflix intended to portray and market Japan for the more extensive international market. Terrace House has achieved unprecedented success and recognition in global viewership through Netflix streaming.

Western critics and overseas fans proclaimed that *Terrace House* was unlike any reality show made by Western productions, which tend to sensationalize, sexualize and dramatize the plots and characters. In contrast, *Terrace House* appeared to be subtle, sometimes bland, and the house residents did not have to compete for attention as there were no competitions, to begin with. Hence, what made T*errace House* so appealing and attractive to international audiences?

This study inquires and examines the construction of the "realness" of Netflix's Terrace House. One of its roots comes from the production Japanese TV genre called *trendy drama*; another coincides with the cultural export policy of *cool Japan*. This study further discusses how Japan's urban, multicultural, and inclusive image reinforces the culture industry in aligning with the soft power of Japan.

RC44-622.1

CHAN, Chris* (Royal Holloway, University of London, United Kingdom)

TSUI, Wing Yin Anna (University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)

Democratic Trade Unions in Authoritarian State: Lesions from the New Trade Union Movement in Hong Kong

Labour has played a significant role in political movement against authoritarian rule and dictatorship in Asia. This has again reflected in the new development of democratic movement in Hong Kong. Trade unions in Hong Kong have been understood as politically divisive and institutionally weak under a specific context of cold war and British colonization. The middle class is claimed to be the main driver of democratic movement led by liberal intellectuals and professionals since 1980s. The limitation of the liberal politics, however, had led to the rise of students-led Umbrella Movement in 2014 and 'leaderless' activism in the Anti-Extradition Law Amendment Bill Movement (AELBM) in 2019. With the protests advanced, strike was advocated as one of the main strategies by the protestors and hundreds of new trade unions were established from 2019 to 2000. An unprecedented medical workers strike was successfully organized in February 2020 by one of the newly established unions. While street protests declined in early 2020, the opposition of the new unions against the imposition of National Security Law on 1 July lasted until June. Both old and new trade unions became the major target of state crackdown in 2021. Why and how the new trade union had emerged in the movement? What is its impact on the political landscape in the city and beyond? What lessons can be learned to inform workers' struggles in authoritarian regimes? This paper aims to reflect on these questions based the authors' participation observation and interviews with trade union organisers and leaders as well as documentary research.

Inte-20.1

CHAN, Jenny* (The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong)

Independent Contractors, Migrant Households, and Cost Competitiveness in e-Commerce Logistics Chains in China

Subcontracting, which companies use to avoid costly obligations otherwise required of direct, longer-term employment, is core to parcel delivery services in China. Alibaba, not unlike Amazon, has expanded its delivery network by investing in contingent subcontracted workers. The veil of workers' independence, justified by their ownership of the vehicles they use to deliver, nonetheless provides them with little autonomy and exposes them to the uncertainties imposed by the market, oftentimes for little in return. This research analyzes labor informality and the coping strategies of working-class families in the parcel delivery sector. How do couriers, mostly male rural migrants, organize their work to adapt to speedups of production and circulation? What does this tell us about the structure of work and flexible employment in China's platform economy?

Drawing on three rounds of participant observation at a parcel delivery station in Beijing from 2017 to 2018, supplemented by analysis of company and government documents, this ongoing project discusses how individual and family lives are impacted by the hectic world of work, and indeed, how courier services depend on the exploitation of households through flexibilization to improve their cost competitiveness. Married couriers rely heavily on their wives and/or parents for childcare and other housework while working hard to provide their families with the main source of income. Family arrangements like these often see fathers become minimally available to their families, even as their families work to ensure the fathers' availability to work. The intersecting structures of these arrangements have ensured the daily reproduction of workers for employers' benefit. Household members call customers or wrap parcels, for example, and their unpaid labor subsidizes delivery stations in their business operation. In this way, the "independence" of subcontracting allows employers to intensify production requirements and drive exploitation into forms hidden within the household.

RC48-677.4

CHAND, Deep* (Goethe University Frankfurt, Germany)

Protest Against Citizenship (Amendment) Act [Caa:2019] in India: Understanding Conflict Escalation through Protest-Repression Studies

Recently, the Indian government has brought a contentious citizenship bill in the parliament to grant citizenship to 'illegal migrants' of six non-Muslim communities from Pakistan, Afghanistan, and Bangladesh. This shows the right-wing populist government does not only try to 'othering' a particular community called Muslims but also wants to establish its 'hegemonic dominant ideology' in the society with the idea of 'state apparatus' (Althusser, 1971). The systematic attempt to exclude Muslims from said countries has led to a massive social protest across the country at different times and spaces. Drawing on the protest-repression studies, the article attempts to understand conflict escalation through the anti-CAA protest from the point of view of the 'state apparatus'. The article attempts to answer the following questions: a) what is the 'repertoire of resistance' being employed by the protesters to register their opposition against the government? b) how the government uses its 'state apparatus' (mainly police and paramilitary force) to control protest and protesters' dissent voice? c) how the confrontation between police and protesters has led to conflict escalation across time and space?

RC04-83.2

CHAND, Deep* (Goethe University Frankfurt, Germany)

Resistance Against Caste Norms in Higher Education: A Perspective from below

Resistance is often understood to be aimed at achieving some sort of change (Hollander & Einwohner, 2004). Education does not only a tool to bring social change but also motivates people to resist dominant oppressive societal norms for a 'just society'. In the Indian context, however, education, like other institutions, has been a site of caste-based discrimination, humiliation, and exclusion. Voluminous research confirms that caste even continues to operate in an educational setting which is supposed to be the most inclusive and democratic space in our society. The studies have shown that student from marginalised communities have been the subject of discrimination, humiliation, and exclusion on higher education campuses. However, subjective experiences of caste does not only shape their campus lives but also enables them to resist caste-based discrimination and humiliation. The study employs a semi-structured interview approach to analyse and unfold the caste dynamics on campuses of higher education in India's largest state of Uttar Pradesh. The article attempts to answer the following questions: a) What is the 'repertoire of resistance' being employed by the marginalised student to counter caste norms in higher education? b) What are the challenges the students face during the resistance to caste norms in the educational setting? c) How do educational institutions act as 'state apparatus' (Althusser, 1971) and favour a certain dominant social group to maintain their ideological hegemony?

RC53-727.3

CHANDA, Patrick* (School of Graduate Studies, Lingnan University, Hong Kong, Hong Kong)

Income Inequality, Country-Level Social Support, Gender Inequality and Gender Differences in Children's Subjective Well-Being. a Multilevel Cross-National Study

Prior research suggests that family, school and community variables largely influence children's subjective wellbeing. However, previous research has not largely shown whether individual- and country-level variables are significant determinants of children's subjective well-being across countries. Therefore, the aim of the present study was to: 1) examine gender differences in children's subjective well-being; 2) investigate whether gender inequality relates to gender differences in children's subjective well-being; 3) explore how income inequality relates to children's subjective well-being; and 4) examine whether country-level social support moderates the associations of income and gender inequalities with children's subjective well-being. The study merged individual data from 2013/14 Health Behaviour in School-Aged Children (HBSC) Survey with country-level data from the United Nations Development Programme and International Labour Organisation. Multilevel binary logistic regression models were used to examine the relationships between variables. There were significant gender differences in children's subjective well-being across countries. Girls had lower subjective well-being than boys. Greater gender inequality was associated with larger gender differences in children's subjective well-being. Additionally, higher income inequality was associated with lower children's subjective well-being. Moreover, the study found that social protection, human development index (HDI) and inequality-adjusted human development index (IHDI) moderated the influence of gender inequality on children's subjective well-being. Similarly, social protection and IHDI buffered the effects of income inequality on children's subjective well-being. However, HDI didn't moderate the influence of income inequality on children's subjective well-being. Higher levels of income inequality significantly lead to lower subjective well-being for adolescents across countries. Greater gender inequality is largely associated with lower subjective well-being and gendered

patterns in children's subjective well-being. The effects of economic and gender inequalities on children's subjective well-being are mitigated in countries with higher social support. Thus, social policy should target social inequalities and societal factors that influence children's well-being.

RC53-JS-56.2

CHANDA, Patrick* (School of Graduate Studies, Lingnan University, Hong Kong, Hong Kong)

Socioeconomic and Gender Inequalities, Country-Level Social Support, Face-to-Face Bullying and Cyberbullying Victimisation Among Adolescents. a Multilevel Cross-National Study

Prior research shows that socioeconomic conditions (such as family socioeconomic status, income and gender inequalities) influence aggressive behaviours and victimisation across societies. Nevertheless, it is not well known how such structural level factors interact with country-level social support to influence face-to-face and cyberbullying victimisation across countries. Thus, the aim of the present study was to: 1) examine the association of family socioeconomic status (FSES) with face-to-face bullying and cyberbullying victimisation; 2) analyse how gender inequality relates to face-to-face bullying and cyberbullying victimisation; 3) examine how income inequality relates to face-to-face bullying and cyberbullying victimisation; and 4) examine how country-level social support moderates such associations. The study merged individual data from 2013/14 Health Behaviour in School-Aged Children (HBSC) Survey with country-level data from the United Nations Development Programme and International Labour Organisation. Multilevel binary logistic regression models were used to examine the relationships between variables. The study found that odds of face-to-face bullying and cyberbullying victimisation are higher among adolescents with low family socioeconomic status. However, the impact of low family socioeconomic status on bullying victimisation is lessened in nations with higher social support. Adolescents who live in countries with greater levels of income inequality are at higher risk of being victims of face-to-face bullying and cyberbullying. The results suggest that odds of bullying victimisation decrease as values of income inequality decrease in countries with higher social support. Additionally, the results reveal that odds of face-to-face bullying and cyberbullying victimisation are higher in countries with higher levels of gender inequality, especially among female adolescents. Thus, the effects of bullying victimisation on adolescents (especially, among females) are exacerbated in countries that do not provide adequate social support. In this case, low levels of social support cannot protect adolescents from victimisation by bullying across countries.

RC37-547.5

CHANDA, Sohini* (Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur, India)

PATNAIK, Archana (Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, India)

Flexible Identity, Innovative Strategies, and Survival of Dānger Putul Nach: A Case Study from West Bengal, India

Traditional puppetry in India over the years has become a dying art and is steadily in decline amidst increasing globalisation, lack of patronage, and proliferation of consumer culture. However, out of the four primary forms of puppetry performed in India, rod puppetry has survived for over five centuries. It is primarily performed in Bengal and colloquially referred to as *dānger putul nach*. No empirical studies, however, emphasise the transition and the current situation of production and transmission of *dānger putul nach*. To address this gap, we examine the case of Satya Narayan Putul Natya Sanstha (SNPNS), a rod-puppetry organization in Jaynagar, which has continued to survive for over eight decades with the involvement of four consecutive generations. The paper uses data from semi-structured and focused group interviews of puppeteers, non-participant observation of performances, and a puppetry training workshop for the analysis. Drawing from Emilieu's (2018) theory of progressive traditionalism, the authors find that the traditional performing community of SNPNS, over the years, has adopted several innovative strategies associated with modern puppetry. However, these innovations were based on the original form, creating a link between the traditional and the modern, allowing the community to possess a flexible identity and ensuring the art form's continuous production. Additionally, the community's remodelled performance practices had several positive outcomes. These are (a) abolition of the oppressive structure of division of labour prevalent in traditional rod-puppetry, (b) creation of a new possibility of transmitting hereditary knowledge through the female descendants, and (c) resistance against the tokenistic representation of the art form in the popular media. This paper adds to the scant studies on puppetry as an art in transition, specifically to the study of *dānger putul nach* in India.

RC06-98.4

CHANDRA, Shiva* (Western Sydney University, Australia)
HANCKEL, Benjamin (Western Sydney University, Australia)

Examining Lgbtqia+ Young People's Social Media Practices As 'Doing' Family

Social media practices are situated within the contexts in which people are located, including family, peer relationships, and the offline. Scholarship to date shows LGBTQIA+ young people carefully curate social media spaces to find community, while simultaneously navigating their privacy and safety. However, less is understood about how young people's connections to families of origin (re)shape their social media practices. Drawing on interview and focus group data with 65 LGBTQIA+ young people, this paper unpacks how familial attachments shape social media practices, including curation strategies. Findings reveal considerations about family play an important role in how young people use social media to maintain and foster ties with their kin. Young LGBTQIA+ people's social media practices are intensely affective experiences, where issues of care, concern, and love for family, (re)shapes their use of social media. As a result, queer young people's social media practices can be conceptualised as family practices, and a form of 'doing' family. This challenges the dominant understanding that family is simply a site of 'risk' for queer young people in online spaces, where they might accidently 'out' themselves by revealing their gender or sexuality to family. Viewed within the context of familial attachments, queer young people's social media practices actively foster familial ties through their navigation of online spaces.

RC41-594.4

CHANDRA, Vinod* (Sri J N M P G College, Lucknow University, India)

Childhood Indicators in India and Children's Well-Being: Data, Discussion and Debate for Policy

The debate on childhood indicators in the global north is on rise in twenty first century. International society for child Indicators (ISCI) has initiated a systematic scales of various childhood indicators since 2005 which is followed by academia, researchers, government and non-government agencies such as Unicef, Save the Children and The World Vision, etc. Ben-Arieh (2006, 2008) found out the multiple domains of childhood indicators for mapping children's well-being. The most important contribution of childhood indicators in understanding children's well-being is that it gives thrust to conceptualization, measurement and monitoring of well-being in different socio-cultural and economic contexts. In India, the World Vision and Poverty Learning Foundation jointly brought out Child Well-being India Report from last couple of years. The latest edition Child Well-being Report 2021 comprises on 38 indicators identified under four domains – Health, Hygiene, Protection and School Education. The present paper is based on the report which includes four domains that have an impact of well-being of children in India as it initiated a fresh debate for policy and programme related to child development in India. On the basis of the indicators available, the present paper opines that health and children's well-being is one of the major areas where a close policy review is urgently required. The paper finds that protection domain of child-well being index is also grim as situation of child labour, child marriage, juvenile crimes, sexual offences, cyber crimes and child trafficking is critical.

RC34-509.3

CHANDRA, Vinod* (Sri J N M P G College, Lucknow University, India)

Contestation between the Belongingness and the Self-Processes – Family and Community Relationships Experiences and Wellbeing of Indian Youth during Pandemic

The paper focuses on the question of how Indian youth experiences their relationships with family members and also with their close community during pandemic; how their experiences affected their own well-being in particular. In reference to their relationship experiences, the concept of belongingness and the self-process in inter-generational relationship is explored. Family obligations and expectations in the time of uncertainties are explored. Based on empirical study on youth in Lucknow city in India, young people's experiences of with family members, community members and peer group are mapped out to measure the level of belongingness in the family and community. The narratives of young people were evaluated for assessing their well-being in the time of pandemic crisis. Total 65 youth including 32 girls and 33 boys were interviewed in their family spaces and also outside the family settings to gather comprehensive information. The main finding of the study is that youth not only experienced new and more realistic forms of relationships which redefine their conception of 'belongingness' and 'the self'. The study findings advance knowledge and understanding about youth's conceptualization of belongingness and the self which contributes to the literature on spatial theory and the sociology of youth and their well-being. Given the paper's focus on youth's subjectivities of their own well-being during the pandemic, the policy implications are also drawn to help promote youth well-being.

RC04-78.7

CHANG, Juhui* (National Taitung University, Taiwan)

WANG, Chien-Lung (Department of Education, National Taitung University, Taiwan)

When the Majority Becomes the Minority: Non-Indigenous Teachers' Cultural Competence Development in an Indigenous School in Taiwan

"The Education Act for Indigenous Peoples" affirms that "Indigenous peoples are the subjectivity of indigenous education" and supports the establishment of indigenous schools, which are based on the knowledge system and educational philosophy of indigenous peoples, and now there are 36 indigenous experimental schools in Taiwan. Indigenous people comprise only around 2.4% of the population, even though these schools locate in traditional indigenous areas, most of the residents live together in multi-ethnic neighborhoods. In the school of the study, 60% of the students are indigenous, but three quarters of the teachers are non-indigenous. These non-indigenous teachers are the majority in the mainstream society, but become the cultural minority in the school and community, they must learn about indigenous perspectives, language, and culture, and work together with their indigenous colleagues and seniors in the community to reshape the school curriculum based on the indigenous knowledge. Therefore, the work experience is also the process of the development of indigenous cultural competences, they must improve the professional content and pedagogical knowledge about indigenous learners, and cultivate the abilities to effectively interact with students and the community. The research focuses on exploring these non-indigenous teachers' experience in an indigenous school to understand their cultural competence development. The results find that even though they were worried in the beginning, according to Bennett's the Developmental Model of Intercultural Sensitivity, these teachers moved from ethnocentrism to ethnorelativism and developed the cultural competences, including attitude, knowledge and skills through almost 10-year cooperation with indigenous staff in curriculum and instruction. They tried to create a multicultural path for indigenous student' academic success and indigenous identity against racial boundaries through culturally responsive pedagogy. Therefore, the process of the development of cultural competences is also the process of the teaching to transgress in indigenous education.

TG03-816.4

CHANRUNGMANEEKUL, Unaloam* (Sukhothai Thammathirat Open University, Thailand)

Fear and Power: A Comparative Study of Myanmar and Thailand in Reaction to Documentary As Social Practice for Advocating Human Rights

The research explored relationship of three aspects, human rights advocacy in Southeast Asia (Thailand and Myanmar), use of **The Third Eye,** an observational documentary to advocate human rights; and social practice for mobilising community rights in Dawei, Myanmar and Ban Banglamung, Thailand.

The human rights issue concerning development and impact on human rights, particularly **the DSEZ project in Myanmar and the Laem Chabang project in Thailand**. The comparative qualitative approach was employed to study the indigenous communities, media reception and audience's social practice in Thailand and Myanmar.

Two objectives included 1) to explore how different groups of insiders (local people in Dawei, Myanmar and Ban Banglamung, Thailand) and outsiders (filmmakers, distributors and educators in Thailand and Myanmar) reacted to *The Third Eye* in relating to human rights issues and film aesthetics; and 2) to study how they mobilised human rights and community rights in their society.

The findings indicated four main arguments, **first,** there was no single pattern of human rights advocacy for Southeast Asian countries. **Second**, participation of the audience was crucial for social practice. **Third**, forms of human rights advocacy would take place under mutual interest and experience, open spaces, freedom and democratic society. **And lastly**, state power and people's fear in Southeast Asia were constraints of documentary social practices and human rights advocacy.

RC34-503.3

CHANRUNGMANEEKUL, Unaloam* (Sukhothai Thammathirat Open University, Thailand)

Identities, Engagement and Participation: Myanmar and Thai Youth's Perspectives on Documentary Interpretation and Media Design for Mobilising Human Rights

Based on the human rights issue concerning development discourse and impact on human rights of local people, **particularly the DSEZ project, the massive international port development in Myanmar and the Laem Chabang project in Thailand**, the paper explores how different teenage groups of Myanmar and Thailand created their own media to protect their rights due to negative consequences of the projects. **The Third Eye**, an observational documentary, focusing on marginalised fisherman's ways of life among the massive port project in eastern Thailand was employed as a tool to explore their own perspectives and media creation.

Three research objectives were investigated. First, how the different groups of youth in Myanmar and Thailand defined 'human rights'. Second, how the youth groups interacted to *The Third Eyes*, in its narrative and art. Lastly, how they designed their own media to mobilise 'human rights' to the public.

Two methodological approaches were applied: qualitative focus groups; and media design and framing. Dividing up the teenage groups by different localities: marginalised local youth and urban youth in both Myanmar and Thailand, the significant findings showed that firstly, different identities between marginalised local youth and urban youth affected media design and representations. Secondly, audience's engagement of media content was a key factor in social mobilisation. Lastly, participation of local people in the process of media production was a significant way to inspire marginalised communities to fight for human rights protection.

RC47-JS-95.4

CHAROENRATANA, Sayamol* (Chulalongkorn University, Thailand)

ANUKUL, Cholnapa (Chulalongkorn University Social Research Institute, Thailand)

Linking Farmers Food Sovereignty with Consumers Food Justice: Case Study of Farmers' Markets in Thailand

As a part of the fight towards food sovereignty, farmers' market initiatives in Thailand became significant platform to reconnect solidarity between rural food producer and urban food consumers. The success and sustainability of farmers' market in urban setting depends on the relationship between food sovereignty movements and alternative food movements. The aim of this study is to explore market organizers' motivation, farmers and customers incentives and investigate the linkage between rural farmers and urban consumers movements according to food. The mixed method was applied consisting of observations, interviews and questionnaires. Since some farmers' market belong to private business, our main selection criteria of farmers' markets are that it is established and organized by farmers' networks. Researchers have visited and observes 9 farmers' markets directly. Farmers market organizers were interviewed in-depth. Questionnaire respondents includes 55 farmers and 110 consumers. It was conducted during the Covid-19 pandemic between 2020-2021. The results demonstrate that though the food system disruption, rural farmers are more enthusiastic to bring agricultural products to the city. As farmers become entrepreneur in town, their visibility as well as negotiation power increase. As middleclass consumers perceive food diversity and have personal dialogue with food producers, they reconnect with nature and increase awareness of their health, environment and farmers well-being. At the same time, urban low paid workers, whose majority is rural-to-urban migrants, reconnect with their culture through food with affordable price. Although some urban regulations demonstrate concerns on sanitation and orderliness rather than inequality issues, the co-operation of farmers and consumers movements support their efforts to overcome obstacles and brought them towards both food sovereignty and food justice.

RC24-365.1

CHATTERJEE, Riti* (Just Transition Research Centre, Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur, India)

The Implications of Sustainable Livelihood Framework for Just Transition Policies and Practice: An Empirical Study from Northeastern Coalfields of India

The sustainable livelihood framework is a widely used approach to analyze changes in livelihoods, especially in resource dependent communities. The present study conducted in northeastern coalfields of India tries to translate the vulnerable context of coal mine closure into sustainable livelihood outcomes through action of various transforming agent and processes, trade-offs between various capitals and strategies to determine how sustainable the process of energy transition is. From a snowball sampling through 27 one-to-one qualitative interviews of coal workers and non-workers, restoring the environment and ensuring jobs are two important outcomes that are found to be relevant. The mine closure is found to be a pervasive and unrelenting shock that can escalate over time, forcing the community to leave their place, jobs and social support. Potential change agent like trade unions, although, played a critical role creating joint action committee and appealed to the company for minimum sustenance of the dependent community. Local health, education and other social welfare institutions of the select coalfields also set an example providing basic community support during the period of closure. Some parts of the community have chosen farming as an alternate occupation after closure, however, local businesses that evolve around the coal mine and the company township are found to be threatened by conspicuous business recession. Thus, helping entrepreneurs to regain their business will be one of the possible livelihood outcomes. Scarcity of livelihood options caused outmigration in the coalfields, thus another outcome can be checking the outmigration of thousands of people and initiating reverse migration by creating ample livelihood opportunities that will entice the people to return. The analytic framework, holistically bridges the gaps between the coal worker

and non-worker community and the researchers as well as between the researchers and policymakers, offers ways to just transition at micro, meso and macro levels.

RC13-200.5

CHATTERJEE, Samprikta* (BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY, India)

Gender Inequality and Leisure: A Study of Women in the Traditional Family Setup of Varanasi

Leisure has been considered to have originated in the western society particularly through the Missionary culture. In India, leisure has been there only for a particular class whose percentage has been very low or negligible. The core assumption thus is that the centrality of the narrative is not about leisure as an activity but rather it is about the leisure class.

Looking at women in India, it is very difficult to distinguish between working time and leisure time. Traditionally, India has been a patriarchal and patrilineal country; however, these days' things are changing. Gender inequality persists but gender equality has made inroads into the society. However, it is only making structural adjustments and not structural change.

Under this backdrop, the paper aims to analyze how women in India spend their leisure time. It would also enquire into how women could take out time for leisure among several domestic works including child rearing and serving husband and other family members.

For the purposes of this study, the field work will be conducted in the city of Varanasi in the state of Uttar Pradesh, India. A sample of 200 women will be chosen for administering the schedule for the study and the sample will be divided between 100 women who have formal education and 100 women who do not have formal education to enable a comparison.

RC14-211.1

CHATTERJEE, Sreyasi* (Prasanta Chandra Mahalanobis Mahavidyalaya, India)

Beyond Binaries: Exploring How New-Media Technology in India Promotes Inclusion of Transgender Persons.

High-speed internet connections and availability of a variety of Over-The-Top (OTT) media services have ushered in a new era in Indian media history. Platforms like Netflix have introduced an array of global programs to the Indian audience. Live streaming channels like YouTube have provided a multi-way interaction platform, where the viewer can upload videos and comment on posted videos. These new forms of media are emerging as spaces that are gender-sensitive, avoiding misrepresentation of the marginalized.

The transgender community in India have been largely ignored or negatively portrayed by the Indian media. The NALSA judgement (2014), followed by the Transgender Person's Bill (2018) legally reaffirmed the transgender identity in India, making them visible, through these new forms of media. However, these new forms of media ignore the diversity within the trans-community, often oversimplifying the struggle for establishing a trans-identity.

This research examines two Indian shows to explore how ideal OTT platforms are for the realistic portrayal of the transgender experience in India and explores the roles that transgender persons play in representing their community on these new-media platforms. Of particular interest is how transgender portrayal on media platforms determine status of transgender persons in real-life. A mixed-method approach of content analysis and critical discourse analysis have been used to examine these shows.

This research found that new-media platforms allow greater representation of the trans-community. Representation, however, reiterates stereotypes like viewing the trans-person as a sexualized commodity or viewing them as victims. The transgender voice is not silenced but controlled.

TG03-JS-26.3

CHATTERJEE, Sreyasi* (Prasanta Chandra Mahalanobis Mahavidyalaya, India)

Tradition of Conservation: A Sociological Exploration of the Role of Indigenous Culture and Knowledge Systems in Promoting Ecological Conservation in Bara Mangwa and Chhota Mangwa of Darjeeling District in West Bengal India.

The people of the ecologically fragile region of the Eastern Himalayas have been constantly facing the threat of climate change and this has had serious consequences on food security and livelihood of the indigenous communities of this region, who depend largely on climate sensitive livelihood practices. This close association of these indigenous communities with the ecosystem have developed their acumen to develop adaptive practices to fight climate change. Such traditional knowledge systems and indigenous cultural practices can indeed prove to be critical in developing climate change adaptation strategies that are participatory, cost-effective and sustainable.

Diverse forms of indigenous traditions in North Bengal demonstrate how culture, nature and livelihood are deeply intertwined. Exploring the idea of Ecotourism in the villages of Bara Mangwa and Chhota Mangwa in the Darjeeling district, this study aims to explore how nature-culture interactions

and their dynamic relationship has shaped the use of indigenous cultural practices and knowledge systems in promoting environmental conservation. This study makes use of focus group discussions, key informant interviews and oral histories, to understand the nature-culture-livelihood interactions.

The exploratory study brings forth the idea that indigenous communities are deeply connected with nature–they are interdependent, they are equal, they are almost kin to one another. This intimate relationship that they share with nature makes them vital pillars of ecological conservation. An exploration of their cultural practices, traditions and belief systems show that they regard nature with deep respect and they thrive on their sense of place and belonging to their land and environment. This sustains knowledge and ways of life that are very similar to the modern notions of ecological conservation and the sustainable use of scarce natural resources. This indigenous community emerges as an ideal custodian of the ecosystem and play a central role in the efforts to limit climate change.

RC57-765.4

CHATURVEDI, Manjeeet* (Banaras Hindu University, India)
CHATURVEDI, Ishita (Robert Kennedy College, Zurich, India)

Visuals in Action

Peter Kropotkin replaces social struggle by 'cooperation'. Cooperation is the life struggle. Noam Chomsky endorses. There is a space in sociology- the space lies between war, annihilation, destruction, violence, religious fundamelism, terrorism including by state sponsored actors. Discord among individuals, groups, religious orders, even nations is natural and tolerance based on secular, democratic, human values is what encounters 'crossing the limit' by manifestations emerging from hatred, discrimination, and greed. The agencies that go against the basic foundation of peace are topped by the misuse of social media. This paper probes the role and scope of role that visual images would play towards "resolution of tension between the contraries" when right kind of environment becomes incumbent due to inherent non- endurance of maladies. Visuals in action are the influential tool of "working out peace"

RC41-594.3

CHAUDHARI, Sandip* (SBES College of Artst and Commerce, Aurangabad-431001(India), India)

Demographic Dividend in India: An Evaluation

India is still young, despite the globe as a whole progressively ageing. India will dominate the global labour force in the coming decades and be a talent powerhouse. The remarkable chance cannot be denied. If India's demographic dividend is used effectively, development prospects will improve, enabling it to increase its GDP. According to the UN World Population Prospects 2022 study, India is expected to overtake China as the world's most populated nation in 2023. According to earlier predictions, the achievement will take place in 2027. The population of India is less than 29 years old on average. Approximately 67 percent of India's population, or the so-called demographic dividend, was working age (15–64 years) in 2020. However, India runs the risk of losing any demographic advantage unless the necessary preparation work of skilling, reskilling, and job creation takes place. The paper aims to identify the current situation of young population in India and, evaluate the policies and action programmes undertaken to catch the demographic dividend for the betterment of the youth. The study deals with the evaluation of skill India programme. India is at a critical juncture right now, having already reached the golden era of the working-age population between 2020 and 2050, which will last for 30 years. Initiatives to improve skills over the past ten years have lagged behind population growth, creating a sizable skills gap. In India, employability increased from 33 percent in 2014 to 45.97 percent in 2022, according to the India Skill Report 2022.

RC13-194.8

CHAUDHARI, Sandip* (SBES College of Artst and Commerce, Aurangabad-431001(India), India)

Leisure Activities of Youth in Metropolitan City: A Sociological Analysis

Young people's usage of their leisure time can serve as a form of cultural, spiritual, and interest indicator. Youth development benefits from young people's recreational activities. An outcome of the purpose of the paper is to examine the leisure activities of young people who live in large cities like Aurangabad, an ancient metropolis in India. Personal interviews and youths' descriptions of their individual and collective leisure activities are included in the investigation. The results indicate that young people in a big metropolis participated in a variety of activities that were both good for them and bad for them. The urban youth of India spends a lot more of their leisure time online than they do outside exercising, playing, or running. Including time spent on work-related activities, much urban youth reported that they spend at least four hours per week on social media or internet browsing. In contrast, fewer than half of young people participated in outdoor sports or similar activities even for a single hour each week.

WG05-777.3

CHAUDHARY, Bindu* (Amity University, India)
MADHURIMA, Madhurima (Panjab University, India)

Gender and Mental Health Intersectionality Among Elderly Living Alone in Chandigarh

The paper attempts to describe the mental health problems of the elderly living alone in Chandigarh. For this purpose, 180 elderly respondents were selected (including male and female) through snow ball method. Interview schedule was used to collect the data. Being a modern city, it was easy to procure population of single elderly who were living alone at Chandigarh. Mental health of selected subjects was assessed by a self made five point Likert scale. The scale was consisting of 14 statements. The scale was inspired by Warwick Edinburgh Mental Well Being Scale (WEMWBS). The statements were related to the mood, relaxation, peace, enjoyment while doing things, helplessness, feeling of irritation, anxiety, happiness in the company of others, emptiness in life etc. It was concluded that age, gender, duration of mental ailment, duration of living alone, and physical activity status and not in interaction with each other are significant contributors towards mental health in elderly persons. It was found while living in the modern era, elderly women were more facing the problem of mental health. A majority of the respondents stated that their health deteriorated after they started living alone.

RC32-475.2

CHAUDHURI, Maitrayee* (Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU), India)

'Feminism' in Contemporary Indian Public Discourse: State, Market and Media

The rise of neoliberal and authoritarian regimes across the globe defies most 20th century expectations (whether post World War II or the post 1990s) that the world is on an upward and unilinear journey towards greater freedom, expansion of democratic rights and social justice. The story has been not just different but complex, challenging sociologists to make sense of processes that have not already engulfed our lives, but also our knowledge practices and conceptual apparatuses. It is in this context that I seek to offer an analysis of the public and mediated discourse on 'feminism' with a special focus on India.

This focus on 'feminism' I argue is a particularly productive lens to understand the ongoing transformations in the 'gender order' for it will necessarily entail an engagement with patriarchy and its intersections with both neoliberal capitalism and state authoritarianism. I limit my analysis to mediatized discourse which I seek to show has an unprecedented role in disseminating ideas of 'neoliberal feminist selves' at one end and 'hegemonic masculinity' on the other.

RC14-JS-64.4

CHAUDHURI, Mayurakshi* (FLAME University, Pune, India)
CHATTOPADHYAY, Chiranjoy* (FLAME University, Pune, India)

Images, Intersectionality, and Their Immersive Experiences: Comics As Socio-Cultural Artifacts in Digital Spaces

This paper focuses on an increasingly emerging and growing interdisciplinary area of digital humanities and visual sociology across generations and nations: Comics. In this research, we argue that, while recent technological advances have aided in digitization and archiving of comics, yet, studies focusing on understanding their socio-cultural implications as a result of their technological evolution have remained in the blind spot of scholarship. In this paper, we bring in concepts across two disciplinary terrains, viz. Sociology and Computer Science, and propose an intersectionality-based immersive technology which influences the engagement with and immersive experiences of comics in digital spaces. Bringing in an interdisciplinary focus of digital humanities here that is primarily informed by computer science and sociological disciplinary platforms, we discuss a conceptual and technical framework that we have built and which uses an intersectionality-lens and automatically generates video with multimodal features from a digitized and born-digital comic book. Our goal in this paper is a methodological intervention for 'production' of comics in digital spaces: to propose a method for automating the process of immersive content creation from comic strip arts, and en route, illustrate how such 'production' is socially contextualized in digital spaces. This research is not only significant to understand emerging technologies like Augmented Reality (AR), but also brings to the core critical discussions of comics as socio-cultural artifacts particularly when viewed through the lens of intersectionality.

RC13-199.3

CHAUDHURY, Sandhya* (University of Lucknow, India)

ISSUE of Drug and Leisure: Qualitative Analysis of CASES from Lucknow, India

Sociology of leisure analyses the interrelationship of society and leisure. The amount of leisure available to members of society and the manner, in which it is utilized, are governed by economic, educational and cultural factors. These factors are not uniform in all classes as well as all individuals. Further leisure is also conditioned by ones work. Some people also think leisure leads to social development. Under this backdrop the present paper aims at analyzing the issue of drug and leisure. The use of drug by the individual produces some type of pleasure. When the individual engaged in continuous work he/she finds time for a break. Some of them used cigar, hookah, different types of drug and different types of alcohol. All of them know that excessive use of the above things will definitely lead to sickness or even death. For the analysis of this work some case study would be taken from Lucknow city in India and qualitative analysis of the cases would be conducted.

RC13-197.1

CHAUDHURY, Sukant* (University of Lucknow, India)

Leisure in Indian Society during the Period of COVID-19: Some Issues

The field of leisure studies has been very useful while studying the situation during the COVID-19 pandemic. During the period of lockdown and even after that people did not go out of their house and got confined to the domestic atmosphere. It has been the biggest crisis to hit the humanity after the World War II. The conventional ways of leisure could not find the opportunity to be used by people. They could not go to gymnasium, could not engage in sports activities and could not go to multiplexes, malls, cinema halls, public places and so on. Therefore, people adapted to alternate modes of leisure such as connecting to nature, engaging in social network sites like Face book, Twitter, Instagram, WhatsApp and YouTube. Many people also made YouTube videos and reels. In this manner the structure has been continued through different agencies. Under this backdrop the present paper would analyze the new agencies of leisure through qualitative cases taken from selected parts of India.

RC32-466.1

CHAUHAN, Abha* (Indian sociological Society, India)

Gender-Based Violence during Covid-19 Pandemic in India: Shifting Equations within the Domestic Sphere

Gender-based violence is directed against persons because of their gender, but most of it is inflicted on women and girls by men and is rooted in power inequalities in societies that are largely patriarchal. It tends to increase during situations of turmoil and crisis. Since early 2020 when several countries got engulfed by the deadly Coronavirus or Covid-19 disease nearly one-third of women around the globe suffered from violent or sexual abuse at home, called 'the shadow pandemic' by the United Nations. Within the domestic sphere in India, the status and role of women are largely gendered and considered secondary in comparison to men's position in the public domain sustaining the personal-political dichotomy. Homes are places where girls are socialized, learn household chores, inculcate appropriate behavior, dress decently, and remain 'safe'. Women studies have broken several such stereotypes of families being the most sacrosanct and protected place showing that most cases of physical violence and sexual abuse are committed by known people, friends, and relatives. During the Covid-19 pandemic, such cases have increased significantly in India as reported by many organizations, including the National Commission for Women. The women, especially of the poor and the marginalized households, suffered more severely as they lost their jobs, and children were forced to stay and study at home increasing their burden. The lack of resources and digital technology proved to be even more detrimental. 'Work from home' for working mothers produced new forms of psychological and mental violence. The paper analyses the situation of the shadow pandemic in India as a result of the increase in gender-based violence in the domestic sphere during Covid-19 and brings out the new forms of structural changes, as well as ways of meeting the new challenges.

Inte-24.3

CHAUHAN, Abha* (Indian sociological Society, India)

Policies, Governance and Society Interface: Assessing COVID-19 Pandemic Crisis in India

A short description of major events associated with COVID-19 in India, the world's largest democracy will be presented.

Following upon this, the paper will assess the causes and impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the people in India by understanding the policies of the state and how it governed and managed the crisis, as well as the role of civil society and various organizations in providing help to the people in meeting the everyday challenges during the pandemic times. The policies-

governance-society interface perspective enables a fuller understanding of the phenomenon, at the same time provides scope for dealing with the contextually specific issues.

The paper argues that: (1) Indian society has its inherent strength and social networks to fight the pandemic and the government needed to be more responsive, and open with the people by entering into dialogues regarding its decisions and steps undertaken, (2) this limited interface between the process of governance and societal institutions could have been improved if strong public health care and education systems, as well as sound economic and social policies, were in place, and (3) the government policies of privatization and corporatization of the health care system during the Covid-19 pandemic led to an exacerbation of already existing caste, class and gender inequalities. The analysis of these issues will open possible solutions to handle future crises similar to the Covid-19 pandemic.

RC19-JS-44.3

CHAUHAN, Kalpeshkumar Ambalal* (INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY KANPUR, India)
SAM, Jillet Sarah (Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur, India, India)

Dealing with Credit Scores: The Work of Microfinance Loan Officers in Rural Gujarat, India

Microfinance institutions (MFIs) have been flagged globally as an instrument to address poverty and achieve gender equality. The use of credit scores by MFIs to assess the creditworthiness of women borrowers is a rising phenomenon. The sociology of finance indicates that credit scores invalidate the local ways of gauging a borrower's creditworthiness. This literature also notes how informal financial practices are incorporated into credit scores as well as how the use of credit scores by financial institutions affects the creditworthiness of women borrowers and microentrepreneurs. In India, we see the growing importance of credit scores in the lives of the poor, mainly through MFIs. However, this paper demonstrates that microfinance officers who extend loans still use social networks and local practices combined with credit scores to assess the creditworthiness of women borrowers.

This paper draws on ethnographic fieldwork conducted in the Kheda district of Gujarat from July 2021 to January 2022. The data was collected by observing and interviewing branch managers and loan officers of MFIs. This paper argues that the use of credit scores by MFIs does not eliminate the need for existing local practices of microfinance loan officers that allow them to identify creditworthy women borrowers and reduce the risk of defaulters. It reveals how varied information about borrowers becomes more crucial for microfinance loan officers to determine borrowers' creditworthiness that credit scores fail to provide. It shows if and how microfinance loan officers depend on their own networks with loan officers of other MFIs to assess the creditworthiness of different social groups or localities. Further, it details the processes through which microfinance loan officers depend on various individual, household, group, and community checks to assess women borrowers' creditworthiness.

RC09-143.2

CHAYTAWEEP, Saowalak* (Maejo university, Thailand)

Community Governance, Trust State and Drivers of Conflict ; Reflections on Conflict in Northern Thailand

Many studies on conflict focus on factors of conflict related to religious, ideology, inequality, marginalization. Thus, the main focus of drivers of conflict are based on political-economic factors. This paper is based on the research of conflict in Northern Thailand, the research was conducted in Chiang Mai, Mae Hong Son, Lumphun and Lampang provinces. The research results of qualitative method show that there are various drivers of conflict which effect to extreme violent ideas and extreme behavior. Drivers of conflict are importantly relied to community governance and there are various drivers which effect to extreme violent ideas and extreme behavior such as trust state, commnity marginalization.

RC32-483.2

CHEE, Wai-chi* (Hong Kong Baptist University, Hong Kong)
IP, Ping lam (University of Alberta, Canada)

Displacement of Self in Transnational Motherhood: Mainland Chinese Cross-Border Mothers in Hong Kong

Migration experience of mothers reframes motherhood as motherhood is recreated and renegotiated within transnational contexts. Current literature has focused on the capital mobilization of migrant mothers to create new meanings of motherhood. For example, mothers who migrate for work resort to their newly gained financial capital to rationalize their contribution to family prosperity and to contest the stigmatization that they have abandoned their children. However, in the case of the cross-border mothers in our research who have very limited capital or even diminishing capital as they migrate, they lack the agency to counteract conventional demand on idealized motherhood such as physical and emotional proximity with children and prioritization of children. These women also lack protection because of their low socioeconomic

status and precarious migration status. The consequence is, we argue, an internalization of the traditional moral imperative of mother sacrifice and intensified prioritization of children, leading to what we call displacement of self, i.e., the constant subordination, blaming, alienation, and minimization of their own self. Drawing on in-depth interviews with 26 Mainland Chinese cross-border mothers aged 31 to 51, staying in Hong Kong on tourist visa to take care of their children who go to school in Hong Kong, this paper delineates these mothers' self-subordination, self-diminishing and self-sacrifice. We discuss three major areas of their social life: (1) Tensions between maintaining family relationship and childbearing; (2) Precarious social networks; and (3) Self-sacrifices. All this results in internalization and intensification of the conventional motherhood ideal, making the child the only core of the mother's life. The mother self is gradually lost as mother sacrifice is taken for granted, leading to increased migrant mother vulnerabilities and gender inequalities.

RC25-376.1

CHEE, Wai-chi* (Hong Kong Baptist University, Hong Kong)

Language Policies and Racialized Linguistic Privilege within Educational Settings in Hong Kong

Compared to the general student population in Hong Kong, South Asian students are well-documented to be challenged by disproportionate academic underachievement and unequal access to career opportunities. Although research has suggested structural constraints (e.g., limited school choice) to be a significant cause, government interventions often downplay structural barriers and instead highlight South Asians' "language deficit," creating a linguistic hierarchy and leading to exclusionary practices and segregation at schools. The Education Bureau prioritizes a Hong Kong-centric assimilationist approach, which upholds Chinese as the linguistic and cultural standard. Such monocultural assumptions set desirable Chinese proficiency as a prerequisite of social integration. The prestigious status of English language in education and business further complicates the situation. Drawing on a review of education policies relating to ethnic minority students and in-depth interviews with 75 South Asian students in Hong Kong, this paper unravels how language policies serve to reify and racialize privilege in linguistic terms. I argue that race intersects with language to produce a linguistic hierarchy, which perpetuates racialized privilege. This linguistic elitism has two layers. Firstly, a perceived lack of English proficiency is used to justify the limitations placed on South Asian students' equal access to educational and career opportunities regardless of their actual English competence. Secondly, a perceived low level of Chinese language, just like English, becomes a barrier for South Asian students in their attempts to access educational and career opportunities. On top of that, Cantonese, the local spoken language of Hong Kong, is further used to justify the exclusion of South Asians, who are perceived to be not proficient enough in this language. In other words, English language becomes a vehicle to transmit privilege, whereas Chinese language serves to draw a boundary of inclusion/exclusion. Racialized privilege is demonstrated through this dual linguistic elitism.

RC24-358.3

CHELLAN, Noel* (Howard College Campus, South Africa)

Unequal Natures in South Africa: Towards a Democratic Ward-Based Model for the Protection and Management of Nature and Natural Resources in South Africa

South Africa is the third most biodiverse country in the world. The country has come a long way to ensuring democracy in this troubled land. Whilst the current form and shape of democracy in the country – post-colonialism and post-apartheid – is a necessary social and legal tool – it seems an insufficient vehicle for dealing with the legacies of colonialism and apartheid on the natural environment. Thirty years into democracy – nature in South Africa still finds itself pulled in two opposing directions – environmental conservation and environmental destruction. The latter seems to be winning - at huge expense to the natural environment and the majority of South Africa's people. Coal is still used as the primary energy feedstock in South Africa. The South African state is still allocating licenses to oil companies to drill for oil and gas in some of South Africa's most pristine environments. Unequal South Africa means that the well-off can live in eco-estates and the underprivileged in disaster prone areas. Nature is also continuously being replaced by 'concrete jungle' - especially in lower class areas. The impact of unequal natures/environments was evident in South Africa during the April floods of 2022 when about 500 people lost their lives and 40 000 were displaced when climate-induced floods were at its worst in South African history. This presentation will argue for the democratic governance of the natural environment at the ward level. In this regard – it will propose that participatory democracy at the ward level be the overarching legislative factor for the effective management and governance of the natural environment - with a view towards overcoming unequal natures/environments. The presentation will engage with the state of the natural environment in South Africa within the contexts of capitalism, climate change, inequality, poverty and mass unemployment.

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

WG01-769.3

CHEN, Dawei* (University of Toronto, Canada)

A Theory of Dialectical Transnational Historical Materialism for China's State Capitalism and the China–US Rivalry

A new cold war seems to be looming between China and the United States. The escalating China–US rivalry calls for a more dialectical theory of international political economy that captures conflict and disintegration as an integral part of capitalist globalisation. Kees van der Pijl's and William Carroll's critical realist approach towards the study of transnational corporations (TNCs) and transnational capitalist class (TCC) formation has incorporated the classical theory of uneven capitalist development and inter-imperialist rivalry into the scholarship of transnational historical materialism, which I argue is apt for explaining the China–US conflict: One is positioned as a Hobbesian contender and the other as the Lockean hegemon. To provide empirical grounding for my argument, I conduct a corporate network study to examine the interlocking directorates of 40 Chinese TNCs. In concordance with Carroll and colleagues' studies, I find that the globalisation of Chinese TNCs and Chinese corporate elite has been modest and has not undermined or replaced the national base, nor does it signify a homogeneous TCC formation. My findings have also revealed an inextricable relationship between the Chinese TNCs and China's party-state, or a Hobbesian character of state-organised capitalism.

RC32-479.7

CHEN, Fen ling* (National Taipei University, Taiwan)

Gender Inequality When Work at Home during the Covid-19 Pandemic

The world economy has been total changed by the Covid-19 pandemic. In many countries, a lot of people lost their jobs or reduced work hours during the pandemic. We also found that more women lost jobs than male workers. Besides, people were forbidden to go outside; therefore, work at home become a new model of strategy. Not only the parents had to stay at home, children also have to stay at home because schools and nurseries have been closed or took on-line courses. Therefore, working women struggled between caring dependents and earning for living. The pandemic tests the original career trajectory of women, and their arrangements for the future. We also wonder whether the equality between genders has changed during lock down or work at home period.

The researcher use in-deep interviews to collect data during 2020-2022. We have interviewed 36 families with children in different industries in Taiwan to see their working conditions and caring burdens during 2020-2022. The interviews started in May 2020 and participants have been follow up for 1 year or more. The following research questions are asked in this study: 1). To discover the difference between genders when the mother and the father work at home during the pandemic. 2). To explore the caring burden of married women with children, their family arrangement, and the interaction between family members during the pandemic. 3) To discuss the question that to what extend the Covid-19 bring more opportunities for gender (in)equality at home.

RC19-280.1

CHEN, Fen ling* (ICSW, Taiwan)

New Welfare Productivism? Social Policies for the Pandemic in North-East Asia Region of Icsw

The COVID-19 pandemic, one of the greatest public health, social and economic challenges in history, has changed our lives dramatically since the beginning of 2020. Its impacts on economy, employment and health are global concerns. North-east Asia countries face the same challenges though their confirmed cases were not as many as that in other parts of the world. There are homogeneities among countries in North-east Asia Region. Almost all of them were under the influence of the Confucius teaching, so that their people are generally gentle and tend to obey the regulations of the government. Moreover, they all belong to "Productivism Welfare Regimes," i.e., welfare policies are used to support the development of economic policies. Families are main providers for caring the welfare of family members. Residual welfare models are prevailing, cash transfers are rare. However, can the original welfare model deals with this new social risk in the area of North-east Asia where are comparative active in the economy in Asia?

International Council of Social Welfare (ICSW), began from 1928, is a consulting international non-governmental organization of Union Nations, European Union and etc. It has 9 branch regions and North-east Asia region includes Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Mongolia. We hold a lot of region conferences to discuss the challenges and social policies during the pandemics in every member countries/areas during 2020-2022. We observe that some new social policies were introduced by our member countries/areas to deal with the family economies caused by the Covid-19 pandemic. Therefore, it is a good opportunity to discuss the changing welfare regime in North-east Asia Region during and after the COVID-19 pandemic and to observe how the governments faced the huge challenges.

RC27-395.3

CHEN, Gaowei* (Tongji University, China)

Body, Knowledge and Modernity: The Origins and Early Development of Modern Sports in China

The term "physical education"（mixed with "sports") as it is used today in China was introduced from Japan in the late 19th century and emerged out of the desire of Chinese intellectuals to improve the Chinese body in response to the crisis facing the country. This demonstrates the key position of education in the introduction of modern sports to China. With schooling requiring an ordered body of knowledge as a foundation, how was knowledge constructed and how did it play a role in reshaping the Chinese body? This paper attempts to apply the theoretical framework of power-knowledge to critically examine the connection between modern sports discourse and the transformation of the Chinese view of the body around the 20th century to understand the response of Chinese society in the face of "modernity". Considering that China encountered challenges and even invasions initiated by other countries during the period, this forced the discourse of modernity to have the possibility of crossing national borders into China. This paper argues that the emergence of sports knowledge in China was shaped by the results of power between China and other nations (often overlooked) and within Chinese society, which facilitated the legitimization of this knowledge and thus transformed the Chinese body by intertwining it at the practical and spiritual levels. However, this knowledge has generated a paradox in the traditional civilization and historical conditions of China: the need to embrace the fruits of modernity in other countries, but also to further strengthen nationalistic tendencies. The paper concludes that this paradox seems to run through the development of modern sport in China, producing different variants of legitimacy discourse through different structures of social power in each period. This remains for further empirical study by researchers.

Inte-24.4

CHEN, Guangjin* (Institute of Sociology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Beijing, China)

The Impacts of COVID-19 on Social Mentality in China ——a Sociological Analysis Based on Two Surveys Conducted in 2020

In 2020, the COVID-19 broke out in China suddenly and spread very quickly over the country. The social mentality or attitudes of Chinese people was impacted hugely and complexly by this outbreak. Institute of Sociology of CASS conducted two kinds of surveys based on the network; one of them was focused on changes of social mentality itself, beginning at 24th, January, 2020, and ending at 30th, March, 2020, 35727 questionnaires responded to, by people aged are from 18 to 70; another survey was focused on the youth generation (from 18 to 40 years old) living in the city of Wuhan, beginning at 4th, February, 2020, and ending at 8th, April, 2020, 6899 questionnaires replied. The impacts of COVID-19 on the social mentality of Chinese society are twofold: negative and positive. As for its negative impacts, six main findings can be got form these surveys. Meanwhile, we also find three positive impacts of COVID-19 on the social mentality of Chinese people from these surveys. Based on these empirical findings, this paper will try to discuss the methodology and approaches to deal with new social risks, especially new public health risks like COVID-19. Finally, this paper will give a very simple discussion on the main characteristics and focuses of Chinese sociology: on the one hand, Chinese sociology pursues to development a kind of sociological system characteristic of China (but meanwhile not to refuse learning from the sociological knowledge from all over the world) ; on the other, Chinese sociology insists from the beginning that more attention should be paid to the livelihood and development of common people, social justice, and social solidarity and harmony which are the core values of Chinese society, as well as of social development of China itself.

Pres-3.1

CHEN, Guangjin* (Institute of Sociology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Beijing, China)

The Present Situation, Challenges and Way ahead of Social Development and Justice in China in Post-Covid Period from Sociological Perspective

In the post-covid period, the socio-economic development of China is confronted with a lot of Challenges. Some very important changes are taking place in the relationships between the demand and supply of labor market, the decreasing rate of demand is much bigger than that of supply. The increasing rate of income of rural and urban households is obviously slowing down, and the case is the same for the narrowing rate of income gaps between rural and urban residents, different regions and different social classes, especially, the incomes of low-income classes decreased in the Covid period. The social governance at the level of grass-root society is faced with new challenges, especially in the Covid period. The quantity of labor dispute cases is increasing, risks of social conflicts are increasing, one key reason being the crisis of public health. To cope with these challenges and risks, and to improve the social development and justice, China should foster the socio-economic development with higher quality as quickly as possible, especially implement the new strategies of rural development, urbanization and the

socio-economic integration of rural and urban areas; make more efforts to realize the employment priority strategy, improve the relationships between the labor and the capital; accelerate the recovery growth of income of rural and urban households, especially that of low-income classes, and set up a more just system of income distribution covering the market income, transfer income and charitable undertakings; promote the modernization of social governance, improve social participations, and development social organizations (or say, NGOs).

RC16-241.1

CHEN, Hon Fai* (Lingnan University, Hong Kong)

Market Town, Diffused Religion, and Industrial Metropolis: C.K. Yang As a Chinese Social Theorist

C.K. Yang (Yang Qingkun) is a well-known albeit under-studied figure in Chinese sociology. While Yang's pivotal role in institution building, particularly the reestablishment of Chinese sociology in the 1980s, is duly recognized, his contributions to sociological theory are seldom scrutinized. This paper aims to fill this gap by introducing Yang's major works and teasing out their broader theoretical implications. To start with, Yang was an early member of the "Yenching School" of Chinese sociology. Like his classmate Fei Xiaotong, Yang was exposed to the influence of Robert Park when the latter visited Yenching University in 1932. While Fei soon turned to functional anthropology in framing his rural studies, Yang adapted Park's human ecology to the study of a Chinese market town. Yang's groundbreaking study inspires subsequent works on the spatial and social structure of Chinese society. On top of this, Yang had been developing a peculiar brand of institutional and functional analysis in the 1960s. While Talcott Parsons was his major point of reference, Yang did not uncritically follow structural-functionalism in conceptualizing the characteristics of Chinese society. In his celebrated study of Chinese religion, Yang adopted Parsons' notion of "diffuseness" in demonstrating that religious beliefs and practices permeated various arenas of Chinese society rather than coalescing into a symbolic-institutional center *a la* the Christian Church. But Yang was able to arrive at this conclusion only by supplementing structural-functional analysis with the Yenching tradition of community studies. One can also find the elements of an institutional theory of culture and social change in Yang's works. While such a theory remained implicit, it furnished the analytical framework of a landmark study of Hong Kong as an industrial metropolis in the 1970s. By putting Yang's ideas in shifting contexts, this paper represents a modest step in reappraising his legacies in Chinese social theory.

RC49-687.7

CHEN, Hsing-Jung* (Graduate Institute of Social Work, National Taiwan Normal University, Taiwan)
WU, Wen-Chi (Department of Health Promotion and Health Education, National Taiwan Normal University, Taiwan)
LEE, Tony Szu-Hsien (Department of Health Promotion and Health Education, National Taiwan Normal University, Taiwan)

The Link between Emotional Regulation Strategies and Internet Addiction: The Mediating Role of Epidemic Fear

It is known that deficit emotion regulation (ER) is associated with mental health issues and addition problems, including internet addiction (IA). Whether some strategies of ER are healthier than others are debatable. Although scholars, such as Gross, don't support the notion, recent evidence seems to suggest that cognitive reappraisal (CR) is better than expressive suppression (ES). The evidence is limited, however, for IA, the common problem for adolescents. The first question of this study involves exploring whether and which strategy can reduce IA (Q1). Moreover, epidemics have reshaped human being's lives and increased mental illness and addiction problems. Adolescents are severely impacted by the covid-19 due to school closing, isolation from friends, and fear of epidemic. Given that emotional problems are associated with IA, fear of epidemic is supposed to increase the risk of IA. It, however, is not clear whether ER, and which strategies, can help reduce epidemic fear (Q2) and whether epidemic fear can function as a mediator for ER and IA. (Q3)

This study used a student sample (n=824) with two waves of data (W1 before covid-19, W2 during covid-19). Several regression models were conducted to answer the above-mentioned questions. The results suggested that there is no direct effect between CR and IA, while ES directly increases IA. Epidemic fear mediated the relationship between CR and IA. However, the mediating effect of epidemic fear on the association between ES and IA did not reach statistical significance.

The findings suggest that CR is a better strategy for reducing IA. However, it only operates effectively through decreasing adolescents' covid-19 fear. Intervention targeting adolescents' CR during the pandemic period can help reduce their fear, and prevent developing severe mental illness and IA.

RC28-401.12

CHEN, Hsing-Jung* (Graduate Institute of Social Work, National Taiwan Normal University, Taiwan)

Well-Being Among Youth with ACEs in Taiwan's Educational Systems

Adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) are associated with heightened health and behavior problems. Although resilience studies have highlighted key protective factors for children in adversity, there is limited evidence for the school impact on mental health. Feelings of belonging and self-efficacy are essential for well-being. School is supposed to be a key social institute for cultivating youth self-efficacy and a sense of social belonging through various courses and activities. However, credentialism in Taiwan has encouraged competition rather than support in school. Moreover, disadvantaged families often lack the requisite resources to support their children. Marginalization in school further exacerbates disadvantaged students' mental health. Our aims were to understand ACE youth's school experiences and explore how school shapes their well-being.

Using semi-structured interviews on 20 youths aged 19~29 (16 females and 4 males) with diverse backgrounds and multiple ACs. Theme analysis was applied and three mechanisms were identified. First, staying in school reduced youth's home-staying and long-exposure to family violence and abuse. Second, school provided opportunities for self-expression and to shine in expert areas. Academic success enhances participants' status in their families. This, however, serves as two-sided coin in relation to well-being. High-achieving students were over stressed regarding their examination results. Some participants enjoyed non-academic school activities; the engagement process enhanced their confidence. Third, school provided opportunities to connect with others and to feel that it was a place where they belonged. Ordinary interactions, such as small talk, playing or doing homework together, or getting teachers' compliments are meaningful for participants. Most participants kept family secrets; only a few got help through the educational system. Some participants experienced school bullies and discrimination which threatened their well-being.

This study suggests three mechanisms influencing students' well-being. Moreover, increasing school's ACE awareness can help early identification and assist students, thereby preventing severe health and behavior problems.

RC06-106.16

CHEN, Lingxi* (The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)

Gender Policy Mismatch: Why Do Women Not Using Facilities Designed to Help Them Balance Mothering and Work?

Despite employers establishing facilities and implementing policies to facilitate workers with children to balance their childcare and work responsibilities, few studies have examined the extent to which female workers, who are often in charge of childcare in their family, actually use and interpret these family-friendly policies, especially in Non-western societies or across different organizational settings. By doing ethnography in a state-owned and a private enterprise in two large cities in China and conducting interviews with 48 mothers, this paper illustrates how despite their intention, policies implemented to facilitate workers to balance mothering and work may receive limited responses. In the privately owned company, female workers did not apply for organizational maternity leave as they foresaw the motherhood penalty, and the enterprise also failed to promote this leave policy effectively. While a childcare centre was established in the state-owned company, female workers' familial division on childcaring duties thwarted their intention of utilizing this facility, and the timetable of the childcare centre also failed to accommodate female workers' overtime work, which was a norm in the company. While mandating this state-owned company to establish the childcare centre and monitoring its operation, the local government did not provide adequate financial compensation to extend the opening hours of the childcare centre to adapt to the overwork norm within the company. Based on these empirical data, this study conceptualizes the concept of gender policy mismatch, which refers to organizational policies aiming to enhance gender equality may lack responses when it fails to match with sufficient state financial support, organizational promotion of the policy, work norms, female workers' familial labour division and personal gender beliefs of mothering and work. Policy implications of the findings are discussed.

RC04-73.3

CHEN, Shu-min* (Tatung University, Taiwan)
JHENG, Ying-jie (National Taiwan Normal University, Taiwan)

Effects of the New Immigrants' Cultural Capital on Child-Rearing Process: Perspectives from Multi-Ethnical Relationship

In Taiwan, the original country of the new female immigrants coming mainly from Mainland China and Southeast Asian countries and the population of the new immigrant has amount to 500,000. Although the new immigrant female immigrated from different countries or regions to Taiwan society, these immigrants are often defined as the fifth ethnic group. This group illustrates the ideal and practical progress of multiculturalism and related

policy in the local context. For this reason, the analytical concept of cultural citizenship emphasizes the cultural re-evaluation and affirmation of the group-differentiated rights and are particularly concerned about these groups subjectivity and capacity in the multicultural society, and also highlights on the priority to promoting and confirming of their cultural developments and cultural identity.

Based on the new immigrant groups' cultural citizenship movements and cultural identity, this study will be further aimed at understanding the child-rearing process of those groups by multiple methods of empirical survey and in-depth interviews. Researching findings will include: (1) On the academic level: this study will lead to sufficient discourses and reflections related to the issues of new immigrants' interactions with their children, especially learning process and language usage; (2) On the achievement of local experience: the research findings with the empirical survey and interviews will contribute to a clear and definite directions of our future policy making toward a future-oriented multiculturalism policy for immigrants. With these researching outcomes, we can suggest an adequate perspective and policy for academic researchers and policy makers.

TG10-845.4

CHEN, Terrence* (New York University, United States)

Digital Technology and Democracy: Open Government and State-Citizen Relationship in Taiwan

New initiatives of "digital democracy" and "open government" seem to provide new opportunities for democratic participation, especially for individuals who lack institutional resources and organizational power. But to what extent can citizens really influence policy-making in these e-democracy initiatives? I use the online petition platform in Taiwan as the empirical case, exploring when, and under what circumstances, citizens can influence the government's policy-making process through these newly created channels. Drawing on interviews with government officials and civil society actors, I find that the influence of digital participation is often limited because of several reasons. First, the institutional design of the digital platform limits its possibility for radical change: e-petitions are not legally binding and are assigned to lower-level government agencies that lack decision-making power, so citizens can hardly push for changes on issues that are politicized in the political arena or require resource reallocation. Second, pre-existing relationships between government agencies and citizens constrain how the government processes online petitions: expert-oriented policy domains are resistant to policy proposals of ordinary citizens. Finally, in practice, many government officials see these digital platforms mainly as ways to improve transparency and communication, which runs counter to citizens' hope for policy influence. These findings shed light on the potential as well as limitations of e-democracy to create meaningful social changes, which contributes to our understanding of participatory governance in the digital era.

RC57-764.1

CHEN, Tzung-wen* (National Chengchi University, Taiwan)

Virus, Particulate Matter, and Semiconductor Devices: Thick Governmentality and Regimes of Representation in Taiwan and South Korea

This research aims to uncover the mechanism of visually governing invisible objects in East Asian societies in the 21st century. Partly because of the COVID-19 pandemic, issues around invisible micro matters in domains of public health, the environment, and high-tech industry have become increasingly salient in East Asia, particularly in Taiwan and South Korea where geopolitical factors are critical. Invisible to human eyes, micro matters such as viruses, particulate matter (PM), and semiconductor devices must be reasonably governed to protect and enhance the lives of the population.

To address problems caused by micro matters, two types of governance technology are proposed: protective and productive. Protective technology eliminates harmful substances, for example, viruses. Productive technology secures continuous manufacturing of products such as semiconductor chips. On the one hand, protective technology is required for securing production; on the other hand, protective technology is impossible without productive technology. For example, viruses and PM must be detected and analyzed by electronic instruments, which comprise protective technology.

Cases of governance technology in Taiwan and South Korea are studied. It is found that what we call thick governmentality is significant in distribution of test kits and vaccines, implementation of AirBox, and ritualization of semiconductor engineers. Characterized by multi-layered governance, composed rationalities, and inconsistent visual regimes, thick governmentality is a specific form of governmentality in East Asian societies. It ingrains regimes of representation in people's daily lives.

In sum, distinct from Foucauldian governmentality and regimes of truth, the governance technology of micro matters, built upon the process from sensing to sense-making, emphasizes regimes of representation or visual regimes. Governance technology comprises representation, testing, interpretation, and implication. In these steps, micro matters must be visualized by images, graphs, charts, signs, and other visual forms to make sense of the protective and productive technology, thus realizing thick governmentality.

RC49-682.2

CHEN, Wenju* (National Taipei University, Department of Social Work, Taiwan)

The New Pathway of Addictions-Recovery: The Relationship between Recovery Capital, Trauma and Quality of Life (QOL) of Substance Use Among Adults in Taiwan.

Background: Taiwan National Drug Prevention Issue Database showed people with illicit drug use records have lower socio-economic status, broken intimate relationships or single, multi-substance and alcohol consumption, and vulnerable health status. As we know, recovery capital has provided as a strong predictor in the field of Addiction currently so that this study examined the association between demographic characteristic, trauma experience, recovery capital and Quality of life of drug users in the community.

Methods: 388 valid questionnaires were included. The structure questionnaire was used and with IRB approval by Research Ethics office of NTU in 2018. SPSS version 22.0 was used and analyzed by independent t-test, ANOVA, Pearson Correlation and hierarchical regression.

Results: Scores of QOL was from 27.63 to 78.76(Full score=80, M=53.91) and the sub-dimensions in environmental supports got the lowest average than the others. ANOVA showed those who owned house had higher QOL than homeless, and those with job had higher QOL than unemployed significantly (p<.05). QOL of the participant showed positive correlation with numbers of cohabitants, monthly income and recovery capital significantly (p<.01), and negative correlation with trauma experience significantly (p<.01). Finally, hierarchical regression analysis supported the multidimensional nature of the recovery capital construct, and QOL was negative associated with vulnerable health status (ß= -.230, p<.001) and trauma experience (ß= -.194, p<.001), but positive associated with monthly income (ß=.108, p<.001) and recovery capital (ß=.470, p<.001).

Conclusions: Although many social factors (lower income, unemployed, homeless, and lower family-support) had negative associated QOL, recovery capital had proven as a strong and positive effect predictor. This result is support to promote recovery capital for drug users may help them get higher Quality of life (QOL). Further work to measure the collection of the people and resources and build Recovery Capital Base service in different recovery stage will be meaningful.

RC24-360.4

CHEN, Yanyan* (Fukuoka Institute of Technology, Japan)

A Causal Analysis of Energy Reduction Behaviors in Daily Life

In order to solve the current environmental crises fundamentally, it is particularly important to examine how individuals decide to engage in different forms of pro-environmental behaviors in daily life. The purpose of this research is to clarify the factors that lead to people's energy reduction behaviors based on the analysis of the survey data. Data analysis of responses to a survey of Tokyo residents indicated that behavior intention factors, such as the willingness to pay much higher prices or pay much higher tax in order to protect the environment, were important factors that influence people's energy reduction behaviors. Furthermore, the influence of demographic factors to the formation of energy reduction behaviors was examined and the attributive features of individuals who were inclined to conduct these behaviors were clarified. Such a causal analysis on the factors that influence people's energy reduction behaviors was expected to some clues as to how to evoke people's pro-environmental behaviors in daily life.

RC34-513.6

CHEN, Yi-fu* (National Taipei University, Taiwan)
TAI, Tsui-o* (Department of Sociology, National Taipei University, Taiwan)
YEH, Hsin-Yi* (Department of Sociology, National Taipei University, Taiwan)

The Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on the Work Experiences Among Taiwanese Young Adults

The high unemployment rate among the young people has long been a major issue for the policy makers, the media, and the general population. Scholars mainly focus on the mis-match between education and work, atypical employment, unemployment, and working poor among this age group. Although research on these topics abounds, the current literature has not incorporated the special context in Taiwan society. For example, higher education has been expanded for the past twenty years; therefore, young people have stayed in school longer and delayed their transition into work with the average age of first job being 26. Besides, compared to Western countries, the co-residence rate of adult children and their parents is high in Taiwan; however, the social welfare expense for the young people is less compared with that for children and the elderly. With the delayed transitions from family and school and few resources, young adults in Taiwan experience the threat of being unemployed, trapped in atypical employment, and working poor. Furthermore, since May 2021, the local COVID-19 outbreak has impacted the lives of Taiwanese people. There is no research show the impact of this outbreak for the work experiences

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

of the young adults. Did the outbreak exacerbate the pre-existing risk factors for young work experiences? Did the impact have the same effect for people with different work experiences? Did the timing of the transition from school to work matter during the outbreak? Using a national sample of young adults aged 23 to 35 (N = 1,027), the current study will investigate these research questions. In addition, we will also investigate the relationship between work experience and the subjective wellbeing of the young adults in Taiwan. The findings will expand our understanding regarding the impact of the Pandemic on young adults in East Asia.

RC02-45.2

CHEN, Yu-hsiang* (National Taipei University, Taiwan)

Credit Rating As a Tool of Communication and Negotiation: SME Lending in Taiwanese Banks

Corporate credit rating models have long been used by business lending departments in Taiwanese banks. Although the function of credit rating models is to calculate and display the creditworthiness of corporate borrowers, the literature suggests that the creditworthiness of small and medium enterprises (SMEs) remains difficult to measure effectively with the models, due to the insufficiency and opacity of the SMEs' financial data. Notably, it is well known among bankers that Taiwanese SMEs often fabricate financial statements to evade taxes, and it is therefore reasonable to ask why banks continue to use corporate credit ratings in SME lending. Based on interviews with personnel from the business lending departments of Taiwanese banks (relationship managers, credit analysts and office heads), this paper posits that corporate credit ratings in Taiwan work as a crucial tool of communication and negotiation rather than solely as a device to estimate clients' creditworthiness. Relationship managers use the credit rating to persuade their clients to reveal *neizhang* ('internal'/authentic corporate financial statements) to the bank and provide additional collateral and guarantees for the loan. Inside business lending departments, the sales units (relationship managers) tend to loosen credit to make deals, and the credit units (credit analysts) tend to tighten credit to avoid defaults. Relationship managers, credit analysts and office heads use credit ratings to mark the boundaries of discussion, and to negotiate the terms of the loan (interest, amount, duration, collateral and guarantees) within those boundaries. The findings of this paper illuminate the real-world application of corporate credit rating models to SME lending practices in a newly developed Asian market.

RC18-274.1

CHEN, Zhe* (Tsinghua University, China)

Political Ideology and Health Status in the East Asian Context: Evidence from Mainland China, Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan

The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic witnessed dramatic disparities in political ideology across and within countries. Recent studies demonstrated the relationship between political ideology and COVID-19 infections. But does political ideology relate to health status in more general situations? Previous studies have explored the relationship between political ideology and health lifestyles, attitudes, and outcomes. However, these studies are mainly based on western cultures and representative democracies, which have a long history of capitalist democracy ideology. Thus, it is important to find evidence from other cultural and political contexts for the relationship between political ideology and health status. This study explores the relationship between peoples' political ideology and health status in the East Asian context, including Mainland China, Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan. They share a long-established Confucianism tradition in history which underlines obedience to the government but nowadays differ across authoritarian and democratic politics. South Korea and Taiwan used to be dominated by authoritarian governments for decades and implemented electoral democracy later, while Mainland China has been governed by an authoritarian regime. This study uses national sampled survey data in Mainland China, Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan in the same year. It tests the relationship between political ideology and health status at the individual level with controlling confounding factors, both within the same region and across the four regions. This study contributes to the discussion on social determinants of health, East Asian politics, and the comparison between authoritarian and democratic systems.

RC04-74.5

CHENG, Kent Sheng Yao* (National Chung Cheng University, Taiwan)

When Global Meets Local:the Dialetics between Indigenous Knowledge and Global Competition

Researchers from academic fields like multicultural education, sociology of knowledge, and critical pedagogy always remind us to pay more attention on the legitimacy of educational knowledge. In the past, the national curriculum/official curriculum all over the world tended to adopt the cultural integration approach, and they always were criticized to "encourage" the minority group students to accept the mainstream curriculum. However, to interpret the relationship between indigenous culture and mainstream culture around the world could transfer from the melting pot and salad bowl to mosaic ,

unfortunately, indigenous knowledge still remained its disadvantaged status under the globalization and magnetization. We hope to provide a platform to systematically collect and analyze, justpose, and interpret the interaction among indigenous langauge , culture, knowledge, and global competition.

WG06-785.2

CHENG, Wanjuo* (National Changhua University of Education, Taiwan)

Risks of the Risk Management in Child Protective Services in Taiwan

Following the global initiative to eliminate corporal punishment, Taiwanese government has enacted The Protection of Children and Youth Welfare and Rights Act concerned with child maltreatment, an establishment of surveillance and reporting, and state intervention. Parents who are reported to the Child Protective Services (CPS）due to the use of corporal punishment are often deemed "risky" to children's mental health and psycho-socio development,"reluctant" to assimilate up-to-date parenting knowledge regarding positive discipline, and "resistant" to state intervention. However, little research has been conducted from perspectives of parents involved in CPS. This institutional ethnography study, taking a standpoint of parents mandated to the CPS interventions, aims to investigate how risk management upholding the child protection regime in Taiwan shapes interactions between CPS professionals and parents through texts (e.g., SDM risk and safety assessment, laws), from parental "reluctancy" and "resistance." The results indicate (1) One disjunction the parents experience is that they are the problem in attempts to manage their children's behavioral problems, given that children's responses significantly affect parent-child interactions. Mandated CPS services are "punishment" for the parents rather than "assistance to better manage children's problems"; (2) Risk assessment on parental use of corporal punishment not only makes their daily parenting works invisible but also dismisses parental concerns about risks to children's self-accountability highlighted in modern society as well as moral risks for parents being required to take the blame for children's wrongdoings; and (3) Most of the parents resist to a gaze of the CPS by taking a step back from disciplining children. Parental non-interference in order to "respect children's choices" in accordance with positive parenting style may be seen as taking flight informed by Deleuze's concept of "line of flight."

RC34-512.5

CHENIER, Valentin* (Tampere University, Finland)

An Ethnography of Moroccan Skateboarding Culture: Grassroot Community Enterprises and Youths' Transition to the Job Market

Since its emergence in the region throughout the past two decades, the popularity of skateboarding never ceased to grow among youths in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA). While the Moroccan skateboarding scene is the most prominent one in the region, its sustainability remains fragile. The lack of skateboarding facilities and difficulties to find an attractive job tend to push local youths to quit skateboarding in order to focus on their career or move abroad to pursue better skateboarding or career opportunity. In response to these challenges, Moroccan skateboarders have been establishing organised communities to sustain their local skateboarding culture and foster Positive Youth Development (PYD). Through grassroot enterprises, these communities provide young adults with skateboarding-driven apprenticeship programmes focused on the teaching of employability skills, ultimately aiming to facilitate their access to the job market. These enterprises typically relate to the burgeoning research field of Sport for Development and Peace (SDP), emphasising on the use of sports for PYD. Despite the recent rise skateboarding SDP initiatives worldwide, skateboarding remains widely overlooked in SDP research. Similarly, only few publications deal with youth skateboarding cultures in countries of the MENA. This study addresses these research gaps that constrain our understanding of modern youths' culture and experiences in the MENA.

- What are the community resources and strategies used to sustain the Moroccan skateboarding culture?

- How can skateboarding PYD enterprises facilitate youths' access to the job market?

The study at hand aims to answer these questions with an ethnographic insight of three Moroccan skateboarding communities respectively based in Marrakech, Rabat and Agadir. Local skateboarders express their personal experiences as they relate their journey skateboarding between education and working life in light of contextual challenges. Their perspectives uncover the relationship between skateboarding culture, grassroot community enterprises and young adults' empowerment in Morocco.

RC14-JS-39.4

CHERNOIVANOVA, Anna* (St. Petersburg State University, Russian Federation)

SHCHEKIN, Aleksei* (St. Petersburg State University, Russian Federation)

Between High Technology and Low Social Status: Digital Practices of People in an Unstable Life Situation

The article is devoted to the study of the practices of using digital technologies by people being in a vulnerable position and being the most vulnerable category of the population. Modern technologies are a part of our lives. It influences social processes – particularly, it can increase or reduce social inequality. Modern researchers are finding more and more evidence of the growth of relative inequalities in the Internet skills and the Internet use.

A good result of sociological research is the refutation of stereotypes developed in society. It seems possible to identify two main stereotypes. It was believed that most homeless people have no cell phones, in case they do, it is a status thing for them. The second stereotype was connected with the repertoire of digital technologies: homeless people are more likely to use non-personalized technologies due to their marginal position. Both stereotypes have been refuted. The unexpected result of the study indicates its unconditional relevance and indicates the prospect of studying other vulnerable groups of the population.

The homeless, as a social group, are of interest because they have traditionally been a group which is excluded from social interaction. The object of the study is a low socio-economic status group, the homeless, including those who have been released from prisons. The study involved 15 from 24 respondents living in a social care center in St. Petersburg during the interview. Subject of the study: digital practices and the attitude of the described group of respondents towards it. The research is based on a relational approach. According to the relational approach, inequality manifests itself in categorical differences between groups of people who have certain relationships.

TG10-847.4

CHERNOIVANOVA, Anna* (St. Petersburg State University, Russian Federation)

SHCHEKIN, Aleksei (St. Petersburg State University, Russian Federation)

Life in a Modern City: Digital Practices of People in an Unstable Life Situation

The article describes the impact of the global trend of digitalization on the most vulnerable category of the population. The study of the digital divide is a fairly new area of research in the social sciences. Modern technologies are a part of our lives that influence social processes – in particular, it can increase or reduce social inequality. Modern researchers are finding more and more evidence of the growth of relative inequalities in Internet skills and Internet use. Studies of the digital divide have already been conducted in large cities of socially and economically developed countries. As the results of many sociological studies and the practice of social work show, the most vulnerable are the elderly and people with experience of homelessness.

The study was conducted by interviewing respondents living in social centers. Respondents formed a group of single men aged 37 to 74 years. The average age of the respondents is 48 years. As a result of the analysis of the collected data, some features of the perception of digital technologies and practices of their use were identified. Perception features are combined into a group of discursive patterns, the practice of using digital technologies is grouped into a group of behavioral patterns. A good result of sociological research is the refutation of stereotypes that have developed in society. So, it seems possible to distinguish two main stereotypes. It is believed that most homeless people do not have cell phones, and if they do, it is most likely a status thing for them. The second stereotype is related to the digital repertoire: homeless people are more likely to use non-personalized technologies due to their marginal position. Both stereotypes have been debunked. The unexpected result of the study indicates its absolute relevance and prospects for further study, including vulnerable groups.

Plen-8.4

CHERNYSH, Mikhail* (Russian Academy of Sciences, Russian Federation)

Populism As a Political Phenomenon in a Changing Society

Populism is often regarded as a form of political behavior that aims at electoral mobilization. The challenge of populism is manifest not in the desire of an electoral success, but in the means with which victory or other forms of political mobilization is achieved. The repertoire of means depends on the personality of the claimant of electoral recognition, but to a greater degree it is determined by the social situation in which social mobilization takes place. The radical reforms that took place in the Russian Federation in the post-Soviet period led to the degradation of daily life, loss of meanings that guided Soviet citizens throughout their lives and widespread anomie. Rampant inequality and injustice, unprecedented unemployment rates, closure of most advanced enterprises, devaluation of the national currency, decline of the country's position in the world created an atmosphere in which populism could gain ground. Another factor that contributed to the rise of populism in Russia was ethnic nationalisms in neighboring states that turned the local ethnic Russians into repressed minorities. The objective circumstances enabled Vladimir Zhirinovsky to advance his populist political program. He addressed his possible electorate with the calls to "defend the poor" and "defend the Russians". He also called for the reversal of the Russian decline and restoration of Russian power. His program paid off. He won the elections from the pro-government reformist party in 1993 and established a stable support for himself and his highly amorphous party for the decades ahead. He became a "bogeyman" for Western audiences who regarded him as a danger, but in reality he was always ready to toe the government line and did little to put any of his political programs into being. His role was to "widen the breach" for the possible for populism and opinion manipulation in the decades ahead.

Inte-24.2

CHERNYSH, Mikhail* (Russian Academy of Sciences, Russian Federation)

The Social Consequences of COVID-19

Covid-19 came as a "black swan", an unexpected global epidemic with dire consequences for most societies. Though scientist had been talking all the way about the possibility of a global affliction of this kind, it was never taken seriously. Neither population, nor governments were ready.

For more than a decade before the affliction the Western world had been laboriously implementing neoliberal programs of medical reform. In Russia substantial cuts were made, and emphasis placed upon technologically advanced assistance for common medical emergencies. The reform delivered undermined local small-scale medical programs, making some virtually non-existent. Later the president of Russia would lament such reforms and qualify them as a failure.

The first days revealed the persistent ills of the post-Soviet Russian society. The gap between the rich and the poor took sometimes tragic and at the same time ridiculous forms. The state made frantic attempts to mobilize the medical system and the population. Russian science was made to work round the clock to produce vaccines and new effective drugs. Such measures were necessary, but their effects not immediate. In the meantime, stringent laws obliged the population to stay home, factories and enterprises closed and other contacts were reduced. The damage to economy was enormous, but was the only way to stop rapid contagion.

The occupational structure of Russian society underwent dramatic changes. Occupations that had hitherto been marginal became important. Couriers delivering food started earning real good money and doctors got salaries that that had not dreamed before. At the same time the service industries – a dear child of the post-industrial economies – went down releasing hundreds of thousands of personnel.

RC55-741.3

CHESTERS, Jennifer* (University of Melbourne, Australia)

Adjusting to the New 'Normal': A Comparison of Levels of Happiness before and during the Pandemic

The economic and social impact of the pandemic on the lives of Australians varied according to residential location, occupation and age. During 2020 and 2021, not only was the national border closed, internal borders between the states and territories were also closed for long periods of time. In all parts of Australia, but particularly in the state of Victoria, people were largely confined to their homes as workplaces, schools, 'non-essential' shops, recreational facilities etc. were closed. These disruptions created a sense of isolation, people were cut off not only from the rest of the world, but also from their families and friends in Australia. This paper examines whether the restrictions associated with the pandemic impacted on levels of wellbeing. Data from the Life Patterns project provides longitudinal quantitative and qualitative data from two cohorts of Australians. Both cohorts have been surveyed since they completed secondary school providing an exceptionally rich dataset. In 2020, cohort 1 participants were aged around 46 and cohort 2 participants were aged around 32. Using the data generated from surveys, it is possible to compare the impact of the pandemic on two cohorts of Australians at different life stages who were experiencing the same economic and social deprivations. The Life Patterns data allow for an examination of levels of happiness for both cohorts in 2017 and 2020; and for an examination of levels of happiness for cohort 2 participants between 2017- 2022.

RC55-749.3

CHESTERS, Jennifer* (University of Melbourne, Australia)

The Impact of the Pandemic and the Associated Restrictions on the Wellbeing of Young Australians: Evidence from Hilda 2001-2020

In 2020, as the COVID-19 pandemic rolled across the world, young people in Australia faced unprecedented challenges in their daily lives. Schools across the nation closed for at least six weeks forcing students and teachers

to embrace remote learning with no formal preparation. Young people were isolated from their friends at school, extra-curricular activities were disrupted, gap years were abandoned and life became increasingly uncertain. Whether the effects of these disruptions depressed levels of subjective wellbeing is the focus of this paper. Drawing on data collected by the Household Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia (HILDA) project and comparing levels of subjective wellbeing of 5 cohorts of young people aged 15 to 17 years (in 2001, 2005, 2010, 2015 and 2020), it is possible to examine whether the 2020 cohort reported lower levels of subjective wellbeing than their counterparts in the other cohorts. Furthermore, the inclusion of pandemic-specific measures in the 2020 annual survey provides an opportunity to examine differences according to state/ territory. The findings show that the 2020 cohort of young people reported similar levels of subjective wellbeing as the 2001, 2005, 2010 and 2015 cohorts. Differences in levels of subjective wellbeing were related to levels of concern about catching COVID-19 and the ability to spend time with friends.

RC10-152.1

CHETTY, Dasarath* (Durban University of Technology, South Africa)

An Uninvited Space for Public Participation in South Africa: The Events of July 2021 in Durban.

The paper contends that neoliberalism is inherently authoritarian in that the structures, relations and processes that ensue perpetuate and deepen conflictual hierarchical and oppressive conditions in society. In the South African context colonial and apartheid inequalities have been exacerbated by the adoption of policies and programmes, post 1994, that failed to produce the political rhetoric of transformation into an equitable and socially just society. The result, of such negative policy outcomes such as heightened inequality, mass unemployment, increased poverty, conspicuous consumption and the continuation of the politics of humiliation, has been public protest on an unprecedented scale. Public participation therefore takes place in uninvited spaces on a daily basis whilst invited spaces do not yield meaningful gains especially for the poor. Protests culminated in unprecedented "unrest" in July 2021 leading to violent protests in KZN and Gauteng provinces resulting in over 350 deaths, 50 billion rand in damage to property, mainly business premises, and thousands of job losses. More importantly, intergroup conflict reared its ugly head signalling a failure of the nation building project. The paper discusses how macro-economic policies may foster authoritarianism in society and explains the underlying correlates of the July violence as a failure of democratic participation that produces social anomie.

WG05-775.4

CHETTY, Krushna* (Sabarmati University, Ahmedabad, India)

Migrant Women and Post COVID-19 in India: A Sociological Analysis

This research paper examines women migration and their crises in recent pandemic Post COVID-19 situations in Indian society in the context of various social problems of women, marginalized groups, labourers in their everyday life and also social policy for women migrants in post-Covid-19 worlds and social mobility.

Firstly try to understanding of the million migrant workers (International Labour Organization, 2017) is riddled with problems that are particularly related to the discrimination of women migrant workers. During the covid-19 and post covid-19 most of the migrant workers dominates the workspace of the Indian marginalized sections and vulnerable sections.

The countrywide lockdown imposed to prevent the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic has impacted the livelihood and economy of indigenous people living in and around the forests of India. The economic and social disruption caused by the pandemic is devastating and significant numbers of people are at risk of falling into extreme poverty. The outbreak of the COVID-19 has severely affected the livelihood of the world's over 476 million indigenous and tribal people. The impact of the lockdown assesses on their lives and livelihoods, including on their incomes, access to the various schemes and entitlements, health and mobility. For their safety government of India have focuses on the some focal points of guidelines. COVID-19 pandemic mostly or directly show about the socio-economic impact, education impact, environmental impact, political impact, psychological impact and the tribal's disopportunities. It is also discuss the socio-economic backgrounds, Administration, politics, traditions, tourism places, there hill stations etc. It is explore the impact of COVID-19 pandemic and post covid-19 of migrants and marginalized communities in Indian society. And also it critically analyzed the government policies, programmes and social mobility of migrants and marginalized communities of post covid-19 world.

RC07-125.3

CHETTY, Rovashni* (University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa)

HARGOVAN, Hema (University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa)

Visible Yet Invisible: The 'lived' Experiences of Persons with Albinism at Selected Institutions of Higher Education in Kwazulu-Natal, South Africa

Albinism includes several inherited disorders affecting normal pigmentation and affects all ethnic groups and populations worldwide. It is caused by a deficit in, or the absence of the pigment melanin which may be confined to the eye (ocular albinism) or may include the eye, hair, and skin (oculocutaneous albinism). Due to its higher prevalence in Africa, the scholarly literature overwhelmingly tilts toward albinism in the African context; highlighting not only the complex intersections of race, colour, gender, and disability, but also socio-cultural risks that PWA must endure. Despite its prevalence, advancements in medicine, and increasing public awareness about albinism, PWA continue to face widespread discrimination, stigmatisation, violence, and social exclusion. This paper highlights the key findings of a study that sought to understand the 'lived' experiences of students with albinism at selected tertiary educational institutions in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. The research was located within an interpretive, qualitative, phenomenological paradigm, and framed within the theories of 'stigma,' disability, and intersectionality. Valuable insights were obtained from participants through interviews and focus group discussions. Thematic analysis was applied to the qualitative data. A key finding from the literature is that globally, children and young PWA continue to experience insecurity and significant barriers to quality education, exposing them to enduring poverty and vulnerability. The preliminary findings of the study reveal that PWA experiences social injustice in the form of societal, cultural, and institutional barriers. These include inter-alia; stigma, discrimination and victimisation, and challenges relating to education, employment, healthcare, and psycho-social support. Finally, the paper concludes by proposing areas for further research and recommends the need for collaboration between multiple stakeholders in ensuring inclusivity and dialogue with the aim of formulating an appropriate comprehensive intervention strategy designed to support learners and educators at all higher educational institutions in South Africa.

RC41-595.2

CHEUNG, Adam* (Hong Kong Baptist University, Hong Kong)

Declining Fertility in the Context of Political Polarization and Resurgent Authoritarianism

Demographers have identified many social origins of fertility changes, including the influence of economic development, secularization, and ideational changes. However, attention to political factors of fertility is hitherto scarce. During the last few decades, mass political polarization has become a significant issue in many societies. Democracies are also threatened by resurgent authoritarianism. These major political changes have affected many aspects of life. Unfortunately, our understanding of demographic behaviors in the context of political polarization and resurgent authoritarianism is very limited.

Hong Kong presents an interesting context to contribute to this emerging literature. Since the Occupying Central Movement in 2014, mass political polarization has occurred in this global city – the conflict between the pro-establishment and pro-democratic camps has become more intense. The conflict had turned the city into large-scale protests during the Anti-Extradition Law Amendment Bill Movement in 2019. While the protests in 2019 had died down after the government took drastic legal and political measures to kill protestors' hopes of liberal reforms, the effects of such drastic measures on its residents could be long-lasting.

This study analyzes couple-level data collected from a representative household survey of men and women (N = 1560 married persons from 780 couples) at reproductive age in 2022. The data revealed that fertility intention is related to this political context in two important ways. First, fertility intention is strongly associated with political orientations. Residents holding pro-democratic values have a much lower level of fertility desires compared to other residents. Second, political polarization has increased the chance of having within-couple political disagreements. Couples with political disagreements tend to report a lower level of fertility intention. These findings have important theoretical and policy implications.

RC06-116.6

CHEUNG, Adam* (Hong Kong Baptist University, Hong Kong)

How Does within-Couple Political Disagreements Affect Marital Quality in Time of Political Polarization? Evidence from Hong Kong

The political polarization of the public has become a major concern in many societies. The process of polarization has strengthened partisan identities and increased the prejudice and anger directed against members of

opposing groups. How this process has affected familial relationships is largely unexplored. Hong Kong provides an interesting and important case study for investigating the relationship between political polarization and marital relations. Public opinion polls show increasing political polarization among the public - citizens with different political orientations have developed a strong sense of antagonism and hatred toward members of out-groups. Given that political polarization is now a major issue in the city, how do married couples with different political orientations maintain their marriages and interact with each other in this highly polarized political context is an important question for family sociologists.

In this study, I ask the following three research questions: 1) How common are political disagreements between husbands and wives? 2) How are differences in political orientations associated with marital quality? And 3) Under what conditions are political disagreements more strongly related to marital quality?

This study collects and analyses dyad-level data of 985 heterosexual married couples (985 husbands and 985 wives) with a representative household survey in Hong Kong that measures political attitudes, party identifications and marital dynamics. The data reveal that most but not all husbands and wives are similar in terms of political attitudes and identities. Regression analyses confirmed that political disagreements are significantly associated with marital conflict and a lower level of marital satisfaction. Furthermore, the relationship between political disagreement and marital satisfaction is exacerbated by affective polarization - the feeling of hatred toward political out-groups is a significant moderator of the relationship. These findings have important theoretical implications for understanding family relations in the context of political polarization.

RC28-417.3

CHEUNG, Yannie* (The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)

Gender Participation in Fields of Academic Study: Global Expansion of Women's Enrollment to Humanities, Natural Sciences and Social Sciences in Higher Education from 1990s to COVID-19 Era

Global trend of women's participation in higher education started to overtake that of men's in 1990s. The most striking pattern is a dramatic upsurge of women's enrolment in three fields of study, Humanities, Natural Sciences and Social Sciences in 2000s. By an examination into fields of study, men's traditional prevalence in natural sciences continued despite women were increasingly moving into the field (Ramirez and Wotipka 2001). However, some research examines cross-national gender enrollments since the 1990s and suggests though women are increasingly moving into higher education, they usually concentrate in certain traditionally female-dominated curricula (Barone 2011; Charles and Bradley 2009). New curricula such as women's studies and gender began to emerge in many countries (Wotipka and Ramirez 2008). Studies in a form of inter-(trans-)disciplines such as migrant studies, urban studies and global studies emerge as reorganization of knowledge across traditional fields of study. Not only does these education innovations incorporate a women's perspective, but also integrate socially embracing perspectives into traditional disciplinary areas. The paper investigates how new gender upsurge evolves from 2000s till pandemic time; in what ways three main fields of study rise and fall in women's participation across the years and to what extent global trend shadows regional patterns in participation. Discussion of findings aims to examine knowledge reorganization in fields of study as one of the prevalent forces pivoting gender upsurge in global expansion of higher education during economic and social changes in time of pandemic.

TG10-JS-140.4

CHEVALIER, Danielle* (Leiden Law School, Van Vollenhoven Institute for Law, Governance and Society, Netherlands)

From Skate Zone to Tiktok: How Social Media Affects the Production of Public Space.

In urban studies, public space is conventionally considered as three-dimensional: Lefebvre (1991) famously argued space is produced through the interplay of the planned dimension, the lived dimension and the perceived dimension. With the advent of social media, an additional layer can be identified; a virtual dimension that is spatially and temporally interlaced with physical space. What is the impact of this virtual dimension on the societal function of public space? This question is explored theoretically from different disciplinary angles and researched empirically using the urban sport of skateboarding as case-study. Originating as an evocative counterculture, skateboarding has become a global phenomenon with an estimated 50 million users worldwide, thousands of skate zones, and considerable economic impact (Borden, 2019). In 2020 it became an Olympic Sport. Skateboarding is exemplary both of the embodied sensory use of three-dimensional physical space and the intricate engagement with social media. The skateboarding scene has always been strongly visual, and the digital era has augmented this. Empirically, the paper builds on fieldwork executed at the Skate Zone on Zeeburgereiland in Amsterdam, but also uses secondary data on skateboarding dynamics

unfolding in the cities of Antwerp, Malmö and Bordeaux. Theoretically the paper builds on Lefebvre's ideas on the production of space and the right to the city, and Habermas' conception of the public sphere.

RC37-542.3

CHEW, Matthew M* (Hong Kong Baptist University, Hong Kong)

A Relational Framework for Analyzing Action-Oriented Entertainment Narratives: Chinese Fantasy Webnovels' Framing of Conflicts in Terms of 'the Oppressed Versus Oppressors' Instead of 'Good Versus Evil'

This study develops a theoretical framework for analyzing action-oriented entertainment narratives, including most notably popular literature, films, television dramas, comics, and animation. It also uses this framework to analyze an empirical dataset composed of over 200 'Chinese fantasy webnovels.' (Chinese fantasy webnovels are one of few domestically successful and globally disseminated genres of popular culture in China). Action-oriented narratives attract audiences mainly through action scenes, which inevitably contain conflicts and violence. These narratives are compelled to non-negatively frame these conflicts and normatively justify this violence in some ways. In contemporary popular entertainment around the globe, most narratives adopt the 'good versus evil' frame to justify the protagonist's violence against villains. Examples include Western fantasy literature, superhero films, and Japanese young boys' comics and animation. This study demonstrates that the vast majority of commercially successful Chinese fantasy webnovels adopt the frame of 'the oppressed versus oppressors' instead.

This study borrows from several fields to explicate the sociopolitical implications of the alternative frame. Cultural theories of social movement—especially framing and storytelling—find that (non-fictional) movement-relevant stories significantly impact whether individuals support (or oppose) a movement. The new sociology of literature reinterprets fictional narratives in actor-network terms. Audiences experience fictional worlds (and are influenced by them) in similar ways that they experience the real world. Cognitive cultural sociology helps identify how fictional worlds influence audiences: non-declarative culture and unconscious learning. Relational sociology helps pinpoint the key non-declarative cultural aspect of fictional worlds that influences audiences: social relations. For action-oriented narratives, relations between the protagonist and the villains are the most impactful. (For romance narratives, love relations are more important.) Based on this framework, I argue that the frame of 'the oppressed versus oppressors' non-declaratively encourages audiences to support progressive social movements, whereas the 'good versus evil' frame discourages this support.

RC18-JS-58.8

CHEW, Matthew M* (Hong Kong Baptist University, Hong Kong)

The Articulation of Nationalism, Identitarianism, and Authoritarianism in Non-Western Societies: The Case of 'Cosmopolitan Nationalism' in China

This study tackles a long-standing and broad problem in the field of nationalism studies: whether some cases or types of nationalism are sociopolitically progressive. This problematic was initially explored via cases of civic nationalism, anticolonial nationalist struggles, the concept of patriotism, and cultural nationalism. Recently, it is increasingly explored via new types of nationalism such as 'liberal nationalism,' 'progressive patriotism,' and 'multicultural nationalism.'. This study theoretically delineates a partly similar and emerging type of nationalism: 'identitarianism nationalism.' It empirically analyzes it through the case of 'cosmopolitan nationalists' (which may be seen as a subtype of identitarianism nationalism) in current China. It finds that Chinese cosmopolitan nationalists articulate nationalism, identitarianism, and authoritarianism. Sometimes and on certain issues, these nationalists are extremely pro-authoritarian. At other times and on other issues, their sociopolitical beliefs, behavior, and stances are almost identical to 'woke' and progressive persons in the West. A possible explanation is that the definition of progressivism itself becomes seriously contested in the contemporary multicultural world. For example, identitarianism justifies cosmopolitan nationalists to valorize Chinese tradition and condemn Western liberal political culture as colonial knowledge. But traditional Chinese political culture is heavily authoritarian and undemocratic. The Chinese case may help tackle the long-standing problematic in a novel way. The Chinese case shows that the question of whether nationalism can be progressive (or democratic) is not an entirely empirically solvable one. Scholars who are deeply influenced by identitarianism (and especially postcolonial and decolonial studies) may truly believe that Chinese cosmopolitan nationalism is mainly progressive. Scholars who endorse conventional and non-radical versions of liberalism would likely dismiss Chinese cosmopolitan nationalism as authoritarian and regressive.

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

RC12-182.3

CHI EPSE OKEZIE, Mirabelle* (Tasmania University, Australia)

Harm Perpetrated with Good Intentions: Breast Ironing in Cameroon

In Cameroon, although Harmful Traditional Practices (HTPs) exist in many different forms, they all originate from the historically unequal economic and social relationships between men and women. Breast ironing (BI) or breast flattening which only targets women is one of such HTPs prevalent in the country. This practice is performed with the intention of supressing or delaying breast development in pubescent girls (hiding the most obvious indicator of maturity) as a way of warding off sexual predators (men). In fact, the practice of BI points to one thing – that female sexuality is considered foul, a taboo, a complete hush hush topic, something that must not come out in the open, while on the other hand, for a male, his sexuality makes him a man and is well celebrated. Hence, since men cannot be stopped from being men, then the things attracting them must be stopped or supressed. I

BI has received both national and international attention due to its negative and severe health implications. However, the bleak reality is that efforts to eradicate this practice are often met with rejection from the communities practicing it. This paper suggests that to build support for a law banning the practice of BI in Cameroon, the government must first institute a public education campaign on how the practice does not delay girls' initiation into sex, along with a comprehensive sexuality education to address teenage pregnancy which primarily drives the practice. The paper argues that inflicting pain on adolescent girls through the practice of BI is unintentionally likely to result in the very outcome it seeks to prevent - forcing young girls to seek love away from home and becoming victims of the same social ills which generate the demand for the practice (premarital sex, teenage pregnancy, STDs, and school drop-out).

RC04-65.1

CHIANG, Tien-Hui* (Anhui Normal University, China)
THURSTON, Allen (School of Social Science, Education and Social Work, Queen's University Belfast, United Kingdom)
MACKENZIE, Alison (School of Social Science, Education and Social Work, Queen's University Belfast, United Kingdom)

Gearing the Relation from Self-Monitoring to Collective Surveillance through Cultural Therapeutics in the Regime of Neoliberal Governmentality

Performativity, coated by truth-telling in the regime of neoliberal governmentality, is able to constitute teachers' self-knowledge, which engenders their self-monitoring and collective surveillance. In order to depict their theoretical sequences, this study sets out to identify a logic model through a survey of 2,358 junior high school teachers in a stratified random sample. The results of HLM (Structural Equation Modeling) certified a logic model showing that the relation from self-monitoring to collective surveillance is initiated by student-based commitment and reinforced by intermediate variables particularly the teaching-quality-performativity formula and then the excellent-teacher-truth-telling association. As this logic model is heavily governed by mainstream social culture, cultural therapeutics can be viewed as a recipe for constructing normalized performative truth-tellers, like our subjects.

RC06-100.3

CHIAO, Chi* (National Yang Ming Chiao Tung University, Taiwan)
CHEN, Yu-Hua (National Taiwan University, Taiwan)

COVID-19 Pandemic, Neighborhood Characteristics and Pregnancy Intention Among Married Women in India

Background: Unintended pregnancy contributes to negative maternal and child health outcomes. International research continues to highlight the importance of reproductive health in the neighborhood context. Only a few researchers have explored the impact of neighborhood characteristics on pregnancy intention using population-based surveys. This issue is of particular importance for married women of social disadvantaged status since unintended fertility rates seem to remain relatively high among these women, whereas India had the first confirmed COVID-19 case on 1/30/2020.

Methods: Using the 2019-2021 Indian Demographic and Health Survey (N=310,051), we conducted multilevel logistic models to investigate whether the monthly number of new COVID-19 cases and neighborhood characteristics are associated with pregnancy intention among these married women.

Results: The preliminary findings showed an increase in new COVID-19 cases up to 1 million was significantly related to an increased odds of pregnancy intention (Adjusted Odds Ratio: AOR=1.12; 95% CI: 1.09-1.16); in contrast, new COVID-19 cases more than 1 million were yet related to a lower odds of pregnancy intention (AOR=0.95; 95% CI: 0.91-0.99). Neighborhood characteristics, namely communities with 75% Muslim, high female labor participation and full community coverage of electricity, significantly predicted women's pregnancy intention, even after controlling for women's social status, individual/household backgrounds, and spousal fertility preference.

Discussions: Neighborhood characteristics, in general, are significantly related to pregnancy intention of Indian married women. Specific components of the neighborhood characteristics vary in their associations with pregnancy intention during COVID-19 pandemic. In addition, differences in pregnancy intention may explain individual-level socioeconomic disparities between neighborhoods. These findings suggest population health policies designed to promote maternal and child health must be neighborhood-specific and pandemic-sensitive.

RC32-478.8

CHIKOTO, Chenai* (University of Johannesburg, South Africa)
BATISAI, Kezia (University of Johannesburg, South Africa)

Communicating and Interpreting Heterosexual Consent: Narratives of Female University Students in South Africa

Gender-Based Violence (GBV) continues to be a significant concern in South Africa because of the lack of clarity surrounding sexual consent. There are no clear definitions of sexual consent in the South African Constitution, leading to irregularities in how one is supposed to negotiate and consent to sex. The understanding of consent by the law does not translate to the everyday experiences of women in South Africa, which have led many perpetrators to walk scot-free and an increase in sexual assault and rape cases. This study sought to understand how undergraduate female students at a South African university define, interpret, and experience heterosexual consent in their relationships. The study also explored the role that power dynamics played in consent negotiations. Ten female students between the ages of 19 and 22 were interviewed using qualitative guided questions. Findings revealed that female students mostly communicated and interpreted sexual consent using non-verbal cues and passive communication. Some students used silence to indicate their willingness or refusal to engage in sexual activity. Remaining silent does not show one's internal feelings or external behaviours of willingness which often leads to misconceptions by men. As most participants acknowledged that their boyfriends were the initiators of sex and consent negotiations, they echoed how traditional gendered and patriarchal roles continue to influence intimate relationships. Overall, female students' narratives reiterate the need to debunk patriarchal arrangements and simultaneously raise awareness of the importance of communication and negotiation skills in sexual relationships. In conclusion, it is imperative to address the challenges associated with sexual consent because they are the foundations on which sexual and reproductive health rights are established.

RC56-755.2

CHIN, Amy* (Vassar College, United States)

Relational Remembering: Asian American Daughters Interpreting Memories in the Veteran Household

Many American veteran households are formed through US empire. US wars in Asia and the Pacific have led to intimate encounters between American GIs and Asian peoples leading to family formation through war bride marriages, refugee sponsorships, paternal reunification, and transracial adoptions. Asian American children within these families, however, know little about the militarized conditions in which their family and own existence came to be. Feminst research on children of parents who experienced war suggests that memories of war are rarely discussed (Espiritu 2014). Moreover the preservation of such family history is often performed by women (Hirsch & Smith 2002). How are memories shared about these military histories in the veteran household? What are its implications for children, specifically daughters' sense of self? Philosopher Sue Campbell's "relational remembering" (2003) conceptualizes the experience of remembering as informed by the conditions in which memory is shared with one another. I consider such relational remembering in the context of "war time," the idea that war has an official "beginning" and "end" against its ongoing presence in veteran households (Dudizak 2012). I build on Viviana Zelizer's critique of "hostile worlds theory" (2010) whereby "war time" is spatially manifested by constructing separate spheres of "civilian life" and "active duty" despite the veteran household still operating as a "militarized sphere". Through the analysis of 12 oral histories of Asian American daughters of veterans and their relationship with their fathers, I found that the sharing of memory is complicated when unaccompanied by interpretative resources–resources that remain absent in popular discourse. Memories appear as facts and stories, yet daughters do not know what to do with this information or understand how they are meant to feel about it. This reveals how dominant notions of militarized time and space shape the conditions of relational remembering in the veteran household.

RC30-439.1

CHINGUNO, Crispen* (Sol Plaatje University, South Africa)

Platform Economy Contested Spatial Fixes in Johannesburg

Local transport delivery services have in recent years seen an exponential rise of digital app-based delivery services. This has transformed the sector on

a global scale and generated new forms of work and ways of generating value. This has in the last three years been propelled by the COVID 19 pandemic outbreak. This paper examines how platforms configure space to control the labour process and how this is contested by workers. Platforms manipulate space to maximize control of the labour process and workers spatial practices and the workers on the other hand contest this by configuring their own spaces. The paper is based on a case study of app-based food delivery service workers in Johannesburg, South Africa. Platforms and the workers both acts as spatial agents deploying strategies mediated by digital technology. Platforms controlled by local capital adopts distinct local spatial organizing strategies informed by the local context and experience whilst global platforms deploy local spatial organizing strategies drawn from global experience which at times may be out of synch with the local practices.

RC52-716.3

CHINNAPPA, Somashekher* (Bangalore University, India)

Physicians in Digital Transformation of Medical Profession in India

Imbibing professional values and behavioural patterns is an integral part of physicians' profession. In the digital era of 21st century, the professional concern of physicians has been the holistic approach to the health and wellbeing that has traditionally been the prime concern and commitment of medical practice. As such, in the last two decades or so, the emphasis has been on incorporating latest and cutting edge medical technology in training the new generation of physicians. The advances made in the area of bio-medical engineering have enabled and empowered the physicians to overcome the limitations they used to encounter in complexities of medical profession. This is accomplished through interdisciplinary content and multidisciplinary approach adopted by the premier institutes of medical education and research. With the advent and incorporation of ICT, the medical profession has opened new vistas of medical practice like telemedicine, virtual consultation, online prescription and the like rendering medical profession high-tech and tech savvy. The role and importance of application of state of art technology to the medical practice has been further accentuated by the trying and tiring times of pandemic. This paper is based on an empirical study probing into the incorporation and applications of digital technology in medical practice in Bangalore City in Karnataka state, India. Which is known for highest levels of sophistication in application of digital technology in medical practice. The findings seem to suggest that the use of digital technology has become routine in medical practice. Further, a significant proportion of Indian physicians are practicing digital consultation and a relatively small proportion of physicians have taken to remote monitoring of response to treatment and therapy enhancing efficiency to medical practice. The majority of physicians have come to acknowledge the role of AI in medical practice in enhancing their level of professionalism.

RC16-235.4

CHIRMULEY, Pranoti* (St Xavier's College Mumbai, India)

Choices 'Democratic' and Freedoms Compromised.

Choices 'democratic' and freedoms compromised.
~ Dr Pranoti Chirmuley
The question at hand is about what choices we hold. And if the choice is rational, independent, cohesive and most importantly whether it is democratic in its ideas, ideals and ideologies but also its operational side (praxis). In post graduate training in various institutions in India talk about the close association between theory and practice/praxis. But when you go with that dream into an undergraduate teaching space, we have to be mindful that between the theory and praxis stands the human student whose circumstances will have to be taken into consideration to be able to teach not just better but efficiently and empathetically. In order to address this basic motto or goal, i choose to talk about the innovations in teaching pedagogy that I do. I will talk about a number of them in this paper and share my experiences that digital spaces can be useful and challenging but they cannot completely take the space of in person/offline teaching. How do we teach an aspect of culture and hegemony through an online discourse on Gramsci just as a text? Here the true innovative challenge would be get students to hierarchize their basic needs and get them to share as peers and you notice the hierarchy of authority that gets established within the student community to share the 'most popular aka seen as the most appropriate' point of view. How do we teach privilege and poverty without truly making them do a privilege walk in an open space with their peers? Here are only a few ways to ensure the symbolic interactionist perspective of the SOR - stimuli-organism-response. We can diverse but be inclusvie and innovative at the same time, thus bringing the theory and praxis come together.

RC13-197.4

CHIRMULEY, Pranoti* (St Xavier's College Mumbai, India)

Leisure As a Joke and As a Survival Kit.

Leisure as a joke and as a survival kit.
Dr Pranoti Chirmuley
Key words: mother, leisure + productiveness, innovation, rest, music and memes.

For the longest time ever, leisure was commonly at the Indian space was used as synonymous for 'timepass' or the most sophisticated version of the same expression would be 'the whiling of time.' But was that the only thing relevant to this narrative? Clearly not. Timepass as a term is often used in a rather derogatory way to ridicule all that is listed under it - whether for an undergraduate course titled Leisure studies or as a talent/skill one was attempting to learn. But things changed - for good and bad reasons. But I think a lot changed during and after the pandemic. The wave of disease was an alien phenomenon for all layers in the human hierarchy and the *avatar* (version/representation) it took, was bigger than could have imagined. But as much as one could think of the critiques or loop holes in the system it worked for many in good ways to become independent women and men, to explore their goals in life through their leisure being their guiding force to survive. But memes were created around how women as they cleaned utensils as the house helps (maids) weren't allowed would dance, would sing. Why cant they? what was so funny? Leisure as therapy but leisure as therapeutic within the homes walls was explored. Here we do the same: from who rested, who explored, who survived and who got to joke about the intersections of gender, leisure and work.

RC24-366.3

CHIU, Hua-Mei* (National Sun Yat-Sen University Taiwan, Taiwan)

Social and Environmental Conflicts in Taiwan's Energy Transition

In recent years, the ground-based solar power development have stimulated environmental and social conflicts in Taiwan. In particular, the "aquaculture and solar power symbiosis" projects have provoked protests from the local fishermen who felt their livelihood have under threatened. It has also raised ecological concerns among conservation groups. The research examined the conflicts and found that, first, the energy transition activists have played an active role to lobby the government to adopt a new mechanism, the "Environmental and Social Check" (ESC), to constrain the solar capital indulging in land enclosure. Second, the ESC was designed to implement a democratic form of energy transition. It has mobilized stakeholders to participate in the check process and have contributed to information disclosure and knowledge production. The interdisciplinary knowledge, citizen science from conservation groups, local lay knowledge and stakeholders' viewpoints have been included in certain extend. Although the ESC seems to contribute to enhance procedural justice and mitigate the conflicts, this mechanism has shown it limitations. The barriers and obstacles of the energy transition will be discussed.

RC11-167.1

CHIU, Tuen yi* (Lingnan University, Hong Kong)

Mobile Ageing: Transborder Mobilities, Agency and the Well-Being of Older Adults in Hong Kong

Nowadays, more and more older adults are going on transborder journeys as a leisure and as a way of living, giving rise to the phenomenon of "mobile ageing". Despite older people being more active and geographically mobile, not much is known about the role of transborder mobilities in the ageing process and its impact on the well-being of older adults. As existing ageing research have mostly investigated how older adults can age in place, active ageing experiences that go beyond or across borders have been largely sidelined. To address this issue, this paper examines how older adults experience transborder mobilities in their later life and how their experience of transborder mobilities affect their perspectives on ageing. It aims at advancing the understanding of the relationship between transborder mobilities, ageing, and subjective wellbeing by integrating two strands of scholarship (ageing and mobilities). A mix of qualitative and visual methods, including in-depth interviews and photo elicitation, were used to generate multidimensional data on older adults' transborder experiences and ageing attitudes. A total of 29 older adults in Hong Kong (including 14 males and 15 females) were interviewed and 22 of them participated in a follow-up photo elicitation session. Specifically, this presentation will discuss the following questions: (1) Why and how transborder mobilities are utilized by older adults to negotiate ageing? (2) What are the meanings and functions of transborder mobilities for older adults? and (3) What are the impacts of transborder mobilities on older adults' subjective well-being? The findings will not only shed light on the diverse and transborder ways that older adults used to achieve active ageing, but also inform developments of social policies and the silver market on leisure, tourism, border-crossing, and international insurance.

RC38-JS-38.3

CHMIEL, Fira* (LICH, UNSAM/CONICET, Argentina)

"a Place in Which to Put the Story": Childhood, Exile and Available Social Narratives to Place a Biographical Experience.

The following presentation stems from my doctoral research which explores, from a biographical perspective, the childhood memories of those who experienced exile during the last dictatorships in Uruguay (1973-1985) and Argentina (1976-1983). Within this framework, I seek to explore the ways in which affection, politics and memory intertwine in the experiences of those who were children during exile.

In this work, I intend to investigate the social narratives highlighted by children of that time as available references for the construction of a biographical narrative. Also, I attempt to consider the lack of collective discourses alluded to in the narratives.

Thus, this presentation aims to examine childhood memories and their readings from present, locating in exilar childhood memory a singular feature of their own biographical experience: one that seeks to construct a place to locate one's own history.

RC31-459.2

CHMIEL, Fira* (LICH, UNSAM/CONICET, Argentina)

On the Way Back in the Trail of Breadcrumbs: Childhood Memories on Houses at the Return from Exile

The following presentation stems from my doctoral research in which I explore the memories of those who experienced childhood exile during the last dictatorships in Argentina (1976-1983) and Uruguay (1973-1985).

In this work I investigate, from a biographical perspective, the subjective dimension of the experiences and their meanings from the present. To do so, I recover life stories from biographical interviews. In this opportunity, I explore the scenes recalled by the children of that time of their family houses at the moment of return from exile.

This dimension, which articulates space and memory, allows me to explore the meanings and nuances of the daily encounter in the (new) family spaces, the ways of (re)inhabiting the places of origin, the tensions elaborated in the process of return between belonging and foreignness and the present views about the position of the children of that time.

RC33-489.1

CHO, Heng-chin* (National Taiwan Normal University, Taiwan)

KHOR, Chia-Keey* (Institute of Sociology, Academia Sinica, Taiwan)

The Transitions Patterns of Gender Ideologies from Adolescence to Adulthood for Taiwanese

This study investigates how individuals' gender ideologies change from adolescence to young adulthood and the gender variations in the transition of individual gender ideologies. This study is the first to employ latent transition analysis (LTA) on panel data to consider both the multidimensional construct of gender ideologies and how gender ideologies shift over time within individuals. Using panel data from the Taiwan Youth Project (TYP), this study discovers that individual gender ideologies changed substantially from adolescence to young adulthood, and the changing pattern differs between gender. Further, the results reveal that the latent structure of gender ideologies is different for men and women. Three out of four latent classes of gender ideologies: liberal egalitarianism, compromising egalitarianism, and egalitarian familism, are somewhat similar between genders. Traditionalism, the fourth class of gender ideologies, is evident only for Taiwanese men but not for women. Moreover, this study finds that 76% of men and 65% of women have changed their gender ideologies at least one time from adolescence to young adulthood, and the changing pattern is heterogeneous between men and women. Egalitarian familism uniquely increases among men but reduces among women. However, the proportion of liberal egalitarianism in the population grew steadily, eventually becoming the largest class of both genders in young adulthood. By tracking respondents from adolescence to young adulthood, this study sheds new light on the discussion of the effect of age on shifting gender ideologies and its heterogeneity between gender.

RC02-42.2

CHOI, Heesun* (Chung-Ang University, Republic of Korea)

Crowd Work without Crowd: A Study on the Dual Labor Market in Crowd Labor Market in Korea

This study analyzes the increasing demand for skilled labor in recent online-based crowd works and dual labor markets in the online crowd platform labor market based on skilled labor. Specifically, this study focuses on how workers manage their working hours differently according to the segmentation of the labor market. Korean crowdsourcing platforms are forming a unique labor market by organizing and evaluating tasks, far beyond simply matching between the crowdsourcer and the crowdworker. In the early days of the industry, the crowdsourcing platforms promoted crowd labor as "labor for anyone, anytime, anywhere". Recently, however, as the platforms strengthen the qualifications for undertaking the task, a unique dual labor market is emerging in the crowd labor market. Platform companies are organizing tasks with skilled labor and aiming to train professional data labeling workers through the vocational education and certification system. Workers without experience or education become excluded as outsiders in the market. On the other hand, insiders suffer from long working hours and have to build skilled careers through constant education and training and certificate acquisition to maintain their status as insiders. Without knowing the specific details on qualifications for tasks, insiders cannot work when and where they want, but

always have to work anytime, anywhere. In this context, this study sets the following research questions. First, how is the segmentation of the online crowd labor market different from that of the traditional labor market? Second, how do online crowd workers become insiders? Third, how does the formation of the internal labor market affect the management of working hours and skill formation? To answer the following research questions, this study conducts literature research and depth interviews with workers in crowd work.

RC23-347.4

CHOI, Ilsun* (Mahidol University, Thailand)

"Inclusive Smart City" and "Human Centered AI"

"Inclusive Smart City (ISC)" and "Human Centered AI (HCAI)"
Smart City has been discussed as the things which can solve the problem of environmental issues. However, in some European countries, there is a discussion that Smart City needs to be planned under the ISC concept. In the ISC concept, the planning of Smart City should be undertaken in collaboration with local people so that it can solve both environmental issues and community problems.

However currently the empirical research on ISC is limited. Especially, the research on ISC through the case of Asian countries is little to no. Thus I deem empirical research on ISC through the case of Asian countries as a necessity for developing the concept of ISC and HCAI which is a key concept of ISC.

Comparative research

- Germany - Resource efficiency through "Citizen Sensing"

"Citizen Sensing" is one of the solutions for resource efficiency. The new IT technology became a tool for collecting the data that can make sense of their environments and address critical environmental issues concerning air, water, soil and sound pollution.

- Japan - 2 key features: Policies as a solution to the problems of aging and the disappearance of local cities.

"Aizuwakamatsu" in Fukushima prefecture where private companies and government agencies are working together to build a smart city for citizens. From the testing phase of healthcare for the elderly, citizens can model data and they can build together with company and government sectors.

- Thailand - 2 key features: Solving social issues through Digitalization and Alternative Energy Development.

Under the name of "Thailand 4.0", the country is promoting smart cities, smart energy, and smart grids. DEPA (Digital Economy Promotion Agency of Thailand) is playing a central role in digitization.

RC06-109.5

CHOI, Meera* (Yale University, USA)

Gender Ideology and Changes in Desires for Heterosexual Love: A Study on Cultural Narratives of Young Women Opting out of Sex, Dating, Marriage, and Childbearing in South Korea

Amid rising awareness of gender inequality in South Korea, some young South Korean women started a radical feminist movement called the 4B (4-No) movement, which refers to saying "no" to sex, dating/romance, marriage, and childbirth with heterosexual men. They declare the refusals as a response to gendered precarity and inequality that they experience in South Korean society. This study asks: how gendered realities shape non-desires for and refusals of intimacy? How do young women make sense of gendered realities, and how does gender ideology in sexual and romantic relationships shape their decisions to opt out of sex, romance, marriage, and childbearing with heterosexual men? Using in-depth interviews with South Korean women, I examine the cultural narratives behind their decisions to opt out of sex, dating, marriage, and childbearing. I find that the prevalence of dating violence in South Korea and the gender politics around it provided opportunities for these women to revise existing gender ideology on heteronormative sexual and romantic relations. In addition, these women expressed heteropessimism, defined as feelings of hopelessness about heterosexual relationships, mainly attributing to the toxic masculinity they argue is men's biological features. This study moves beyond a narrow definition of gender ideology as "individuals' level of support for a division of paid work and family responsibilities based on the belief in separate gendered spheres" (Davis and Greenstein 2009). To better understand flight from romance and family in Asia, I assert that it is necessary to reassess various ways individuals define and interpret gender ideology in heterosexual relationships by opting out of romance and family formation. This study also pays attention to the role of gender ideology in dating and romance that extends to family formation desires.

RC42-605.5

CHOI, Seoyoung* (sogang university, Republic of Korea)

Firm Size and Unemployment Policy Preference in South Korea -Do High-Income, High-Security Workers in Large Companies Dislike the Expansion of Unemployment Benefits?

This study explores whether regular Korean workers have different unemployment policy preferences depending on the size of their companies and their seniority in the companies.

For multivariate analysis, I analyzed the four waves of Korea Welfare Panel Survey (2010, 2013, 2016, 2019). My findings reveal that regular workers at big corporations support the expansion of unemployment policies more than regular workers at small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs).

In Korea, the compensation gap between SMEs and workers in large conglomerates is quite large even if they have the same skills and seniority levels. On the one hand, as there are few regular-employment jobs at large companies, it is tough for them to find comparable jobs that provide similar wages when they are unemployed. As a result, regular workers at large companies are more supportive of expanding the public unemployment safety net, despite their relatively low risks of unemployment. Conversely, SME workers can regard unemployment as a less severe problem because it is not difficult to change jobs with similar conditions. My findings also suggest that this trend may be more pronounced among workers with long service years. During this period, the wage level of large-corporate workers peaks, but their capacity for reemployment decreases along with their age. Therefore, their perceived risk of unemployment can increase. The results of this study show that the positive effect of the unemployment risk on unemployment policy preference can be offset or rejected by the prospect of reemployment to a similar condition of jobs.

RC06-112.1

CHOI, Susanne* (The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)

Relationships without a Future: Gay and Lesbian Intimacies in China

Research on marriage equality for LGBTQ+ usually focuses on the role of the state in legalizing (or its refusal to do so) marriages for same-sex couples. This paper takes a more holistic view of marriage equality, arguing that marriage (in)equality involves political, class and social dimensions. Marriage inequality is not only caused by state denial of rights to marriage, but also by class inequalities and social discrimination/stigmatization that shape sexual minorities' access to intimacies and marriage. Analyzing 160 life stories of gay men and lesbians in post-reform China, this paper examines how they longed, struggled, and devised a range of strategies with various success to form and maintain intimate relationships and access marriage. Their paths to intimacy and marriage occur in a context in which marriage and adaptation rights are denied to sexual minorities; parents often exert strong pressure on sexual minorities to enter heterosexual marriage, and labour market success, educational attainments, and wealth define the hierarchy of desirability in the gay and lesbian communities. In addition to state policy, marriage (in) equality is therefore also a result of the intersection between culture, class and sexuality.

RC04-68.4

CHONG, Ho-dae* (Duksung Women's University, Republic of Korea)

KIM, Jong-kil (Department of Sociology, Duksung Women's University, Republic of Korea)

Innovating the Innovation By Competition and Cooperation in Higher Education: The Case of the Social Sciences Korea(SSK) Program As a Natural Experiment

Who can facilitate social innovation in higher education under what conditions? Social Innovation in higher education has been an old new agenda in globalized educational market. Today, many countries are trying to innovate their education systems to meet the changing needs. South Korea ranked first in the cross-country comparison of the comprehensive innovation index, while it lacked competitiveness in higher education and university research. It has been pointed out that exclusivity to other majors, excessive domination of academia from certain schools, and an attitude of complacency within the ivory tower hinder the improvement of competitiveness of Korean academia. To overcome this problem, the National Research Foundation of Korea started the SSK (Social Sciences Korea) program in 2010. The introduction of this innovative program was intended to strengthen research capacity and spread the results to society. Regarding the SSK program as a natural experiment that pursues social innovation in the field of higher education, we examine how the 'performativity' of this program resulted in innovation through diachronic investigation and statistical analysis. We find that social innovation in higher education cannot be achieved only by emphasizing competition or, conversely, only through cooperation. Excessive competition among researchers may increase fatigue and negatively affect the improvement of researchers' creative research capacity in the long term. In contrast, cooperation without competition

can lead to a moral hazard. While the former is a problem exposed by the original model of the SSK program, the latter is a limitation of the model that was revised once in the late 2010s. We propose, based on our empirical results, that innovating the innovation is possible without falling into the trap of inertia if the simultaneous pursuit of competition and cooperation, which may seem paradoxical, is achieved with an institutionalized facilitator that competently performs the role of bridging fragmented researchers.

RC07-123.1

CHOREV, Nitsan* (Brown University, USA)

The Virus and the Vessel, or: How We Learned to Stop Worrying and Love Surveillance

This is an empirical investigation of mass surveillance in Israel and the way it was used for digital contact trading at the beginning of the COVID pandemic. The paper offers an analysis of governments' response to COVID-19, specifically governments' attempt to reduce the spread of the virus by modifying people's behaviors. Some of these attempts followed familiar models of power, by way of discipline and nudging. In addition, I show that a new practice of power emerged - exemplified by Israel's use of mass digital contact tracing - which addresses subjects who are considered 'ungovernable'. I first look at how states see their subjects and argue that COVID-19 reveals and normalizes a state's view of subjects as 'unresponsive' and therefore 'ungovernable'. I then I look at how social media companies constitute us as 'ungovernable' and help reshape how states govern.

RC39-577.1

CHORYNSKI, Adam* (Poznań University of Life Sciences, Poland)

PINSKWAR, Iwona (Poznań University of Life Sciences, Poland)

GRACZYK, Dariusz (Poznań University of Life Sciences, Poland)

Small Communities Resilience to Extreme Weather Events – Conditions Influencing Local Activities

During last decades an increase in the number and intensity of extreme weather events can be observed. The consequences affect local communities both, large and small towns. As far as larger municipalities have a greater potential to cope with the effects of meteorological events, having different resources – institutional, material, human – smaller communities have to deal with the same problems but with restricted resources. So far, because of increased exposure, concentration of infrastructure and capital, more attention has been paid to larger towns. Smaller municipalities, although facing lower financial losses when compared to cities, the consequences for such communities can be devastating.

The focus of this paper is on extreme weather evens resilience of small municipalities located in the Wielkopolska region in Poland. With this research an analysis of how local resilience arrangements observed in eight small communities are functioning during an another significant extreme meteorological event. Within local communities two ways of dealing with extremes have been observed. The first local resilience arrangement is focused more on structural interventions, using infrastructural measures – this refers to those previously affected by a larger extent by extreme weather events. The second local resilience arrangement is more concentrated on soft measures – education, training. Nevertheless, within both arrangements the key role is played by emergency services.

Qualitative comparative analysis (QCA) approach has been applied in order to define which factors are crucial in case of forming a particular type of local resilience arrangement to weather extremes in local communities. The analysis is based on different data sets. 40 in-depth interviews with local stakeholders were conducted. Also information on firefighters interventions, municipal budgets and meteorological data were obtained. Four sets of necessary and sufficient conditions for forming a type of resilience arrangement have been observed.

RC28-419.4

CHOW, Alex* (Stanford University, USA)

The Post-Liberal Social Classes: Actual and Perceived Levels of Income Inequality and Associated Values

The post-liberal theory of stratification posits that the trajectory of stratification systems shapes and is shaped by the identification and reactions of different social groups. This study tests this theory concerning the rising levels of income inequality internationally over the last three decades. Using data from the International Social Survey Program (ISSP), European Values Study (EVS), World Values Survey (WVS), and Luxembourg Income Study (LIS) from 1987—2019, I study the relationship between actual levels of income inequality and individuals' perceptions of income inequality, levels of social mobility in their country, as well as their individual mobility trajectories. Next, I test whether this relationship differs across traditionally defined social classes.

Finally, I use a clustering approach on perceptions of levels and governance of inequality, mobility, and other values to identify the demographic characteristics of the newly formed social groups in response to rising income inequality.

RC28-399.2

CHOWDHURI, Joy* (Guest Faculty, Delhi School of Economics,, India)

Social Justice through Affirmative Action Policy in Brics Countries: A Sociological Perspective

BRICS is an association of five major emerging economies namely Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa, house 41 percent of the world population (3.1 billion people) and have more than 30 percent of global GDP. The group has a significant influence on world geopolitics, markets, and regional economies. Social inclusion, the fight against poverty, inclusive and sustainable development, and national sovereignty are some of the important agendas of BRICS. The BRICS is one the most evident products of the change process in social inclusion and development in the emerging economies. In spite of significant achievements like reduction in infant mortality, maternity mortality rate, and poverty; social inclusion is still a crucial debatable issue in BRICS due to diversified growth models of the countries which have comprehensive social protection system not only for the economic growth but also for improving the social situation. Considering these elements justifies the intention of social inclusion, but are these actions affirmative, keeping in view the heterogeneous social groups and their problems in BRICS along with hegemonic dynamics of power and markets leading to the new multilateral arrangement, which may set the developmental and inclusion needs of the diversified population. Affirmative action means the special consideration for disadvantaged groups in publicly funded opportunities. The words, affirmative action do not appear in the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the foundation document for contemporary human rights discourse. The declaration does, however, contain two intellectual anchors for affirmative action. First, the declaration repeatedly endorses the principle of human equality. Second, it declares that everyone has the right to work, to an adequate standard of living, and to education. The declaration does not command that all will share equally, but it does suggest strongly that there are minimum levels of employment, education, and subsistence that all should share.

TG09-834.3

CHOWDHURY, Khairul* (University of Dhaka, Bangladesh)

State of Sociology in Bangladesh: Decolonizing Curriculum and Knowledge

In Bangladesh, sociology as a separate discipline was introduced only in 1957 under the UNESCO program both to forester Western social and human sciences for knowledge of local customs, beliefs, and religion and to help state-making in East Pakistan based on Islamic values. French anthropologist Professor Pierre Bessaignet joined the department in 1956 as an appointee, of the UNESCO, which continued its support for the department until 1967. Professor Nazmul Karim, a Bengali Muslim sociologist educated at Columbia University and University of London, became the head of the department in 1958 and remained the administrative head of the department until 1982 except for a few years in the early 1960s. As such, Professor Pierre Bessaignet and Professor Karim shaped not only the growth and development of sociology in Bangladesh, but also influenced much of what becomes Bangladesh sociology to date. Since Bangladesh's independence in 1971 society has changed but has not reflected in the teaching and curricula of sociology. The colonial legacy continues despite superficial changes in the curricula. This paper examines the current state of sociology in the department of sociology at the University of Dhaka, and its changes in terms of curriculum and teaching through archival research since the 1960s and especially since the 1980s. The paper seeks to explain the dominant forces which shape ideology, means of power, and relations of power, in which teaching, and curriculum design are organized, structured and practiced in Bangladesh in order to reflect on the strategies of decolonizing sociology in the country.

RC49-690.2

CHUAQUI, Jorge* (Universidad de Valparaiso, Chile)

Gaps for Real Inclusion of Mentally ILL Persons in Chile

GAPS FOR REAL INCLUSION OF MENTALLY ILL PERSONS IN CHILE
ABSTRACT
Real inclusion means that person is working in a good "normal" job and that with the financial resources earned may originate an own family. This situation is true only for a minority of the mentally ill persons.. With the upsurge of the mental illness and usually bizarre behavior, the person frequently lost work or studies, and develops a traumatic experience for his/her family. Usually family takes care of the person, and these care became a burden for the family. Because of the situation the family frequently only aims not to repeat the traumatic experience and overprotect the persons limiting the risk that implies to participate in the competitive market of employment. They prefer that the person participate in a sheltered workshop organized by health services generating psychiatric institutionalization. Sheltered workshops does not solve the problem of a decent job that allows financial autonomy. Another solution is to participate in the legally imposed Jobs for disabled persons, but as the higher stigmas are with mental illness, the employers prefer to employ persons with other types of disabilities. As families have the burden of a passive and erratically non employed persons, a way is that the persons live in a group home, public or private, that put restrictions for "normal" life, and that in 85% of case cut off the possibility of goals for future. The person lost motivations and the possibilities of personal development. This is not only a probable consequence in public group homes, but also in private group homes , many times illegal, where families send the ill person.

RC16-248.7

CHUGG, Rock* (Freelance, Australia)

A Division of Labour: The Impact of Sociology on Psychology

The term 'medical dominance' was initially coined to highlight the declining hegemony of doctors over rising autonomy in the para-professions, e.g., physiotherapy and social work. Recent events profile the influence of psychology. In the division of mental / manual labour, psychology could be seen as adapting individuals to society, rather than sociological trends of social change. In 1970, Alvin Gouldner proclaimed, 'The Coming Crisis of Sociology': a critique of Talcott Parsons' ascendency in America. Around this time, Parsons formulated a theory of social-types, in correlation with Freud's individual libidinal-types. The year 1994 saw these issues reconsidered by Stephen Coleman in 'What's Wrong with Sociology?', now documenting the latter profession in anticipated decline. At the same time Luce Irigaray again reformulated Freudian symptomatologies in the social context of Feminism. This was also the year post-Marxist European Unionist, Etienne Balibar declared women to be 'universal', on par with a recent status of the proletariat to past generations. By 2019, the American *Annual Review of Sociology* published 'The Culminating Crisis of Sociology' by James S. House that acknowledged the success, if not growing dominance of 'mental health' over 'social health'. In this paper, I consider the hypothesis that any original contribution of sociology may well not exist: is it not rather a rough mixture of political science, cultural studies and economics reported in earlier appraisals of alleged crisis? However, findings also suggest that Freudian Group Psychology, Parsonian Sociology and Irigaray's Feminism correlate with ideal types or aristocracy non-existent in post-colonial America, and even less in still colonial Australia.

Asso-860.1

CHUNG, Il Joon* (Korea University, Republic of Korea)

Does Judicialization of Politics Promote Justice? Displacement of South Korean Politics

In South Korea, the 20th presidential election held on the 9th of March 2022, former prosecutor general Yoon Suk-yeol got elected. Yoon ran as the opposition party, the People Power Party, candidate. Does electing prosecutor general as president promote democracy and enhance justice in South Korea? This article delves into the following three entangled issues: First, the dual process of the demilitarization of politics and *the judicialization of politics* in South Korea after the turn to democracy in 1987 will be historically reviewed. The problematic of Military & Politics transformed into *Law & Politics*. Second, the rise of Yoon as a strong opposition party competitor in presidential campaign along with the rise of *prosecution* as a political power in South Korean political field will be examined. *The Rule of Law and Democracy* came into the center of South Korean politics. Third, Does Yoon make any progress in materializing justice in South Korea? What really happened after the inauguration of Yoon, 'the Symbol of Justice'? Does the Judicialization of South Korean Politics *wax* or *wane*? In conclusion, we will try to draw boundary lines prudently between *Law & Politics* as we did between Military & Politics in the past.

RC04-67.2

CHUNG, Wei-yun* (National Taiwan University, Taiwan)

Navigating the Unknown Waters of Home-Schooling during Taiwan's COVID Lockdown

Drawing on in-depth interviews with 47 parents whose children are aged between 4 and 12 years, this paper aims to examine the influence of COVID on parenting and parents' perception of home-schooling during Taiwan's soft lockdown in 2021. The findings show that parenting strategies and practices vary according to parents' economic status and educational backgrounds.

Middle-class parents used multiple strategies to mitigate the negative influences of COVID on children's studies. They collaborated with teachers and other parents, monitoring education information and resources circulated among friends and online forums and choosing those they considered appropriate for their children. They also arranged extracurricular activities, including indoor sports, online social events with friends, and reading, to maintain children's physical and mental health.

On the other hand, financially-disadvantaged parents tended to teach their children without resources from fellow parents or teachers. Before the pandemic, many of these parents spent a relatively large share of income and subsidies on children's shadow education because they did not want children's potential to be wasted or sacrificed because of their financial difficulties. However, most shadow educational institutions were closed

during the lockdown. Helping their children with homework thus became a challenge to financially disadvantaged parents, particularly those without a tertiary education degree. They felt that their inability to assist children with assignments caused children's academic regression and further contributed to their own stress and frustration.

My findings demonstrate how parents' economic status and educational backgrounds influence the quality of home-schooling and suggest that measures are needed to mitigate the education loss experienced by children from low-income families. These findings also show that intensive parenting is more prevalent than previous studies have suggested and is not exclusive to middle-class families. Future studies can examine how intensive parenting is practiced in families of different socioeconomic statuses.

RC34-513.2

CHURCHILL, Brendan* (The University of Melbourne, Australia)

Making a Life with Less: The Impact of Underemployment on Young Australians

Underemployment is a significant challenge for young people in the labour market today with one-in-five working fewer hours than they would like (Churchill 2020). Underemployment is also a challenge for governments and policymakers too, potentially costing Australia $11.3 billion in Gross Domestic Product and 125 million working hours a year (FYA 2015). Since the Global Financial Crisis (2008-9), underemployment has increased significantly for young people (Denny & Churchill 2016) and there is recent evidence to suggest that underemployment persists for even those young adults in their late 20s and early 30s. What is unknown is how underemployment of this nature impacts young people in early adulthood and whether it impacts their working futures and careers, family formation and well-being. This research addresses this gap by drawing on longitudinal data from the Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia (HILDA) survey from 2001 to 2020 and qualitative interviews (n=25) with underemployed men and women aged between 20 and 35. Preliminary findings from the quantitative data analysis suggest that bouts of underemployment slow down young people's transitions to full-time, secure work indicating that there is a 'scarring effect'. This is especially the case for young women. Voices from young people experiencing underemployment highlight how persistent underemployment impacts their daily lives, including their material and financial well-being. To counter, many of the young people in this project for go leisure time and invest in 'being productive' or engaging in 'side hustle' activities to attenuate these impacts and position themselves to overcome underemployment in hopes of entering full-time work. This paper will talk about the wider impacts of these findings and canvas research directions and policy solutions.

RC25-374.6

CICHOCKI, Piotr* (Adam Mickiewicz University, Poland)

Reflecting Populist Tensions over Climate Change Policy in Academic Discourse

Populism is on the rise in many democracies, as populist leaders win elections and seize power in Europe, Latin America and the US, posing a serious challenge to international collaboration in climate change policy. The association of populism and opposition to climate policy assumes different forms worldwide, and it also happens on many levels. The tensions are structural (involving groups economically threatened by green transitions) and ideological (relating to more generalised suspicions of climate change policy as an elite-driven conspiracy). Populists oppose elitism, including scientific and policy elites and, at the same time, they tend to be hostile to pluralism. Being "thin-centred", populism typically combines elements from other ideologies, including classic left- or right-wing views; it also recycles pre-existing tensions and argumentative frameworks opportunistically. Based on a large-scale literature review of academic papers published over the last three decades, this paper will explore the reflection of debates over climate change policy in the discourse of the social sciences. The analysis will employ topic modelling algorithms (LDA) to identify the topics of academic discourse. The classification of topics will then be explored based on the available publication metadata (time of publication, institutional affiliations of authors, declared funding sources).

RC51-709.1

CID RAMÍREZ, Aaron* (División de Ciencias Naturales e Ingeniería, Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana, Mexico)

Surveillance Capitalism As an Auto-Organization and Complex Process.

Whenever we aim to understand surveillance, we often end up thinking about a greatest power behind that process: government, international companies, market's invisible hand, just to name a few; but we often obviate the very first node: ourselves. Our mere participation within a society represents a constant selection of thoughts, words, and actions; that very often are held back in the mind, deceiving ourselves and manipulating our emotions and objectives.

But also, when we participate as part of a bigger system: social group, association, or nation, we develop rules, restrictions, and laws that determinate the very individual participation and what could and couldn´t be expressed.

The aim of this work is to cover the differences and similarities from our self-containment as an individual bio-system to the complex process of auto-organization as social beings that collaborate and oppose from other individuals to maintain or change the very reality itself, understanding the huge present and future participation of technology to achieve a perfect and immediate surveillance.

Plen-6.4

CIPRIANI, Roberto* (University Roma Tre, Italy)

Beyond Secularization: New Perspectives

After the wave of secularization and the more recent development defined as "religious revival", social scientists studying the religious phenomenon are becoming far more cautious about the use of certain data, which even today give importance to either the secularization or the revival hypothesis. It has already become apparent that in both cases this process is probably due to a tendency toward the "sociological construction of inconsistency" through purely theoretical reasoning, or of marked use of figures and results, which are put together in scientifically unacceptable ways.

If we then examine other hypotheses, which on the international level, in the field of sociology of religion, are frequently under discussion, we can see that they are not applicable in many cases. Any effort to verify these hypotheses has generally failed.

Today we must ask if we are faced with an absolute novelty or whether, rather, Luckmann's "modern religious themes" are nothing more than the sedimentation of pre-existing, more or less subterranean channels, long incorporated in traditional religious modes, and surfacing now not for simply contingent reasons. The lack of research in this regard and the great weight of social control found in some particular historical and geographical contexts may be among these reasons.

The "invisible religion" perceived by Thomas Luckmann, which is based on the assumption of a crisis of the institutional apparatus, seems to be applicable only concerning certain aspects of modern societies and does not completely cancel so-called church religion.

At the same time, new horizons of research are discovering innovative perspectives of analysis, concerning spirituality and other forms of religions, both individual and collective.

RC22-327.3

CIPRIANI, Roberto* (Università Roma Tre, Italy)

Religiosity in Italy. a Multi-Methods Approach.

Twenty-two years after the research on Religiosity in Italy, the survey carried out in 2017 also covers 164 subjects appropriately selected, without the pretension of representativeness and generalizability. The stratification of the sample concerns three categories related to the degree (level of obligation, middle-superior diploma, degree), the distinction of gender (man, woman), residence (small towns, medium municipalities, large cities), geographical distribution (north, center, south and islands) and age (young, adult, elderly). The solution of a completely open interview, without predefined questions, was tested. In fact, for almost half of the sample, i.e. 78 cases, the interviewers tried to obtain narratives, reflections, interpretations and evaluations not solicited through specific questions on religiosity. For the rest of the 86 subjects interviewed, the first part was entirely free and the second part was on some concepts-stimuli relating to daily and festive life, happiness and pain, life and death, God, prayer, religious institutions and Pope Francis. The results of the qualitative analysis were also corroborated with sophisticated quantitative instruments: a program called T2K (Text to Knowledge), Lexical Correspondences Analysis and VoSpec procedure (Vocabulaire Spécifique des Groupes d'individus). An analysis sheet similar to a semi-structured questionnaire was then prepared to be applied to the interview texts, with the intention of capturing recurring patterns, values and representations.

RC03-61.2

CIRDAN, Clara* (London School of Economics, United Kingdom)

Cultural Democracy in Museums

The paper looks at the nuances of cultural democracy in museum spaces. Trying to go beyond a simplistic view on inclusion which simply analyses museum demographics, the paper addresses the 'belonging' in the space of two different museums from the UK. Based on the comparative ethnography pursued within the PhD project, I unpack the notion of belonging in relation with staff members who stage 'belonging' and visitors who experience it (or not). The question of belonging is linked to participation in the life of the museum (e.g. volunteering activities), by questioning how experiencing belonging encourages visitors to be proactive within the space of the museum?

Thus, the paper seeks to bridge the gap between the institutional museum component and visitors' experiences of the space of the museum. This is done by problematizing the question of inclusion from museum studies, which usually has either a more institutional focus (Sandell 2007) or a participatory

one (Ride 2016). The two case studies compared are an art gallery and a migration museum, which broadley stand for the temple and the forum museum functions (Cameron 1971). Bridging these two through what is nowadays referred to as the activist museum function (Leshenko 2005), the paper concludes that the question of activism is present in both temple and forum museums and that 'belonging' influences participation and hence the social value assigned to the museum.

TG07-828.3

CIRDAN, Clara* (London School of Economics, United Kingdom)

Sense and (museum) Sensibilities. a Study on Affective Practices in Museums.

The paper looks at museum affective practices and asks how do museum spaces feel like for visitors? Based on a comparative museum ethnography in the UK, the paper examines how visitors behave and relate to different museum spaces, while acknowledging the different museum ethos, demographics and forms of representation. More specifically, the paper is based on fieldwork done within a contemporary gallery in a coastal town (Margate, UK), which embodies the 'temple museum' (Cameron 1971), and the Migration Museum (London, UK), that stands for the 'forum' museum (Cameron 1971), respectively.

The temple museum envisions a museum of (art) objects and installations, while the forum museum depicts 'a museum of stories'. How do objects, compared to personal stories, affect visitors? What does it mean to have stories as the museum's ethos? Going beyond a simple comparison between visitors' impressions in these two spaces, the paper addresses the politics of sensorial representation, so as to explore whether forms of immaterial culture such as stories, generate more radical forms inclusion on site as compared to artefacts?

The question of art and politics goes back to its incipience (considering that paintings were commissioned by the church or wealthy patrons); thinkers such as Jacques Ranciere connect art and politics organically, claiming reciprocal influence and where the emancipated spectator (in his view, the visitor), has agency in response to visual representation. Problematizing that assumption, the comparison portrays how sensorial practices (sounds, touch, smell), generate affective responses which challenge traditional museum behaviour (e.g. no touching protocols), and create a more relaxed museum atmosphere than art objects. This, in turn, can orient visitors' actions in relation to the museum (e.g. many visitors from the Migration Museum ask for volunteering programmes) which the paper explores.

RC19-283.1

CLARK, Emily* (University College London, United Kingdom)

Is the Universal Basic Income a Neoliberal Policy? Analysing the Constitution of the Universal Basic Income in UK Policy Discourse During the Covid-19 Pandemic.

This paper analyses the extent to which Universal Basic Income (UBI) proposals in UK policy discourse, since the onset of the Covid-19 pandemic, have represented new imaginaries in the contemporary art of government. Over the past two years, the UBI has gained increasing popularity as a potential policy 'solution' to combat increasing forms of inequality and exclusion in existing welfare states. 54 UK parliamentary texts, derived from UK Hansard, in 2020 contained at least one mention of the "basic income" or related terms, compared to three in 2019, one in 2018, and five in 2017. Despite this recent proliferation of iterations, however, the UBI's proposed scope and remit - its relationship with the neoliberal paradigm - remains highly ambiguous and contested in academic and policy circles.

Through a discursive analysis of these texts, this paper will map *how* this discursive shift has occurred. This will trace the 'problems' the UBI has been proposed to address and how it will address them - the ideal visions of society and forms of political subject - alongside the (dis)continuities between these articulations before, during, and 'after' the pandemic. This will then be analysed to examine to what extent UBI proposals represent a break with, or continuation of, current modes of neoliberal governmentality (Foucault, 1979).

The poststructuralist critical policy approach adopted here contrasts with traditional approaches in the social and political sciences to analysing the policy process (e.g. Kingdon, 1984; Sabatier, 1988). Rather than seeking to explain *why* policies enter the political agenda in response to pre-existing social 'issues', this project addresses *how* policy proposals operate as discourses which construct policy 'problems' and 'solutions' within specific power/ knowledge regimes. This research aims to contribute to the growing field of critical policy scholarship, and to further understandings of the UBI in academia and policymaking fields.

RC31-457.6

CLARK, Jennifer* (University of Texas Rio Grande Valley and South Texas College, USA)

The COVID-19 Pandemic: Securitization, Authoritarian Neoliberalism, and Trafficking in Persons.

Aggressive anti-immigration policies and militarization of borders have been effective mechanisms to promote an authoritarian neoliberal agenda in which the Global North states attempt to keep migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers from the Global South out. Since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic, decisions aimed at reducing human movement across borders have become a key element of policy on a global scale. The COVID-19 pandemic has enabled governments to implement unprecedented oppressive migrant regimes. In the United States Title 42, a public health code issued by the Center for Disease Control (CDC), was used under the guise of protecting public health and preventing the spread of COVID-19 to ban the entry of migrants and asylum seekers. Primarily focusing on the US-Mexico border, this paper seeks to place restrictive border regimes within the context of the global economy and argues that aggressive anti-immigration policies have not only been effective in accentuating a neoliberal agenda that has marginalized migrants further, but have also been instrumental in increasing vulnerability to forced and precarious labor, and trafficking in persons.

Aust-15.1

CLARK, Sal* (Swinburne University of Technology, Australia)

The Waiting Room: Indonesia As the Forgotten Lynchpin in Australia's Architecture of Exclusion

Since the creation of the Pacific Solution in 2001, Australia's punitive approach to asylum has been well documented. Scholars have born witness to the cruelty of offshore processing and attempted to counteract the secrecy of Australia's border regime by bringing firsthand accounts of suffering to public awareness. Yet despite the high-profile nature of this issue, Australia's impact on Indonesia and the vulnerable migrants who become contained therein remains largely invisible or beyond the concern of the Australian polity. This is despite the fact that Indonesia's status as a transit country, that hosts thousands of forced migrants a year, is largely the result of Australia's own extraterritorial bordering practices. In this presentation I explore the hidden mechanics of Indonesia as a transit location that Australia has exploited to warehouse vulnerable migrants to minimise its own international obligations. It is argued that while Indonesia may not be instantaneously recognisable as a site of interdiction, it fulfils similar functions, and integrates similar strategies of control to that of physical sites of offshore immigration detention, by rendering forced migrants immobile and beyond the protection of international human rights norms and instruments. Furthermore, this presentation reflects on the important role that social scientists play in exposing the human cost of Australia's single-minded pursuit of border security premised on the fallacy of an orderly refugee queue.

RC03-57.2

CLARK, Terry Nichols* (University of Chicago, USA)

From Community Research to Scenes Analysis: Past, Present and Future of the RC03

The presentation resumes the history of the past research done within the network, shares our present works as well as discusses directions for future analysis.

RC55-745.2

CLAROS, Hugo* (Independent, Peru)

Mapping the Responses to COVID-19 Pandemic in Peru through the Analysis of Massive Twitter Data. an Inquiry for Public Policy.

Peru has been one of the most severely affected countries by the COVID-19 pandemic in the world. Therefore, analyzing the evolution of Peruvian people's perceptions, discourses, and responses to the situation amidst historical levels of healthcare demand and general tragedy provides a unique opportunity for estimating the pandemic's impact on Peruvian reality and examining the public policy derivations.

We built a database of tweets generated in Peru's approximated area (we used a range defined in kilometers to establish limits), registering tweets about COVID-19-related keywords. The database contains more than 33.5 million tweets from March 10, 2020, to March 31, 2022. Only a fraction comes from users with some explicit mention of location. A preliminary location filter was applied, resulting in over 3 million tweets from places that explicitly mentioned "Perú" or "Peru". One million of those 3 were original tweets, not retweets or quotes. To the best of our knowledge, the described dataset is one of the biggest about COVID-19 in Peru.

The distribution of tweets per day adopted a similar shape to infection waves observed in Peru, with a decreasing number of tweets between waves.

The paper will present the analysis of key players on the relevant Peruvian tweetsphere and the findings produced by text mining and text representation techniques to identify important topics that allow us to ponder some of the significant short-term and longer-term impacts of the pandemic. To this end, we will also analyze a supplementary database formed by tweets specifically related to the quarantine (Peru had one of the world's most rigid initial quarantines). Finally, we will use secondary quantitative data to contextualize the derived public policy challenges.

RC04-68.8

CLAROS, Hugo* (Independent, Peru)

Monitoring and Evaluation for Educational Innovation in Perú: Both a Potential Community Tool and a Required Bureaucratic Language

The paper will present a framework for identifying and linking underused monitoring and evaluation tools oriented toward strengthening educational innovations through empowering them with means to demonstrate the effectiveness of their intervention when establishing contact with formal and official counterparts.

Recently, the elaboration of monitoring tools and the development of innovation capabilities have been considered necessary by Peruvian teachers who participated in the national teachers' survey. Therefore, it is crucial to give examples of tools specifically tailored for their Small Data context.

Emphasis will be put on using recent digital tools such as dashboards to improve community engagement and support, which is a deciding factor for the innovation's sustainability.

Likewise, monitoring and Evaluation mindset and tools will be explored as a gateway to building official support from sub-national and national government levels and legitimizing the social innovation seeds that educational projects entail.

RC02-49.2

CLAYTOR, Cassi* (Case Western Reserve University, USA)

Markets, Racial Capitalism, and Racial Exclusion on the Retail Sales Floor

Historically and contemporarily race is deeply embedded in the marketplace impacting consumers and producers alike. While much research has theorized and examined the importance of markets to contemporary society, how processes of racialization and modern manifestations of racism function in market settings is undertheorized. This is despite the fact that consumption and engagement in the market are key aspects of economic life. Furthermore, marketplace settings are critical sites of interracial and cross-class contact. This paper centers the market as a core capitalism institution. Research has time and time again evidenced the pervasiveness of retail racism. For example, when asked about the contexts that they encounter unfair treatment, Blacks in the U.S. have consistently indicated that they encounter unfair treatment due to their race at higher rates "while shopping" than any other context, even when compared to interactions with the police and while at work. To date research that is examined retail racism has largely focused on the experiences of individual consumers. Focusing on the micro-interactional level, does not allow for a full picture of how markets function to exclude and exploit racial minorities. In this paper, I highlight and investigate firm-level factors that contribute to the perverseness of mistreatment of racial minorities and discrimination in retail spaces. By focusing on organizational-level factors driving racialization and racism in market this paper improves our understanding of markets, helping to reveal a critical component of racial capitalism. Drawing on data collected from a participant observation study, this paper makes the case that organizational-level factors play an important role in perpetuating processes of racial exclusion, in particular they affirm and reproduce racial hierarchies required by racial capitalism.

RC56-JS-47.1

CLEGG, Stewart* (UTS, Australia)

A History of the Present

In the middle of 2022, the world is facing three global threats, one possibly receding, another certainly advancing and one whose trajectory is at present unclear. Receding is the COVID-19 pandemic, though the virus spreading it will continue to mutate and new variants will emerge. Viral pandemics never die; at best, they just fade away. Advancing is the threat of climate change. What is unclear is the outcome of present events in Russia and Ukraine. These events, labelled on the one hand as a 'special military operation', on the other hand seen as an unwarranted invasion of a national sovereign space by an imperial power, unfolding with deadly and destructive consequences. I will connect these three aspects of the present in an analysis, premised on the circuits of power models. My analysis will focus on questions of social and system integration (Lockwood, 1964). Social integration refers to the principles by which individuals or actors are related to one another in a society; system integration refers to the relationships between parts of a social system; these relations will be analysed in terms of concepts of circuits of power and the paradoxes they constitute.

RC34-520.2

CLEOFAS, Jerome* (De La Salle University, Philippines)

Digital Citizenship and Global Civic Engagement Among Young Filipino Netizens

Digital citizenship refers to "the regular use of the Internet for participation in all spheres of society" (Servaes, 2018, p14), and can be characterized by online respect and civic engagement. Online political participation has been one of the critical issues in the sociological study of the Internet. Prior research has established the link between online to offline citizenship behaviors, especially among the youth; however, South East Asian populations are underrepresented in extant literature. The aim of this study is to examine the predictive relationship of digital citizenship to global civic engagement among young Filipino netizens (18-30 years old). This study made use of a quantitative cross-sectional research design. A convenient sample of 700 young social media users geolocated in the Philippines participated in the online survey. To measure the independent and dependent variables, the following instruments were used: (1) the *Youth Digital Citizenship Scale* (Jones & Mitchell, 2015); and (2) the *Global Civic Engagement (GCE)* component of the Global Citizenship Scale (Morais & Ogden, 2011), which had three domains (i.e *involvement in civic organizations*, *political voice*, and *global civic activism)*. Profile variables such as age, sex, sexual and gender minority status, religion, and residence location were also collected. Descriptive, bivariate and multivariate statistics were used. Findings suggest high levels of digital citizenship, and moderate to high global civic engagement. Inferential results indicate that digital citizenship can significantly increase all domains of GCE (p<0.05). Moreover, higher levels of GCE in all domains were reported by female respondents. Also, gender and sexual minorities (i.e., LGBT+) were likelier to exhibit political voice and global civic activism. Meanwhile, those living outside NCR (urban center) reported higher scores in involvement in civic organizations (p<0.05). Findings demonstrate the salience of gender, geography, and digital affordances in shaping and facilitating meaningful political participation among the youth.

RC19-289.5

CLERICI, Eleonora* (Sapienza, University of Rome, Italy)

Local Organizations As an Answer Against Abyssal Exclusion and Advanced Marginality in European Cities

In the last decades, several economic, social, and political processes have modified and shaped the structure of Western countries (e.g., the flexible accumulation regime, globalization, and the restructuring of the welfare state). These events have intensified and exacerbated the existing forms of inequality and social exclusion, which have acquired new shades of marginalization, polarization, and segregation in the urban contexts (Bergamaschi et al., 2009; Tammaru et al., 2016; Musterd et al., 2017; Dikeç, 2017; Madden, 2021). Moreover, the Covid-19 pandemic, and the consequential economic and social crisis, have worsened these disparities and shown the weaknesses of social welfare by exposing the most vulnerable neighbourhoods and communities to higher sanitarian and socioeconomic risks (Reale, 2020; Madden, 2021; Lelo et al., 2021, Oxfam, 2021).

This paper presents these phenomena in European cities and how local organizations contrast them. It extrapolates the result from a PhD research project conducted between September 2021 and November 2022 in five capitals, namely Rome, Brussels, Stockholm, Bucharest, and London. The theoretical framework of the study is rooted in post-colonial and urban studies. Precisely, it combines "abyssal exclusion" (Santos, 2007, 2017, 2021) with "advanced marginality" (Wacquant, 1996, 1999, 2008, 2013, 2016). The data has been gathered by engaging with the most vulnerable communities and neighbourhoods in the cities mentioned. This involvement entails interviewing associations and organizations that work with, help, and defend the most excluded people and groups. In addition, they also include experts, such as sociologists, economists, urbanists, and statisticians, that study these dynamics. The results spotlight the role of local organizations in handling these severer forms of social exclusion and inequality in European cities. The paper sought to present the similarities and differences among cities and the collateral issues that arose.

RC22-332.1

CLYDESDALE, Timothy* (The College of New Jersey, USA)

Exploring Social Context and Life Course in the Journeys of Religiously Unaffiliated US Twentysometings

The rise of the "Nones," especially among US citizens under age 30, has been a popular headline, but this label is widely misunderstood. Though Nones indicate no religious affiliation, it does not mean they have *no* religious beliefs or practices. Religion is a complex phenomenon with individual and social dimensions, including affiliation, belief, and practices. While some Nones are ardent secularists, a solid majority of Nones hold beliefs in a supernatural or transcendent reality, and some appear quite conventional in their beliefs. Between one-third and one-half of Nones in the US are Unaffiliated Believers.

Besides Unaffiliated Believers, there are Nones with less conventional beliefs and practices: Spiritual Eclectics. Between one-quarter and one-third of Nones in the US fall into this category. And in addition, there are Nones who reject religion or spirituality in any form. Philosophical Secularists replace a religious worldview with an equivalent non-religious belief system, asserting that our existence in shaped by forces we can rationally and empirically explain. The remaining Secularists fall into a category of indifference, as they express no interest in any type of worldview -- be it religious, spiritual, or secular. Between one-sixth and one-fifth of Nones in the US are secularists.

We deploy mixed methods to examine the impact of higher education, family, friends, residence, and region on the life course journeys of US twentysomethings. Drawing from qualitative panel interviews, we generate

hypotheses about the impact of friends, parents, and age on the certainty of secular identities, that we then evaluate using the National Study of American Twentysomethings (n=1880). Finally, we examine the pro-social attitudes, individualism, civic engagement, and privatism of religiously-unaffiliated compared to religiously-affiliated US twentysomethings.

RC22-327.2

CLYDESDALE, Timothy* (The College of New Jersey, USA)

Exploring the Surprising Impact of Spirituality over Religiosity in Life Statuses of US Twentysomethings

We asked 1,880 twentysomethings who participated in the NSAT a set of 9 items that touched on spiritual life and views of spirituality. These include 1) prayer, 2) meditation, 3) spiritual growth as an adult, 4) thinking about the meaning of life, 5) feeling a "spiritual or emotional connection to all the people around me," 6) including other religious traditions in one's own spirituality, 7) feeling "so connected to nature that everything seems to be part of one living organism," 8) regarding any art or music as "a way to communicate one's spirituality," and 9) thinking of God not as personal but "as a spiritual force."

Our first step, using factor analysis, revealed twentysomethings subdivide these items into two clusters. The first cluster we labeled "traditional spirituality," as it includes practices and values that many USA churches encourage. The second cluster we labeled "nontraditional spirituality," as it includes practices, experiences, and opinions that fewer US Evangelical, Mainline Protestant, or Catholic congregations encourage.

Using factor analysis to generate respondent scores for traditional and nontraditional spirituality, we then compared twentysomethings' scores across demographic and religious categories. Do twentysomethings become more spiritual as they age? On the surface, it appeared that older twentysomethings scored higher in nontraditional spirituality and lower in traditional spirituality than their younger counterparts. But age lost its predictive relationship with both types of spirituality once we controlled for religious affiliation.

We then examined whether spirituality is associated with important statuses in the lives of twentysomethings, and its importance relative to that of religion. This paper reports the relative impact of spirituality factor scores, religious attendance, and religious affiliations on associations with marriage, cohabitation, parenthood, employment, completion of bachelor's degrees, voting, social connectedness, and community engagement – and does so controlling for race, gender, household income, and age.

RC02-41.1

COBURN, David* (University of Toronto, Canada)
COBURN, Elaine (Glendon Campus, York University, Canada)

Economy and Society, Economy in Society? the World Bank World Development Reports, 1978-222

Abstract
The World Bank is a central institution in an emerging global capitalist 'state'. Many assert that World Bank orientations have changed from a dominant neo-liberal Washington Consensus to a more socially inclusive Post-Washington Consensus. Our analysis of the World Bank's premier publication, the World Development Report, from 1978 to 2022 focusing on market-state relationships, confirms that the Bank has moved from a simplistic 'economies and society' to a somewhat more contingent and recursive 'markets within societies' model. There are recent indications, however, of a return to a more 'market central' approach. Contrasting with these changes a major continuity shown is a technocratic 'apolitical' approach to the relationships between economies, polities and civil society. However, the development economists who largely staff research in the World Bank have failed to adequately confront and theorize the 'social' aspects of development present in their expanded paradigm resulting in significant theoretical tensions and contradictions in the WDRs.

RC24-354.1

COBURN, Elaine* (Glendon Campus, York University, Canada)

Climate Change and the International Monetary Fund

"Climate change is an existential crisis." A senior official at the International Monetary Fund (hereafter the IMF or the Fund) made this announcement in 2021. The same year, the IMF formally declared that it would undertake the systematic surveillance of its 190 member nations with respect to climate change policy, both domestic and global. Reflecting the Fund's recent ambitious aims, the Fund's Managing Director announced on September 5, 2022 that, "The IMF today is a systemically significant institution in the fight against climate change" (September 5, 2022). Certainly, the Fund has created a thick institutional policy discourse about climate change, including a dedicated webpage, "The IMF and Climate Change" that features staff notes, working papers, speeches, videos, blogs, relevant chapters from the Fund's flagship publications, including *The World Economic Outlook Report*, and the Climate Change Indicators Dashboard, an illustrated database "linking climate considerations and global economic indicators" -- all freely available to the public. In this paper, I analyse the IMF's climate change discourse across key

documents since the Fund declared the issue "macrocritical" and therefore within its ambit. In particular, I draw attention to tensions between its recognition of the existential nature of climate change and its recourse – with some exceptions -- to a narrow economistic frame in which both the crisis and the solutions are framed in a characteristic language of prices, investments, productivities, and economic growth. I point to the ways that the International Monetary Fund participates in mainstreaming climate change economics but in radically inadequate ways that reflect the Fund's embeddedness in world capitalist relationships, including the assumption that the global economy can be reformed in ways compatible with meaningful climate change mitigation.

RC15-230.4

COCCO, Eleonora* (University of Cagliari, Italy)
ESU, Aide* (University of Cagliari, Italy)

Approaching Multiple Sclerosis Integrating Expert Systems and Narrative Medicine

Doctor-patient relationships are crucial for both cure and care, especially in chronicity and stigma-associated relations in un-pair mobility, such the Multiple Sclerosis. The gap between body and person, disease and illness, biology and social dimension broadened in modern biomedicine. Expert systems are more relevant than patients' illness living; patients' narratives are marginal in medical accounts and in illness prevention information, treatment, and public awareness. Focusing attention on the disease cure, the patient is considered as a case or a customer in advanced diagnostic systems, marginalizing patients' illness narration and gradually separating body and person. Illness management excludes patients from their communities and denies the acceptance of their diversity. Chronic illnesses such as Multiple Sclerosis needs to be addressed at multiple levels, integrating diagnostic and evidence-based medicine with a narrative medicine approach involving patients' illness experience and different stakeholders. This proposal wishes to appraise the enhancement of the doctor-patient relationship through narrative medicine as an approach and a tool to increase empowerment, inclusion, and cohesion in health systems, local communities, and informed citizenship.

RC39-567.2

COCINA DIAZ, Virginia* (Universidad de Oviedo, Spain)
LLORENTE MARRÓN, Mar (Universidad de Oviedo, Spain)
DEMA MORENO, Sandra (University of Oviedo, Spain)

The Socioeconomic Consequences of Gender Relations in the Earthquakes in the Dominican Republic (2003), Honduras (2007 AND 2009) and Haiti (2010)

Earthquakes, as well as other socioenvironmental events, are extraordinary episodes that have considerable consequences for the populations that they affect. This impact is not immune to gender effects, as has been shown in various studies (Anderson, 1994; Enarson and Scanlon, 1999, Kumar-Range, 2001) or to factors such as age or ethnicity (Bradshaw and Fordham, 2013). Specifically, various studies have shown the differential impact of disasters in terms of the health and mortality of women and men (Hines, 2007; Akerkar, 2007; Bradshaw and Fordham, 2013), while others highlight the increase in gender violence (Enarson, 1999; Fisher, 2010; Seager, 2014) and raised levels of economic inequality and women's social vulnerability after a disaster (Llorente-Marrón et al., 2020a; Llorente-Marrón et al., 2020b).

The aim of this presentation is to quantify the impact of four earthquakes that occurred in the Caribbean: the Dominican Republic (2003), Honduras (2007 and 2009) and Haiti (2010). For this, the socioeconomic circumstances of men and women pre- and post-disaster were analyzed, paying particular attention to gender inequality gaps. The methodology employed for the analysis is the Differences in Differences (DID) technique, the data having been extracted from the Demographics and Health Survey (DHS) developed by the US Agency for International Development (USAID). The results demonstrate that although the earthquakes studied have negative effects on the great majority of households affected, these effects are more intense for female-headed households. Similarly, the results reinforce those form previous research in that they reveal how gender inequalities that exist prior to the disaster are not only maintained, but in fact become greater in the post-disaster period.

RC04-75.9

CODILLA, John Rey* (Davao Oriental State University, Philippines)
LAYA, Mona* (University of Immaculate Conception, Philippines)

Encounters and Ordeals on Violent Incidents and School Safety: Their Status and Relationship

Exposure to violent incidents and safety issues at school remains a significant problem for both teachers and their learners. Communities around the globe are experiencing various forms of violence and most of the victims are the youths and the vulnerable groups. This study used a descriptive correlation approach to address issues on violent incidents and school safety in schools

particularly in the Province of Davao Oriental, Philippines. It examined the status of violent incidents and safety as part of the encounters and ordeals among schools and the extent on violent incidents' influence to the level of school safety. Results reveal that violent incidents moderately occur with an overall mean of 3.29 and overall standard deviation of 0.67 which explains that the respondents' impressions of violent incidents are the same and means that violent incidents happen regularly. Among the violent incidents happened are *gang violence* (X= 3.80, SD= 1.20) and *arguments among students* (X= 3.77 and SD= 0.99). Also, there is a high status of school safety with an overall mean of 3.52 and overall standard deviation of 0.78 which explains that school safety is evident in most occasions. Among the impressions of school safety are *I feel safe in my classroom* (X= 3.75, SD= 1.00) and *I am happy with the way my school is dealing with violence* (X= 3.53, SD= 1.23). However, the belief that *violent incidents do not occur at their school* is described as moderate (X= 2.92, SD= 1.14). Moreover, results also reveal that the magnitude relationship of violent incidents to school safety generated an r-value of -.312 which means that there is a moderate negative relationship between violent incidents and school safety. This means that if there is high occurrence of violent incident, then school safety is low and vice versa.

TG11-853.1

CODILLA, John Rey* (Davao Oriental State University, Philippines)

Violent Incidents and School Safety: Avatar of Basic Education in the Era of Fire

Up until the Fourth Industrial Revolution (FIRe), school remains an avenue where violent incidents and safety issues are observed. Both teachers and learners are not exempted on the threatening atmosphere caused by school violence. This study used a phenomenological approach employing Focused Group Discussions (FGDs) and In-Depth Interviews (IDIs) to address issues on violent incidents and school safety in schools particularly in the Province of Davao Oriental, Philippines. It examined the lived experiences of teachers and students with regard to school safety and the role of experiences in shaping the beliefs, attitudes and values of teachers and students. In terms of lived experiences, results reveal that episodes of disturbances, and physical and verbal intimidations surfaced. As a result, teachers and students experienced countless progressions of dread. Violent incidents also resulted to negative school atmosphere. As a result, the school environment becomes not conducive to learning and growth. Lived experiences on feelings, aftermaths of violent incidents, the role of experiences in shaping the beliefs, attitudes and values are as well discussed. Out of the probed issues, four (4) essential themes were formed. These are recognizing the factors affecting school safety, strict implementation of safety policies, strengthening values integration and shifting of perspective from being idealistic to realistic. Results challenged the Philippine educational system and its school leaders to provide quality education for all Filipino learners. Conduct of seminars/symposia on violent prevention strategies, trainings on anger management strategies, capacity building programs for security personnel, sustaining religion classes as part of the curriculum, craft clear policies on dealing behavior concerns, capacity building programs for mediators or disciplinary implementers and comprehensive orientation of policies to the stakeholders are seen to be effective interventions.

RC48-681.3

COE, Anna-Britt* (Umeå University, Sweden)

How Do Social Movements Construct Long-Term Visions through Interactions between Generations of Activism? the Case of Two Generations of Feminist Activism in Peru and Ecuador

My paper speaks to the following questions posed in the session abstract: How do social movements construct long-term visions, strategies and the solidarities that nourish them?

Feminist movements not only challenge existing gender hierarchies but also articulate long-term visions of alternative gender relations. Because social movements are themselves sites of struggles and innovation, long-term visions are created in part through the interactions *within* feminist activism. In this paper, I examine the interactions between different generations of feminist activism and how these interactions contribute to the creation of long-term visions of alternative gender relations.

I will present the results of a study among two generations of feminist activism in Ecuador and Peru. Whereas one generation came of age and was mobilized into feminism in the late 1970s and early 1980s, the second generation came of age and was mobilized into feminism around the new millennium. Combining Grounded Theory method with qualitative interviews, data was collected in 2012 among leading activists representing feminist groups and organizations in five cities. In each interview, participants discussed their definition of gender equality as a long-term vision, including how this definition guided their collective action strategies and collaboration with other sectors of feminism and other social movements.

My paper will analyze the long-term visions constructed by the two generations of feminist activism, illuminating points of convergence and divergence between them. It will further explain how and why these convergences and divergences emerged through the interactions between the two generations, drawing upon an interactionist perspective of social organization and an intersectional approach to gender and age hierarchies grounded in the Latin American context.

RC04-67.6

COELHO, Bruna* (UFRJ, Brazil)
DE JESUS, Ana beatriz (UFRJ, Brazil)
DE MIRANDA, Renata (UERJ, Brazil)

The Impacts and Challenges of the Covid-19 Pandemic on Educational Practices and Teaching Work in Brazil

At the interconnection of sociology and education, the research aims to analyze the impacts and challenges of the Covid-19 pandemic in the teaching activity and pedagogical process, focusing on the Brazilian context. To do so, we used bibliographic and empirical research, based on theoretical investigation and on the material obtained from 43 teachers' answers to an electronic form, between July and August 2021. As for the geographical scope of the empirical material, most of the respondents taught in educational institutions in Rio de Janeiro, although there were also respondents from other Brazilian states. Among the main results obtained, there was a close relationship between educational practice, social inequality, and teachers' work conditions. Many teachers reported challenges for teaching during the pandemic period, focusing on: (i) inequalities and lack of accessibility; (ii) transfer of work costs to the teachers and the absence of training policies; (iii) difficulty of collective learning practices, affecting the pedagogical process; (iv) physical and mental overload of teachers; (v) the challenge of involving the family in the proposed learning activities. Although the mention of the impact of social isolation on teaching has been continuous, this impact was especially pointed out in the case of special education and youth and adult education. From the data obtained with the empirical material, and from its comparison with the theoretical reflection proposed, it was possible to notice that the challenges of the educational practice were updated in face of the difficulties accentuated by the pandemic. Furthermore, this process made more explicit the need for "openness to difference" (NÓVOA, 2009, p. 13, free translation) and joint participation of "families and communities" (CANDAU, 2016, p. 807, free translation). Nevertheless, social inequalities, aggravated in this context, reinforced the "capture of labor subjectivity by the logic of capital" (ALVES, 2005, p. 414, free translation).

RC47-655.5

COENGA-OLIVEIRA, Danielle* (Université du Québec à Montréal, Canada)

Anti-Gender Campaigns in Brazil: The Consolidation of an Antifeminist State

In 1988, the Federal Constitution of Brazil restored the political and social rights taken away by the military during the period of dictatorship in the country (1964–1985). Thirty years later, an overtly antifeminist wave is emerging in Brazil. The "anti-gender" discourse arrives in the country and it is taken up by elected political representatives. This discourse frames human rights in general and women and minority rights in particular, as a left-wing ideology that, therefore, must be fought (Biroli, 2019). In this context, gender and demands for the protection of women's rights are understood as an ideological matrix and an instrument of domination which are the source of "abominable" ethical and social reforms (Kuhar & Paternotte, 2018). These demands would displace women from their supposed natural role of subordination and threaten the family in its restricted, heterosexual configuration on which the proponents of the anti-gender discourse rely. Moreover, in Brazil, the rise to power of right-wing candidate Jair Bolsonaro (2019) who leads an antifeminist program openly against "gender ideology," represents a real threat to women's and LGBTQI+'s rights in the country (Compagnon, 2018).

This paper aims to present a panorama of the consolidation of an antifeminist government inside a democratic state. Initially, I propose a theoretical articulation between antifeminism studies (Lamoureux & Dupuis-Déri, 2019), anti-gender campaign studies and Latino America decolonial literature as a theoretical framework to understand the Brazilian state's anti-gender actions. Secondly, I will demonstrate how the current Brazilian government acts to advance the antifeminist anti-gender agenda using the means and discourses established by liberal democracy (i.e. through bills, presidential decrees, and ministerial acts). For this, bills from the National Congress and actions from the president and the Ministry of Women, Family and Human Rights will be analyzed based on critical feminist theories of anti-genderism, anti-feminism, and liberal democracy.

RC39-575.5

COETZEE, Christo* (North-West University, South Africa)

The Rise of Complexity Sciences in Drr and Implications for Traditional Disaster Management Tools

The Sendai Framework at the time of its inception, stated that from 2005-2015, unacceptably high disaster losses ccurred around the globe with an estimated 700 000 lives lost, 1.4. million injured, 23 million people were

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

made homeless and 114 million displaced [UN, 2015:4]. Economic losses due to disasters during this time were also staggering with total economic losses estimated at US$ 1.3 Trillion. Extensive losses as those experienced between 2005 - 2015 are set to continue if not increase in the coming decades. Much of the continued disaster losses will be driven by humanities transition into the Anthropocene where existing disaster risk profiles will interact with increasingly complex socio-ecological drivers such as climate change, rapid urbanisation, environmental degradation, economic instability, civil unrest, and food insecurity. The dramatic increase in regularity and intensity of disasters driven by emerging socio-ecological drivers begs the question if traditional disaster management tools can manage increasingly complex disasters? Specifially this paper endeavours to provide a critical review of the utility of the disaster management cycle in managing complexity by evaluating its use through the lens of three complexity approaches that have risen to prominence in DRR literature since 2015. Specifically concepts such complex adaptive systems theory, resilience thinking, and anticipatory governance seems to indicate that the disaster mangement cycle is too simplistic, rigid and linear in its application to be able to identify or adress the complex socio-ecological drivers of disaster risk in the Antropocene

RC34-519.1

COFFEY, Julia* (University of Newcastle, Australia, Australia)

Editing the Self: Understanding Young People's Digital Self-Image and Editing Practices

Young people must navigate a rapidly changing digital landscape of self-presentation and appearance. Selfie-editing apps like Facetune and Faceapp have emerged which provide professional-quality photoshopping and airbrushing editing tools, enabling a user to 'effortlessly enhance the attractiveness of their selfie', offering entirely new in-phone editing tools, including 'perfecting' the face and body, mimicking cosmetic surgical alterations, and 'playful' features including an 'ageing' filter and 'gender swap' tool. The new capabilities provided by these apps emerge at a time when body and image-based appearance pressures are a pervasive and enduring issue of concern for youth. Whilst selfies have been widely studied as a cultural phenomenon, this project explores how young people actually use selfie-editing apps, and the implications for young people's embodiment, body concerns, and wellbeing. This presentation presents findings drawn from the first phase of research exploring how young people edit and understand selfie-editing and is based on photo elicitation interviews. We focus on the digital literacies young people employ to navigate the cultural norms which inform editing features, young people's image-reading and editing practices, to build new understandings as to how young people navigate the self-presentation demands of contemporary digital culture.

RC49-685.1

COHEN, Bruce* (University of Auckland, New Zealand)

Medicalizing the Prison-Industrial Complex: Theorizing the Relationship between Criminality and Mental Illness

With current rates of mental illness among prison populations in western societies estimated to be as high as ninety percent, this presentation offers a timely reflection of biological, sociological, psychological, and criminological theories on the relationship between criminality and mental disorder. In doing so, it will question the simplistic and often false ideas on what 'crime' and 'mental illness' are, along with the many problems in drawing any direct causal relationship between the two. Biological and conservative sociological ideas (the latter including stress theory and strain theory), for instance, have utilized formal measures in the field to contend that there are marked patterns of pathological behaviour –within either the individual or the environment– which can effectively account for why some groups are over-represented in both the criminal justice and psychiatric systems. These deficit models, however, do not account for the culturally and historically fluid nature of both crime and mental illness designations. In contrast, I will argue that the work of critical scholars can prove more productive: labelling and social constructionist theories, for example, allow us to frame both sets of behaviours as forms of social deviancy, and the result of labelling and medicalization processes by powerful professional workers in both the criminal justice and psychiatric systems. As I will conclude, these critical ideas allow us to then understand the limits of the popular 'transinstitutionalization' thesis (where psychiatric incarceration is argued to have been replaced by confinement in prisons for the 'mentally ill'), as well as the recent growth in the number of psy-professionals in the criminal justice system.

RC09-143.1

COHN, Samuel* (Texas A&M University, United States)

Frontier Development: Groceries or Blood?

Two models of frontier development are contrasted - that of Cohn and that of Belich. Both models supplement the otherwise useful standard models of frontier development in the field: the Innis model of Staples development and the Bunker-Moore model of Expanding Ecological Frontiers. The Cohn model grounds frontier development in violence. This not only includes land seizure from indigenous peoples - the focus of Hristov's work - but violent competition

between settlers for control of resources. There is further violence stemming from statelessness, banditry, location in geopolitical interstices, ethnic and linguistic diversity among settlers, and a Durkheimian collapse of social control predicated on labor forces of young unattached males and systems of labor control based on substance abuse and prostitution. The Belich model invokes Hirschman style backward linkages as the primary motor of frontier growth. The mere act of in-migration and settlement creates demand for food, lumber and draft animals that creates a thriving economy based on local supply. The applicability of both models is discussed in reference to frontier development in nineteenth century Thailand and Malaya, nineteenth century Texas, and the Anglo settler colonies more generally.

RC09-144.1

COHN, Samuel* (Texas A&M University, United States)

What Doesn't KILL You Makes You Stronger: Societal Death Processes and Economic Growth

Samuel Cohn's *All Societies Die: How To Keep Hope Alive* laid out a systematic model of societal death. The author stands on most of the arguments of that book along with most of the policy prescriptions for keeping societies alive. However, both reviews of the book and further evidence from other case studies suggests that the process of societal growth and economic development is darker than the rosy picture portrayed in the original manuscript. This paper presents an enhanced model of societal death that incorporates the perverse and destructive forces that accompany societal growth - dark mechanisms lead to improved standards of living and generalized personal security. The original model is presented - and largely defended - followed by the extensions that differentiate truly dangerous lethal forces from unpleasant and anti-humanistic correlates of growth.

RC14-215.4

COIDURAS, Amparo* (University of San Jorge, Spain)

Data Mining Responsibility in the Design Process of Smart Products and Services. a Current Challenge for Organisations.

In the last decade, there has been a rise in the number of everyday objects transforming from inert things to becoming smart devices. These new objects such as cars, TV's or watches offer now a wide range of services that are intended to help and make users' life's easier and better. With that purpose in mind, smart products are collecting and gathering personal data from users which are, most of the times, uninformed or unaware. The main topic studied in this work aims to help reframing the design process of such smart products in order to meet the new challenges risen within this new typology of product. The way these devices and services are being thought, designed and developed is under examination in order to see if it have adapted or if otherwise, it remained the same. Through a mixed method approach, we analyse and pose unidentified key points for this new paradox risen.

TG10-842.4

COIDURAS, Amparo* (University of San Jorge, Spain)

Researching Data Gathering Consciousness in the Design Process: Rethinking How Intelligent Objects and Services Are Being Designed.

In the last decade, there has been a rise in the number of everyday objects transforming from inert things to becoming smart devices. These new objects such as cars, TV's or watches offer now a wide range of services that are intended to help and make users' life's easier and better. With that purpose in mind, smart products are collecting and gathering personal data from users which are, most of the times, uninformed or unaware. The main topic studied in this work aims to help reframing the design process of such smart products in order to meet the new challenges risen within this new typology of product. The way these devices and services are being thought, designed and developed is under examination in order to see if it have adapted or if otherwise, it remained the same. Through a mixed method approach, we analyse and pose unidentified key points for this new paradox risen.

RC32-JS-150.5

COIMBRA VIEIRA, Carolina* (Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research, Germany)
VASCONCELOS, Marisa (IBM Brazil, Brazil)

Contrasting Global Gender Gaps in STEM Using Facebook Data and Offline Indicators

Despite the significant progress against gender inequality, we are far from equality. Even though the pandemic accelerated the digital transformation and the demand for workers, particularly in STEM areas, gender inequalities in the workforce are still wide. Monitoring gender inequality across the globe is essential to understand patterns and changes, such as the effects of digital transformation on gender inequalities. However, producing global gender gap

reports is challenging in terms of the time and costs needed to conduct these studies, and in developing countries, data sparsity can also be an issue. Prior work has shown the feasibility of using social media data, in particular Facebook Ads, as a complementary tool to assess gender gaps. In this study, we use Facebook Ads data to assess the global gender gaps, in particular, across STEM majors. We considered 198 countries and Facebook users' interests across 142 STEM and non-STEM majors. Our results show that in most countries, the proportion of female Facebook users is higher than males. Analyzing STEM and non-STEM separately, we observed that the proportion of male Facebook users interested in STEM majors is higher than females. However, within STEM majors, we observed two different patterns, while the interest in Engineering and Technology is higher among male Facebook users, the interest in Life Science and Math is higher among females. Finally, we contrasted our measures derived from Facebook with offline official reports and observed that countries with a low proportion of men interested in college majors on Facebook are associated with high gender equality in offline measures.

RC40-585.4

COIMBRA VIEIRA, Carolina* (Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research, Germany)

LOHMANN, Sophie (Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research, Germany)

ZAGHENI, Emilio (Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research, Germany)

The Value of Cultural Similarity for Predicting Migration: Evidence from Food and Drink Preferences in Facebook Data

One of the strongest empirical regularities in spatial demography is that flows of migrants are positively associated with population stocks at origin and destination, and inversely related to distance. This pattern, first observed in the 19th century, was formalized into what are known as gravity models of migration. Traditionally, distance is measured geographically. However, other measures of distance, including dynamic ones that involve cultural factors, have also been found to be relevant to explain migration flows. Measures of cultural distance have not been widely adopted in the literature on modeling migration flows in part because of the difficulties associated with operationalizing and producing these measures across space and time. In this paper, we use a scalable approach to obtain proxies for measuring cultural similarity between countries by using Facebook Ads data and illustrate the impact of adding these measures of cultural similarity based on food and drink preferences to gravity models used to predict migration. Our results show that the new measure of food and drink preferences similarity derived from Facebook Ads data adds over and above standard explanatory variables in predicting migration, thus opening new opportunities to understand determinants of migration and to predict migration.

RC40-590.2

COIS, Ester* (University of Cagliari, Italy)
BARBIERI, Barbara (University of Cagliari, Italy)

Branding of Stereotypes in Entrepreneurship in the Agri-Food Sector: Using Gender to Make Strategic Marketing

Evidence suggests that entrepreneurship is undoubtedly seen as a "man's world" and thus is believed to require characteristics that are stereotypically masculine, rather than feminine (Heilman, et al., 1989; 2001). Bruni (2004) has defined entrepreneurial action an archetype of social action and, as the institutionalization of values and symbols, it can be related to gender for a cross-reading of how gender and entrepreneurship are culturally produced and reproduced in social practices. Doing business is a social practice and so too is 'doing gender', but the latter is less evident than the former because commonsense attributes gender to the corporeality of persons and therefore to their being, rather than their doing. The belief that entrepreneurship is gendered means that distinctions between masculine and feminine, underpin and are inherent to considerations of advantage and disadvantage, exploitation and control, action and emotion, meaning and identity' (Acker, 1990) connected to entrepreneurship. Starting from this perspective, this contribution explores how a specific form of capital –gender – has been mobilized in the last decades in the agri-food labor sector in Sardinia (Italy), becoming a key asset for women entrepreneurship. The case-study is based on the collection and analysis of 30 in-depth unstructured interviews with women entrepreneurs, in order to highlight both the conscious and strategic use of the process of 'othering' within the masculine paradigm and the aware construction of a fake authenticity. The narrative elements collected from these entrepreneurs could suggest a strategic use of a stereotyped image of the female role in Mediterranean society (hospitality, warmth, good taste, refinement...), creating a sort of "marketing of diversity".

RC30-JS-42.2

COLGECEN, Ahmet* (PhD, Hacettepe University, Turkey)

Turkey As a Transit Country on the International Migrant Route: Economic Informalization and Precarity

We can state that Turkey has faced a new dynamic in migration movements as of the 2000s and has become an international migration country (a destination and transit country for irregular migrants). Its geographical location has made Turkey an important location on the irregular migration route, especially for foreign immigrants trying to cross into European Union countries. Although the exact figures are not known, the participation of international irregular migrants in informal employment has started to attract attention. Even though the Turkish government has started to make changes in its institutions and rules regarding external migration under the influence of irregular immigrants from the Middle East and Central Asian Turkic Republics, most of the immigrants entering Turkey currently do not have a work permit. In fact, the entry and residence of a large part of them, whose numbers are not known exactly, are outside the legal regulations. The work experience of foreign immigrants without official residence status, work permit and language skills is characterized by poor conditions compared to the settled population. In addition, the absence of residence and work permits for entry to the labor market leads immigrants to precarious, informal and temporary forms of work. This provides a quick basis for immigrants without work permits to engage in exploitative unregistered employment. Increasing irregular migration of foreign nationals to Turkey continues. The vast majority of immigrants start their working life in urban informal employment. At this point, Turkey does not have a comprehensive migration policy to meet the external migration movements. In this study, the working practices of the global irregular migrants living in the city of Istanbul in informal employment and their temporary, precarious working styles will be conveyed. In this direction, forms of global insecurity, economic exploitation dynamics and social exclusion processes will be discussed.

RC28-403.4

COLLATÓN CHICANA, Rosario* (Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos, Peru)

Perceptions of Poverty and the Possibilities of Getting out of It in Crisis Contexts

The hyperinflation caused by the economic shock of 1990 has been the worst in the history of Peru. Although it is well known that this caused an increase in the population living in poverty and extreme poverty, the impact it had on the perceptions of poverty and on those of the possibilities of getting out of it is little known. In this research, these two perceptions are analyzed in a sample of community kitchen members and leaders who faced the economic shock with and without state assistance and who were interviewed in 2002. First, thematic content analysis is applied to a selection of texts from transcripts of nine in-depth interviews with eight leaders and one partner and two focus groups with partners. Then textual statistics were used to analyze the transcripts only of the interviewed leaders and see the relationship of the perception of poverty with the community kitchen. The results of thematic content analysis indicate that poverty is perceived as needs of a multiple nature, it is characterized by being visible and having levels, thus confirming what has already been identified in the literature. But, in addition, this is characterized by being omnipresent, generalized, being in permanent reproduction, having a speed of expansion and a destructive capacity. In addition, for the interviewees, the identification of multiple dimensions of poverty is associated with the deployment of capacities to face them. Likewise, three perceptions about getting out of poverty were identified: possible (identifying the routes according to the type of poverty, the stages and the factors), impossible and misleading ways. The similarity analysis showed the community kitchen as the core of the discourse of the leaders interviewees and the descending hierarchical classification analysis identified five classes of definitions of poverty in crisis context.

RC34-JS-61.2

COLLIN, Philippa* (Western Sydney University, Australia)

Student Climate Action and the Making of Viable Democratic Futures

Since 2018, students around the world have mobilised en masse in the student climate action movement. This paper considers how their participation constitutes a legitimate effort to realise more participatory and viable democracies, as well as a viable planet. Paying particular attention to how young people conceptualise, visualise and practice politics, and the reactions their politics has elicited over time, I investigate how student climate activism is shaping - even regenerating - Australia's political and democratic culture.

To do so, I undertake a close examination of the Australian context, as a part of the project 'New Possibilities: Student Action and Democratic Renewal.' In this paper, I examine how the context, the participants and the different representations of the movement have evolved over time. Comparing and

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

contrasting analyses from major protest events in 2019, 2020 and 2022, I examine who is involved, what they are doing and how they are represented in visual and media discourse.

The analysis suggests significant shifts in how students are situated among a growing network of older allies indicating a wider, intergenerational politics for climate justice and democratic renewal. This is also evident in the visual language of the movement, which has increasingly reflected calls for young people's recognition as citizens with rights to both a voice and a viable future. Finally, media analysis of the responses of commentators and political elites to student activism over a three-year period highlights how student action is making both expectations and possibilities for contemporary democracy.

RC31-460.1

COLLINS, Francis* (University of Auckland, New Zealand)

Bureaucratic Encounters and Emotional Governance in New Zealand's Temporary Migration Regime

Contemporary migration management is characterised by rapidly changing rules and regulations that seek to create 'orderly' forms of migration, filter 'deserving' and 'undeserving' migrants and stratifying the rights and duration of stay of migrant populations. While policymaking elites often lead the direction of such forms of management, they are given shape and effect in the practices of migration and border enforcement officials and agents, both in terms of their decision-making prerogative and the effects of encounters in the lives of migrants. This paper explores these street level bureaucracies in relation to the role they play in generating feelings of precarity and social exclusion and thus contribute to the emotional governance of migration, the maintenance of temporary migrant populations with stratified rights and the ability of the state and employers to use and discard migrants. To explore these issues I draw on interviews from three interrelated projects undertaken with migrants holding temporary work and study visas in Aotearoa New Zealand. In this context, temporary migration programmes have become increasingly central to the state's migration regime, leading to a growing precarious regular and irregular migrant population, forms of social exclusion and exploitation in workplaces and other societal domains. In this paper, I focus in particular on three types of migrant assessment that are influential in reproducing precarious migrant populations: assessments of intimate relationships and partnership rights; medical evaluation and inadmissibility; and workplace exploitation and enforcement. Representing key instances where the legitimacy of migrants is established, these bureaucratic encounters also demonstratively contribute towards the affective states of migrants, submission and compliance to authority, and the emergence of creative resistance to the forces of migration control.

RC31-453.3

COLLINS, Jock* (University of Technology, Australia)

Spatial and Class Dimensions of Recent Refugee Settlement in Australia

Australia has received refugee inflows as a humanitarian component of its immigration program over the past seven decades. The Australian Government responded to the 2015 crisis in Syria by admitting a one-off 12,000 intake of refugees from Syria and Iraq in addition to annual humanitarian inflows. A large component of this Syrian-conflict intake were middle class refugees with university degrees and experience as working as professionals and in senior management prior to displacement who were " cherry-picked" by the Australian Government. Drawing on a four-year longitudinal study of 240 refugee families, this paper compares the settlement experiences of these middle-class refugees with those refugees who arrived in the same period from Afghanistan, mostly on women at risk visas, who had little formal education and pre-displacement employment history. It reflects on the barriers that Syrian and Iraqi professionals faced in reproducing their middle-class status in Australia and the upward class mobility of the children of Afghan refugees as part of the complex and uneven intersection of class background and refugee settlement experiences in receiving countries. Spatial dimensions are status introduced by comparing Syrian, Iraqi and Afghan refugee settlement experience in metropolitan suburbs and regional cities.

RC16-236.3

COLLYER, Fran* (University of Karlstad, Sweden)

Australian Sociologists: Knowledge Making, Identity and Global Position

Many Australian sociologists appear to have an unusually difficult time reconciling their identity as Australians, and as sociologists. This may, in large part, be a consequence of, on the one hand, Australian history having been 're-written' in recent decades through the 'history wars', forcing Australians to accept a dark and unwelcome knowledge of past atrocities; and on the other hand, the re-writing of sociology's own history, with new knowledge continually emerging of the systematic exclusion of women and members of the majority world from the sociological canon. The question arises of whether this might be a unique context from which contemporary sociologists 'make knowledge', or is this experience shared by many scholars who find themselves ambiguously placed between the global North and South? What does this tell us about the concept of the global North/South? Drawing on interviews with over 200 Australian sociologists and social scientists, the paper reflects on their understandings of their place in the world and the knowledge they consume, interpret, produce and circulate.

RC08-133.7

COLLYER, Fran* (University of Sydney, Australia)

What Happens to Sociological Knowledge in a Democratic Context?

It is common knowledge that sociological, and other social science knowledges, are often surpressed under authoritarian regimes – although there is undeniably a need for more research in this area. In contrast, this paper asks questions about these forms of knowledge in democratic societies, and follows the (non-linear) trail between knowledge production and circulation. To what extent do disciplines themselves curtail knowledge production? How do the relationships between disciplines influence what can, and cannot be said, written or heard? Why does some knowledge appear in the media, in public debates, in policies and legislation; while at other times it simply disappears into silence? How does the global politics of knowledge, with its institutionalised, hierarchical structures, hegemonically shape knowledge production and circulation even within democratic societies? Through the use of one or more case studies of knowledge production and circulation in the Australian context, questions about power and authority, interest groups, and the global structuring of knowledge are raised, and insights provided into factors that limit or enable the social impact of sociological knowledge.

RC16-JS-83.4

COLOMBO, Enzo (Universita degli Studi di Milano, Italy)
REBUGHINI, Paola* (Milan University, Italy)

Individualism and Critical Theory: Rethinking Critical Potential in an Individualized Social Environment

The overlapping of individualism and individualization represents one of the main challenges to renew the potential of a critical theory today, and this has to be included in the 'diagnoses of the time'. While active minorities of young people are struggling against this, in new forms of mobilization such as environmental movements, it is important to analyse the dynamic of this overlapping for a diagnosis of the hurdles that emancipative critical attitudes face today, again especially among youth. Individualization has become a way of constructing oneself in an unpredictable environment, balancing precariousness and opportunities, while the emphasis on merits and personal skills is largely supported by current neoliberal culture, promoting the development of an entrepreneurial-self, characterised by the capacity to totally assume on oneself the consequences of all choices. Because it becomes a form of discipline and control, individualization tends to develop a form of self-reflexivity as self-monitoring of one's performativity, rather than to be invested in social and cultural critique. We argue that this is mainly the result of the transformation of a historical and structural phenomenon (modern individualization) in a form of subjectivation (individualism as self-referential attitude), and that this calls for a different approach to classical notions of Critical Theory such as emancipation and alienation.

WG06-788.1

COMERFORD, Donnet* (University of Sussex, United Kingdom)

Understanding the Macro and Micro Levels of Climate Agreements and Education from the Perspective of a Small Fijian Village.

International climate agreements and climate education are currently foremost in global discourses. How are these discourses and policies represented at the micro level? How do emerging education systems, operating in challenging circumstances to provide basic education, translate and implement macro-level climate decisions and policies?

This paper aims to explore the current education system and its preparations for the predicted increase in frequency and intensity of extreme weather events; from the perspective of a small Fijian village.

I will use ethnographic and institutional ethnography approaches. Ethnographic tools will be used to understand the standpoint of the village community and others in the education system. Whilst, institutional ethnographic methods will be used to explore the national and international documents which provide frameworks for education as part of the wider climate change discourse.

RC40-JS-90.4

COMI, Matt* (Marshfield Clinic Research Institute, USA)
BECOT, Florence (Marshfield Clinic Research Institute, USA)
BENDIXSEN, Casper (National Farm Medicine Center, Marshfield Research Institute, USA)

Agtech and the Future of Farmwork: Insights on Labor and Equity in Agricultural Innovation

Many AgTech and FoodTech innovations begin and end with the proclivities of entrepreneurs and their investors. Those projects that do deploy grounded insights most often do so with the participation of farmers, or farm operators, co-designing knowledge that supports the goals of land-owners. While row-crop farmers may hire few workers to begin with, in labor-intensive agriculture, like fruit, herb, and dairy production, farm owners are one stakeholder who employ dozens if not hundreds of workers whose lives are impacted by new agricultural innovations. Many of the innovations in these industries promise to automate tasks performed by farmworkers, eliminating labor as an externality. However, the observed reality of many such innovations is that labor is augmented as opposed to eliminated. Drawing on observation insights from the 2022 harvest season in the increasingly automated industry of US hops production this presentation makes the argument that co-design research projects in AgTech and FoodTech have underrepresented farmworkers as meaningful partners in research and as a result, farmworkers' labor and the impacts of ag-tech innovations on their lived experiences remain under-explored. While there are many obstacles to meaningfully including a population that is less stable than land-owning farm operators, equitable development in AgTech hinges on the inclusion of marginalized voices in technology design projects. This presentation will suggest avenues and obstacles for the inclusion of farmworkers and spur conversation among other participants about the equity implications involved in the selection of participants for co-design collaboration in AgTech.

RC39-565.4

COMPANION, Michele* (University of Colorado-Colorado Springs, USA)

Use of Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK) to Promote Diversity and Inclusion in Drr

Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK) is part of a web of broader Indigenous knowledge systems that integrate complex sets of worldviews, values, relationships between humans and nonhumans, skills, practices, innovations, and place-based understandings that have evolved over centuries. The United Nations recognizes that Indigenous knowledges, cultures, and traditional practices make essential contributions to the equitable development and proper management of ecosystems (Article 31 of the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 2007).

TEK is multidisciplinary, utilizing participatory techniques which must be centered around community-member involvement. As such, if implemented properly, TEK can increase community participation from particularly marginalized groups or segments of the community, including youth and the elderly, livelihood clusters, gender categories, and socioeconomic status. Specifically sampling wide segments of a community reduces the tendency toward siloization.

TEK has been used successfully in projects focusing on disaster risk reduction around the globe. TEK has been used to improve forestry management practices to decrease the risk of bushfires and wildfires, to address climate change impacts on livelihoods and food security, access to traditional foods and medicines, sea level rise and flooding risks, the health of rivers and riverine systems, and others.

This discussion will present an overview of the ways in which TEK can reduce siloization by improving participation in disaster risk reduction planning and activities, including benefits and challenges. Specific case studies will be presented to demonstrate the utility of TEK as a mechanism for reducing siloization and vulnerability in historically more marginalized segments of the population.

RC21-JS-133.1

COMPANION, Michele* (University of Colorado-Colorado Springs, USA)

"Building Resilience through Greening the Urban Landscape in Kyoto, Japan"

The importance of food security in urban environments cannot be underestimated. Food access is constricted in many urban zones due to lack of purchasing power, physical difficulties in getting to food distribution points, poor marketing structures, and infrastructural problems. In addition, years of poor and ad hoc urban planning in major cities around the globe have led to loss of green spaces, further limiting food production opportunities and increasing heat island effects. As the impacts of climate change are compounding, city temperatures are rising. Heat waves are now accounting for more urban deaths in vulnerable populations globally, and urban air quality is creating long-term health problems across many densely populated cities.

While there are many challenges, there are significant opportunities as well. A discussion of on-going efforts to improve urban food production and access, reduce heat indices, reduce carbon emissions associated with moving food supplies and the creation of food packaging, and improve air quality will be offered. These efforts have led to important changes in urban landscapes, with empty lots and rooftops being converted into agricultural or green space. Even minimal improvements in food security and food access for urban populations have food security and health implications. Cost reductions associated with improved health outcomes and increased resilience in the face of urban disaster crises allow associated cost savings to be redirected to other disaster readiness and mitigation strategies. Opportunities for improving air quality, reducing heat indices, and improving food security in Kyoto City will be discussed. Tokyo provides a positive deviance model, supporting the success of several rooftop innovation that contribute to economic development and livelihood opportunities.

RC11-172.4

CON WRIGHT, Gülçin* (TED University, Turkey)
KAŞKAYA, Selenay (TED University, Turkey)
FILIZ, Asya (TED University, Turkey)

Adult Children's Transition in or out of Marriage and Older Parents' Wellbeing in Turkish Families

Intergenerational exchanges and support form an important component of later life families, although studies have tended to focus on the upward flows from adult children to older parents in need. However, considering that downward support flows continue even after adult children transition into adulthood as long as parents maintain a good health, any key events in the lives of the younger generation could influence the older generation's wellbeing. The upward impact of adult children's life transitions is also shaped by several other mechanisms such as whether the transition in question is considered culturally and normatively acceptable. Non-normative life transitions adult children experience such as job loss and divorce present a host of challenges in the lives of their older parents. Adult children's characteristics such as gender, age, marital and parental status could further shape this upward impact. In this study, we interviewed members of both generations to understand the complex interconnections between life transitions in the younger generation and the wellbeing of the older generation in Turkish families. In-depth interviews were conducted with 20 older mothers and 14 older fathers on their contact and support exchanges with each of their adult children, employing a within-family analysis. Additionally, 8 adult sons and 16 adult daughters were interviewed about their relationships with both their fathers and mothers. Since these interviews were conducted with members of families with different socioeconomic backgrounds, we also had the opportunity to examine how and to what extent older parents utilized their resources to buffer the impact of their adult children's life events on their wellbeing. Preliminary findings demonstrated a stronger role of cultural norms over gender norms on the upward impacts. Both adult daughters' and sons' unapproved marriage formation or divorce had negative influence on their parents' wellbeing.

RC06-108.4

CON WRIGHT, Gülçin* (TED University, Turkey)
FILIZ, Asya (TED University, Turkey)
KAŞKAYA, Selenay (TED University, Turkey)

Within-Family Differences in Downward Support Flows to Adult Children in Turkey during COVID-19 Pandemic and Economic Crisis

As life expectancy increases, parents and their children enjoy longer years together, and intergenerational support exchanges continue to have a significant influence in later life. Most research has studied the upward flow of support from adult children to their older parents in need of care, even though the downward flow of support continues into children's transition to adulthood. Additionally, the impacts of crises on the lives of both generations also shape the nature of these flows. The objective of this qualitative study is to examine how and to what extent parental support to adult children in later life is provided in the context of the global COVID-19 pandemic and economic crisis in Turkey. To study how these intersecting crises have affected support exchanges between generations, in-depth interviews with 20 older mothers and 14 fathers from families of different socioeconomic backgrounds were conducted. We gathered data from parents on their support provision to each of their adult children by employing a within-family approach. Thus, we had the opportunity to understand, in the face of life-altering crises, which adult children are prioritized by their older parents and for which type(s) of support. Preliminary findings show that adult children's specific needs related to health events, childcare, job loss, and financial difficulties, and also older parents' health and financial capabilities, shaped the nature of downward flows, but only to certain children. This means that parental favoritism is influenced not only by parents' attitudes towards their specific adult children but also children's needs altered by multiple and intersecting crises.

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RC32-475.1

CONNELL, Raewyn* (University of Sydney, Australia)

Beyond Backlash: New Authoritarian Masculinities and Their Social Bases

We should not be dazzled by the spectacle of Trump, Modi, Putin or Bolsonaro, but should look at the groups, institutions and forms of power in the background. What are the problems to which authoritarianisms offer solutions? A crisis-of-capitalism story is not enough, though the new global economy with its huge inequalities and mass insecurity is certainly involved. Also involved are the violent legacies of colonialism, shifts in population structure and ways of living, and turbulent gender dynamics involving troubled masculinities. At mass level, authoritarian politics taps anxieties about the erosion of patriarchal family structures, changing sexualities and the growing autonomy of women. At elite level, inflated managerial prerogative and extreme concentrations of wealth provide a template for political masculinities that feature arbitrary decision-making, brutality, and the deliberate stoking of racial, sexual, national and religious enmities. But these strategies may also be risks to hegemony for authoritarians in power.

Inte-26.5

CONNELL, Raewyn* (University of Sydney, Australia)

Beyond Marginality: How We Can Build a New Mainstream World Sociology and What It Might Look like

Discussions of decolonizing knowledge have mainly worked at the level of critiques, ideas, epistemologies and hegemonies. I think we have made some progress there, and it's now more urgent to think at a practical level: about workforces, institutions, funds, means of communication. That's necessary if a de-colonized sociology is to become the mainstream rather than a marginal approach, in both the global North *and* the majority world. Those involved in this work will become as familiar with CODESRIA and CLACSO as they are with the Chicago School; will develop the techniques of international cooperation in research and teaching (could ISA assemble the know-how we already have?); will learn the open-access approach and bibliographical resources of global-South communication projects such as SciELO; and will engage with the knowledge needs of subaltern communities, classes and movements for whom a decolonized sociology can become an active resource.

Inte-28.2

CONNELL, Raewyn* (University of Sydney, Australia)

Response By Raewyn Connell: Making Good Universities

The COVID pandemic has highlighted managerialism and precarity in university life, the unexpected resilience of the workforce, and the indifference of governments. Deeper issues remain, including vast material inequalities, the alignment of universities with privilege, and a neo-imperial economy of knowledge. Either we sink into the world of competition and exclusion implied in the corporatized future into which university systems are drifting, or we create another idea altogether of good universities. Sociology has important work to do in that cause: illuminating how universities actually work, pioneering the transformation of disciplinary knowledge, and producing the knowledge needed by social movements for change.

RC01-33.5

CONNOR, James* (University of New South Wales, Australia)
WADHAM, Ben (Flindes University, Australia)

A Typology of Administrative Violence in the Australian Defence Force

Since its inception, the Australian Defence Force (ADF), like all five eye military nations (US, UK, Canada, NZ), has been challenged by the phenomenon of violence within the institution. Over the last fifty years, changing social and political circumstances and state-civil-military relations, via the impact of scandals, have compelled militaries to respond to diversity and discrimination issues. We describe the practices and traditions that constitute these scandals as defence abuse. Defence abuse encompasses all violence within the ranks and it is endemic to the military institution. The martial traditions include hazing and bastardisation, physical and sexual harassment and assault, and administrative violence. We argue that administrative violence is a new category of violence which describes the discretion commanders can draw upon within a closed military justice system to harass and discriminate against a serving member. This type of violence is under-acknowledged as a cause of on-going trauma and consequently has not received the reform focus it requires. We draw upon a 3-year research study on institutional abuse and organisational reform in the ADF to construct a typology of administrative violence, its character and effects. We have developed a chronology of key institutional abuse reviews beginning with a bastardisation scandal at RMC Duntroon in 1969. Via textual analysis of 35 reviews into military culture and military misconduct (defence abuse) since 1970, combined with seventy-three in-depth semi-structured interviews with survivors, we show how administrative abuse is undertaken within the

system. We argue that the institutional violence is not a dysfunction but part of the institutional fabric. We argue that exceptionalism, martial masculinities, and fraternity are three important generative mechanisms. But we also acknowledge that an institution of and for violence is structurally restricted in the ways that it can make sense of the causal mechanisms of violence.

RC27-393.3

CONNOR, James* (University of New South Wales, Australia)
MCDERMOTT, Vanessa (University of New South Wales, Australia)

Wada's Global Education Strategy: Work As Imagined Versus Work As Done – Reflections from Oceania and the 2022 Wada Global Education Conference.

The World Anti-Doping Agency's (WADA) 'one size fits all' approach to anti-doping education is an example of a regulatory and education framework that imagines a perfect, unitary world but fails to account for global cultural differences. In this paper we discuss the mismatch between how education and regulatory compliance is imagined by the governing bodies versus how it is enacted (or not) in Oceania. The objective was to dissect these different views and the challenge they present to the legitimacy of the anti-doping system. The data we draw on is from a WADA funded research project into the perceptions of legitimacy of anti-doping regulation in Oceania. Data were collected using semi-structured in-depth interviews (33) with athletes, support personnel, and administrators in Olympic and professional sports across Oceania. Grounded theory and indicative thematic analysis were used to identify themes. We then used the research team's experiences of the 2022 WADA Global Education Conference as a counterpoint to explore how WADA perceives education and regulation versus the enacted experiences of our participants from Oceania. We found that stakeholders in Oceania wanted to comply but had difficulty doing so due to a combination of time and resource poverty, technological barriers, lack of expertise and a belief that doping was not a threat in Oceania. Conversely, we noted that WADA's education strategy is underpinned by assumptions that resources are readily available, that education necessarily means improved compliance and that athletes tended to be seen as passive receptacles to be educated. Further, the notion of 'values' acted as a talisman to ward off doping – yet there was little interrogation of what these were nor how they relate to diverse cultural contexts. This profound gap in expectation versus reality creates a risk for athletes of inadvertent doping and challenges the legitimacy of the system.

RC19-JS-121.5

CONSOLI, Teresa* (University of Catania, Italy)
MEO, Antonella (University of Torino, Italy)

Homelessness in Italy. Housing Led Policies between Rhetoric and Welfare Reformation

Homelessness has become a subject of renewed attention in the past decade in Italy because it on the rise in all large and medium-sized Italian cities and it is more and more the subject of political interest. In 2015 the Italian government has approved a *Guidelines for tackling severe adult marginality* and recently, both in the National plan against Poverty 21/23 and in the Recovery and Resilience Plan, several interventions are financed to fight homelessness. Many of the services planned and financed are oriented by housing led policies and question the effective right to a house for poor people in Italy. As a matter of fact, housing is not a pillar of the Italian welfare system but rather a private and familiar resource and after the economic crises and the pandemic, housing severe deprivation and distress are taking the characteristics of a real emergency. The Italian Federation of Organizations working with the Homeless people (www.fiopds.org/en) has played a strategic role in experimenting new approaches to homelessness as the Housing First model in different regions and also support the rethinking of the public dimension of homelessness in Italy. Are the services financed through the new plans supporting an effective change in the Italian welfare system on housing and homelessness? Through monitoring the implementation of Housing First and housing led policies in Italy the paper firstly depicts the situation of homelessness and housing in Italy and finally question if the services described effectively produce a reformation of the Italian welfare system.

RC29-427.3

CONSOLI, Teresa* (University of Catania, Italy)
FERRARELLO, Daniela (University of Catania, Italy)
SIRACUSANO, Fabrizio (University of Catania, Italy)

The Role of University in Prison: A Study on Italian Institutions

Many Italian Public universities are committed in granting to jailed persons their access to university studies. In Italy this process has actually involved 42 public universities gathered in a national network and concerns more than 1000 inmates. Notwithstanding the national framework of the penitentiary system in Italy, the relation between University and prison witnesses and still produces different realities. The differences can be defined as the result of the

local institutions and specifically of prison's directors attitude, of the different access to social policies inside the prisons, to spaces and opportunities provided to Universities and their inmate students. How this process has been developed in Italy and what effects can be shared and analysed is part of the presentation. Furthermore, a specific focus on the sicilian prisons and the relations with one of the public Universities of the region would be exposed. The final aim of the presentation is to analyse how this process is supporting social inclusion in poor territory and which relation can be structured between these two different institutions and realities: university and prison.

RC08-138.2

CONSOLIM, Marcia* (Federal University of São Paulo, Brazil)

Intellectual Figures in the New World: Practices and Representations of Professors of Sociology in Brazil (1930-1945)

The aim is to investigate, in comparative terms, the trajectories, practices, and representations of the French professors linked to the chairs of sociology at the University of São Paulo - Paul Arbousse Bastide, Claude Lévi-Strauss, and Roger Bastide. We intend to show that each one embodied a specific intellectual figure during the period of the French missions, considering the polarization between the figure of the "researcher" and that of the "ambassador", and that such differentiations are associated with the training and teaching and research practices established in the intellectual field of origin and in Brazil. These three professors occupy a specific position in the French intellectual field and are distinguished by their training from North American professors, who also circulate in the country. In addition, the aim is to show the role of Durkheimian sociology in the interwar period in the rivalry relations established between France and the United States for intellectual domination in Brazil, as well as the circulation of competing theories in the transnational space.

RC14-205.1

CONSTANTOPOULOU, Christiana* (Panteion University, Greece)

Les Frontières De l'Europe : « Reportant » La Guerre d'Ukraine

Le conflit ukrainien est un conflit géopolitique reflétant le « politique » et le « cadre communicationnel » actuels. Comment se présente la crise ukrainienne dans les médias « occidentaux » ? Les grands thèmes du reportage autour de cette guerre sont relatifs à *la crise humanitaire*, à *la crise énergétique*, à *la réflexion « identitaire »* et enfin, aux *analyses géopolitiques centrées sur un conflit-héritier de la guerre froide*. Toutefois, cette façon de « narrer » la réalité semble dissimuler une partie des transformations en train de se faire ; si à l'époque des deux blocs, le pouvoir s'exerçait au nom d'un danger frontal clairement identifiable, au temps « des citadelles » une grande menace qui frappe, semble souvent être cet « autre » (ex. le migrant qui essaie de fuir le désastre et entrer au champ de la sécurité). Bien que les « divisions de blocs » pèsent sur les représentations sociales relatives à la réalité qui nous entoure, les étiquettes des « actants » ne correspondent plus à leurs actes (ex. affinités extrêmes droites européennes avec le gouvernement Poutine, extrêmes richesses des oligarques russes etc.).
　Nouveaux concepts pour désigner de phénomènes pas si nouveaux?
　Vieux concepts pour cadrer les nouvelles réalités ?
　Aussi bien l'Occident et la Russie se sont appuyés dans leurs discours, sur les tropes rhétoriques et émotionnels de l'époque de la guerre froide. Toutefois, des nouvelles inégalités sont en train de se former et dans ces réalités la frontière instaure une coupure et engage plusieurs niveaux d'exclusion constituant « de nouvelles peurs et violences potentielles » (en augmentant l'exclusion et en dressant de nouvelles frontières). Malgré ces changements en train de se faire les médias (de masse ou médias sociaux) ne sont pas prêts à se rendre compte de ces mutations majeures en cours.

RC14-202.1

CONSTANTOPOULOU, Christiana* (Panteion University, Greece)

Relations of Non-Commitment: Analyzing the Contemporary Sociality

The media discourses "communicate" the ongoing reality in almost the same stories in all countries rendering current myths about *remote existence* (work, education, entertainment) the substructure of the current culture. All the kinds of narration of the contemporary "politics" coexist with the frame discourse of everyday lifestyle issues and personal happiness in close relation with consumer goods.

The *public sphere has become saturated with the exposure of private life and the private life is very much "developed" on-screen and online.* By his process relationships become less important, as they often evaporate and are easily dissolved. Sociology has to explore how this virtualization, makes social bonds collapse very quickly (in contrast for instance with the dreamed "love forever" of love stories): sexual issues are one of the contexts in which hyper reality (key concept in Baudrillard's theory) has intensely penetrated, as well.

Illouz (2021) has remarked the role that capitalism plays in practices of non-choice where "unloving" is particularly striking; the unmaking of social bonds, is connected to contemporary capitalism characterized by practices of *non-commitment*, practices that enable the quick withdrawal from a transaction and

the quick realignment of prices or the breaking of loyalties; in this frame, it is not strange why female sexuality remains the main "show" (ex. revenge porn, videos and violations of privacy).

Already since the mass culture process, many social manifestations (such as affinities and relations) became more and more virtual. A good part of "experience" has thus been transferred to the imaginary (a tendency accentuated by social media practices): solidarities and links are thus recreated erasing little by little the engagement. Our analysis is based on case studies of the implication of "contemporary actors" in the frame of internet platforms either on political or personal issues, where the "presentation of self" prevails.

RC50-696.3

CONTESSA, Denise* (University of Pisa, Italy)

Filtered Identities and Its Contradictions in the Tourist City. Evidences from Bologna, Italy

A growing number of cities toil to shape a comprehensive narrative of themselves that is profitable in the global tourist market. The competitive nature of *city break* tourism highlights the municipality's urgency for a recognizable urban identity in order to successfully attract tourist flows. Nevertheless, cities are known for being cradles of hybrid and multiple identities. Hence, the journey embarked upon by city administrators to create an exhaustive portrayal of urban identity is one riddled with inconsistencies. Whilst a vast literature is present on the tourist city subject, most studies are concerned with the social and economical aftermath of touristification. Yet, the complex of ideas and representations produced by city policy-makers about the city itself (i.e. its identity), has often been under-studied. This paper argues for the need to investigate the decision-making processes that shape identity-based tourism development policies. The importance of this approach lies in the assumption that such processes underlie a broader question of who has the right to claim the city and its identity. The purpose of this research is to investigate the contradictions that arise from the clash between multiple representations of the (tourist) city. Using the city of Bologna (Italy) as a case study, this research provides a compared analysis of representations of the urban identity in City Branding initiatives, participatory laboratories and local press. Using a mixed-methods approach consisting of document analysis (qualitative) and content analysis (quantitative), official policies proceedings, reports and newspaper articles are examined. Results highlight how competing urban identities are filtered within inhabitants' consultation processes, held by the administration. Moreover, highly contradictory narratives regarding specific urban areas are found, conveying paradoxes in the identity representation processes. The research reveals that, although being given a voice, inhabitants' perception of the city is only marginally taken into account when promoting city branding campaigns

RC21-313.1

CONTINI, Paolo* (University of Bari Aldo Moro, Italy)
CARRERA, Letizia (University of Bari Aldo Moro, Italy)

Between Fear and Resentment. Flâner between Urban Emotions for a Political Walk.

In the metropolis, Simmel wrote, subjects faced a plurality of emotional shocks from which they must defend themselves by *sterilizing* their mind and becoming *blasé*. But in that same metropolis, in the nineteenth century, the *flâneur* (the stroller) appears, a new figure that moves invisible among the crowd in search of those same emotions and of the traits of modernity and of the city in which it takes shape.

Strolling through the city is a practice that has found its relevance in the practice of the *critical citizen* able to make the urban crossing an instrument of political analysis of social processes. The stroller's gaze can reveal the details, and his sociological imagination, that allows him to connect them to the wider phenomena and processes, can reveal the city.

Among the objects of his observation there are emotions, understood as indicators of the characteristics and quality of urban living. Two of the most classic of these are fear and resentment.

Fear is able to redefine the geography of the city, tracing invisible but effective borders, especially denying to certain categories of citizens such as women, elderly and children, whole portions of the city making it limited for them both on the spatial and temporal level. Also resentment acts as a border that makes people feel *distant* from the city. They find themselves not only excluded from the spaces and the opportunities offered by the city, but also in the condition of not being able to vocalize the protest for their urban and symbolic "peripherality".

Returning to walk in the city, crossing it with the reflexive competence of the stroller, is a necessary tool to experience the city and to analyze the social processes that take shape in that, and the inevitable starting point of every project of change.

RC32-472.2

CONWAY, Janet* (Brock University, Canada)

The "New Right" in Liberal Canada: Intersectional Gendered Dimensions and Implications

Despite its international reputation as a bastion of liberalism and pro-feminist politics, Canada, like other liberal democracies, has also seen the emergence of a "new right" with authoritarian and masculinist tendencies. Campus-based men's rights and anti-abortion groups organize under the banner of free speech and academic freedom in order to wage campaigns against gains made in university contexts around a range of social justice concerns, many of them associated/aligned with intersectional feminisms. In 2022, a right-wing trucker convoy occupied the capital and shut down border crossings, demanding the government resign, while harassing sexual, gender and racialized minorities. Especially since Donald Trump's US Presidential campaign in 2015, there has been a marked growth in right-wing extremist organizing on and offline, as well as a "mainstreaming" of social conservative and right-wing populist agendas, targeting political parties, electoral politics and policy reforms.

This talk will consider these developments in Canada in relation to the transnational anti-feminist gender politics of the resurgent right.

RC54-734.6

COOK, Craig* (Woodstock School, India)

Constructing Masculinities and Femininities through the Basketball Free Throw

This paper addresses bodies in time and space, namely, in describing the processes of constructing masculinities, femininities through the bodily aesthetics and performativity of the basketball free throw in the National Basketball Association. From the advent of the sport of basketball in the late 1890's through event the 1970's the basketball free throw as performed as an underhanded shot was seen to be in the realm of acceptable cultural masculinity, with some of the best performers of the free throw at the professional level being the most expert. Over time, the underhanded free throw, or "granny shot" began to be perceived within the male sporting preserve as an expression of femininity, and at that an older femininity, with the ascribed term "granny free throw" coming to be associated with it. To the present, the underhanded free throw has all but disappeared from the professional and collegiate ranks, with even All-Star retired NBA player, Shaquille O'Neal, a less than competent free throw shooter once proclaiming to the last of the NBA All-Star players, and amongst the most proficient in history employing the underhanded free throw, Rick Barry, "Even if I shoot 0% from the free throw line, I will never shoot the granny shot!"

What explains the construction of this form of masculinity insisting on the overhand free throw as its only expression, while also diminishing its form despite clear empirical evidence that it is indeed one of the most effective and efficient forms of the free throw? How has the cultural construction of masculinity and femininity been at the center of the competing forms of the free throw? Are there emergent possibilities of masculinity? How was the body shaped by this cultural ideology of the masculine body through this performativity? How did local and global culture shape these processes?

TG11-JS-98.4

COOK, Cynthia* (Creighton University, USA)
KALU, Kelechi* (University of California at Riverside, USA)

The Social Determinants of Peace and Stability and Sub-Saharan Africa

This paper discusses social factors that may contribute to instability or peace in Sub-Saharan African countries. The authors use select social indicators to perform bivariate and multivariate analyses to determine which factors contribute to peace or lack of peace within an African country.

RC06-106.7

COOK, Elizabeth* (City, University of London, United Kingdom)
CONDRY, Rachel (University of Oxford, United Kingdom)

Neoliberal Responsibilization and the Family: State Regulation of Families of Those Subject to Criminal Justice in the UK

In the United Kingdom, the family has long been the subject of policy concern. Often connected to wider issues of welfare, education and health, the family unit has previously been situated as a governable space to regulate boundaries of, and conformity to, acceptable conduct as law-abiding citizens (Simon, 2007). Within the context of crime and justice, efforts to responsibilize non-State actors have led to the dispersal of responsibility for crime control and prevention. The family has not been exempt from this trend. In this paper we address the question: *Through what method(s) does the State seek to regulate families of those subjected to criminal justice and, so, control crime in the UK?* Our analysis identifies several strategies through which the State seeks to regulate

the responsibilities expected of families, served by a host of civil orders and criminal sanctions as well as stigmas attached to the failure to police their relatives' transgressions. These strategies reinforce *precarious citizenship*: a state of *quasi*-criminality by which the State seeks to regulate families who have 'failed' to prevent relatives from offending, and 'failed' to rehabilitate, re-integrate, and reform members to become 'good' citizens. We argue that, if the State is to ask families to take responsibility for matters of prevention and rehabilitation, then this must be placed within the context of aggressive retrenchment of welfare and which, more broadly, speak to an inequality of arms (by gender, race, class) in an individual's capacity to fulfil responsibilities (King et al., 2021).

RC11-176.4

COOK, Peta* (University of Tasmania, Australia)

Contextualising Age-Friendly Communities: Moving Beyond the World Health Organization

Urbanisation and population ageing are two international trends creating social transformation. While Australia is smaller in size than most developed countries and is sparsely populated, most people in Australia reside in urban areas with 79% of total population growth occurring in capital cities during 2017-2018 (Australian Bureau of Statistics 2019). Such urbanisation results in urban sprawl and land clearing, which places pressure on the quantity and quality of natural and semi-natural environments. This is accompanied with demographic shifts, with approximately 15% of the total Australian population (3.8 million people) aged 65 years of age or over in 2017; a significant increase from 9% in 1977 (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 2018). Age-friendly communities are viewed as a mechanism to accommodate this growing proportion of older adults within urban environments. Age-friendly communities are empowering and supportive urban environments that foster inclusion, social participation, and ageing-in-place. To assist with the task of creating and supporting age-friendly communities, the World Health Organization (2007) has developed eight domains that encapsulate the features of an age-friendly community, as well as toolkits and checklists to assist communities to plan, identify, and assess their age-friendliness. However, in this presentation, I will explore how relying on these domains, checklists and toolkits is too simplistic when considering context, including the dynamic and evolving nature of our communities. By drawing on my community-based research in the City of Clarence (a local government area in Tasmania, Australia), I will demonstrate the myriad of social and geographical factors that influence age-friendliness and the importance of, and how to develop, context-specific age friendly models. This will demonstrate the importance of working in and with community members, and with awareness of the urban environment when recommending, designing, and implementing age-friendly initiatives and agendas.

RC34-513.1

COOPER, Adam* (Human Sciences Research Council; Stellenbosch University, South Africa)
DUBBELD, Bernard (Stellenbosch University, South Africa)

Gigs, Hustles and Hope: Mixed Livelihoods for Global Youth Beyond the Wage

The twenty-first century has shattered the idea that countries across the world are moving towards livelihoods secured by salaried work, something which the Covid-19 pandemic has aggravated. How then, do young people in South Africa experience this precarious economic situation? How do they navigate a dearth of permanent work, and how does this shape their economic and social lives?

Like the situation globally, South Africa has a small number of secure well-paid jobs that some young people, influenced by race and class, access and an informal sector centred in peri-urban townships where the poor majority hustle and eke out a living. The country therefore serves as a microcosm for global divisions and inequalities.

We begin by describing recent changes to global capitalism, showing how these shape livelihoods for young people, framing this discussion through two key concepts: precarity and capital. Precarity is understood as taking on diverse forms across time and space. Capital, refers to both the production of value through capitalism and how social and cultural capital is leveraged through status, sets of resources and networked relationships.

A set of ethnographies illuminate "what young people are already doing", helping to unpack precarity and capital. The case studies traverse the post-apartheid generation, exploring privileged "gamers" and the children of the white working-classes that were employed in state enterprises. On the other side of the racial divide, township hustlers make a living through a carwash and others look for wage labour but experience rampant discrimination. The case studies illuminate relations between the post-apartheid, millennial generation, whose circumstances are shaped by shared social, historical and political conditions. Rather than a lack of skills, employability and experience, their productive livelihood generating practices point to possibilities for fulfilling work and challenges linked to how local and global capitalism enable social status, forging social stratification.

RC34-512.7

COOPER, Adam* (Human Sciences Research Council; Stellenbosch University, South Africa)

"Morphing between the Margins": How Youth Make a Living across Multiple Spaces in South Africa, the Global South and Beyond

In this theoretical paper I develop a conceptual framework to map youth livelihoods in the global south, with South Africa as exemplary. In such places young people regularly morph between different income generating spaces, where the state has varying degrees of control. Spaces contain different rules and rewards, calling for concepts that integrate broad structures with young people's struggles to hustle and improvise, as they make a living largely beyond the formal labour market.

Bourdieu's concept of multiple capitals initially helps to theorise young people's innovative practices to accumulate resources across space. Capitals that hold weight in the informal economy that dominates slums, townships and favelas differ to influential capitals that have power in the formal labour market. However, Bourdieu's "field" is not entirely applicable to the global south, where fields are particularly uncoordinated, state power is partial and markets are fragmented.

South African and global south youth livelihoods are forged across mainstream and peripheral translocal sub-fields, operating between physical places, including urban, rural and peri-urban areas. This approach concentrates on the global south, making particular reference to South Africa, but has increasing importance for youth everywhere, as flexibilised capitalism exacerbates precarity and wage labour becomes ever more insecure worldwide.

RC34-511.1

COOPER, Jai* (University of Newcastle, Australia)

'a Jump into Cold Water' - Hysteresis in Youth Environmental Workfare

Youth work and climate action are on a collision course. In recognising the urgency of responding to the climate crisis, youth work practice will inevitably lead to young people engaging with environmental science and scientists. In the Global North, proposed radical responses to the climate crisis are emerging. These include the appropriation of the means of production, calls for the widespread mobilisation of labour and even conscription of young people to address climate disasters. Questions emerge of what happens when youth work is done by those invested in environmental science, and when young people find themselves coerced into environmental action.

Authoritarian responses to environmental problems are not new. Over three decades, Australia has produced several national 'youth environmental workfare' programs. The most recent incarnation, 'Green Army', was based on an Australian Government intention to establish a 'standing' environmental workforce. In pseudo-military programs of both name and structure, delivered by the not-for-profit conservation sector, a mismatch occurred: environmental scientists found themselves supervising young people and young people found themselves supervised by 'accidental' youth workers. Interviewed in the wake of Green Army, the experiences of both the team supervisors and their young team members revealed a reorientation of the ideals and investments of all involved. While this mismatch of Bourdieu's 'Don Quixote effect - hysteresis' led to individuals adjusting strategically, their precarious employment conditions and an increased awareness of the climate crisis only heightened their ontological insecurity.

Understanding hysteresis will strengthen sociology's capacity to support young people and youth workers through the increased frequency and intensity of quixotic and authoritarian projects which will, inevitably, be conceived to address the climate crisis. The satirical reflexivity to be found in Cervantes' 'Don Quixote' will find application by researchers who encounter the contemporary struggles of politicians, scientists, youth workers, young people, and us all.

RC30-JS-145.1

COOPER, Jai* (University of Newcastle, Australia)

'How Did Us Cutting Down Trees Fight Climate Change?' - Environmental Workfare and Disillusion

Authoritarian calls have recently increased from academics, activists and politicians in the Global North seeking an emergency response to the climate crisis. An emerging pseudo-military narrative poses significant consequences for workers and the marginalised. Proposals have included the appropriation of the means of production and even the return of conscription. Implementing Green New Deals will rearrange the relationship between capitalism, labour and the environment. Policies to develop Green Jobs are intended to simultaneously address environmental problems while offering security for workers. Such proposals often expand upon an established history of workfare programs. Hence, sociological examination of 'environmental workfare' programs can assist with critical understanding of the mobilisation of workers to fight climate change.

In Australia, three decades of national environmental youth 'workfare' programs have been undertaken with pseudo-military titles such as 'Green Army' and 'Green Corps'. Such environmental work has engaged a diverse range of actors: from university-qualified environmental scientists to unemployed urban and rural youth. Programs have been erratically initiated and ceased subject to political favour. While government promotion conflated these programs with action against climate change, works focussed upon biodiversity restoration. This paper critically examines the experience of the Australian 'Green Army' program which was proposed to establish a 'standing' environmental workforce. It explores the political conditions and rhetoric of its inception, its effectiveness in addressing the climate crisis, and the factors contributing to both its cessation and the absence of any similar programs since. Based on interviews and focus groups conducted during 2018, the reflections of former participants, both the young team members and their supervisors, demonstrate the precarious positioning of environmental workers and their potential for disillusion.

TG07-829.3

COPE, Nicholas* (RMIT University Vietnam, Vietnam)

Sarva Mangalam! an Exemplar of Practice-Based Research in the Academy

Electroacoustic composer Professor Tim Howle and film-maker Dr. Nick Cope have been collaborating on a series of visual music films since 2002; cross-disciplinary and inter-departmental in nature, the video 'Sarva Mangalam!' evidences practice led research contexts explored in the academy, and may be of relevance to explore in fields where the dominance of traditional or conventional formats for knowledge production and dissemination remains the norm. In this session the work will be screened and its research contexts discussed.

The work seeks to explore notions of what it means to compose with sound and moving image in works where the sonic and visual are treated as commensurate, and can be seen to extend notions of what constitutes visual music – practices which look to musical modes of composition in their realisation. Sarva Mangalam! begins to engage with wider notions of 'the soundscape' (Schaefer 1993), sound walks, sound-ecologies and field recording which have become widespread in musical academic circles in recent years, and to bring these into the realm of visual music composition. Taking Viola's analogous view of the video camera as a form of microphone, then visual music composition can be extended to explore video recordings within frameworks opened up by notions of soundscape, acoustic ecology, and the ambient.

In locating the wider research contexts for his practice, Cope (2012) has noted his work to explore notions of an affective, expanded cinema of attraction and sensation, citing Birtwistle's observation (2010) that 'a number of filmmakers, yet surprisingly few theorists, have concerned themselves with the ways in which the senses of sight and sound combine, mix and sometimes blur in cinematic experience'; Kennedy's analysis (drawing on Deleuze) of film working ultimately through sensation, and Beugnet's *Cinema and Sensation* being essential touchstones in locating the sensory explorations this practice explores.

RC30-444.2

CORCHETE, Charlotte* (Sciences Po (CRIS), France)

The Role of Human Skills in Multicultural Tensions at Work: The Case of France

Studies have shown that certain ethno-racialised groups are perceived as having less "human skills" by employers (Kirschenman & Neckerman, 1991; Midtbøen, 2014; Moss & Tilly, 2001; Shih, 2002). Employers' perceptions vary according to ethnicity as well as gender and religion of the candidate (Di Stasio, 2019; Weichsebaumer, 2020).

To address this issue, this paper will first present a qualitative pre-survey carried out in France with recruiters in order to understand the place of human skills, also known as 'soft skills', as well as the place of combined criteria such as gender, ethnicity and religion in the categorisation present in the discourses of recruiters concerning French candidates of Maghrebi or African origin.

In a second step, the paper will present quantitative data concerning the results of an experiment conducted with a large sample of recruiters. In the framework of this experiment, respondents had to analyse a CV, a job offer and a letter of recommendation from a former employer before answering a questionnaire asking them to evaluate the candidate, notably in terms of human and relational skills. The results of this experiment are intended to measure whether the mention of human skills in a letter of recommendation can alleviate employers' fears concerning French candidates of Maghrebi origin and thus increase the chances of the latter being positively perceived by employers. The originality of this study lies in the fact that it measures the impact of reported statements by a former employer and not self-reported statements by a candidate as has been done in previous studies (Agerstrom et al., 2012).

The aim of this study is to gain a better understanding of recruiters' apprehensions about people from other cultural backgrounds in order to be able to provide job candidates targeted by these fears with recommendations regarding the promotion of their human skills.

RC16-243.2

CORDEIRO DE FARIAS, Alberto* (Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro (UERJ), Brazil)

Simmel's Sociology of Imagination.

The present communication presents the partial results of a research program on imagination as an aesthetic operator and as an object of sociological knowledge in Simmel. Imagination was evoked as an object at the same time relevant and challenging for sociological analysis, being implicit in many classical and contemporary models. Sometimes considered as irreducibly subjective (Freud and Sartre, for example), sometimes as an irremediably holistic phenomenon (Castoriadis, for example), the social processes that condition the imagination, as well as those constituted by it, were relatively obliterated from a sociological perspective. In this context, the main difficulty encountered in the transition from a philosophical approach to a sociological approach to imagination, from which many problems arise, was the link between the description of its operating mechanisms and the broader social and cultural dynamics constituted by it. In other words, the question of how one passes from the properties of imagination as a faculty to its social properties and vice versa. In this work, I suggest that it is possible to extract from Simmel elements for a "sociology of the imagination", understood as a description and an explanation of the dynamics of that faculty from the point of view of individual subjectivity vis a vis the constitution of the social, the constitution of society and its conditions in the modern era. The argument is that the analytical fecundity of the Simmelian understanding of sociological theory gives us elements to think about the constitutive operation of imagination as a medial term between what is most subjective in human beings and what is most objective in a supra-individual sense, thus overcoming those difficulties implicit in traditional approaches to the imagination by social theory and by theories of society.

RC08-134.2

CORDEIRO DE FARIAS, Alberto* (Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro (UERJ), Brazil)

What Is a "Systematic History" of Sociology? Presentation of the Problem and Some Hypotheses.

The present communication intends to expose the general contours of an exploratory line of research: that of a "systematic history" of sociology. I would first like to present the idea of a "systematic history" of sociology as an effort to unite two frequently dissociated perspectives in the consideration of sociological theory, relating deductive chains of theories to elements of a diachronic order. I intend to show its origins in late 19th century models and approaches to neo-Kantianism, particularly those of W. Windelband and E. Cassirer, but also, more contemporaneously, in Klaus Lichtblau. A "systematic history" of sociology is doubly concerned with questions concerning events that concern the historical, institutional and social identity of the discipline, as well as with the internal aspects of the systematic development of some classical social-theoretical formulations. The systematic perspective taken alongside the historical perspective leads us to conceive another general framework for understanding the history of social theory and theories of society other than the current one, that is, the one that is mainly concerned with periodizations and that divides this history into disciplinary and pre-disciplinary. Its advantage lies both in the undoing of a progressive vision of the history of sociological knowledge, insofar as it relativizes scientific evolution in the passage from a pre-disciplinary to another disciplinary thinking, but also because the systematic questions allow us to insert attention in the history of the discipline to epistemic aspects, which are not considered as much as the conceptual ones, around which studies on the genesis of sociology revolve - such as the progressive development of modern notions of "State", "Economy" or "society". Finally, I would like to demonstrate the exercise of a "systematic history" of sociology, considering the genesis of this discipline from aesthetics within the scope of theoretical philosophy.

RC21-JS-63.2

CORDINI, Marta Margherita* (Polytechnic of Milan, Italy)
PARMA, Andrea* (Polytechnic of Milan, Italy)

The Relevance of Neighbourhood of Residence in Shaping the School Choice in a Quasi-Market Educational System. the Case of Milan

Quasi-market educational settings that promote freedom of choice, emphasizing the agency of households as an instrument to counteract inequalities in accessing educational opportunities, have only softened the link between housing and school, favouring a limited part of the population. Several studies have in fact proven how school segregation is still present in these systems. Moreover, research shows that this freedom of choice has favoured more affluent and educated families over the more disadvantages, inhibiting then the goal of reducing inequalities.

This article aims at disentangling the link between residence and school choice in quasi-market educational urban contexts, by analysing the case of Milan as a paradigmatic example.

A survey, disseminated from June to October 2021, addressed to families with children to be enrolled in primary school, have permitted to collect data on 1300 families about the criteria guiding the choice. The questionnaire also focused on potential constraints and opportunity provided by the place of residence. The sample represents the heterogeneity of the population in terms of nationality, level of education and professional status.

In the analysis, neighbourhoods of residence have been clustered according to their socio-economic profile in order to understand whether and to what extent they affects families' chance of opting out from the local school, including public or private options. We hypothesis that parents' choices depend on a complex mix of reasons driven by both own socio-economic status and profiles of neighbourhoods of residence. Proximity as a criteria varies of relevance accordingly to households' and territorial profiles.

Shading some lights on these relationships would raise policy implications also related to the supply side, since the school offer is strictly connected to territory, and to wider reflections about the role of housing market in narrowing or expanding educational opportunities.

RC04-70.3

CORICA, Agustina* (FLACSO, Argentina)

Trayectorias Escolares y Pandemia En La Educación Secundaria Desde Un Abordaje Regional En Argentina

En la presente ponencia se presentarán los resultados preliminares del Proyecto de Investigación Científica y Tecnológica 2019-03906 *"Abandono escolar: Un estudio sobre los entramados de eventos y experiencias, en los procesos de interrupciones escolares con jóvenes de escuela secundaria",* aprobado y financiado por el Fondo para la Investigación Científica y Tecnológica; y da continuidad a una línea de trabajo que se desarrolla en el Programa de Investigaciones de Juventud de la FLACSO desde 1998 abocada a los estudios longitudinales sobre trayectorias juveniles. La estrategia metodológica adoptada en esta instancia del proceso investigativo -el cual se enmarca en la técnica de follow up- es de diseño transversal y de tipo cuantitativo a través de la aplicación de un cuestionario autoadministrado entre agosto y septiembre de 2022 a estudiantes del 4to. año de educación secundaria de las jurisdicciones mencionadas, contemplando diversidades geográficas, de género y de modalidad, orientación y tipo de gestión educativa.

La investigación indaga en las características educativas, pre-pandemia, pandemia y postpandemia, así como en los aspectos familiares y laborales de las juventudes encuestadas. Específicamente los datos relevados pretenden aportar al conocimiento sobre la vinculación, distanciamiento y desvinculación en la escuela secundaria de las juventudes, enfatizando en la experiencia de los años recientes. En particular se indagará en los procesos de interrupción/reingreso escolar de jóvenes de entre 15 y 17 años que asisten a la escuela secundaria del Gran Buenos Aires, Río Cuarto (Córdoba) y Salta en el periodo 2019-2022.

Con los resultados del estudio se espera contribuir al debate teórico sobre el abandono escolar, la educación secundaria y la condición juvenil, así como brindar herramientas para el desarrollo de estrategias metodológicas de corte transversal y longitudinal en la materia a fin de elaborar conocimientos válidos para la transferencia hacia programas y políticas estatales, educativas y del sector social.

RC32-477.6

CORRADI, Consuelo* (Lumsa Universita, Italy)

Women's Bodies As Open Access Flesh. Reproduction, Technology, and Global Inequalities

The human body has long been the object of trade, exchange and traffic, but today the astonishing advancements of biotechnology allow for fragmentation, conservation, and exportation of cells, fluids, and tissues. These are sold and purchased in a globalized, transnational bio-market, generating unprecedented commodification.

The market of female body parts is a profitable business. Reproductive technology, fertility tourism and global legal services thrive, as body components are often purchased by residents of the Global North from women in the Global South. Key drivers of emerging markets for female biocapital are women's lower status, income and protection. Women put a lot more labor in the extraction of their biocapital than men. However, in reproductive marketing, women are stimulated to be donors in a rhetoric of love.

Fluidity, recombination and trading of body parts increase what I call "women's open access flesh", i.e., body parts are made widely and readily available to society. The presentation will start with an introduction to the original concept of women's "open access flesh", a soft resource which is made of disposable units and subject to relentless exploitation. The presentation will continue with two empirical examples of inequalities in global reproduction: human milk trading and the surrogacy market. In both, women living in low-income countries sell fluids and services (often for a fragment of their final value), mostly to affluent, international individuals or couples. The presentation will conclude with remarks on alternative schemes of thought for feminism. While artificial reproductive techniques open to completely different possibilities and experiences, commodification is disturbing not only on ethical grounds, but because it transforms women into objects of property holding, rather than active subjects.

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TG03-804.1

CORREA, Maiara* (PhD student at University of Sao Paulo, Brazil)

Derechos Humanos y Garantías: ¿Cómo Llega La Remisión De Penas Al Sur?

En un movimiento para ampliar el acceso a la justicia y garantizar los derechos humanos en América Latina, a pesar de un creciente y significativo movimiento conservador en boga, algunas políticas han cobrado fuerza en las últimas décadas, como las referidas al sistema de justicia y penitenciario brasileño. La oferta de educación y acceso a la literatura en los espacios de pena y privación de libertad en América Latina y especialmente en Brasil, tomó la forma de acceso a derechos no perdidos por la remisión de la pena. Una política que en sus orígenes nació en la dictadura franquista española y estuvo dirigida a opositores políticos encarcelados por el régimen, en el contexto del sur global donde el racismo, la desigualdad y el analfabetismo funcional configuran el perfil de esta población, significa sin embargo una manera de ofrecer justicia y ciudadanía, apropiándose y adaptándose a las necesidades locales, a partir de la demanda de acceso a la educación y apoyo cultural. En las últimas décadas, algunos proyectos de ley fueron formulados en un intento de instituir legalmente la remisión de la pena a través de la lectura, sin embargo, solo fueron reconocidos oficialmente a través de regulaciones recientes - Resolución 391/2021 y por Nota Técnica Conjunta 72/2021 del DEPEN/CNJ. Las políticas de acceso y promoción de los derechos humanos en las cárceles resultan una interesante clave de investigación desde perspectivas epistemológicas del Sur ya que, en su mayoría, son modelos y discursos importados de países del norte global. Esta propuesta pretende presentar y discutir los fundamentos sobre los que se basan las políticas de remisión de la pena por la educación y la lectura en Brasil, tratando de perseguir sus justificaciones, límites y transformaciones, pudiendo así comprender cómo las políticas y sus justificaciones viajan y son instituidas bajo nuevos sesgos.

RC34-516.5

CORROCHANO, Maria* (University Federal de São Carlos, Brazil)
TARÁBOLA, Felipe (Universidade Federal de São Carlos - UFSCar, Brazil)

Strengthening Networks in the Cities' Outskirts: Young Black Women during the Pandemic and Post-Pandemic Crisis

The pandemic has further deepened the distances between young people according to their social class, gender, color/race and place of residence. Although the serious losses for the entire youth population are recognized, including the creation of the expression "lockdown generation" by the International Labor Organization, its effects have not reached all youths equally. The study presents the results of a quantitative and qualitative research conducted with 208 young people living in the outskirts of São Paulo, during and after the social distancing imposed by the pandemic covid-19, focusing on situations of education and work.

Based on an intersectional approach, the results show how young and black women were most affected by loss of income and work, in addition to increasing difficulties in the combination of work, remote education, and household chores.

At the same time, these women sought to create possibilities for insertion and strengthen solidarity networks in the absence of adequate public policies.

RC34-514.7

CORROCHANO, Maria* (University Federal de São Carlos, Brazil)
BRESCIANI, Luis Paulo (Fundação Getúlio Vargas, Brazil)

Youth Entrepreneurship in the Cities´s Outskirts of Brazil: Meanings and Disputes

The promotion of entrepreneurship has been presented as the main occupational policy to face the difficulties of youth insertion in the labour market in different countries, with the encouragement of international organizations. It has also become part of curricula in schools and universities. In addition to an alternative to face unemployment, in the context of the "new spirit of capitalism", being an entrepreneur becomes an attitude valued and encouraged: to have initiative, to go after, to be propositional in the search for the improvement of one's own living conditions. Several studies have shown how the idea of creating their own business can have a strong appeal among young people from different social strata, considering the higher unemployment rates they face, the quality of occupations that are destined to them, the search for greater flexibility and autonomy. Would we be facing the triumph of the "neoliberal subject"? In the context of the pandemic and pos pandemic crisis, we present the results of an action research conducted with young residents of Brazilian citie´s outskirts who work on their own or as entrepreneurs in different areas: culture, communication, fashion, aesthetics and food. In a country where the need to "turn around" to earn a living has always been very present, we intend to analyse the new contours and meanings of this type of work in the face of the strong stimulus to entrepreneurship,

either by public bodies or by private entities, especially in the peripheries of large metropoles. The disposition (or not) for entrepreneurship has multiple origins and the meanings attributed to it are diverse, even among young people who share a similar position in the social structure.

RC45-634.1

CORTEN, Rense* (Utrecht University, Netherlands)
SCHULER, Paul (University of Edinburgh, United Kingdom)

Quantity over Quality? Rating Dynamics in Online Markets

A fundamental challenge for online markets is to build up trust between suppliers and customers without physical interaction. For this purpose, platforms introduced reputation systems where customers indicate their satisfaction with a product or service. These systems promise to create transparency of service quality, potential customers can base their decisions on, leading to the drop-out or improvements of low-quality service providers to stay competitive. Indeed, many online markets have extremely high average rating scores and long-tail distributions for the number of ratings per company. However, it is not entirely clear what the underlying mechanisms are. Does the system work as intended and increases the average quality over time, is simply a rating inflation observed, or is a self-reinforcing effect of established companies generating more traffic responsible for driving out newcomers?

In this paper, we try to disentangle the impact of the quantity of ratings from the average rating scores on receiving future ratings, and thus being able to stay in the market. We compare the theoretical mechanisms sketched above using simulation models to assess to which extend the quantity of ratings on top of the quality of ratings accounts for the observed rating distributions. We evaluate these models by analysing dynamics in empirical data. We collected ratings from an online gig platform, retrieving complete longitudinal data of 29,694 reviews for 2276 companies, covering 12 years.

Our preliminary findings suggest positive effects of higher average scores on weekly orders but a negative effect of the quantity of ratings with a positive interaction effect between both. Determining the role of quality and quantity of ratings will be useful to re-evaluate the functionality of reputation systems in online markets and possibly adjust the ranking algorithm to facilitate access for new entrants.

Inte-24.1

CORTES, Soraya* (Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)

Public Policies and the COVID-19 Pandemic: Brazilian Government Responses, What Explains Them and the Effect of Policies

The main objective is to understand the actions promoted by Brazilian government to face the health and socioeconomic crisis triggered by Covid-19, focusing on the causes that can explain the responses and on the effects of these action on society and health. Although it analyses the case of Brazil, it aims to contribute to the development of an empirical and analytical approach that can be used in future comparative studies on the public policies of the pandemics encompassing BRICS countries. It assumes that a pandemic is a focusing and critical event to be understood with the theoretical tools of the sociology of disasters. The intention is to describe government actions and policies – health, social and economic – and identify the explanatory factors for the governmental responses and describe the effects of these actions and policies on the course of the pandemic. The analysis is based on secondary sources, such as bibliography, documents and public databases. I argue that government actions to combat Covid-19 occur within an institutional framework that includes socioeconomic conditions, the characteristics of social protection system and the health system, but they are strongly related to factors such as the ideological profile of the head of the national executive power and his government, in addition to society's attitudes. The course of the pandemic and its impact on society are primarily related to government actions, including the way of managing the crisis triggered by the pandemic, even if constrained by previous socioeconomic and institutional factors and by society's attitudes.

RC47-656.3

CORTES MORALES, Alexis* (Universidad Alberto Hurtado, Chile)

El Ciclo De Movilización y El Rechazo a La Nueva Constitución En Chile

Las recientes movilizaciones chilenas enmarcadas en el Estallido Social de octubre de 2019, mostraron una inusual sincronía entre ciclo de protestas y ciclos político-electorales. El estallido social tuvo una alta capacidad de impactar en resultados electorales a corto plazo, dando inicio a un proceso constituyente con elevada presencia de activistas y movimientos sociales y allanando el camino al gobierno de Gabriel Boric, un exdirigente estudiantil que protagonizó el ciclo de movilizaciones del 2011. Sin embargo, la capacidad modeladora del estallido se fue paulatinamente debilitando, tanto por factores externos (pandemia y crisis económica) como por la emergencia de un contra-

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movimiento que revindica orden. De este modo, la nueva Carta Magna fue contundentemente rechazada en septiembre de 2022, a pesar de proponer una redacción de vanguardia en materia de derechos sociales, feminismo, ambientalismo y reconocimiento de los pueblos indígenas. ¿Qué explica esta derrota? Esta comunicación problematiza algunas de las principales tesis que han circulado para dar cuenta del resultado: 1) el proceso constituyente es un desvío del Estallido Social, 2) existe una brecha insalvable entre la agenda identitaria de los movimientos sociales y las demandas materiales de la sociedad y 3) la sociedad chilena no quiere cambios, sino orden. El proceso constituyente, aunque intentó superar la crisis política de representación que gatilló el cambio constitucional terminó por profundizarla y, a pesar de que la Nueva Constitución se hacía cargo de las demandas sociales del Estallido, no logró articular un relato común que mostrara la necesidad del cambio para la construcción de un orden justo en sintonía con el sentido común. El caso chileno reafirma la dificultad de pasar de un imaginario instituyente de justicia social a uno que logra instituirse de modo estable.

RC40-JS-55.5

COSCARELLO, Mario* (University of Calabria, Italy)

New Stories for Food Futures. a Latin American Experience of Action Research

The objective of the paper is to contribute to the debate on the potential of colloboration for local development, focusing on the role of different actors for the development of the territory. It aims to provide a brief overview of the main and innovative theoretical references and to contribute to the scientific debate through the case study of the *University Program of Social Incubation* (PUIS), incubated at the National University of Quilmes, Argentina, with the Territorial Market project (*Mercado Territorial*).

The PUIS experience is situated in the scientific debate on models of territorial development and social inclusion, or as defined by other scholars on open innovation places (MARRA, 2022). In fact, new forms of ethical and sustainable enterprises are developing in different international contexts (COHEN 2006), with the contribution of civic participation of producers and consumers, identified in the *Civic Food Networks* (RENTING et al., 2012), capable of generating innovative social processes and triggering *socioeconomic circuits* (PASTORE, 2020) and thus practices of solidarity and popular economy (PASTORE, 2015) with the contribution of different actors of the territory, institutional and non-institutional.

The hypothesis of this work is that it may be the ability to coordinate the network of interrelationships created among different actors in a territory that can determine the emergence of ethical forms of business and trade for sustainable local development.

This paper illustrates the preliminary findings of a larger international research project between Europe and Latin America (essentialsproject. eu) related to the emerging field of research on *Sustainable Entrepreneurial Ecosystems* (VOLKMANN et al., 2019). The experience investigated seems to demonstrate how it is possible to create a virtuous circle among researchers, activists, policy actors, and other practitioners, using action-research methodology, to build alternative practices for a sustainable food future.

RC35-524.4

COSTA, Sergio* (Rudesheimerstr. 54-56, Germany)

Climate Crisis, Anthropocentrism and the Renewal of Sociology

The critique of sociology's inherent anthropocentrism is certainly one of the greatest challenges for contemporary sociologists. This critique had already been elaborated for some decades within sociology itself, especially in the field of environmental sociology, which warned about sociology's inattention to the finitude of natural resources and the agency of non-human living beings. More recently, in the context of the worsening climate crisis and the call for a planetary ethics, the critique of anthropocentrism has become even more emphatic. The critique addresses the very humanist and Enlightenment idea of human autonomy and agency, which are at the core of the sociological concept of (modern) subject. In the paper I show how studies linked to research on conviviality from different disciplinary fields, by emphasizing the deep bonds of interdependence among different living beings, can contribute to the construction of a post-anthropocentric sociology

RC57-763.1

COSTA, Wendell Marcel* (Universidade de São Paulo, Brazil)

The Symbolic-Temporal Dimension of the City in Contemporary South American Cinema

The objective of this work is to present and problematize the concept of ruins built within the narrative structure of the films A Terra e a Sombra (2015) and De Longe Te Observo (2016). While the first film, which takes place in the interior of Colombia, represents family disaffections due to memories brought to the present, the second film creates the city of Caracas (Venezuela) within the fragmented relationships in the urban space. The ruins are configured as social landscapes that show imaginary realities in which characters are involved in disappearing relationships, structured by destabilized affections. These films are part of a recent South American cinematography that has elaborated cities in the temporal and symbolic dimension, locating the place from a pragmatic

point of view, expressing dilemmas of memory spaces and of centers and regions populated by marginalized people, evidence of the resonances of the historical marks of colonization. To understand these phenomena, the methodology is anchored in the interpretation of filmic discourses and in the filmic analysis of images, deconstructing allegorical signs, symbols of intimacy and codes about ruins and memories. The analysis of the temporal and symbolic construction of the filmic South American city can demonstrate how the destabilized affects, one of the central concepts of the research, can modify the way in which urban spaces and the social relations existing in them. From this reflection, the ruins reveal temporal and symbolic structures of the social constitution of affective encounters and disagreements. Our theoretical foundation is anchored in a philosophical socio-anthropology, based on authors such as Gaston Bachelard (1988), Armando Silva (2014), Gilles Deleuze (2005) and Gilbert Durand (1997). We corroborate the hypothesis that South American films diffuse resonances of the social imaginary built in narratives linked to affections, ruins and memories in social spaces and times.

RC41-601.2

COTE, Isabel* (Université du Québec en Outaouais, Canada)
BARRETTE, Flavy (Universite du Quebec en Outaouais, Canada)
LAVOIE, Kevin (Universite Laval, Canada)

Witnessing One's Mother's Surrogacy. Experience of Canadian Youth.

Surrogacy is a mode of third-party reproduction that has generated a substantial body of research. Until now, research on surrogacy has focused mainly on the experience of surrogate mothers, their motivations and their physical and psychological well-being, on the fertility pathways of intended parents, their motivations for having children in this way and the relationships they have with their children, on the relationships between surrogates and intended parents, and on the development of children born in this way. Research conducted directly with children affected by surrogacy is rarer in comparison. This is particularly the case for the children of surrogates, who have the particularity of witnessing the pregnancy of their mother and the handing over of the child to the parents after the birth. This communication reports on the results of qualitative research conducted with 62 children of surrogates aged 5 to 24 years in Canada. The results show that surrogacy is not a one-dimensional experience for these children, and while most are proud of the fact that their mothers have helped people start families, others are more circumspect. Among the elements that generated negative affects were the upheavals in their daily lives during the pregnancy, the medical complications experienced by their mother during the pregnancy or a separation with the baby that was not well prepared.

RC52-712.2

COTE, Nancy* (Université Laval, Canada)
FREEMAN, Andrew (Université Laval, Canada)
LAVERDIÈRE, Dave (Université Laval, Canada)
FRIKHA, Yasmine (Université Laval, Canada)

New Modes of Collaboration during COVID-19: Reflections on the Conditions of Emergence and Sustainability for Long-Term Improvement of the Health System

The pandemic has put significant pressure on the health and social services systems of many countries, affecting not only the supply of services, but also how they are delivered. Quebec (Canada) has not been spared from this situation; many actors at the micro, meso and macro levels of the health system have been mobilized in the search for innovative solutions to address this crisis. The need to quickly respond to the needs related to COVID-19, while maintaining general services to the population, led to the emergence of new modes of interprofessional and intersectoral collaboration. Within this context of responding rapidly and effectively, we have witnessed a redefinition of certain professional roles, whether formally through negotiations with the professional licensing bodies or more informally through a rearrangement of roles within work teams. Intersectoral collaboration involving a more sustained partnership between primary care organizations and various social actors (e.g., police, schools, community-based organizations, cities) has also emerged as a preferred means of reaching certain vulnerable populations, which were even more difficult to reach during the pandemic. Based on four qualitative research projects conducted in different sectors of the Quebec health system (Family Medicine Group, primary care organizations), we will present findings related to the conditions of emergence and sustainability of these new modes of interprofessional and intersectoral collaborations. The presentation will address the following questions: How has collaborative work been redefined? Under what conditions? What lessons can be learned for the longer-term improvement of the primary care sector?

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RC31-JS-92.2

COTE, Rochelle* (Memorial University, Canada)

Indigenous Peoples, Mobility, and Migrant/Settler Relations - Presenter 4

Associate Professor, Sociology, Memorial University, Canada

RC54-JS-78.2

COTTINGHAM, Marci* (Kenyon College, USA)

Neo-Emotions As Cultural Practices: What Can the Sociology of Emotion Learn from Compersion, Doom-Scrolling, and Black Joy?

The sociology of emotion has historically focused on universal and fixed taxonomies of discrete emotions. In Stets and Turner's foundational *Sociology of Emotion Handbook* the first question posed is "how many emotions are there?" (2006, p. 1); a simple (and simplifying) question. Yet, as Stets and others more recently argue, much can be gained from examining "the rich array of emotions" (Stets 2010, p. 265) and cases in which discrete emotions overlap, blur, or become ambiguous (Bericat, 2016). I argue that a sociology of emotion and the body is incomplete without attending to the emergence of situated, emotion-specific neologisms (neo-emotions) aimed at capturing a novel sensation of alignment or misalignment with one's dynamic environment. Neo-emotions, when situated within macro-level processes and salient cultural events, can illuminate the constrained yet creative practices that social actors use to address the disconnect between one's emotional vocabulary, embodied sensations, and situations. In other words, they represent emotional capital in flux and the generative potential of habitus. As such, neo-emotions are analytically rich cultural practices with diverse origins, types, and catalysts (digitalization, disasters/crises, and social movements). I develop a sociology of neo-emotions and discuss the emergence of several neo-emotions: compersion, doom-scrolling, flightshame, and Black joy. I embed these neo-emotions within broader, macro-level trends in digitization, social movements (including queer, feminist, anti-racist, and climate activist movements), and resurgent disasters and crises (including the COVID-19 pandemic). I highlight key questions for a sociology of neo-emotions, including what effect the use and spread of neo-emotions has for collective change.

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RC17-252.4

COULOMBEL, Philippe* (Toulouse School of Management, France)

Tackling Grand Challenges in Multi-Stakeholder Meta-Organizations: An Institutional Work Perspective

Tackling grand challenges has sometimes been associated with the need to reform the institutions that support our current societal system. Scholars have pointed out that this institutional change would be better served by the collaboration of organizations from different fields (public, private and civil society), despite the risk that such heterogeneous actors' interests and visions may differ and generate conflictual relationships. Meta-organizations, i.e. associations whose members are organizations, have been identified as organizational devices able to neutralize conflict among members, change institutionalized practices and address grand challenges. Unfortunately, little is known about the micro-mechanisms unraveling within meta-organizations to achieve these successes. That is why we ask *how meta-organizations, from a micro perspective, affect the institutional reform their members intend to shape in response to grand challenges*.

Through an in-depth case study of a multi-stakeholder meta-organization, I explore how its public and private members – despite different worldviews and interests – seek to address the grand challenge of sustainable urban mobility. Applying insights from the institutional work approach, I analyze interviews complemented by secondary data to identify sets of purposive actions (theorizing, negotiating and routinizing), which – combined – allow members to develop a common vision for resolving urban mobility issues. While member-organizations face collaborative tensions hampering their work, they are supported by the meta-organization staff to create a common ground. Testing their plans in a real context allows members to revise their shared vision and provide evidence of their collaboration's relevance, encouraging members to maintain their work and emulate it in other territories.

The study contributes to meta-organization and institutional work literature by expanding micro-level understandings of the effects of meta-organizations on efforts to instill institutional change intents performed by heterogeneous actors.

RC39-577.3

COUSINS, Tiffany* (Virginia Tech, USA)

Utilizing Citizen Participation to Manage Pluvial Flooding

In literature, nuisance flooding is defined as a 3-10cm (~1-4 inches) flood with a velocity of up to 3m/s, causes no significant damage, and is cumulative. Unlike extreme infrequent events, nuisance flooding is not large enough to cause substantial property damage or significantly threaten public safety. However, it is large enough to cause public inconveniences, economic loss, infrastructure stress, real estate devaluation, and heightened public health risk. Potential sources are precipitation, extreme high tides, high river stage, and these natural processes interacting with civil infrastructure. Although nuisance flooding can have many potential sources, rainfall-driven or pluvial is the least discussed. Pluvial flooding is thought to be a problem of engineering and storm-water drainage and is often left out of flood research. Nuisance flooding can be a pre-determinant of areas likely to flood during extreme events. The lack of research and available data presents a roadblock for understanding nuisance flooding and its impacts. There is also a lack of quantitative records on occurrence and magnitude and site-specific or local flood and flood loss data for pluvial flooding.

Flood risk management is traditionally an expert-driven space. Studies have shown that the citizen-generated data can be effective to flood modeling and flood hazard mapping process. The involvement of citizens in data collection for environmental monitoring and scientific research has been broadly referred to citizen science, crowdsourcing, volunteer geographic information, or participatory GIS. Local knowledge is a valuable resource when conventional data it not available or out-of-date. Ignoring local knowledge permits environmental and human injustices. The goal of this research is to study how and in what ways local spatial knowledge can be used to produce pluvial flood maps.

RC52-714.3

CRACOGNA, Jeronimo* (University of Belgrano, Argentina)

Technological Changes during Pandemics: Opportunities for Growth and Organizational Challenges for Argentinean Torts and Labor Lawyers.

The emergence of a complete digital working experience propelled by the ultimate adoption of digital files by the judiciary during the pandemics has allowed Argentinean lawyers to keep practicing despite the absolute absence of in-person public activity for almost two years. At the same time, this very platforms have provided professionals with a unique opportunity to expand their practice to geographical areas distant from their traditional offices, as demand for physical presence in front of the courts has notably dwindled and as clients have got used to virtual contact themselves.

Nevertheless, the opportunities for professional growth created by this technology appear to be at risk of being outpaced by a growing amount of pressure on lawyers by stakeholders and clients, who can now easily access information on the course of their files and therefore demand immediate efficient responses without compromising quality value. Thus, organizational challenges are posed on the legal profession while lawyers themselves struggle to adapt to a new context. A combination of strategies for organized professionalism and a deeper degree of horizontal collaboration and coordination between similar professionals once competitors seem to arise as a solution to urgent needs, yet too early to judge if an effective and sustainable one as well.

Our analysis focuses on small law firms practicing torts and labor law in Buenos Aires City and its outskirts (the so-called Buenos Aires metropolitan area) covering an area of 3,833 sq km that accounts for almost 35% of the country's population. Organizational, horizontal coordination, and interdependence issues seem to have grown steadily among them since digitalization took place.

RC23-JS-94.3

CRAGUN, Ryan* (University of Tampa, USA)
GULL, Bethany (University of Utah, USA)

God Is the Ultimate Scientist: Lds Conceptualizations of Science

Religions and religious individuals think about science in many ways. In this presentation, we focus on members of one religion – The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Drawing upon twenty semi-structured interviews with members of the LDS Church, we examine how they think about and conceptualize science, generally. For many of our interviewees, they perceive no conflict between religion and science. They explain that the reason there is no conflict is because their god is akin to a scientist; their god works through natural laws that scientists are attempting to understand. In other words, as science advances, many of our interviewees see this as science moving closer towards understanding the natural laws that their god already understands and utilizes in order to achieve his/her/their aim. One notable finding is that this perspective is particularly common among interviewees who lack familiarity with science and scientists. We draw on several theoretical perspectives to understand how Mormons conceptualize science and their god.

RC22-332.5

CRAGUN, Ryan* (University of Tampa, USA)
RODRIGUEZ, Alexandra (Howard University, USA)
SMITH, Jesse (Western Michigan University, USA)
SPEED, David (University of New Brunswick, Canada)

Religiosity Is Declining but Giving Is Increasing: Can the Nonreligious Really be Less Generous?

We examine whether there are differences in giving to secular charitable organizations and religious organizations between the religious and nonreligious. We present two studies to examine this question. First, we correlate the percentage of the US adult population that is nonreligious with inflation-adjusted charitable giving over time, finding a positive correlation. Our second study utilizes the 2019 wave of the Panel Study of Income Dynamics to examine if there are significant differences in giving between the religious and nonreligious to religions as well as to eight types of secular charitable organizations. The nonreligious, net of controls, are significantly less likely to give money to religions. However, contrary to prior studies, we find that the nonreligious are not less likely to give to secular charitable organizations compared to the religious.

RC08-140.1

CRAMER, Meta* (University of Freiburg, Germany, Germany)

Epistemic Sovereignty in the West Indies: The New World Group in the 1960s

This paper conducts a case study of the ‚New World Group', an intellectual movement of West Indian social scientists in the 1960s and early 1970s who developed a precursor of decolonial theory in dialogue with Latin American dependency theorists at the time and established the anglophone Caribbean as a space of knowledge production. Involved in the decolonisation process of the West Indian territories in the 1960s, the New World Group focussed on the notion of 'epistemic sovereignty and the understanding of the postcolonial West Indian societies in the context of their colonial history of the plantation economy.

Building on contributions on the Centres and peripheries of knowledge production and global circulation of knowledge, I will argue that the 'New World Group' objected to the postcolonial order of knowledge production in the West Indies on an institutional and epistemic dimension and represents a fruitful example of how small-scale contextualised empirical studies of Southern knowledge production further enrich the debate on how scholars in the South actively challenge colonial legacies and engaged with each other's work. The Caribbean, relatively recently achieving formal decolonisation, is often overlooked as a small region. However, it is confronted with the language-based challenge of participating in the strong asymmetric anglophone discourse. It represents a vivid case study to shed light on peripherialised social sciences traditions. In my presentation, I want to analyse the core ideas of the New World Group and their contexts as well as exemplary trajectories of its members to illustrate their mobility and engagement across the South and the North.

RC08-137.1

CRAMER, Meta* (University of Freiburg, Germany, Germany)

Institutionalizing and Decolonizing Anglophone Caribbean Social Sciences 1950-1990: Four Generations of Transnational Knowledge Production

In my contribution, I want to present a historical case study of the transnational institutionalization and decolonizing efforts of Caribbean social scientists in the West Indies between 1950 to 1990. Transnationality played a crucial role for these scholars on three levels: institutionally building a regional university, politically achieving formal independence through a regional federation and epistemically in developing a regionally-focussed research agenda.

The argument I want to put forward is that Caribbean social sciences and scientists represent an illuminating example of transnational knowledge production in which colonial and postcolonial power asymmetries were challenged and negotiated. By developing a periodization of four generations of social scientists, colonial and Caribbean institutional and intellectual history, I attempt to demonstrate how academic dependencies were differently addressed and engaged with in the West Indies during the post-war period.

Firstly, the 'generation zero,' diasporic Caribbean intellectuals in the 1930s and 1940s were engaged in anti-colonial thought and activism in London and laid the groundwork for the 'New World Group,' the second generation of scholars in the 1960s who shaped the post-independence era. The first generation of the 1950s was characterized by Euro- American-oriented research and the fourth generation by a neoliberalisation and theoretical crisis during a simultaneous success of Gender studies. All of these scholars deployed different strategies of activist, literary and scholarly work and actively shaped institutions by e.g. funding own journals and changing curricula.

The periodization will make visible how the transnational social sciences community in the West Indies was engaged in developing critical, anti-colonial

thought, thereby effectively challenging the British control of the higher education system until the 1960s and its legacy afterwards. From this meso-level perspective, macro-historical arguments of centre-periphery structures on the global level can be further refined and the role of transnationality for anticolonial knowledge production can be analysed.

RC29-433.3

CRISTEA, Maria Isabella* (Public University of Navarre, Spain)

Intimate Partner Violence in the Spanish Digital Press

About 122 news items on Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) are published every day in Spain. The main objective of this research is to analyse what has been published in the Spanish digital media about IPV between 1 June and 31 July 2022.

News from local, regional, and national digital media have been collected through the *Mynews* newspaper library. A Boolean search was carried out using terms such as partner violence or gender-based violence. To make the sample more manageable, only articles with more than 40% of relevance have been chosen. Relevance is calculated based on the frequency or the location of the terms within the news item.

Only 248 of the 836 digital media returned results. Information on 7,467 news items has been analysed. The media that have published the most about IPV are "La Vanguardia", "ABC", and "El Faro de Vigo". Thirty per cent of the news items were published in national newspapers and 60% in free newspapers.

After eliminating duplicate news items, the content of 1341 articles was analysed. More than 10 categories have been established according to the information contained in the articles. Events about arrests or trials are the most common topic. What political parties transmit to the media, what proposals they suggest, or what criticism they have received is analysed in another category. A particularly relevant theme is the one related to services, both existing and those requested by several organisations. Many articles share information on official reports or statistics about partner violence.

Almost all news items refer to men's intimate partner violence against women. Information on partner assaults by women can also be found only if the case is very serious. Information on same-sex partner violence is almost non-existent. To sum up, IPV is a rich and nuanced topic in the Spanish digital press.

TG04-822.1

CRIVELLARI, Paolo* (IUT, University Of Toulouse III, France)

Industrial Risk Prevention between (a lot of) Technocracy and (little) Democracy

The definition of risk is particularly important, since risk entails uncertain and disputed knowledge (Beck 1992). This is particularly true in risk policymaking, which cannot be considered as the result of inherent properties of substances and activities and is the outcome of a construction process (Borraz 2008) that involves risk definition, framing and sensemaking. More specifically, the activity of defining risk in prevention (that involves naming, selecting and categorizing) has important consequences in the inclusion and exclusion of actors, in acknowledging some types of expertise and not others, in allocating resources, leading to procedures that can have more or less efficacy and legitimacy, thus resulting in various degrees of technocracy or democracy.

Our proposal is based on empirical sociological research in industrial risk prevention. The SIMAGE (acronym in Italian for Integrated System for Environmental Monitoring and Emergency Management) in the industrial area of Porto Marghera (Venice, Italy) has been studied (qualitative fieldwork in 2009, 2013 and 2018). Empirical evidence shows that: 1) the private and the public sector have collaborated in the design and development of SIMAGE (at the same time an innovative device and a new service for the population), defining risk in scientific and technical terms to the detriment of alternative definitions; 2) experts from both sectors have worked together in confined spaces with low social noise (Gilbert and Henry 2012), creating a technocratic duopoly of knowledge; 3) citizens, who had their own concurrent definition of risk, have been excluded from the whole process and were considered just as the passive receiver of a unilateral communication emitted by the institutions about risk. The conclusion will focus on: industrial risk definition and policy framing; democratization and depoliticization in risk prevention; efficacy and legitimacy in risk prevention governance.

RC39-581.3

CRIVELLARI, Paolo* (IUT, University Of Toulouse III, France)

Technology in Disaster Prevention and Management: Innovation, Governance and (concealed) Knowledge

Public policy preventing and managing man-made or natural disasters must confront the urgency of the measures to be taken, the vast scale of the negative effects on individuals and the environment, and the seriousness of the material damages. Institutions at multiple level are urged to anticipate, manage and rebuild, and to include citizens in participatory procedures in order to replace top-down crisis 'government' with less hierarchical and more inclusive crisis 'governance'. Technological devices and systems are funded, designed, tested, and implemented, leading often to innovations, collaboration

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

between institutions and private companies that blur boundaries between the public and the private sector, and the production of knowledge or, in some cases, agnotology.

Our proposal is based on empirical sociological research in industrial risk prevention and crisis management. SIMAGE (acronym in Italian for Integrated System for Environmental Monitoring and Emergency Management) in the industrial area of Porto Marghera (Venice, Italy) has been studied (qualitative fieldwork in 2009, 2013 and 2018). SIMAGE is at the same time an innovative technological device and a new service for the population that has no equivalent in Europe, designed in 2001, implemented in 2007 and still operational. Empirical evidence shows that: 1) experts from the public and the private sector have collaborated and produced knowledge on technology for disaster prevention and management, and for crisis communication; 2) the production of knowledge has been coupled with the production of ignorance, namely concealing expertise and policymaking processes from the citizens and the media to avoid public scrutiny. The conclusion will focus on: technological innovations for industrial major accidents prevention and management; public-private partnerships in crisis governance; the production (and the concealment) of knowledge in disaster management.

TG11-851.5

CROCKER, Diane* (Saint Mary's Univeristy, Canada)
ASPINALL, Mary (St. Thomas University, Canada)

Promising Practices and Barriers to Help-Seeking in Severe Cases of Domestic Violence: Findings from the Canadian Domestic Homicide Prevention Initiative with Vulnerable Populations

In this presentation we describe themes that emerged from interviews (conducted as part of the Canadian Domestic Homicide Prevention Initiative) with friends and family members of women killed in the context of domestic homicide and survivors who had directly experienced severe forms of domestic violence. The interviews concentrated on victim-survivor efforts to find support and safety, with our findings discovering the most prominent experiences were related to accessing support from shelters. We tease out the characteristics of shelters that make them most significant to those interviewed, such as the range of services and unconditional nature of the support provided. Additionally, our analysis explores characteristics related to a preference for accessing informal supports over more formal support systems. Interviews also revealed frequent narratives about barriers to support and safety. We focus on how the very nature of domestic violence constitutes a major barrier, with isolation and control tactics commonly identified within the interviews. We conclude with suggestions for how shelters and informal support networks may amplify the characteristics that make them most salient and overcome some of the barriers associated with isolation and control.

RC11-JS-142.1

CROSSDALE, Rachel* (University of Sheffield, United Kingdom)
FOSTER, Liam (University of Sheffield, United Kingdom)
WALKER, Alan (University of Sheffield, United Kingdom)

Dynamics of an Extended Working Lives Policy Agenda and Life Course Focussed Policies: A Four-Country Comparison of Macro-Social and Political Economic Change on Late Working Life Exclusion and Inequality

The ageing population is a global phenomenon that brings with it changing dynamics within the work force and work course. Within Europe, the Extended Working Lives agenda goes some way towards addressing these challenges. The European year of Active Ageing and Solidarity Between Generations and subsequent healthy and active ageing rhetoric demonstrates a collective focus, however at the national level policy changes and more importantly, demonstrable, effective policy changes have been inconsistent and with mixed effect.

Beginning with an overview of the profile of older workers within Europe and the history of the extended working lives agenda, findings from a comparative report of the extended working lives policy and practice context in Germany, Poland, Sweden, and the UK are examined. The influence of macro-social and political economic change on late working life employment exclusion and inequality is explored, with a particular focus on the influence of different regimes and policy area combinations in contributing to or alleviating different forms and levels of inequality in the four countries.

Shifting to a forward-facing outlook, the need for a life course focussed approach to extended working lives policy design is justified. Good practice examples and areas for policy learning are explored, followed by a discussion of the future dynamics of the extended working lives policy agenda.

RC47-664.2

CSANADY, Marton* (Karoli Gaspar University of the Reformed Church in Hungary, Hungary)

The Relationship between the Rejection of the covid19 Vaccine and the Perception of the War in Ukraine with Religiosity in Hungary in 2022

In August 2022, we conducted 250 interviews and a nationwide online representative survey in Hungary with the participation of 1,200 people. The research focused on the rejection of the covid19 vaccine and the perception of the Russian invasion of Ukraine. The research is a continuation of the 2020 and 2021 research. We reported on the results of the 2020 research at the 2021 annual general meeting of ESA and ASA (Csanády and Mikó 2021). The results of our 2020 research clearly revealed that higher age, higher education, residence in the capital, religious background, and general trust in the government clearly increased the willingness to comply with the epidemic measures. On the other hand, his susceptibility to esoteric teachings and his willingness not to vaccinate infants had the opposite effect. I presented the results of the 2021 research at the ISORECEA and ESA-RN34 conferences (Csanády 2022). Our 2021 research results show that higher age, higher education, trust in institutions, information from traditional printed and electronic media, and the practitioner's traditional religious background clearly increased willingness to vaccinate. On the other hand, the use of closed social media platforms and susceptibility to esoteric and new age religious teachings increased the likelihood of vaccine refusal. In our latest 2022 research, on the one hand, we examine the connection between anti-vaccination views and the extreme pro-Russian political position. On the other hand, we are interested in the relationship between different types of religiosity and the perception of war. During the presentation, I will present the results of the research. Literature background of the research: (Whitehead and Perry 2020) (Meltzer, M. 2021) (Michael A. Peters 2022) Baker, S. A. (2022) Sorell, T. and Butler, J. (2022).

RC06-115.5

CSETRI, Viorela ducu* (Babeș-Bolyai University, Romania)
HARAGUS, Mihaela* (Babeș-Bolyai University, Romania)
TELEGDI-CSETRI, Aron* (Babeș-Bolyai University, Romania)

Ukrainian and Moldovan Transnational Families' Registers of Co-Presence in Relation to Work

Within the CASTLE EU-funded Romanian-Ukrainian-Moldovan action research project, we have investigated Ukrainian and Moldovan the practices of togetherness, coping, communication of Ukrainian and Moldovan transnational families of labour migrants to the EU, with a special concern for children's rights.

Empirical data was collected through 102 semi-structured interviews and 10 focus groups with adult and child transnational family members and caregivers, and 24 interviews with experts from relevant organizations.

Transnational families make sacrifices and adapt through new family practices to the separation and communicative strain caused by work-related migration of family members. In this context, new "registers of presence" (Greschke 2021) are established that define the dynamics of family togetherness from a distance; these registers of presence are obviously implicitly work-related, given the work-related motivation, timing and responsibility of migration, and they are shared, insofar as all family members do their part in maintaining them while only some of them migrate.

On the other hand, decisions concerning work-related migration are not shared with children and younger family members, and the degree of informality of working arrangements of the migrants, with little enforcement of labor protection laws, may pose increasing difficulties for the regularity and synchronicity of contacts with family members back home.

Moreover, external support and protection is seen as intrusive, even dangerous and family functionality (including with regard to work) is displayed emphatically towards the public.

Such an interface makes family wellbeing and resilience vulnerable and unequal especially through the non-inclusion of non-working family members in the official migration scheme; families with internal issues (related to the couple, singleness, illness or other) have difficulties relating from a distance due to practical and economic reasons and ones related to social capital.

We propose a series of civil, policy and legal measures to alleviate these challenges for families involved in labour migration.

RC33-500.4

CUCU-OANCEA, Ozana* (Institute of Sociology, Romania)

Reflections on the Resilience of Diary Methods in Times of Crisis or How Did I Cope with the Methodological Challenges of Exploring Romanian People's Attitudes Towards Celebrating Easter during the First National Covid-19 Lockdown

Diary methods are undoubtedly less popular in social sciences than other qualitative data collection techniques (such as in-depth interviews or observation), despite the advantages they offer researchers, including facilitating access to knowledge of phenomena, processes, or groups difficult

to investigate. The Covid-19 pandemic has triggered a revival of diary research, due to another important feature of it, namely that of being undertaken remotely, thus highlighting the value of both spontaneous and solicited diaries as a crisis-resilient research tool. Based on one of my recent qualitative research projects on exploring Romanian people's attitudes towards celebrating Easter 2020 during the first national Covid-19 lockdown through solicited diaries, this presentation aims to point out the advantages of using diary methods in turbulent times, but also the methodological challenges I faced at each stage in applying this method during the pandemic. I will also pay special attention to the issues related to emotional management in the researcher-participant relationship, considering that the research took place in a time governed by strong emotions on both sides, when faith and tradition interfered with fear, anxiety, and lockdown rules. The study I will refer to was conducted on a purposive sample of 73 participants aged 16-80 years, from various areas of Romania. The participants kept a diary, either electronic, or handwritten, covering the most important three days of the Orthodox Easter period: Good Friday (17 April 2020), Holy Saturday (18 April 2020) and Easter Sunday (19 April 2020), taking daily records of their activities, thoughts, and feelings, regardless whether or not they were related to Easter celebrations, including personal self-reflections during that period marked by the pandemic.

RC03-62.3

CUENCA SILVESTRE, Mercedes* (Universidad Ramon Llull, Spain)

PASTOR SELLER, Enrique (Universidad de Murcia, Spain)

La Articulación Entre Los Principios Éticos y Las Prácticas Comunitarias Resilientes

La profunda transformación social de los últimos años, marcados por la pandemia de la COVID-19, pero también por los movimientos migratorios y los avances tecnocientíficos suponen un reto para las profesiones del ámbito social. El trabajo con comunidades a nivel local resulta imprescindible para que: a) las personas puedan hacer frente colectivamente a los desafíos de la vida; y b) generar cambios en las estructuras que reproducen desigualdades, incrementando el bienestar en la sociedad. Así queda recogido en la Definición internacional de trabajo social.

Seleccionar una u otra forma de intervención, entre las varias posibles, siempre va a estar mediada por concepciones éticas que pueden oscilar entre el mantenimiento de las estructuras que generan exclusión, hasta la identificación y potenciación de capacidades colectivas que posibiliten una vida digna para toda la ciudadanía. Los fines perseguidos y las metodologías que ponen en marcha para alcanzarlos, por tanto, deben ser revisadas constantemente desde una perspectiva ética.

Partiendo de esta suposición, la propuesta sintetiza los resultados de una investigación empírica sobre la necesidad de un marco ético en el trabajo con comunidades. Consiste en la especificación de cuatro principios éticos que promueven respuestas resilientes frente a situaciones de crisis y adversidad: 1) el respeto a la dignidad y la autonomía de las comunidades, facilitando aquellos procesos que incrementan el grado de ambas; 2) el compromiso con la comunidad, actuando de forma responsable y prudente; 3) el empoderamiento social, que aumenta las capacidades colectivas; y 4) la justicia social, que mediante la redistribución y el reconocimiento humanizan y reconstruyen las relaciones entre las personas que componen la comunidad.

RC04-69.2

CUERVO, Hernan* (5/100 Leicester St, Australia)

The Struggles for Recognition and Distribution: A Theoretical Approach to Rural Teaching Recruitment

Attracting teachers to rural schools continues to be a problem in Australian education. Debates on how to remedy staff shortages are based on a better distribution of financial and material resources. This emphasis on distribution has sidelined the role of recognition theory in understanding the challenges of rural staffing. I draw on the social justice frameworks of Nancy Fraser and Axel Honneth to argue that rural staffing challenges are anchored not just on matters of distribution but on issues that lead to the cultural misrecognition and disrespect of teaching and learning in rural places. Using data from a qualitative research project with pre-service teachers from a metropolitan university who undertook a six-week placement in a rural school, I explore how Fraser's and Honneth's frameworks contribute to illuminate that a resignification of the cultural value of rural education is critical to understand the root of the problem of rural school staffing.

RC05-91.1

CUNNINGHAM, David* (Washington University in St Louis, United States)

Anti-Civil Rights Enforcement Networks: A Cascading Comparative Field-Based Approach to Understanding Racialized Control Systems

Adopting a comparative historical approach to the study of racialized control systems in the U.S., this paper examines the modes of control activated during times of challenge or perceived threat to the racial status quo. The approach here recognizes the breadth of such control efforts, emphasizing the involvement of both state and civil actors comprising *networks of enforcement*. Crucially, this conception of "network" does not center only on direct collaboration, but also adopts a field-theoretic orientation emphasizing how common awareness among actors within the field in question—sometimes, but not always, formalized through direct contact—enables joint action to emerge. This approach recognizes and highlights the diverse local instantiations of such networks, and seeks here to demonstrate the conditions, forms, and impacts of enforcement campaigns associated with resistance to civil rights gains across the long 20th century.

The analysis introduces and draws upon a *cascading comparison* approach, which allows comparison of enforcement networks operating at multiple scales both within and across spatial and temporal settings. Focusing first on multiple localities within Mississippi—the state frequently viewed as the harshest bastion of segregationist resistance—to uncover patterns and variation within a single state regime, the analysis extends to a parallel set of cases in North Carolina (enabling intra-regional comparison with a "progressive" state regime within the U.S. South), and then to inter-regional and transnational comparisons with cases in New York State and South Africa. Elucidating the manner in which a broad spectrum of institutions has contributed to racial enforcement, this framework offers a means through which to understand the continuities of racialized control within discontinuous settings. Findings additionally highlight the manner in which local contexts shape the forging of enforcement networks, yielding overlap and divergence across cases typically viewed as distinct based on their spatial and temporal locations.

TG11-854.6

CUNNINGHAM, David* (Washington University in St Louis, United States)

FOX, Nicole (California State University Sacramento, USA)

MADDOX, Christian (Washington University in St Louis, USA)

Institutionalizing Violence: Trajectories of Memory and Redress in Three Cities

How do features of reparative justice processes shape the contours of memory? To engage this broad question, we adopt a comparative approach focused on initiatives mobilized in the wake of three widely-known instances of historical violence within the U.S.:

- the Philadelphia (PA) Special Investigation Commission's efforts to address the 1985 siege and bombing of the MOVE headquarters

- the Greensboro (NC) Truth and Reconciliation Commission's proceedings to seek redress and accountability around the 1979 KKK-perpetrated killings commonly referred to as the "Greensboro Massacre"

- the Equal Justice Initiative's construction of the National Memorial for Peace and Justice in Montgomery, Alabama, to recognize the long history of lynching in the US

Drawing on a range of archival and observational data, we seek analytic leverage from the multiple points of variance within this set of cases—including their rootedness in state vs. civic memorialization processes, their orientation to histories of violence occurring in different periods and operating at distinct scales, and the diverse modes of redress sought within each.

Our analysis focuses on how the dialogic procedures associated with the Philadelphia and Greensboro commissions, along with the EJI's material and discursive efforts in Montgomery, have been institutionalized in different ways, and how those efforts have been received by various public audiences. Findings attend to the manner in which such efforts orient to the victims of violence and the culpability of state and civil perpetrators, and how associated narratives are shaped in part by the claims to legitimacy offered by key actors. By addressing the multivocal narratives embedded within the products of these memorialization efforts as well as the reactions they have engendered, we examine how the mode and process of redress bears upon the mnemonic trajectory associated with the acts of violence motivating each initiative.

RC03-62.1

CURLO-LOPEZ, Saul* (Universidad del Pais Vasco - Euskal Herriko Unibertsitatea, Spain)

UHARTE POZAS, Luis Migule (Universidad del Pais Vasco - Euskal Herriko Unibertsitatea, Spain)

Errekaleor Barrio Libre: ¿De La Resistencia a La Construcción ó La Resistencia Como Construcción?

Esta investigación analiza la experiencia del barrio okupado de Errekaleor desde la perspectiva de la resistencia comunitaria y la construcción de alternativas, tomando en cuenta los ejes de la apropiación del territorio y de la creación del sujeto comunitario transformador. Los movimientos sociales urbanos y las comunidades organizadas proponen otro tipo de ciudad alternativa donde construyen otras formas de habitar el mundo. Analizamos los aportes que hace Errekaleor desde el desarrollo del poder popular para la construcción de los diferentes modelos de democracia comunal, donde

los aspectos de resistencia, apoyo mutuo y construcción se unen finamente. Para ello se ha utilizado una metodología cualitativa basada en entrevistas en profundidad, observación participante y grupos de debate. Comenzamos analizando la construcción del territorio como proceso social en pugna y la importancia de los agentes sociales para la transformación del mismo. Después se analiza la comunalización del territorio que se ha desarrollado en Errekaleor poniéndolo en relación con la utilización comunitaria y la construcción del poder barrial. Luego se analiza la construcción del sujeto comunitario desde las nuevas formas de vida basadas en la comunidad autogestionada, a través de los mecanismos de participación, dinámicas colectivas, formas organizativas y creación de redes. Transversalmente se analizan la el antagonismo, la resistencia y el conflicto como elementos internos y motrices entre el camino desde la dominación a la emancipación. Finalmente, se concluye poniendo de relieve las aportaciones que se hace desde estas experiencias comunitarias para la construcción de nuevos modelos sociales.

RC31-451.1

CUZZOCREA, Valentina* (Universita di Cagliari, Italy)

The Collective Dimension of Mobility and Its Post Pandemic Promises for Youth

The limits that the COVID-19 pandemic has brought in the mobility paradigm have understandably raised concerns, on one hand on the level of individual's aspirations resulting as contained, restricted and at times denied. Obviously, such changes are to be framed in a more general reconfiguration of aspirations (as for in the so-called 'Great Resignation'). On the other hand, criticalities also pertain the policy level; here, the mobility discourse meant to see mobility as to significantly develop young people's abilities, at times even more than formal education.

Mobility however does not suffice itself on the individual level. And yet, less attention has been posed on the consequences of the restrictions of mobility on a more collective dimension. Mobility might 'transform' young people giving them a chance to discover themselves and the world also because it is an experience that is lived intensely with peers. In this interstice in one biography, mobility comes with intense connotations, whether it takes the form of an organised exchange or a gap year. A lot needs to be unpacked about how these forms of mobility -seen as generationally salient experiences - are changing in the aftermath of the pandemic, and how, in turn, this transformation affects the possibility for youth to engage in activities that are crucial for them, albeit maybe only for a very restricted period in their youth and under specific, often privileged, circumstances.

Building on work on the international bubble (Cuzzocrea et al 2021) and expanding further its conceptual underpinnings, this presentation seeks to thematise a (sub)cultural sensibility on collective dimensions of mobility and bring in the discussion of viable mobilities an attention to mobility as a collective, generational significant experience.

RC37-545.3

CZAJKA, Rodrigo* (Universidade Federal do Paraná (UFPR), Brazil)

La Signification Politique De La Critique Littéraire Dans LES Œuvres D'astrojildo Pereira ET D'alvaro Lins

Dans la formation d'un large débat sur l'engagement des intellectuels au Brésil au cours du XXème siècle, la littérature a occupé un espace et une fonction importants dans la construction d'une interprétation politique de la société brésilienne. Cependant, plus qu'un simple complément aux œuvres littéraires, la critique littéraire a toujours eu un rôle fondamental, non seulement pour présenter de nouveaux auteurs et leurs œuvres respectives, mais aussi pour formuler une "interprétation" du Brésil et de ses processus de modernisation. C'est-à-dire qu'un certain type de critique littéraire produit au Brésil entre 1930 et 1970 avait pour point de départ la construction d'une critique sociale beaucoup plus forte et sophistiquée que les analyses théoriques énoncées dans les moyens scientifiques destinés à cet effet. À ce propos, les œuvres d'Astrojildo Pereira (1890-1965) et d'Alvaro Lins (1912-1970), surtout celles qui se réfèrent à la critique littéraire, sont des exemples d'un type d'analyse de la société brésilienne qui a dans l'élaboration de la critique littéraire un modèle de critique sociale. Dans cette communication nous montrerons comment la forme littéraire a contribué à la formation d'un contenu politique en analysant certains aspects de ces deux auteurs.

RC06-JS-91.4

CZARNECKI, Lukasz* (Institute of Campeche, Mexico)
VARGAS-CHANES, Delfino (Facultad de Economia UNAM, Mexico)

Inequalities in Life and Job Satisfaction? a Parallel Longitudinal Analysis of China, 2010-2018

The objective of our paper is to analyze job and life satisfaction in China, from 2010 to 2018. A parallel process of growth mixture modelling was implemented to analyze classes of growth of job satisfaction and life satisfaction over time. Based on the China Family Panel Studies, we found that three distinct

groups of individual trajectory classes are emerging as far as both job and life satisfactions are concerned. Our findings showed heterogeneity over time. However, a satisfaction is built on life rather than on job satisfaction. Moreover, the third group in which there are the most vulnerable persons has different development over the time, confirming the growing inequalities in Chinese society.

RC06-108.5

CZARNECKI, Lukasz* (Instituto Campechano, Mexico)

On Wellbeing and Happiness of Mayan Speaking Families in Campeche, Mexico.

In Mexico, there are up to 59 linguistic groups. The present study on wellbeing and happiness of the Mayan-speaking persons in Campeche allows knowing with greater scope how satisfaction is built in this Mayan community. The findings will help characterize the demand for family care, life satisfaction, and its interactions with social determinants. The study will be carried in municipality of Kanki, in the state of Campeche in Mexico. The selection of this entity was made based on the knowledge available regarding its situation of economic and social underdevelopment, high inequality, high levels of poverty, and a considerable number of the population speaking the Mayan language.

The methodology includes a mixed research approach, which will allow the objectives set to be met. The quantitative approach will allow the analysis of the surveys carried out and will offer the analysis of the determinants of satisfaction; while the qualitative approach will complement and delve into the effects already defined, but not detected by the quantitative study. The fundamental findings would define new dimensions of wellbeing among the Mayan population in southern Mexico.

D

TG04-826.1

D'ANDREA, Fabio* (University of Perugia, Italy)

Better Get Ready. a Long-Term Perspective on Beck's Metamorphosis

In this paper I will contend that Beck's idea of metamorphosis as more than change fits within a complex model of human evolution and aptly describes what is happening to Western culture. I will suggest that what is currently crumbling is what I call the *Ur-Paradigma*, the primordial paradigm – a set of generative cultural traits whence issues most of the form and trajectory of a given culture – that has influenced and (mis)directed the course of history so far. This leaves us with no tools or theoretical frameworks up to the task of understanding the sense and direction of global events. The «withering of the *Weltbild*» (Beck) brings to light a few of the items of the paradigm and the bias they lent to some crucial representations on which we built the world we live in: the "birth of Athena" representation of Man as a creature that appeared perfect and immutable out of the blue, instead of being the fruit of an age-long evolution; the idea of knowledge as an unchangeable given, universal and objective. Only within such a perspective must side effects be conceived of as necessarily negative, as they represent a mistake in the otherwise flawless human planning. They should instead be thought of as the other side of the reductive process that leads to knowledge, leaving an essential gap between what we know and «the meaningless infinity of events in the world» (Weber). They might then be clues to those parts of reality outside our scope and perception – in Beck's words «what we don't know that we don't know» – and show new possibilities and solutions to today's all-encompassing crisis.

RC24-357.4

D'ANDREA, Fabio* (University of Perugia, Italy)

Environment As a Short Circuit in the Knowledge Production System

In the mainstream discourse about environment, the idea of ecology as an inclusive way of acting and thinking is getting more and more popular and the existence of a climate crisis is no longer denied by the majority of both scholars and laymen. Very little is being done about it, yet, which appears logically and rationally incomprehensible. In this paper I will put forward the idea that environment is not what we think it is and manifests its otherness by short circuiting our knowledge system and the categories and dogmas on which it has been built. One of the main traits of our deep cultural paradigm is the privilege we have granted to the logical operation of disjunction (Morin), which leads to the proliferation of dichotomies and the division of reality into smaller and smaller fractions. It is an apparently harmless practice that nonetheless has shaped and bent our *Weltanschauung* and the world we think we live in. Environment is the perfect place for this delusion to crash, as it can only be understood in terms of interconnectedness and interdependence, words which we may use, but do not make true sense of. We may even believe in them, but we do not act accordingly. To try and bridge this gap I'd like to criticize the current imaginal representation of environment as just an object amongst other objects, which can be categorized and hierarchized like all others. By denying its unicity as something indescribable by our categories - thus requiring a brand-new conceptual framework - we get to handle it only through misunderstanding and mistreatment, which risks to prove fatal for our species. We need to renounce our self-appointed role as rulers of the world and learn to be a humbler part of the global becoming.

RC33-502.4

D'AURIA, Valentina* (University of Salerno, Italy)
ESPOSITO, Vincenzo* (Università Sapienza di Roma, Italy)
NOTARI, Francesco* (University of Salerno, Italy)

Exploring an Italian Online Community of Incel. a Netnographic Study.

The term Incel indicates a person (usually a man) who regards himself or herself as being involuntarily celibate and typically expresses extreme resentment and hostility toward those who are sexually active (*Merriam-Webster, 2022*). An Incel can be also defined as a member of an online subculture with a violent and misogynistic worldview. According to a recent European Commission report (2021), Italy is the fourth largest country in Europe in terms of the number of Incel users. Our work is motivated both by the lack of work in the Italian literature aimed at the in-depth study of this phenomenon as well as by the strict need to address the new harmful phenomena arising in the digital context. To ensure a non-intrusive observation of the study of selected communities, we decided to use a netnographic approach (Kozinets, 2002, 2010). Through an exploratory-descriptive analysis of the phenomenon, the dynamics and themes emerging in the main Italian online communities will be explored.

RC30-434.1

D'CRUZ, Premilla* (Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad, India)
NORONHA, Ernesto (Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad, India)

Co-Working with a Dolly Trolley: A Case of Human-Robot Interaction in Indian Restaurants

This paper reports a multi-city and multi-site qualitative study involving observation, photodocumentation and in-depth and photoelicitation interviews, exploring the impact of robot waiters on front-of-house work organization in Indian full-service, dine-in, family restaurants. Contrary to widespread claims that automation increases efficiency and productivity, the findings show that while the robots, as dollies, improved the restaurants' business through increased customer footfalls and customer delight, they complicated front-of-house work organization. With the robots capable of operating essentially as trollies which could only deliver food to customers' tables, captains' and waiters' work was complicated due to the robots' limited or regulated functionality, slow speed, restricted movement pathway and need for protection. Nonetheless, the robots aided human staff's continued employment, albeit of a non-standard nature, while adding to the latter's task repertoire and self-esteem.

RC47-JS-131.1

D'HERS, Victoria* (CONICET-IIGG, Argentina)

Catharsis and Politics. Art and Cultural Movements Responding to Climate Crisis

Since March 2021, a numerous group of artists gathered somehow spontaneously and started organising and demonstrating against natures' exploitation.

In the middle of pandemic times, there were several discussions around its environmental origins, related to the modes of production of food.

Moreover, Argentina was suffering from ongoing fires and woods burning, especially in the Patagonian south.

In such a context, an unprecedented event was organised in a few days: more than a hundred artists from various contexts got together to manifest against the intentional fires, around a performance called "Sounding Woods".

From then on, the group has been growing continuously, and has continued to organise different manifestations against a wide range of environmental event and key moments of policy making.

Why in that particular moment? How the lockdown affected and triggered, in a certain sense, the need to manifest and get together? How was the emotional work developed and also discovered in the streets? How is it being redefined once the pandemic was (kind of) over and daily life got "normal" again?

The present paper looks into the various emotional dynamics in this group, as an example of a narrative dealing and acting in the climate crisis context. The analysis focuses on how the group builds the problem, coming from different backgrounds, generally identifying as middle class, not specifically linked to a particular environmental problem, and specifically expressing the need to occupy the streets from and with artistic expressions. The methodological approach is qualitative, through interviews to the long term participants, and participant observation as a part of the collective since its creation.-

RC54-735.4

D'HERS, Victoria* (CONICET-IIGG, Argentina)

Haciendo Cuerpo La Naturaleza. Percepción Del Cuerpo, Sensibilidad y Crisis Ambiental En Grupos De Prácticas De Meditación En Buenos Aires.

En la actualidad, las prácticas espirituales ligadas a la meditación y el yoga en sus múltiples formas, han tomado un lugar central en la dinámica de sectores medios urbanos. La proliferación y crecimiento de la oferta es innegable.

Asimismo, a partir de la pandemia, este fenómeno se comenzó a relacionar y entrecruzar más explícitamente con la situación de crisis climática. Es asi como diversos grupos comenzaron a relacionar ambas esferas, organizando encuentros y prácticas relativas tanto a su auto transformación y auto conocimiento, como pieza clave para la conexión con el entorno y en algún sentido, la posible "respuesta" a la crisis ambiental actual.

En el presente trabajo se busca primero relevar preliminarmente experiencias que ponen en relación la práctica espiritual (así definida por quienes la llevan adelante) con la forma de vida moderna y su impacto en el entorno a nivel global. En segundo lugar, observar críticamente qué entendimiento plantean acerca del cuerpo, la sensibilidad y corporalidad en dicho contexto.

Las preguntas que organizan el escrito versan en torno a qué sensibilidades se construyen sobre la propia corporalidad, específicamente de las mujeres en tanto ligadas a la "madre" naturaleza; qué vínculos se establecen con el plano referido como espiritual; qué relación se entabla con el "macro cosmos" -tal como la filosofía ligada a prácticas hindúes en general refieren a la naturaleza. Finalmente, en qué medida estas sensibilidades contemporáneas dialogan con la primera expansión de prácticas "orientales" hacia los años 1970s, en medio de prácticas contraculturales.-

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

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RC13-196.4

DA, Shuyang* (Westlake University, China)
LIU, Huimei (Zhejiang University, China)

Leisure As Political Discourse: Leisure and the National Development of Contemporary China

In contemporary China, the policies on weekends and holidays regulated the time use of people and spawned the rise of leisure demand. The term "*xiuxian*" (leisure in Chinese) has become a political discourse and integrated into the national policies. Shaped by leisure political discourse, leisure greatly influences the national development of contemporary China. This study explores the contents and impacts of leisure political discourse in contemporary China based on corpus-based discourse analysis. A corpus is built, consisting of official documents and news reports containing "*xiuxian*". Based on the establishment of the corpus, AntConc 3.5.9 is adopted to facilitate qualitative analysis. This study reveals that leisure discourse has had an extensive and multifaceted impact on the national development of China. In terms of economic development, "*xiuxian*" has become a new growth point for China's economy. In recent years, China has entered the era of "*xiuxianlvyou*"(leisure tourism). The concept of "*xiuxian*" has gradually taken root, enriching vacation and leisure tourism products and bringing huge economic benefits. The development of fitness and leisure sports has been incorporated into the national development plan, enhancing people's physical and mental health and realizing substantial commercial value. The scale of "*xiuxiannongye*"(leisure agriculture) and "*xiangcunlvyou*"(rural tourism) industries have been steadily growing, promoting the strategy of rural revitalization and facilitating the development of a new socialist countryside. As a city brand, "*xiuxianzhidu*"(capital of leisure) functions to shape the imagery and enhance the habitability of the city, which makes cities more livable and enhances the quality of life of residents. In addition, inheriting the Chinese tradition ideal of "harmony", "*shengtaixiuxian*"(ecological leisure) can promote environmental protection, green lifestyles and the harmonious development of human beings and nature. Overall, the accelerated national development and China's endeavor to make life better for the people are embodied in the leisure political discourse.

RC10-158.5

DA COSTA, Isabel* (CNRS, IDHES, ENS Paris-Saclay, France)

Platform Workers in the US and the EU: Independent Contractors or Employees?

In the technologically advanced societies of the 21st century new and often precarious forms of work are increasingly replacing traditional employment relations, posing organizational, social, and legal challenges. Platform work has become one of the most important new form, often associated with the gig economy, or work on demand.

Platform work covers a number of work situations across various sectors of the economy. Their common denominator is that work tasks are organized through an online platform which generally controls their pace and price through algorithm management. Yet most platform workers are considered to be self-employed "independent contractors" not "employees", which makes it difficult for them to join labor unions and organize collective actions to improve their situation. Furthermore, the business model of the most visible platform companies is based on non-permanent employment relations with no fringe benefits and labor protections. Platform workers in several countries have begun to organize to improve their situation but, not all platform workers are underpaid drivers, or food delivery riders and, in most countries, clear rules and regulations for this new type of work are still unavailable.

My communication proposes to compare the legal status battles of platform workers in the United States and the European Union, from the enactment in California of the AB5 Bill in September 2019, to the current proposal for a EU Directive on improving working conditions in platform work. I will focus this international comparison on the legal definition of "employee" and the challenges it poses for participation, collective representation, and attached rights and protections, such as job benefits and pay guarantees. I will also outline how trade unions adjust to the new composition and varied status of the labor force, and which strategies platform workers have when they organize. I will conclude with an analysis of the diverges observed.

RC10-160.1

DA COSTA, Isabel* (CNRS, France)

Theoretical Reflections on Power, Authority, and Democratic Participation in Employment Relations

When Sidney and Beatrice Webb published "Industrial Democracy" in 1897, the book was widely discussed within the British and international labor movements and the term was introduced in the social sciences, particularly in what would later become the multidisciplinary industrial relations field. It would indeed be difficult to find a modern equivalent to its impact. For the Webbs, democracy in industry was related to trade unions and their "common rules" but for the less skilled, lacking bargaining power, legal minimum standards, such as a "living wage" (another concept they introduced), would be required. On the other side of the Atlantic, for John Commons, the founding

father of labor studies in the United States, the working rules of going concerns were perceived as one of the pillars of "reasonable" value and a way to "save capitalism". His thought and practice in drafting labor and social protection legislation, together with his Wisconsin students, had a significant impact on the New Deal policies. After WWII trade unions grew in numbers and economic and political power and mainstream industrial relations focused on their collective bargaining practices and resulting wage increases, until austerity and neoliberal policies brought about recession and growing inequality. Meanwhile mainstream industrial and labor relations academics had become employment relations experts losing sight of the political concerns of the earlier theories, with the exception of the political economy scholars. No new theory has yet emerged in the 21st century able to capture the complexities of the current situation of resurgent authoritarianism in politics, economies and labor relations around the globe. My communication will focus on the notions of Authority, Power, and Democratic Participation in order to revisit these and other theoretical approaches to employment relations, identify theoretical gaps, and propose some reflections for debate and for future research.

RC04-70.7

DABENIGNO, Valeria* (University of Buenos Aires, Argentina)
MEO, Analia (CONICET, Argentina)

Perspectivas Docentes Sobre Vínculos Sociales y Pedagógicos Con Sus Estudiantes Durante La Pandemia. Variaciones, Desigualdades y Cambios En El Pasaje De La Educación Remota a La Bimodalidad.

Este trabajo examina las representaciones de docentes de nivel secundario sobre sus estudiantes cuando se cerraron físicamente las escuelas en marzo de 2020, y cuando a principios del 2021 autoridades, docentes y estudiantes empezaron a volver físicamente a las aulas con distintas modalidades y formatos de escolarización. En primer lugar, mapeamos las necesidades y dificultades de los/as estudiantes durante las fases de educación remota e híbrida identificadas por los/as docentes. Seguidamente prestamos atención a las prioridades del trabajo pedagógico en cada momento para poder reconocer los diversos "escenarios de escolarización".

La comparación entre períodos permite identificar continuidades y discontinuidades en las representaciones de los/as docentes respecto de los/as jóvenes y nos ayuda a entender algunos de los eafectos de la pandemia en el trabajo docente y en los esfuerzos de escolarización llevados adelante por asociaciones de actantes humanos y no humanos.

La agudización de las desigualdades socioeducativas constatada por estudios locales e internacionales, nos ha impulsado a analizar cómo estas miradas docentes sobre sus estudiantes varían de acuerdo a los atributos de docentes -como el género y su formación-, las características de la oferta -como el sector de gestión y el tipo de formación ofrecida- y del perfil institucional -como el uso de TIC antes de la pandemia y los niveles socioeconómicos y variabilidad-similaridad social del alumnado. Para ello utilizaremos métodos de análisis multivariado para establecer la incidencia relativa de estos condicionantes de las dificultades estudiantiles durante la pandemia.

Los datos analizados provienen de una encuesta a docentes aplicada en diferentes regiones geograficas de Argentina que llevamos adelante colegas de distintas provincias y universidades pertenecientes a la red ENCRESPA. Como parte del diseño metodológico mixto, aplicamos la encuesta a 2.544 docentes de nivel secundario en todo el país en octubre/noviembre de 2021.

RC40-586.4

DAGLI, Winifredo* (School of Environmental Design and Rural Development, University of Guelph, Canada)
ROQUINO, Eduardo (University of the Philippines Los Baños, Philippines)

Food Self-Sufficiency As Contested Socio-Technical Imaginaries

One of the major contributions of the sociology of agriculture and food is the historical materialist analysis of the incumbent power of neoliberal capitalism in transforming global agrifood systems. However, recent 'turbulent transformations' brought by the COVID-19 pandemic, the unprecedented climate and ecological crises, and the crisis of neoliberal economic globalization gave way to new agrarian and food politics that articulated the role of the state and civic engagement in reimagining and co-producing alternative food futures. This paper attempts to illustrate this contradiction by looking at the different narratives around the concept of food self-sufficiency in the case of the Philippines particularly with the policy stance of its new president Ferdinand Marcos Jr.

RC17-JS-68.8

DAGLI, Winifredo* (University of the Philippines Los Baños, Philippines)

'Central' and 'Peripheral' Adaptation Pathways of Entangled Agrifood Systems Transformations

In the agrifood systems of developing countries, local adaptation actions and pathways often interact with other climate and development responses, creating new trade-offs, uncertainties, and potentially maladaptive outcomes. While knowledge on the interacting pathways of adaptation is expanding, previous studies have focused on complex systems dynamics, and studies that address the human, social, and political forces that drive the cascading of risks between different coupled social-ecological systems are few. This paper aims to examine climate adaptation trade-offs, uncertainties, and maladaptation through an interdisciplinary analysis of two interacting pathways of transformational adaptation in the Philippines: the post 2004 disaster rural transformations in the coconut-producing municipality of Infanta and a state-led urban water resilience strategy for the capital region of Metro Manila. Data were collected from January 2021 to March 2022 through ethnographic field visits, participant observation, focus group discussions, semi-structured interviews, geospatial analysis, multicriteria mapping sessions, and review of planning documents and secondary data sources. Key findings suggest that the pathways of transformation and their entanglement are rooted in historical processes of change and that maladaptation is contingent on the political relations between the 'central' and 'peripheral' pathways. Overall, the paper offers a significant contribution to adaptation research in the agrifood systems of developing countries as it calls for a deeper kind of collective reflexivity and action that can transform narrow notions and practices of resilience and sustainable development.

RC48-665.1

DAHER, Liana* (University of Catania, Italy)
SCIERI, Alessandra (University of Catania, Italy)

Social Discourses and Creative Collective Actions of the Fridays for Future Movement in Italy

In recent years, a significant rise in climate protest has been triggered by the birth and spread of several environmental movements, such as Extinction Rebellion, Sunrise Movement and *Fridays For Future*, which involved a large number of activists (Hayes, O'Neill, 2021).

The *Fridays For Future (FFF)* movement is now a world-class movement involving young activists who protest against political leaders in squares around the world with the principal aim of achieving efficient changes in political and economic approaches to the environment; however, at the same time, they invite people to change their mindset and assume responsibilities through concrete and effective actions, in order to re-establish the balance between humans and the environment (Colmegna, Favazzo, 2021; Morandini 2020).

The paper aims to give an insight into the different strategies through which FFF impacts the public scenario and creates social discourses in order to achieve their principal goals. The analysis will be twofold and will explore the following: a) data coming from a two-step campaign of narrative interviews with the activists of the *FFF* network in Italy, and b) how the movement uses creativity to express their dissent and impress public opinion through shared meaningful images and symbols (visual analysis), useful to spread the principles on which such dissent is based.

RC03-59.1

DAHL, Espen* (Oslo Metropolitan University, Norway)
HERMANSEN, Åsmund (Oslo Metropolitan University, Norway)
LORENTZEN, Thomas (University of Bergen, Norway)

Welfare-Work Trajectories Among Social Assistance Recipients in a Local Perspective

Background and aim: Comparisons of national welfare regimes have a long tradition in welfare,- and social policy research. Far less attention has been paid to variations in local welfare systems and how these frame welfare-work trajectories. This is unfortunate since increasingly a varied menu of services is provided locally and welfare-work trajectories unfold in a local context. In many countries organizational reforms, on the national and the local level, have been introduced to facilitate pathways to work. This paper aims to contribute to this debate by examining the welfare-work trajectories among young social assistance recipients in Norwegian municipalities and how they are related to the organization of local labour and welfare offices. *Theory:* The concept of Local Welfare System is applied. This denotes the interaction between individual characteristics, relevant municipal characteristics, and organizational features of the local labour and welfare agencies. *Data and methods:* National registers provide longitudinal information on all young social assistance recipients (N=4700) in 2012. Information on municipalities (N=430) and the local labour and welfare offices is collected from official government sources. Welfare-work trajectories covering eight years are created by sequence analysis forming eight clusters. The relationship between organizational features of the labour and

welfare office and trajectory cluster is tested by means of multinomial logistic regression after controlling for variables on the individual and the municipal level. *Results:* Preliminary analyses show: a) among the individual variables, those reflecting poor health consistently predict trajectories characterized by benefit receipt and loose attachment to the labour market; b) variables related to the municipal level are of limited importance, and c) variables pertaining to the organization of the labour and welfare offices play a minor role. *Conclusion:* Once individual and municipal factors are accounted for, characteristics of the local labour and welfare office are of marginal significance.

RC23-342.2

DAHL, Patrik* (Cardiff University, United Kingdom)

Formulating Problems and Solutions: The Case of Hackathon Events and Data-Based Innovation in Digital Societies.

A common way to present and justify innovations, especially technical and data-based innovations, is to claim that they solve problems. Pitches and advertisement copy are testament to the wide variety of formulations of problems that innovative technologies solve. However, finding and formulating these problems is not trivial. Especially in the case of data-based innovation, familiarity with the subject matter is not always seen as a necessary requirement for producing insights and solutions. Meanwhile, sociology has a long history of working with and about social problems, a history that can be a resource in understanding the work of innovative actors.

The talk explores how social problems are formulated and reformulated as data problems in the innovation work of competitors in a Hackathon event. It argues that Hackathons can be understood as innovative social worlds, in which the different parties (organisers, competitors, and jury) collaborate to position and solve social problems with data and technology. As such, they are case studies of how datafied societies produce and solve their problems. The talk reports from a PhD-project that accompanied a Hackathon with ethnographic interviews, observations, and analysis of documents. Reconstructing the trajectory of one problem through competition rules, project pitches, jury sessions, and final presentations, the talk points out tasks and challenges that arise in this formulation work. For instance, how competitors recruit categories of users and invoke categories of data when making a case for their projects. These challenges are tied to the specific innovative actor constellation of the Hackathon and its genre conventions for presenting, but they also link to wider concerns of how data shapes innovation. Some potentials and limitations of Hackathons as case studies for data-based innovation in digital societies are discussed and implications for a sociological perspective outlined.

WG06-787.1

DAHLVIK, Julia* (University of Applied Sciences FH Campus Wien, Austria)

Multi-Sited Institutional Ethnography: Comparing Public Ombuds Institutions' Practices in Promoting Access to Justice in the Digital Era

In this contribution I will discuss the design of my comparative study on public ombuds institutions which is based on multi-sited institutional ethnography. As the central control body of public administration and guardian of citizens' rights, the public ombuds is an ideal observation post for citizens' problems with digitalized public services and the challenges of ensuring access to administrative justice. Citizens can contact the ombuds for extrajudicial support free of charge if they experience problems with the public administration and feel unfairly treated. The research focuses on the challenges that come along with the digital transformation of public services and public ombuds' role in promoting access to justice for all, in particular how the risk of social groups being excluded from these services (digital inequality) and, as a result, restricted access to justice - a fundamental right that is also a prerequisite to exercising other rights - is encountered. The study is based on a multi-local case study in countries of both the Global North and the Global South, including conversations with ombuds staff, shadowing, participant observation, website and document analysis. Theoretically, the project builds on findings from the sociology of law and administration as well as the sociology of organizations and institutions, with a focus on the interaction between citizens and the state. I will investigate the practices and strategies of ombuds institutions, e.g., what measures they take to ensure equal access to justice for all. The country comparison will also be used to study the role that specific social contexts, such as the overall degree of digitization, the legal culture and institutional framework conditions, in particular the legitimacy of public ombuds, play in explaining institutional design and its effects on promoting equal access to justice.

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

RC32-484.4

DAHMEN, Clarissa* (STATEC, Luxembourg)
OSIER, Guillaume (STATEC, Luxembourg)

Violence Against Men and Women: The Impact of Different Indicators on Perceptions of Gender (In)Equality

The public discourse on violence has intensified in recent years. In particular, violence in personal relationships and violence against women have moved into the focus. Victimization surveys have become part of the standard repertoire of social science research in many countries and victimization rates are routinely published and discussed. But do these standard indicators really capture the extent of violence? In fact, the mere counting of victims neglects the fact that the same person can be attacked several times and suffer several incidents of violence (e.g. if perpetrator and victim know each other)[1]. Therefore, alternative approaches based on a count of victims AND of events have long been implemented in Anglophone countries. Proponents point out that the extent and profiles of violence vary depending on whether the victim or the event is the unit of measurement[2]. We examine these two types of indicators using the example of the Luxembourg Victimization survey. We find that, overall, standard victimization rates suggest that men and women are more or less equally affected by violence. However, when using novel incidents-based measures, a different picture emerges. We find that women more often experience repeated violence. As a consequence, we argue that standard victimization rates underestimate the extent of violence against women.

We conclude by discussing the implications of particular types of data-based reporting for public perceptions of differences between genders. Finally, the results suggest implications for national and international reporting and related policymaking: Future surveys should be designed to collect information on both victims and incidents to improve policies that are meant to protect and help victims of violence.

[1] Walby et al. (2017): The concept and measurement of violence against women and men. Bristol
[2] ibid.

RC31-449.6

DAKUA, Tushar* (International Institute for Population Sciences, India)

Cross Border Migration between India and Nepal: A Study on Integration of Indian Immigrants

International migration has increased recently for all countries throughout the world. The majority of the beneficiaries of migration are developing nations; nonetheless, when discussing international migration, neighbouring country migration issues are frequently overlooked, particularly when migration occurs from a more developing to a less developed country. This study's objective is to explore the phenomenon of international migration from India to Nepal, about the integration of Indian migrants in Nepal, and the reason behind migration. Secondary data from the Nepal population and housing census was used in this study (NPHC). This study found that the working age group (15 to 59 years) people having 74 percent for male and 83 percent for female respectively. Kathmandu Kaski and Lalitpur districts receives the highest immigrants from India. Three fourth of the male immigrants in Nepal come to seek employment & trade. While 85 percent female immigrants proceed to Nepal for marriage and family reunion purposes. On one hand the cultural similarity between Indian migrants and Indian-origin Nepali citizens plays a vital role in immigration pattern. But on the other hand the cultural dissimilairy in forms of language, and economic dominance of Indian people in Nepal restricts the societal integration of Indian immigrants. Closure of land entrance during the COVID-19, comes out with the scenario that despite having friendly border Indian immigrants were not allowed to cross the border. Further, accommodation of Indian community in Nepal is very challenging, as there is an anti-Indian feeling exists among the population of Nepal. So, the target of safe, orderly, and regular migration as directed in GCM (Global Compact for Migration), needs policy concentration for Indian immigrants in Nepal.

RC38-JS-110.1

DAMASEVICIUTE, Goda* (Vilnius university, Lithuania)

Childhood in Post-Soviet Lithuania: Precarious Places and Sour Encounters

Childhood in Lithuania after the break of the Soviet Union was formed between two poles - socialism and capitalism. These interacting poles changed the entire social, cultural, and economic environment, as well as everyday practices, one of those was children's understanding, and activity in their childhood spaces. Despite the fact that transformative societal processes are broadly analyzed themes, they are usually looked at from the perspectives of elites, institutions, or political establishments. Nevertheless, the life experiences of children and childhood spaces are not thoroughly researched. The main focus of this paper is how children understood their yard spaces, and what experiences they associated it, with focusing on the Transformation period in Lithuania that took place between 1980 and 2010. The main research method is biographical interview analysis. Theoretical approach is taken from Children's Geography studies and Karl Mannheim's generational theory. The aim is to

show the perception, activity, mobility and experiences of children in the yard spaces. Data from biographical interviews with people born in the period 1980-2000 reveal an essential childhood space - the yard, which includes different meanings, practices, rules, accessibility, emotions. Stories of the yard appear as a formative factor for the biographical identity or in relation to socio-cultural changes of the Transformation. The yard is a significant symbolic and material space and was perceived, accessed and used on the basis of different factors. Territory, children's mobility, control exerted by parents or other adults, and experiences of long-term relocation were significant factors that reflected in their biographies. The 1980-2000 generation put a clear emphasis on feelings of fear and insecurity determining, accessing and using their yard spaces. Even though childhood and its spaces in the 90's are often romanticised in popular culture, the interview data show that it involved far more unpleasant and negative experiences.

RC11-171.6

DANG, Phuong* (Institute of Sociology, VASS, Vietnam)
SHIMANE, Katsumi (Senshu University, Japan)

Living Alone in a Children-Oriented Space: The Well-Being of Vietnamese Elderly

Like many developing countries, over the last two decades in Vietnam, the trend of living alone or/and living with spouses of Vietnamese old people has found increasingly obvious. The situation becomes more noticeable when Vietnam is one of the fastest-aging countries in the world, while basic social services remain low coverage. Such practices pose a huge challenge to the well-being of Vietnamese elderly, especially when they "get old before get rich".

This paper presents findings of two qualitative studies on old people in Vietnam in 1999-2000 and 2021-2022 in the same locations and using the same sampling procedures ans research design. It describes how old people over the past two decades maintain their own well-being while living with limited family ties. From a life course perspective, the paper argues that Vietnamese old people have a static set of significant others over their life nospan. Research results show that after more than twenty years, old people still generally arrange their activity space to primary relationships surrounding their children and grandchildren. Living close to children is seen as a way to secure the elderly's welfare. At the same time, it also limits their activities and concerns and thus put their old-age well-being in a dependent status. Expanding their social ties to secondary groups, actively participating in social activities could be suggestions to maintain a healthy and active aging of Vietnamese elderly.

RC25-373.3

DANUSIRI, Aryo* (Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia)
BELLA, Dea (Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia)

Endangered Language and the Afterlife of Language Development in Hamap Language, Alor, East Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia

This paper examines the endangered problem of Hamap Language spoken by Hamap people located in Alor, East Nusa, a small island in Indonesia that has a significant variation of languages in one regency. Hamap language is predicted to disappear in the near future and needs to be revitalized. The endangered language discourse emerged by standardization authority from international institutional actors concerned with promoting language diversity as a basis and tools for governmental policy in language development. Its tools also influenced the significant actors in Indonesia who declare and preserve the languages in extinction both government and non-government institutions. In the report of Badan Bahasa 2020, the Indonesian government provides 180 billion rupiah as proof to seriously deal with this matter. The other problem comes when they generate methodology as a tool to save the language in different people and cultures who speak different languages. There is a gap between the language and the speakers when we are not looking at cultural practices as a central aspect for societies. This ethnographic paper shows the complexity of the afterlife of a language development program called "language revitalization" at the community level by looking at the practice of Hamap language. The declaration of endangered status at the national level triggers them redefining or reforming their culture. At first, they resist and reject that status because Hamap language exists in daily conversation, whereas they take the national language status thoughtfully by arranging multiple rites meetings to discuss their language problem. It takes performative resistance, internal conflict, and transmission intergenerational. In this analysis, semiotic ideology and Actor Network-Theory perspective are important to expose the doer and the unexpected association of the social constellation towards endangered language. I also see language revitalization as a material that has its agency on the mediating connection in social problems.

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RC53-729.2

DAR, Anandini* (Dr. B. R. Ambedkar University Delhi, India)

Children's Suffrage Rights: Southern Perspective on Decolonizing Children's Rights and Childhood

In the field of childhood studies and children's suffrage studies, there is now a growing body of literature on the need to extend the right to vote to children. Much of this literature however, emerges from the Global North contexts. Discussions on children's rights in the Global South contexts are largely concerned with the rights of marginalized children to schooling and protection from harm. I opine that until children are also extended the right to vote in global South regions such as India, conceptions around children's advancement, equality, and improved futures, remain bleak. Instead of drawing on the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC), 1989, as the referential point for equality for children, I extend the arguments on universal suffrage proposed by Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar, the chairperson of the drafting committee of the Constitution of India, to argue that, by extending the right to vote to children, both contemporary democracies. children's rights, and childhoods can be decolonized. That is, if children are also enfranchised, and are recognized as minorities with constitutional safeguards, they can negotiate equations of power, and claim their associated rights for protection, education, and their futures. And in this way, this paper offers a southern perspective on children's rights today.

RC47-JS-34.4

DARGENT, Claude* (Université Paris 8, France)

Collective Action on Gender Equality and Sexuality: The Weight of Religious Affiliations in Europe Today

In the field of cultural liberalism, developed countries are characterized by contradictory evolutions. On the one hand, new legislations are introduced that seeks to advance gender equality – in marriage in particular. On the other hand, we observe in some countries a questioning of old laws, for example on abortion.

However, religions feel concerned by gender relations to a high degree. These legislative and regulatory changes have therefore prompted mobilizations, sometimes supported by religious institutions.

This communication will seek to identify the degree of support of the members of different denominations and religions for these mobilizations. It will use data from the European Values Survey 2017-2020. This survey includes many questions relating to religion and beliefs. Secondly, it measures participation in different methods of collective action (petition, boycott, demonstration, etc.). And it questions above all about opinions on gender and sexuality: on abortion, homosexuality, gender equality in the family and at work, etc.

The survey will make it possible to differentiate the positions of Catholics, Protestants, Evangelicals, Orthodox and Muslims in Europe, according to their level of religious integration, their gender, their generation but also their systems of beliefs in the area of spirituality. It will therefore be possible to know, denomination by denomination, whether religious affiliation really guides gender and sexuality norms, and to what degree. And whether or not the participants in the mobilizations reflect the majority opinions of the denomination to which they belong.

RC22-321.3

DARWISH, Housamedden* (Leipzig University, Germany)

(Political) Islam in a (Political) Secular Environment

This paper aims to discuss two main assumptions/theses regarding political Islam: (1) one that sees political Islam as the inevitable fate of the Muslim-majority societies; and (2) another one that sees political Islam as a definite and imminent danger that must be confronted, and that the reasons for its presence, and the negative consequences of that presence, must be eradicated. The two theses are put to the test in the post-Arab Spring era. The paper argues that despite the conflict between these two theses or assumptions, and the diversity and even the contradiction of the reasons for their adoption, it is not rare for them to be adopted together in various culturalist visions. These visions see, in various ways, the nature of Islam to include indissoluble links to politics and that those links prevent Islam and Muslims from interacting positively with any secular environment. Although the post-Arab Spring era witnessed a rise in political Islam movements -- which achieved historic victories in the elections held, for example, in Tunisia, Morocco and Egypt -- these movements, at their heights, did not enjoy an absolute majority, even in cases where they scored major electoral victories. The paper argues that the experiences of (Political) Islam in the (political) secular environment of the post-Arab Spring era shows the implausibility and the inaccuracy of both of the above assumptions and of their culturalist and essentialist bases. To this end, many qualitative research techniques or tools will be used: conceptual analysis, textual and hermeneutical interpretation, and historical description, as well as an analysis of some of the main events related to the Arab Spring uprisings.

Plen-9.1

DARWISH, Housamedden* (Leipzig University, Germany)

Authoritarianism in the Contemporary Arab Secular/Religious Debates on the Question of the State: Missed Issue

The paper explains how secularists and Islamists who debate the classification of a state as secular or Islamic/religious do not adequately consider question of authoritarianism or democracy. Although brutalizing authoritarianism is prevalent in most Arab countries, many important debates in contemporary Arab thought about the nature of the existing or desired state focus mainly on the relationship of politics with religion, specifically Islam, while often ignoring the issue of authoritarianism or the democracy of the state and its political system. Wael Hallaq focuses on the contradiction between modern (Western) state and what he calls paradigm of Islamic governance, arguing that Islamic state is realistically impossible, and theoretically self-contradictory. Others, as Muhammad Mukhtar al-Shanqiti, go as far as adopting an anti-thesis, according to which, it is the secular state that is impossible, not the Islamic state. The presence of the authoritarian or democratic issue appears weak and limited. In order to overcome this often dead-end debate between secularists and Islamists, many Arab thinkers, as Tariq Ramadan and Rachid Ghannouchi, have called for the establishment of a democratic civil state that can overcome this harmful epistemological and normative division – a secular state versus a religious or Islamic state, so the focus is on the question of the state's democracy or (non-) authoritarianism rather than on its religious/Islamic or secular characteristics. The paper seeks to analyse the concept of "the civil (state)" and explore its cognitive and normative capabilities to deconstruct and overcome the dichotomy of "secular (state) versus religious/Islamic (state)". It discusses the contemporary Arab debate on three basic concepts: the (impossible) Islamic state, the (impossible) secular state, and the (possible) civil state, arguing that the often absence of the question of/the consideration of authoritarianism or democracy is partially a result of and supported by the brutalizing authoritarian ruling regimes.

RC48-676.2

DAS, Amiya* (Tezpur University, India)

Extractive Development and Everyday Resistance: Solidarity and Peoples Movement in the Global South.

In the global south, we are witnessing a drastic shift in terms of the developmental policy of the nation states where the agenda of economic growth and development have taken the centre stage. This agenda of the state is leading to a rift between the state and marginalised section of the society due to the implementation of various extractive developmental projects. It has been alleged by the activists and academics that the nexus between the global capitalist forces and states of the global south is gradually increasing and which have resulted in more investments in the extractive developmental projects of the global south. On the other hand this has produced resistance from the citizens and inhabitants of the regions where the extractive projects are being implemented. To counter the grand narrative of extractive development propagated by the global north, the indigenous population of the global south constantly resisting this propaganda through resistance movements. People not only consider these areas as their home, they are also part of the cosmological whole, and the ecology is part and parcel of their everyday life. Their socio-economic-religious world revolves around their surroundings. By contextualising various environmental movements in the global south, this paper analyses two on-going environmental movements in Niyamgiri and Dhinkia in Odisha, India. And further explores the solidarity and everyday resistance by local inhabitants against the giant mining MNCs.

RC19-280.4

DAS, Amiya* (Centre for Public Policy and Governance, India)

Seeing like a Citizen: Welfare Provisions and Negotiations of Poor in Everyday Life

The aftermath of COVID 19 has created difficult conditions for the disadvantageous population in the global south. Including India many developing countries are struggling to cope up with the losses. The unprecedented lock down during pandemic became a double burden on the poor and migrant labourers who largely depend on the welfare provisions of the state. These sections of the population suffered most.

In this backdrop, the paper underscores the dynamics of governance in a multi-ethnic society like India. Different local specificities are heavily controlled and conditioned by different stages of governance. The daily functioning of the state depends on both formal and informal governance. Poor individuals have access to a variety of informal channels for dealing with the state. Both the state and the community engage in on-going negotiations with one another's interests to forge new experiences of plurality in governance. This paper looks at the welfare provisions where poor people struggle to get necessary goods and services and often try to take help of a broker. By looking at few important welfare provisions such as maternity benefit and housing scheme as case studies, this paper argues that it is important to look at the governance and policy framework from the perspective of the poor citizens to make the policy and its implementation more robust and effective in the global south.

RC12-187.4

DAS, Arunita* (York University, Canada)

Hate Speech and Social Media: Understanding the Changing Nature of Far-Right Extremism in Canada

Social media has proven to be a significant medium that encourages far-right activism, the spread of misinformation, the circulation of online hate, and the organizing of far-right activist networks. In the last ten years, Canada has witnessed an insurgence of far-right extremist (FRE) groups motivated by white nationalism. Through the spread of misinformation, FRE promote a version of nationalism that is rooted in xenophobia and "white power," and is predicated on excluding perceived threats posed by groups such as non-Whites, immigrants, 2SLGBTQ+ communities, and feminists. Informed by critical race theories, semiotic theories, and a mixed-method qualitative approach, my project asks: How do FRE use social media to garner support? And, can law balance the need to regulate online FRE and hate speech, and the protection of free expression in Canada? Often, online posts by known Canadian FRE constructs themselves as the "victim," and they normalize hate and difference by bringing in false, unsubstantiated claims that appeal to individuals wanting to find answers to their problems. In serious cases, online hate can lead to racial violence offline, as far-right extremist organizations spread their philosophies, expand their influence, and attract supporters across Canada. The ultimate goal of this project is to learn more about the dangers and consequences of online hate, as well as the challenges and possibilities for the legal regulation of online far-right extremism and hate speech in Canada.

RC14-208.5

DAS, Binoyjyoti* (SSS/CSSS, JNU New Delhi, India)

Ambedkarite Buddhism and Its Role in Socio-Cultural Transformation of Dalits

Abstract:
Dalits are those, who were referred as the Chandals, Atishudras, Avarna, Panchama in the Hindu scriptures and Protestant Hindus to Dr. B.R.Amebedkar and Harizans to Mahatma Gandhi. To the Britisher, they were the untouchables and depressed classes. They are referred as the Scheduled Caste in the Constitution of India. Today, the term *Dalit* as adopted by the above mentioned communities ,symbolizes assertiveness, consciousness and aggressiveness toward their rights. Social reformers like Swami Vivekananda, Swami Dayananda Saraswti and M.K.Gandhi condemned the practice of untouchability, but uphold the caste system as integral part of Hindu Society, which is root cause of their miseries. Great social reformers Jyotibrao Phule and Dr. Ambedkar who worked for the upliftment of depressed communities fought against the tyranny of caste system and religious orthodoxy in all possible ways. Finally, Dr. Ambedkar became Buddhist after denouncing Hinduism and following his footstep his followers embraced Buddhism and later aquired the identity of *Ambedkarite Buddhists*. According to Ambedkar, Buddhism as a religion is realistic and advocate equality among human beings, and negate birth based discrimination, advocated equality among human beings, and negate *avtarwad* and orthodoxy. In Haryana, a state of India bordering with he national capital New Delhi, where we can see socio-cultural transformation among *Dalits* with the awakening about their rights inspired by the literatures of Dr. Ambedkar and Mahatma Jyotibrao Phule. This study is based on primary data collected from 40 families. They were interviewed extensively. It has been found that the head of family decides the issue of conversion. Although, some family member express dissent. All have ideological reason for leaving Hinduism. For them, this is the way to liberate themselves from the age old socio-cultural disrespect suffered by these communities while being in lowest strata within Hinduism.
Key words- Ambedkarite, socio cultural disrespect, Buddhist identity

TG03-808.3

DAS, Binoyjyoti* (International Institute of Cosmic Sciences, India)

Dr B.R.Ambedkar and His Concept of Democracy

Dr B.R.Ambedkar and his Concept of Democracy
Dr Binoyjyoti Das, Academic Director ,International Institute of Cosmic Sciences New Delhi
"Democracy is not a form of government, but a form of social organisation." Dr B.R. Ambedkar.
Abstract:
Dr B.R.Ambedkar who is known as the 'Father of Indian Constitution" was a scholar per excellence, an eminent Jurist, a well-known politician, a social reformer , a polymath and above all, an competent son of motherland *Bharat* (India). His philosophy for "Just society" inspired millions transcending beyond state boundaries multiplying its relevance in contemporary world. Democracy is the most popular form of government that empowers its citizens to participate in the process of decision-making relating to her/him in a nation-state. Ambedkar's concept of democracy builds on the pillars of liberty, equality and fraternity. He preferred Representative form of democracy over Presidential form of democracy considering the diversities and plurality present in a society. His concept of democracy consists of three dimensions, political, social and economic. Political democracy cannot succeed where there is no social and economic democracy. Social and economic democracies are the tissues and

fibre of political democracy. According to Ambedkar, "government intervention and initiatives can bring revolutionary changes in the economic and social life of the people without bloodshed". Dr. Ambedkar opined political democracy as the rule of people, social democracy as associated living and economic democracy as state socialism with room for private enterprises.Amid gloomy picture presented by political scientist Shawn Rosenberg about the future of democracy in the rise of populist form of government worldwide, there is a need to revisit Ambedkar's views on democracy and bring into practice. This paper is based on content analysis of the various writings and speeches delivered by Dr B.R.Ambedkar.

RC31-457.2

DAS, Kailash Chandra* (International Institute for Population Sciences, India)
DAKUA, Tushar (International Institute for Population Sciences, India)
RAHAMAN, Margubur (International Institute for Population Sciences, India)

Is Human Trafficking a Serious Problem in India: Who, Where, and How?

Globally, India is displayed as a "Tier II Watch List" country in the Trafficking in Persons Report (TIP). The objective of the study is to examine the scenario of trafficking of human beings, with special reference to female victims. Therefore, the present study aims to contextualize a gendered perspective on the recent trend and regional patterns of human trafficking in India. The study used annual data provided by states/UTs from Anti-Human Trafficking Units under the Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India. Descriptive statistics are used to accomplish the study objectives. Findings show that since 2006, there has been a steady increase in trafficked victims; in 2014, there was a sharp increase, and the highest trafficking happened in 2016. Low trafficking cases reported in 2020 may be due to COVID-19 lockdown restrictions or inadequate reporting. A persistent gender gap is observed, with more women being trafficked than men. It was found that trafficking of people under the age of 18 predominated during 2014–2017; however, in more recent years, victims of trafficking were older than 18 years. Sexual exploitation was the key purpose of trafficking during 2018–2019, whereas forced labor was the sole purpose of trafficking during 2016–2017. Over the years, the prevalence of domestic servitude has increased. The forced marriages related to trafficking have diminished. The Eastern and Southern regions of India have experienced the most victims of trafficking, the reason may be the declining number of anti-trafficking units in these states in comparison to the Northern states of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, and Bihar. There is a need for enforcement of anti-trafficking laws and training in India, especially in states with high human trafficking hotspots.

RC15-232.8

DAS, Kuheli* (Dibrugarh university, India)

Life in the Camp: A Study about Women's Health in Conflict Affected Area of Btad, Assam, India

The study tries to bring out the effect of conflict on health of the people, who had to stay in the camp. It specifically focuses on women's health and tries to see the aspects of accessibility of health services. In the absence of proper medical care what options becomes available to them is also under the purview of the study. The study was conducted in the conflict affected village of BTAD, Assam, India. The tool used for collecting data was mainly semi structured interview schedule. The non availability of services was equally troublesome for men and women but for women, who had special biological requirements they had to suffer the most along with that if any of the family member fall sick in the camp, it was the women's responsibility to take care of the patient. The overcrowded camps along with lack of rest and non availability of proper food created a situation where people's health got affected and those who had pre existing medical conditions were aggravated. The aspects of accessibility of services which became visible in the study are- physical accessibility, affordability of services, availability of services. Another point which came up while addressing the accessibility of services is that, in the absence of any formal medical services people resorted to the services of a cadre of health care provider who became prominent during that time of conflict. This cadre comprises of paramedical professionals, quacks (kabiraj) and bonesetters. However there availability of services was always there during the normal times but its the non accessibility of the formal services providers during the conflict that acts as a boon for them.

RC39-577.2

DAS, Manomita* (Massey University, New Zealand)
BECKER, Julia (Massey University, New Zealand)
HUDSON-DOYLE, Emma (Massey University, New Zealand)
MCBRIDE, Sara K. (United States Geological Survey, USA)

Strengthening Disaster Preparedness from the Ground up - Study of Community Groups in New Zealand

New Zealand is exposed to a range of natural hazards and has witnessed devastating disasters in the past. Community groups across New Zealand are currently engaging with emergency management practitioners and are taking steps to enhance disaster preparedness of their communities before a hazard strikes. Emergency management agencies are also increasingly relying on these community groups to develop preparedness; investing resources and efforts to work with them as partners. However, relatively little is known on how this process is unfolding on ground - who are these community groups, how do they engage in disaster preparedness, what are their outcomes and what facilitates or challenges the process? Our paper aims at addressing this knowledge gap. Using a case study approach, a series of interviews were held with emergency management practitioners and community group leaders and representatives across four regions in New Zealand – Bay of Plenty, Hawke's Bay, Wellington and Southland. The findings suggest that a wide range of community groups are supporting emergency management agencies in preparing communities, starting from informal resident's groups to formal registered entities. Their engagement with disaster preparedness can either happen organically as the groups expand their range of activities or through processes pushed and supported by emergency management. Most groups act as liaison between emergency management agencies and communities and engage in prescriptive tasks like establishing community emergency hubs, developing community emergency plans or forming emergency response teams. However, some take on advocacy functions as well. The community groups also play a role in strengthening intangible community assets like community networks, efficacy beliefs and sense of responsibility all of which contribute towards social capital within the community. The facilitators and barriers vary based on the social demographics of the regions, however, lack of engagement of transient residents and youth emerged as key concerns.

RC17-JS-68.4

DAS, Sarthak* (Indian Institute of Technology Guwahati, India)
MALLICK, Sambit (Indian Institute of Technology Guwahati, India)

Technoscience, Risk Society and Democratic Accountability: Field Notes on the Adoption of GM Crops in India and Community Seed Banks

Historically, developmental states have unequivocally adopted what can be referred to as 'agricultural technoscience' in order to attain rapid growth in a brief time period. India is no exception to this. In doing so, the state for its developmental interventions derives legitimacy from seemingly postcolonial narratives such as food security, national sovereignty and economic growth. In this discourse, these imperatives in turn form the bases for a strong nation–state and consequently agricultural technoscience becomes an instrumental tool of/for the state. These technoscience based development interventions, be it in the form of a technological artefact (GMOs) or legal instrument (IPR) as a value-laden body of knowledge, are rarely questioned and hence subjected to reification. The interests, norms and values therewith in the 'agri-biotech model' of large-scale commercial farming of GM crops in India requires the rearticulating of conflicting perspectives, mandates and practices of various stakeholders, viz. the State, market and farming communities. In doing so, the study analyses the making and unmaking of India's regulatory biosafety regime – the local (PILs, farmers' rights act) and global pressures (WTO-regulated IPR regime). In this context, the study examines the role of scientific bodies as independent and disinterested agents in providing science-based policy guidance to the state. The study finally takes up the case of community seed banks in India in analysing the ways in which community participation, farmers' and breeders' rights are mangled – dialectic of resistance and accommodation – in the context of the ever-increasing influence of the agribiotech corporates on domestic agriculture policies.

RC23-342.1

DAS, Trina* (Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur, India)

Contribution of Interactions between Start-Ups and Academia in Digital Innovation: An Empirical Study in Technology Development

Quadruple Helix Model of Innovation is a perspective in innovation studies that highlight the role of entrepreneurs participating in technology development and innovation through their interactions with Government, Industry, and Academia. This perspective is used to study the role of entrepreneurs who establish their start-ups/ business ventures and participate in innovation and technology development. It is argued that the locus of innovation in modern societies happens through the combination and recombination of technologies and interaction with allied actors of the innovation ecosystem. The study recognizes academia as a paramount actor in the innovation ecosystem as it gives stimulus to young entrepreneurs to innovate, interact and participate in technology development in society.

Through the paper, I bring forth successful start-up and academia interactions fostering innovation with the following objectives:
1. Exploring the contribution of interactions between start-ups and academia for digital innovation,
2. Highlighting the process of combination & recombination of resources like, technologies, finance, skilled manpower, and strategic management of incubated start-ups through academia (that are moving from technology development to commercialization stage).

The findings are based on the empirical study of 214 Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) start-up founders out of which 74 start-ups are academically incubated in New Delhi (NCT), India. It has been found that with the growing prominence of the innovation and entrepreneurial ecosystem, strategic academic interaction, continuous experimentation, and channelization of resources towards technology development entrepreneurs are no longer passive recipients of technology but are taking an active part in innovation themselves. Interactions and the best channelization of technical resources are leading to i) stable inflow of revenue, ii) more industrial projects and strengthened technology linkages, and iii) diversity of funding sources for the start-up founders. Thus, development in the innovation ecosystem is aiding diversity in technology development and participation of actors.

RC55-751.2

DATE, Heiwa* (Shgia University, Japan)

How Can We "Neither Agree Nor Disagree?": A Content Analysis of Reasons for Intermediate Responses to Questions with Respect to Gender Role Attitudes in Japan

International comparative studies have revealed that the tendency of Japanese survey respondents to answer a question with the "middle answer" is extremely high. In this respect, social survey research has also been conducted domestically and internationally on the meaning of intermediate responses such as "neither agree nor disagree." Previous research has often employed a statistical analysis of the characteristics of those who respond "in the middle" to interpret the meaning of intermediate responses. However, there has been little attempt to directly understand why respondents give intermediate answers by asking respondents to explain their answers themselves. The purpose of this presentation is to clarify respondents' own logic concerning the reasons for their intermediate answers. To meet this purpose, an online survey was conducted in 2022. Married men and women aged 30–49 living in the Tokyo metropolitan area were surveyed. Respondents were asked whether they agreed or disagreed with the idea that "A husband's job is to earn money; a wife's job is to look after the home and family" using a five-point scale (+ don't know). In addition, respondents were required to describe the reason why they chose their response choice. Initially, logistic regression analysis was conducted to grasp the general characteristics of those who chose the middle answer. Then, content analysis was conducted to see how respondents explain "neither agree nor disagree." According to the content analysis, respondents' reasons could be classified as follows: (a) don't know or have no reason, (b) distrust concerning the wording of the questionnaire, (c) dilemma between an ideal life and real life, (d) depending on the situation, and (e) referring to alternatives to conservative gender roles. Finally, how we should understand the diversity of explanations for intermediate responses when we deal with measuring the scale of gender equality is discussed.

Inte-25.3

DATE, Heiwa* (Shgia University, Japan)

Similarities and Differences in Patriarchal Value and Filial Piety in Asian Societies: Results from the Cafs Project

Relying on questionnaire surveys employing a common format, the Comparative Asian Family Survey (CAFS) Project has constructed a database covering the five societies of Thailand (Bangkok), Vietnam (Hanoi and Cantho), Malaysia (Kuala Lumpur and Selangor), India (Delhi, Chennai, and Rohtak), and Turkey (Ankara). This presentation will provide an overview summary of several key findings regarding the similarities and differences among Asian families, based on the forthcoming book by the CAFS team. The book covers the following themes: i) Attitudes with reference to marriage, cohabitation, and divorce; ii) Marriage history; iii) Gender preference for children; iv) Gender role ideologies; v) Patriarchal values; vi) Behaviour of couples; and vii) Attitudes and behaviour with regard to intergenerational support. The effects of gender, age group, and education level are examined in every country.

The analyses reveal both inter- and intra-societal differences, as well as certain commonalities among Asian families. Some of the main results are as follows: (a) Patriarchal values can be manifested in two dimensions -- attitudes towards paternal authority, and attitudes towards the division of gender roles. Thailand and Vietnam show a unique combination of strong support for the division of gender roles, and weak support for paternal authority. Higher levels of education do not necessarily imply lowered patriarchal values. (b) There is a strong sense of filial duty towards both parents and parents-in-law in India,

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

Malaysia, Thailand, and Turkey, but Vietnamese men in Hanoi have little sense of responsibility for their parents-in-law while women in the city feel little sense of duty towards their own parents. Expressions of filial piety in Hanoi are confined to the patriline. Across the survey region, the results suggest the influence of multilayered factors, such as the type of family and kinship system, differences in the pace of modernization, religious differences, and other socio-cultural factors.

RC22-JS-152.1

DATTA, Anisha* (Western University, Canada)
CHAKRABORTY, Indranil (Concordia University, Canada)

Migrants and Religious Identity in Canada: A Critical Examination of the Canadian Hindu Diaspora's Media

This paper examines how the ideology of *Hindutva* (Hinduness) influences the media texts (such as festival literature, newsletters, pamphlets and annual souvenir magazines), produced by five Toronto based Hindu religious organizations, which target the Hindu Canadian diaspora. The elements of *Hindutva*, which uses the term 'Bharat' for India as an imaginary for a Hindu 'Holy land' and asserts Hindu *Dharma* as the eternal truth (*Sanatana Dharma*), are embedded in the media discourses of these organizations. The ideological premise of these organizations calling for 'the Hindu unity' is based on the purity and superiority of Hinduism. Although these organizations' official position supports liberal multiculturalism, a critical reading of their media texts reveals a strategic infiltration of Canadian multiculturalism by *Hindutva* as the exclusive identity of Canadians of Hindu origin. In a hypermobile globalized world, these Hindu religious organizations connect India's eminence as an emerging economy in a post-Soviet era international relations landscape with the country's cultural superiority drawing on its Hindu heritage. Based on a close reading of these organizations' media texts, the paper will explore two important questions: (a) how the erstwhile notion of religion as a spiritual solace rendering belongingness to migrants to cope with everyday marginalization in the adopted country has been replaced by a muscular political Hinduism, which undermines secular civic freedom; and (b) how life under a neoliberal order in the host country propels the growth of ethno-nationalist ideologies among the migrants, who cannot turn to cosmopolitan and secular organizations to build solidarity and fight inequity, since these latter kind of organizations have been dismantled by the onslaught neoliberal transformation.

RC06-113.5

DATTA, Deepali* (Department of Sociology, Delhi School of Economics, University of Delhi, India)

Understanding Families of Choice and Practices of Kinning through Adoptive Families in India

Adoption of an unrelated child legally via a government agency and transnational adoption from India are recent in comparison to the age-old practice of adopting from a near or distant kin in India. One needs to take note of the patrilineal-patriarchal context in India, along with practice of son preference, as well as belief in caste purity, and attribution of higher status to marriage and parenthood. When it comes to India, there is a gap in adoption literature and this paper tries to address one aspect of it by sociologically looking at adoption as a way of making families of choice, and by looking at kinning within adoptive families.

Keeping in mind this non-western and specifically Indian context, I explore how parents establish bonds with their adoptive children, in other words, how they attempt to make the child their 'own'. I analyze various phases within the adoption process such as pre-adoption, homecoming, and disclosure narratives. This paper is based on ethnographic research conducted in urban cities of India where I talk to parents—heterosexual couples, single parents, as well as parents who already have a genetically related child. I discuss what makes the parents choose to adopt and the idea of intentionality along with the larger family dynamics in Indian families. I look at these families of choice and their kinning practices through the lens of relatedness and mutuality of being which goes beyond the biogenetic model. I aim to understand kinning practices without discounting the adoption trauma and to look at making families in the face of trauma. Thereby, expanding the idea of kinship and to think and rethink what does kinning mean as a process especially in case of adoption at its many different junctures by looking at adoptive families in India.

RC02-44.1

DAVIDSSON, Tobias* (Department of Social Work, University of Gothenburg, Sweden)
ERIKSSON, Erik* (School of Social Work, Lund University, Sweden)

Young and Overindebted. Time out of Rhythm

In an on-going project, 18 over-indebted Swedish young adults are followed over time through repeated in-depth interviews and observations. Our analysis shows how different stages of the social life of indebtedness entails distinct temporal rhythms.

In the phase *preceding* indebtedness, the respondents tend to be preoccupied with a sense of not 'keeping up' financially. This could either relate to an inadequacy to settle basal expenses or a sense of falling behind in a consumer-oriented formation of identity.

The stage where the young adults are *becoming* indebted is marked by a fervent hyper-speed where actions tend to spiral out of control. Credits are rapidly granted through digital platforms, making the time gap between financially desperate and having money on the account extremely short. This is often described as a rush, albeit only temporary. Soon a lot of time is spent on seeking out new creditors to pay old loans.

The social life *as* over-indebted, registered at the Swedish Enforcement Authority, constitutes a sharp contrast in temporality. Time is perceived as being set on pause, in the sense of not being able to move forward through the course of life: the credit spiral has ended and only a strenuous time of repayment and economic restraint remain. All the while, time goes on unremittingly: bills and other expenses must be regularly paid, subjecting many to work overtime and not daring to call in sick. Continuously, the respondents subjective time rhythm can be interpreted as out of time in relation to the perceived normative life rhythm of their peers.

With regards to the *future*, the young adults tend to express a bleak vision. Their dreams and hopes of a future life tend to be articulated in a negative fashion; they dream solely of being free from debt somewhere in an unforeseeable future.

RC23-352.1

DAVIS, Jenny* (The Australian National University, Australia)

Failing Fast: Start-up Culture and the Silicon Valley Creep

Global technology start-ups have followed closely in Silicon Valley's image—adopting and adapting its norms, values, and practices across oceans and continental divides. As a nascent, geographically distant, and tightly regulated market, Australia holds the potential to develop into something different. This is particularly the case given Australia's late emergence, maturing at a time of waning adulation for Silicon Valley and increased public scrutiny of the Valley's culture and societal effects. Based on three years of ethnographic research in Australia's technology start-up sector (2019-2022) I show how, despite these conditions, prevailing cultural standards infuse and drive the Australian start-up domain. I anchor this analysis in a particular value-set, *the failure-speed duo*, representing a fundamental ethos. Drawing on interviews and fieldnotes, I delineate and illustrate the failure-speed duo, trace its origins through migration and institutional enculturation, and examine how the demands and costs of failure and speed distribute unevenly between actors within the start-up ecosystem. Findings have implications for the nature of innovation work in a globalized society, the context of technological development, and the sociological processes by which culture spreads.

RC38-557.1

DAVIS, Kathy* (VU University, Netherlands)

Dreaming in Conditions of Precarity

The focus of this session is a biographical interview with a Nigerian boy whose dream is to become a web-designer. It is this dream which enables him to narrate his life story as an up-the-hill battle of an agent who is convinced that by taking a series of steps and being as good as he can possibly be he will ultimately achieve his goal. In the interview, this dream serves not only to explain the challenges (obstacles and difficult circumstances) he faces, but is also recycled in order to justify his own (in)actions and to obfuscate how they may have contributed to the downward trajectory of his life. In my presentation, I will talk about the ambiguous or two-sided role of aspirations in biographical narratives and their importance in negotiating precarious lives. I will also discuss what dilemmas they might present for us as sociologists and how we might use these dilemmas to re-think our own notions of agency and biography.

RC34-JS-71.2

DAVIS-RAE, Eddy* (Office of the Children's Commissioner, New Zealand)
WOOD, Bronwyn (Thorndon, New Zealand)

Creating Participatory Space: Sustaining Collective and Intergenerational Youth Participation through YPAR

In recent years there has been a growing focus within youth research and policy on methodologies and processes which could heighten youth voice and promote youth co-production and inclusion during the research process. However, such processes are often poorly enacted or fail to adequately address the barriers that limit young people's meaningful participation and therefore rarely result in authentic inclusion or sustained change in issues which matter to young people. In this paper we critically review an 18-month-long Youth Participatory Action Research [YPAR] project which operated through an existing youthwork programme in Wellington New Zealand, focusing on youth mental wellbeing. Data were collected through autoethnography, artefact analysis and participant interviews and reflections with youth participants. In contrast to similar projects where researchers try to distance themselves

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

from taking the lead, this study found that both youth and adult contributions helped enable young people's sustained participation within the project. The research identified that peer-to-peer as well as adult-to-peer relationships helped to sustain involvement and were a by-product of strong participatory processes. While traditional models of youth participation have conveyed individualistic and linear notions of youth agency and power, the study found there were dynamic flows of power between youth participants and adults, where at times youth stepped into leadership roles and other times adult leaders managed the pace and progress. Theorising this through critical and post-structural theorists, we propose the idea of holding open a dynamic 'participatory space' for youth participation which both enables, and is enabled by, intergenerational and collective relationships.

TG11-JS-15.2

DAVY, Laura* (Australian National University, Australia)
ROBINSON, Sally (Flinders University, Australia)
IDLE, Jan (Flinders University, Australia)
VALENTINE, Kylie (University of New South Wales, Australia)

Regulating Vulnerability: Analysing Australia's Policy Approaches for Preventing and Responding to Violence Against People with Disability

Current approaches to preventing and responding to violence against people with disability often adopt a deficits-based perspective, focusing on the vulnerabilities of people with disability themselves rather than on the environmental factors that exacerbate and create vulnerability to harm. In this paper we apply vulnerability theory to explore how people with disability are constructed as certain kinds of policy subjects within the policy frameworks designed to prevent violence and abuse, in the context of Australia's new market-based system of disability support. Through analysis of the situational and pathogenic forms of vulnerability that are produced by disabling service environments, segregation, and social isolation, we explore the need to think beyond the concepts of vulnerability, risk and protection that have traditionally structured – and narrowed – approaches to safeguarding groups categorised as "inherently" vulnerable.

Vulnerability theory has been developed through the work of Judith Butler and Martha Nussbaum, among others, and argues for understanding vulnerability, dependency and precarity as essential features of what it means to be human. We begin this paper by outlining the findings of a project that reviewed and analysed current national approaches to protecting people with intellectual disability from harm in service provisions contexts and responding to their experiences of violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation. We discuss how institutional responses to vulnerability must incorporate autonomy and empowerment as core principles to achieve their aims and avoid becoming sources of pathogenic vulnerability themselves. We conclude by outlining some ways these policy frameworks could do this better by building capacity and connection and providing accessible pathways for complaints and redress.

RC20-298.3

DAWSON, Andrew* (York University, Canada)
KRAKOFF, Isabel (York University, Canada)

Does Political Distrust Threaten Democratic Stability? a Cross-National Empirical Investigation of Trust in Partisan and Non-Partisan Institutions

Is political distrust harmful for democracy? While the literature has been divided on this issue, a widely cited theoretical perspective suggests that some distrust is healthy for democracies, while widespread distrust is detrimental. That is, well-functioning democracies contain and channel distrust into the more partisan political institutions designed to manage conflict (i.e., political parties, the government and parliament) to keep distrust from generalizing to the entire political system. This provides a certain level of insulation for those less partisan institutions responsible for providing public goods—such as the civil service, the police and the judiciary—which are predicted to have comparatively high levels of trust. Accordingly, in healthy democracies, one would expect political trust to be substantially higher in less partisan political institutions. In this paper, we test this proposition and compare the extent of political trust in both partisan and "non-partisan" institutions within democracies and across regime types. We draw upon data from the World Values Survey, the European Values Study and several other sources to undertake multi-level analyses of the connection between political distrust and democracy using a cross-national panel dataset for the period 1989-2020. The findings suggest that, within democracies, trust in partisan political institutions is somewhat lower than trust in non-partisan institutions. However, contrary to expectations, trust in both partisan and non-partisan institutions are comparatively low in democracies. The findings suggest that political distrust in democracies is not limited to partisan institutions, and therefore may be a threat to democratic stability.

RC19-289.4

DAWSON, Hannah* (Southern Centre for Inequality Studies, South Africa)

Redistributive Politics and the Possibilities of Crisis: The Case of Social Protection in South Africa during Covid-19

Is a crisis useful for enabling radical political change? Or are the possibilities opened up by crisis ephemeral, passing as soon as a crisis passes? This paper asks these questions with a focus on the opportunities afforded by the Covid-19 pandemic to rethink social policy and welfare provisions along more universalist lines in South Africa. South Africa is a country with an already existing extensive cash transfer system, a history of political debates around basic income, and endemically high rates of inequality and unemployment. It examines the unfolding political possibilities and support for more direct and universal forms of social protection during and after the pandemic, both from above and from below. To do so, it draws on original data from a survey of low-income inner-city residents in Johannesburg, interviews with government actors and civil society activists, and a close reading of political, media and policy discourse around social protection between 2020 and 2022. It argues that while the crisis context authorised and expedited the expansion of more universal approaches to social protection, the very fact that new policies have been presented as an emergency response has blunted more far-reaching reforms in social welfare policy in the post-pandemic period.

TG11-851.2

DAWSON, Myrna* (University of Guelph, Canada)
ZECHA, Angelika (University of Guelph, Canada)
ANGUS, Haleakala (University of Guelph, Canada)

Identifying femicide using the UN statistical framework: Exploring the feasibility of sex/gender related motives and indicators to inform prevention

Globally, according to the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime, one woman or girl is killed every 11 minutes by primarily male intimate partners or family members, representing 58% of the total number of women and girls killed. This does not capture the remaining 42% of women and girls killed, also likely a significant proportion of which involve sex/gender-related motives or indicators (SGRMIs). However, the presence of SGRMIs is largely unknown due to the lack of high-quality, gender-sensitive data collection tools and few systematic efforts to more consistently and accurately capture SGRMIs. Information about femicide in marginalized and racialized communities is further impacted because many deaths remain invisible in official data, particularly those women and girls who live and die at the intersections of race, poverty, ability, sexuality and/or other social identities. Drawing from the recently released statistical framework for measuring gender-related killings of women and girls (also referred to as "femicide/feminicide) and key resources and research which informed its development, this paper will examine the prevalence of SGRMIs in a sample of killings of women and girls in Canada, drawing from media accounts and publicly available information (i.e., court records). Building on ongoing Canadian research, including work by the Canadian Femicide Observatory for Justice and Accountability, the paper will examine in-depth the feasibility of documenting the presence of recognized SGRMIs generally and for specific groups of women and girls whose deaths are not documented as comprehensively. The challenges and benefits as well as the potential for moving forward to reduce the risk of death for women and girls currently facilitated by the lack of data quality and gaps will be highlighted.

RC06-99.8

DAYAL, Surbhi* (Indian Institute of Management Indore, India)

Household Division of Labour: A Case Study from India

Irrespective of the geography, women bear most of the responsibility for holding societies together, be it home or frontline responsibilities. The gendered impact of the COVID-19 pandemic is being discussed in multiple contexts. Given that any crisis affects men and women differently, the COVID-19 pandemic has also impacted people in different capacities. Most of the essential jobs performed by women are either underpaid or unpaid. This paper explores whether the COVID-19–induced lockdown has further aggravated these inequalities by increasing the burden of household work. To answer this question, we collected data from 602 women and men belonging to Indian middle- to upper-middle-class households in India and abroad, through online surveys and primary interviews. Due to the lockdown, middle-class homes were suddenly faced with no domestic help and the burden of housework fell primarily on family members. In addition, relationship dynamics changed due to families being together 24/7. The paper explores how the COVID-19 lockdown impacted the division of work in families, changed family dynamics, altered patterns of food consumption, and increased instances of violence within the household.

RC32-474.6

DAYAL, Surbhi* (Indian Institute of Management Indore, India)

Masculinity and the Kanjar Community

This paper, based on multisited ethnography necessitated by the nomadic nature of the community's work, seeks to study the role of men within the Kanjar community. The Kanjars are a traditional dancing and singing community of India. The Kanjars are patriarchal, but the entire economy is based on Kanjar women's earnings. Kanjar men, according to legend, used to provide music while their women performed. Women have been the primary earners in the community and yet men's writ run in the family. They often function as pimps for sisters's *Dhandha* without having to deal with the vexing commission cycles. They squander their sisters' earnings on gambling and live in houses purchased by their sisters. Yet when it comes to making decisions, the community adheres to patriarchal norms and their identity as men.

Asso-898.3

DE ABREU MONETTI, Luiza* (University of California, Los Angeles, USA)

Father Knows Best: Delegitimizing the Press As a Political Strategy in Bolsonaro's Brazil

In 2021, the Brazilian National Federation of Journalists (FENAJ) reported, for the third consecutive year, a new record on the number of attacks against the press, of which more than 98 percent originated from President Jair Bolsonaro. These attacks, alongside the spread of misinformation, have contributed to a process of delegitimization of communication channels that serve the interests of autocratic leaders in Brazil and beyond. The present paper investigates Bolsonaro's strategies for discrediting the press and dominating the public debate. Using content analysis, I examine the president's online communications, particularly, on Twitter and YouTube, during the second half of his administration (January 2021 to December 2022) and pay special attention to his attacks against women journalists. I argue that Bolsonaro is engaged in a symbolic dispute with the press in an attempt to shield himself from accountability, spread anti-establishment sentiments, and create a smokescreen for his political agenda. He alternates between violent and misogynistic language on one hand and deliberately ambivalent discourse on the other. Bolsonaro's online communications, then, not only naturalize symbolic violence but also threaten democratic processes by promulgating the notion that politics and journalism can be appropriated by the "strong" male autocrat figure.

RC35-524.5

DE AQUINO, Elis* (Freie Universität Berlin, Germany)

Perception of Inequalities and Conviviality in Higher Education: Narratives of University Students from Rio De Janeiro's Periphery

Brazil went through important changes at the beginning of the 21st century. Besides the economic growth and the reduction of income inequalities, it was during this period that more non-white people, from low-income background enter higher education. Historically exclusive to the elites, universities remained, for generations, with nearly restricted access to the poorer population, composed mainly by black and indigenous people. The struggles of the black movement and the public policies created in the 2000s contributed to transform the student profile and exposed different forms of segregation existing in Brazilian society. This unprecedented transformation raises questions about new ways of living together when individuals from different socioeconomic and ethnic origins attend university as equals. Research shows the challenges for conviviality, since social and 'racial' stereotypes found in Brazilian society and the symbolic boundaries of Rio de Janeiro's urban space are reproduced in the classroom (Cicalo 2012). Thus, entering university is described as an ambivalent experience, of the joy for the realization of a dream and the suffering caused by daily living with inequalities (Piotto 2007). This presentation aims to contribute to this literature by looking at the ways graduate students negotiate and contest inequalities inside and outside university. Based on interviews conducted between November 2019 and February 2020 with 11 university students aged 19-31, of low-income background, from the Baixada Fluminense (RJ), I argue that the graduate experience and the access to scholarly debates, especially those related with social issues, help deepen students understanding of inequalities, influencing thus their career prospects and life projects. As socially restricted and horizontally stratified spaces that mirror the global entangled inequalities (Jelin, Costa, Motta 2017), the university system offer a privileged angle from which to reflect on conviviality in Brazil and in other countries that have experienced an expansion of higher education.

RC37-546.4

DE CARVALHO, Paula Costa* (University of São Paulo, Brazil)

Beyond Carnegie Hall: Strategies and Mediations in the Promotion of Bossa Nova in the United States

This paper focuses on the promotion of Brazilian music in the United States during the bossa nova period, beyond the famous "Carnegie Hall concert" of 1962. Through the analysis of correspondence from Tom Jobim, Vinícius de Moraes and other archives, we seek to understand the dynamics of dissemination and insertion of Brazilian music in the U.S.. The focus will be on the mediation of agents such as the Brazilian musician and producer Aloysio de Oliveira, already a part of the U.S. entertainment industry since the time that he acted as an agent for Carmen Miranda's career; the American radio broadcaster Felix Grant, who was one of the main points of contact for the Brazilian embassy and producers to promote Brazilian music on U.S. radio; and American and Canadian musicians-lyricists-translators, who acted as fundamental bridges in the transposition of the meaning of the songs, since the language barrier was considered central in the promotion of bossa nova in the U.S. This work details the dynamics of the arrival of a group of artists (and, it should be said, of a "musical phenomenon") in a country that had much more consolidated articulations of the cultural industry than those of their country of origin. We seek to escape common sense interpretations such as that these musicians were "fooled" by the American recording industry. The research will show, on the contrary, continuous articulation efforts carried out by Brazilians to structure their careers abroad, with the support of diplomats and other state agents, and to secure greater remuneration for copyrights. They also sought to avoid "retail music sales," when copyrights were sold and given away to "copyright collectors" that could do whatever they wanted with the songs - at the time, for Brazilians, the easiest way to make money from music.

RC33-491.3

DE FALCO, Antonio* (University of Naples Federico II, Italy)
DE FALCO, Ciro Clemente* (University of Naples Federico II, Italy)
FERRACCI, Marco* (University of Naples Federico II, Italy)

Social Stratification and Geo-Media: An Empirical Analysis

Social Stratification and geo-media: an empirical analysis
In the digital revolution era, new data and new sources allow researchers to find new approaches to study society and its dynamics (Lupton, 2015). Among these types of data, social media data open up new frontiers and different ways of producing social knowledge based on massive and easily accessible information to be used for studying social dynamics and user behavior patterns (Rogers, 2015). Additionally, the increasing availability of data with geographic information put the spatial dimension – initially ignored in social media analysis – at the center of interest in digital and web studies (Goodchild, 2007; Campagna et al., 2016). The geo-located data can be an interesting way to bridge the digital contents with socio-economic and demographic context enriching the research process and the comprehension of social phenomena (Chappell, 2017). Starting from these considerations our work aims to illustrate the potentialities of different methods for the analysis of geodata by integrating the study of socio-spatial stratification with social media analysis and therefore combining the virtual and geographical space through the use of both online and offline data sources. The results show the potential of these analysis approaches in setting out different tools to explore and study socio-spatial stratification in social research.

Keywords: *geo-referenced data, socio-spatial stratification, spatial analysis*

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RC33-501.1

DE FALCO, Ciro Clemente* (University of Naples Federico II, Italy)
PUNZIANO, Gabriella* (University of Naples Federico II, Department of Social Sciences, Italy)
TREZZA, Domenico* (University of Naples, Italy)
IAZZETTA, Ferdinando (La Sapienza, Italy)

Cross-Platform Political Communication By Target and the New Season of Politics in Italy

The victory of the Centre-Right in the Italian elections of September 2022 and of its coalition leader, Giorgia Meloni, the first woman to hold this office, caused a stir, but was certainly not unanticipated. Above all, the success of

Conte, former Prime Minister, who, at the head of the Five-Stars Movement (M5S, anty-system party), reached an unexpected 15%. Some observers have noted how the votes collected by the M5S are above all linked to the younger component of the voters. The polls indeed show how each party is supported by specific age groups or social categories. Surprising, for example, is the support for the notoriously conservative Meloni from a target electorate likely to be differently aligned (women and the adult population). It is therefore interesting to understand whether the socio-demographic stratification that characterizes each party is the result of a vote of opinion or not, and on which channels the contents that had the capacity to reach and hit the differential targets of the voters were conveyed most. The contribute aims to analyze the cross-platform communication of the leading political candidates of the different competing coalitions and parties in order to investigate whether they based their media campaign on certain social categories or not and whether this effort had the electoral feedback it deserved. Furthermore, a specific lunge will be devoted to the candidates' digital self-narration through social networks in order to show how political communication, increasingly less disintermediated, makes the direct message an element on which to build the whole tare of the electoral campaign. Digital has set the pace of the campaign and no longer just to chase it, showing that paradigm shift that well intercepts a digital native audience yet still weak on those targets that for the most part have been in favor of the Center-Right.

TG04-817.1

DE GRAAFF, Bert* (Erasmus University Rotterdam, Netherlands)

RAHMAWAN-HUIZENGA, Sabrina (Erasmus University Rotterdam, Netherlands)

VAN DE BOVENKAMP, Hester (Erasmus University Rotterdam, Netherlands)

BAL, Roland (Erasmus University Rotterdam, Netherlands)

Framing the COVID-19 Pandemic: Multiplying 'Crisis' in Dutch Healthcare amidst High Uncertainties

The COVID-19 pandemic is often framed as a crisis of national level healthcare systems being pushed beyond their limits. Whereas a crisis is defined as a specific process of transition (Hay, 1996), 'crisis' is also conceptualized as a structural condition of modernity (Koselleck & Richter, 2006). In this paper we focus on crisis as a specific language of organizing healthcare. Framing a situation as a crisis of a particular kind allows for specific problem-definitions, legitimate knowledgebases and the in- and exclusion of relevant stakeholders. Using this approach, we aim to understand the dynamics of, and tensions in, collective action amongst organizational actors in healthcare amidst moments of high uncertainty (Kornberger, Leixnering, and Meyer 2019).

We make use of our multi-sited ethnography of the Dutch crisis-organization in healthcare in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Focusing on decision-making at the regional level we were able to move with our participants through successive waves of the pandemic. While reflecting on this movement, in this paper we analyze the organizational work of our participants as constructing multiple pandemic-as-crisis. We detail three evolving framings of the pandemic: a crisis of scarcity, a crisis of postponed care and a crisis of coordinating acute care. Doing so, we identify tensions between healthcare sectors; between informal networks and formal work; between centralized, top-down crisis-management and local, bottom-up work, and between ingrained institutional logics. Our findings underscore how the emerging crisis-organization is dependent on pre-pandemic institutional arrangements; existing tensions are made more visible, such as between hospitals and long-term care, while new tensions emerge as well, such as between top-down coordination of care and professional judgement. These multiple ways of framing the pandemic-as-crisis, together, allow us to attend to the manifold tensions emerging in and between the collectivities organizing healthcare during moments of high uncertainty.

RC16-236.1

DE LA FUENTE, Eduardo* (University of South Australia, Australia)

Landscape and Antipodean Social Theory: On the Theoretical Affordances of Sandstone

Landscape sociology and landscape-centric social theory are relatively undeveloped in social science. However, Antipodean social theory – which, borrowing from Beilharz, I take to mean a way of thinking that self-consciously mobilizes the condition of 'being elsewhere, outside the centres' – has arguably allocated landscape greater prominence than mainstream sociology and social theory. Two characteristics of Antipodean social theory lend themselves to theorizing through and about landscape: a sensitivity to the inherent relationality and materiality of landscape as site of belonging and non-belonging (i.e., of feeling and not feeling at home); and the sense that 'in a small population like Australia or New Zealand with a less well-developed intellectual division of labour… we do well to learn from others who are not sociologists' (Beilharz). With respect to the latter, it is noteworthy Australian social theorizing about landscape has come from polymaths such as George Seddon, cultural historians such as Paul Carter and also via non-social theory

genres such as memoir, travel writing and art/visual history. I try to build on these impulses by looking at how authors have approached writing the landscapes associated with what the New South Wales Government now refers to as the 'Sydney Sandstone Megaregion'. Focusing on the writings of Delia Falconer (novelist and place historian) and Mark Tredinnick (poet-cum-landscape memoirist) I reflect on the complex material histories and poetics of this sandstone 'country'. I ask: how is it that a lithic form, which drew the attention of Charles Darwin amongst others, can come to represent a region, its past or its aspirations? And what of the theoretical affordances of such a landscape – which Falconer terms 'materialist' in the best sense of the word? I conclude by suggesting what Antipodean social theory possibly excels at is a 'texturology' of places and other spatialized identities/practices.

RC37-551.6

DE LA FUENTE, Eduardo* (University of South Australia, Australia)

Texturology: Knowing and Appreciating Places through Their Surface Textures

In 'Surface Phenomena and Aesthetic Experience', geographer Yi-Fu Tuan suggests social scientists have tended to accord 'greater prestige [to] depth' and to 'digging out' social reality. Recent developments in material culture, anthropology, urban studies and cultural geography have either reversed or problematised the privileging of 'depth'. But what of place practitioners or creatives interested in place? Here too there seems to be a greater focus on the revelatory potential of surface textures. A case in point is Portuguese retailer and advocate for her hometown of Olhão, Tomázia Loulé. The latter runs an Instagram account @tiles-of-olhao which celebrates the architectural and material surfaces of the Portuguese fishing port city. Tomázia describes the impulse behind her Instagram project thus: 'Look up, look sideways, take a peek into the doors or windows, look at the people that pass by… Every day I tr[y] to look at the place as if it was for the first time'. I will examine a number of social media and creative projects documenting the material and aesthetic textures of places, before attempting to tease out theoretically the benefits of a surface-centric approach. My argument is that, while all places are mediated by symbols, narratives, histories and social performances (which prefigure our experience of them), there is good reason to embrace the notion of seeing or feeling places 'as if for the first time'. Surface textures allow us to experience the world in an emergent state because capturing them involves both the 'sideway glance' and looking in a 'concentrated manner'. Surfaces are also good for registering the moods/atmospheres places evince. But we need to be alert to what Tuan terms the 'danger of moving too quickly from the rich texture of surface life to highly abstract theories'; as well as be mindful of the fetishization or glossification of place.

RC05-94.5

DE LA HIDALGA, Andrea* (Universidad Iberoamericana Puebla, Mexico)

SANCHEZ DIAZ, Maria Eugenia* (Universidad Iberoamericana Puebla, Mexico)

Whiteness, Racialization and Citizenship in Mexico

WHITENESS, RACIALIZATION AND CITIZENSHIP IN MEXICO

The omission of the analysis of the construction of whiteness in studies on racism does not allow us to understand central aspects of the phenomenon of racialization or of the concrete configurations of citizenship.

White, mestizo, and indigenous identities in Mexico are fluid and vary according to context, but whiteness as symbols of privilege and superiority continue to permeate the national culture. Whiteness in Mexico as an ethnic group and as superiority is intended to be neutralized with the mestizo category. Mestizaje was actually a process of forced deindianization and the category of mestizo underlies an aspiration to whiteness that seeks to distance from the Indian, reproducing racism on a daily basis.

This paper underlines the idea that to understand racism it is necessary to understand whiteness. For this, a brief historical tour is made in relation to the "criollo" identity during the colonial period. The imprint of criollismo in current Mexico, in its ambiguity of inferiority/superiority, makes visible in the white elites a kind of aspiration to "true whiteness", that of the Anglo-Saxon populations, which is expressed in a xenophilia to those populations and a xenophobia towards the popular classes of their own country.

This cultural dynamic reinforces in Mexico the antagonism between citizenship and diversity. The false universalism of the concept of citizen, analyzed in this text, becomes increasingly visible in the current civilizational breakdown.

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WG08-801.5

DE LA PENA RODRIGUEZ, Jesus* (Universidad de Granada, Spain)

Joy, Sadness, Anger, Fear and Inequality in the Settlement Process of Honduran Immigrants in Mexico City and Madrid.

Based on fifteen in-depth interviews conducted in Mexico City (CDMX) and Madrid, this paper aims to examine the socioemotional inequality in the incorporation experience of a group of Honduran immigrants residing in these cities. Based on the concept of modes of incorporation (Portes & Rumbaut, 2001), the first part of the paper describes CDMX and Madrid as spaces where, based on the immigrants' condition of non-membership, an exercise of power is deployed that puts them at disadvantage in their access to human rights. The first space is characterized by the fact that power is exercised with a high degree of informal violence; in the second one, power is exercised through a stricter control by the State. Interpreting them from this contextual description, the following section presents joy, sadness, anger and fear as expressions of the conditions of settlement and unequal social position of people according to their labor, socioeconomic and sociocultural profile. Specifically, these emotions are analyzed with reference to the interactional contexts where they arise, highlighting the way in which they reveal the experiences of inequality in incorporation as a product of the dynamics of status and power (Kemper, 2006), interdependence (Elias, 2015) and agency, and their relationship with the type of power observed in CDMX or Madrid or by the effect of intersectionalities with specific characteristics of different people. The text closes by reflecting on the significance of the emotional dynamics in the relations between the State and immigrants, and how emotions contribute to constructing the social distance that accounts for the forms of differentiated incorporation of immigrants according to their social positions and the contexts in which they settle.

RC22-326.1

DE LA TORRE, Renee* (CIESAS Occidente, Mexico)
FRIGERIO, Alejandro* (CONICET, Argentina)

Lo Que Se Ve No Se Pregunta: Regímenes De Pluralidad Religiosa En Argentina y En México

Nuestra ponencia buscará comparar las condiciones que enmarcan los regímenes de pluralidad religiosa en Argentina y México, dos países de Latinomérica que experimentan cambios en su composición religiosa que no vienen necesariamente acompañados de valores pluralistas (partiendo de la distinción propuesta por Beckford de que diversidad religiosa no es equivalente a pluralismo). Estableceremos ejes comparativos de análisis para comprender los contextos sociales que permiten reconocer y aceptar positivamente la diversidad religiosa o, por el contrario, invisibilizarla o estigmatizarla. Los ejes principales a comparar incluyen 1) las modalidades de laicidad imperantes en cada caso (división, colaboración o relación Iglesia(s)- Estado, tomando en cuenta los modelos propuestos por Báuberot para diferenciar laicidades nacionales); 2) la manera en que la propia acción de las agencias estatales ayuda a construir presencias religiosas legítimas e ilegítimas y 3) las narrativas dominantes de la nación que construyen una nación "mestiza" o una "blanca", valorando diferencialmente o ignorando las raíces étnico-raciales de las religiosidades locales.

RC34-514.2

DE LANNOY, Ariane* (University of Cape Town, South Africa)
GRAHAM, Lauren (University of Johannesburg, South Africa)

Supporting the Most Vulnerable Neet Youth to Reconnect to Learning and Earning Opportunities: Lessons from a Coaching Program in South Africa

Young people who are not in employment, education, or training (NEET) face multidimensional barriers to reconnecting to learning and earning opportunities.An analysis of NEET youth in South Africa demonstrates that they are most likely to be Black African, female and from households where nobody is employed. In addition they often live in circumstances of income poverty. The systemic nature of poverty ensures that in addition to race, gender and class disadvantages they all face a range of concomitant barriers to achieving their goals and effectively transitioning to work or education. This situation often leads to poor mental health outcomes including heightened anxiety and overwhelm as well as depression.

Based on this evidence we designed and implemented a programme that south to proactively reach out to such youth, engage them in a holistic coaching program, refer them to relevant services and opportunities, and provide ongoing support. This paper presents early results of the intervention. It demonstrates how such a program promotes greater navigational capacity and reduced discouragement but that this comes via intensive and long term engagement that builds trust.

It makes the case that any analysis of youth transitions must account not only for the intersectionality's of race, class and gender amongst other identity markers, but must also engage meaningfully with multiple deprivation and the systemic nature of poverty.

RC23-JS-65.4

DE LEON ESCOBEDO, Teresa* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Mexico)

Escalas, Sentido De Urgencia y Narrativas Sociales Sobre El Futuro. Contornos Del Debate Sobre Cambio Climático

En los últimos 30 años la relación entre la ciencia del clima y la política pública ha estado lejos de seguir un modelo lineal en el que contar con más información científica ha derivado en decisiones públicas socialmente más sensibles para adaptarnos y mitigar el cambio climático (Knutti 2019). Los procesos de decisión política no necesariamente son consecuentes con los hallazgos científicos sobre los riesgos asociados a este fenómeno. Factores sociales y contextuales intervienen en la forma que se produce información científica sobre el clima, se circula y se percibe socialmente como creíble, legítima, relevante y utilizable.

En este sentido, comprender la dimensión antrópica de este fenómeno de forma robusta es central para articular las transformaciones sociales que se necesitan. Es decir, que conduzcan a replantear en cada contexto la forma de interactuar con el entorno, los sistemas productivos, de distribución de recursos naturales y de riquezas entre las sociedades.

Algunos autores han cuestionado de forma crítica el rol de las ciencias sociales y las humanidades en los procesos de entendimiento del cambio climático. Mi objetivo en este trabajo es ampliar lo que estos autores han sugerido previamente y presentar tres debates clave para situar socialmente la discusión de cambio climático: 1) la distinción entre escalas de conocimiento y de significado sobre este fenómeno, 2) el sentido de urgencia en su atención y 3) el rol de las trayectorias socio-económicas y las narrativas de desarrollo futuro. Estos debates están motivados por cuestionamientos desde la geografía humana y los estudios sociales en ciencia y tecnología. Aquí, sugiero que colocarlos en la agenda de investigación social y humanística es una tarea central si lo que se quiere es ofrecer posturas epistémicas comprometidas con una interpretación más plural acerca de este fenómeno, así como del diseño de sus estrategias de adaptación y mitigación.

RC10-157.2

DE LUCA PICIONE, Giuseppe* (University of Naples 'Federico II', Italy)
FORTINI, Lucia (University of Naples 'Federico II', Italy)

The Networks of Adult Education As Learning Communities to Support Participatory Democracy

The contribution is part of the scholarly debate on the role of networks built among teachers, students and researchers with local stakeholders in CPIAs, the Italian Adult schools centers following the similar experiences developed in France with GRETAs, the *groupements d'etablissements* established by the Ministère de l'Education National (De Luca Picione, 2017). The aim is to highlight the role of different actors in the perspective of public engagement to support participatory democracy. The large variety of studies and experimentation about adult learning highlights the gap between market requests and the capacity of the socio-economic system to ensure people's rights and needs (Zarifis & Gravani 2014). Networks of citizens sharing educational experiences and interact to achieve their personal and collective development are called learning communities. This model, starting from the various social actors and passing through a level of sharing in the different "communities of practice" (Wenger, 1998), is proposed in all areas to political institutions as the fruit of a "collective mind" (Douglas, 1990), determining an action oriented to the design and implementation of social and economic innovations in a process of hybridization of heterogeneous cultures (Sgritta, 2014). Based on this premises, the paper answers two questions. First, what kind of education provided can develop social and cultural integration between immigrants and natives producing a real chance of educational success? Second, how is it possible to modify adult education policies on lifelong learning planning? The field's research and interviews to "privileged witnesses", emerges that the orientation of education policies can be deeply remodeled. This especially in the sense of placing in the center of strategies a comprehensive action of lifelong learning closer to citizens, organized according to a model that is able to understand the specificity of the "demand" of each territory.

RC52-JS-82.1

DE LUCA PICIONE, Giuseppe* (University of Naples 'Federico II', Italy)
FORTINI, Lucia (University of Naples 'Federico II', Italy)
TREZZA, Domenico (University of Naples 'Federico II', Italy)

Welfare in Italian Regions between Fragmentation and Management. Emerging Governance Models

The paper aims to present how the local welfare system is changing in Italy and to describe the effects of new forms of regional governance on social services. Starting from the case of a southern Italian region, Campania, it aims to highlight the role of regional policies in the reorganization of local services. Although conditioned by the new European social model policy

framework (Ascoli & Pavolini, 2015; Walker, 2005), the Italian welfare regime since the late 1990s has been following a trend of service decentralization that has been leading regions and cities to increase their responsibility in social policy planning (Kazepov & Barberis, 2008). Indeed, regions are in charge of defining the social plan and designing the map of "Territorial Social Areas" (TSA). However, the persistent fragmentation of local welfare settings (Ascoli, 2011; Sacchi, 2018) is a clear sign that there is still a long way to go. Social partner governance is therefore a key point in the evolution of welfare: it has been found, in fact, that cooperation between actors has a significant impact on service offer (Heidenreich & Rice D, 2016). The study therefore aims to investigate inter-municipal cooperation in Campania by answering the following question: can new governance arrangements of TSA be a useful tool for strengthening the integration? The methodology is based on a mixed strategy (Amaturo & Punziano, 2016) combining the interviews with the TSA coordinators and a quantitative part building the data from the Region's social information system. The results show, first, a situation still in transition, with a highly differentiated context with TSA still weakly integrated; second, other situations instead in which autonomous and legally stable governance has been implemented. These latter contexts have positive effects on the service system, in terms of width, stability and innovation of resources.

RC35-526.1

DE MARINIS, Pablo* (Universidad de Buenos Aires - CONICET, Argentina)
BIALAKOWSKY, Alejandro* (Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina)

Elusive Concepts in Sociology? a Simultaneous Approach between "Southern" and "Northern" Reflections about Society, Community, Mass/Crowd and People

It is not easy to characterize the elusiveness of certain concepts. Their very condition is evasive, fluid, difficult to capture within precise boundaries. Such quality unfolds as much in the concepts themselves and the terminologies that derive from them, as in the phenomena they refer to, seek to elucidate and on which they intend to intervene. In this paper, we will attempt to offer a complex and dense definition of this elusive condition based on a simultaneous approach between some key "Southern" sociological perspectives, in particular from Latin America, and "Northern" ones. To this end, we will focus on the concepts of "society", "community", "mass"/"crowd" and "people". These four collective concepts have been fundamental to various sociological perspectives, with varying importance according to the theoretical and epochal crossroads of each moment. At times, these concepts have been pointed out as opposites, as in the case of some theories of community and society. At other times, they have been articulated under mixed figures, some sober, descriptive and "technical" (such as the "societal community"), others with ideological implications of different signs (such as the "popular masses" and "people's community"). At the same time, these concepts have experienced metamorphoses that have decisively reconfigured them, for example, from an "organic" definition of society at the end of the nineteenth century to a decentered and contingent "society" at the end of the twentieth century. Thus, we are interested in grasping the changing spectrum between more and less elusive concepts, riddled with thresholds and gradients, that has traversed sociology's theorizations with its reflections on the sociopolitical transformations in which it has been (and continues to be) immersed.

RC13-196.2

DE MASCELLIS, Alberto* (Università degli Studi di Napoli Federico II, Italy)

Power and Play in Nerd Subculture: The "Most Efficient Tactics Available"

Most Efficient Tactics Available, or META, is the new trend players adopt to prevail over game adversaries. Tactics like these are structured by players themselves in order not only to win but to completely dominate every game and even prevent the opponent from taking his/her part in many phases of it. These tactics, nevertheless, can only be structured and employed if you have proper resources (money, time, language access) outside of the game. Therefore, they deepen the differences that normally exist in our society, instead of settling them. This research will provide a new way of interpreting the concepts of victory, conflict and control in the "young adult" generations that today try by all means to find a leisure refuge in the world of capitalism.

This contribution will start from the classic text about "games", Johan Huizinga's "Homo Ludens", but analyzing it from an unprecedented point of view: the substantial adherence of the ludic world to the conflict's one, a symbiosis that thrives since the game of chess but in the last years has evolved at the same pace as capitalism. From the suggestions of the author, for example the chapter "Game and war", a definition of the ludic universe will be structured by taking as a model not only the competitive component (in which the association between game and war is implicit) but every single declination of gaming in the digital age: videogames, online and offline card games, up to board games, everything that connects with players and their consumption practices.

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RC34-516.2

DE MATTOS PIMENTA, Melissa* (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)

Youth and Violence in Brazil and Latin America: Addressing the Impact of Covid19 on Mortality Rates from an Intersectional Perspective

Youth mortality by homicide is one of Latin America's most challenging social problems. In this paper, we offer a brief analysis of homicide rates, discussing the social profile of victims and the circumstances that lead to these rates. Studies in Brazil and other Latin American countries have demonstrated how the expansion of illegal drug markets and firearms trafficking over borders has increased the risks of young people becoming victims of lethal violence. Structural inequalities that compromise access and permanence in schools, low-income rates, and youth unemployment remain leading factors pushing ever-younger people to get involved with illegal markets. Moreover, government initiatives to deal with the Covid19 pandemic were partially effective and deepened social inequalities among youth. Social factors such as low class, race, and gender remain extremely important to understand these inequalities and their impact on the chances of dropping out of school and getting involved in organized crime. In addressing this scenario, we review some of the most relevant qualitative research approaches that seek to understand the involvement of young men in organized crime, the rise of criminal factions or groups and their internationalization process, and the social and institutional mechanisms that contribute to the production and reproduction of lethal violence. Delving both into sociological and anthropological studies in different Latin American countries, we present some of the main theoretical efforts to explain the dynamics of youth homicide and the intricate relationship between institutional or State violence, organized crime, and the rise of criminal factions that attract young men who live in *favelas* and the suburbs in the great cities. Finally, we elaborate on the most promising contributions that combine an intersectional approach to the sociological and criminological theories most often employed to understand the involvement of youth with lethal violence in the Latin American context.

RC12-185.4

DE MUNCK, Jean* (Catholic University of Louvain, Belgium)

Mediation and Human Rights As Legal Supports of the Constitutionalization of Western Family Systems

This presentation explores the dynamics of family law's transformation over the past 50 years as the result of coupling of two autonomous systems: the law and the family. The interesting feature in the change of family is its democratization. Equality, consent, freedom of partners, participative governance : these political ideals have become ideals of the Western family. Law is a motor of this family transformation through its own internal transformation on two points: the transformation of legal reasoning, based on human rights; the use of mediation in judiciary conflict resolution. This U turn can be explained by the new mechanisms of social order in modern differenciated societies. Following Anne Rawls' reading of Durkheim's insights, the article argues for the centrality of "constitutive practices" in modern societies. Legal framework can no longer derive and perform social order through moral rituals. Modern law must fit the procedural morality (instead of a moral consensus) of family interactions in order to be able to solve conflicts. This explanation of the success of mediation in family law is also the key to understand the constitutionalization of family law via the use of principles (instead of rules) in legal reasoning. Intercultural conflicts arise inside families as well as inside societies. New flexible family law becomes a factor of pluralization of family forms. On this basis, transnationalization of family law can develop, even if state sovereignty remains a powerful brake of this evolution.

RC04-JS-54.4

DE OLIVEIRA, Graciela* (universidad nacional de san martin, Argentina)

Experiencias Interdisciplinares En Residencias De Arte y Aprendizajes a Través De Intercambios De Saberes

Proponemos compartir un trabajo de arte-investigación producido en residencias de arte argentinas. Organizaciones independientes que generan encuentros entre artistas e investigadores socioculturales, entre residentes y personas de los lugares donde se sitúan, entre arte y prácticas locales que interactúan en el mismo contexto de producción. Este formato artístico tiene sus múltiplos: lo visual, la experimentación interdisciplinar, lo pedagógico sensible, el proceso creativo y la autogestión.

Los aportes teórico-metodológicos de estos encuentros constituyen prácticas educativas particulares que comparten diversos saberes en un tiempo específico, muchas veces con un tema central de reflexión. Estas propuestas, basadas en la curiosidad por lo diferente, producen polinizaciones entre esos saberes y prácticas que son elaboradas en el mismo montaje

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

y tienen la capacidad de expresar y proponer acciones concretas en los contextos estudiados. Así como generan materiales posibles de ampliarse para otras investigaciones.

¿Por qué necesitamos las imágenes que producen estos intercambios entre prácticas?

Porque son imágenes visuales, sensibles y mentales que tratan de subsanar la brecha entre discursos teóricos y prácticas locales. En estas residencias se introduce el tema de investigación en relación con las experiencias e intercambios de miradas y escuchas, sin un nosotros cognoscente de entrada. Los registros audiovisuales nos permiten captar fenomenológicamente el espíritu de estas prácticas, compartiendo el proceso de aprehensión del objeto de estudio con eso mismo estudiado. Las categorías de análisis o de investigación son integradas en un desarrollo posterior, en un trabajo de postproducción interdisciplinar que permite comprenderlas y reelaborarlas para otros ámbitos en las que aún no están incluidas. En una residencia de arte, trabajar con la diversidad es lo central en los encuentros y trabajar lo artístico en la convivencia es un intercambio que propone la vida como trabajo (Ahmed, 2021; Rivera Cusicanqui, 2015).

RC31-462.8

DE OLIVEIRA, Marcio* (Federal University of Paraná, Brazil)
LEMOS SILVA, Sarah (University of Brasilia, Brazil)

La Inserción Laboral De Los Inmigrantes Venezolanos y Haitianos En Brasil

Las migraciones en Brasil han cambiado en los últimos años, especialmente a partir de 2010, con el incremento de la migración sur-sur. Haitianos y venezolanos constituyen las nacionalidades que ocupan el ranking en las autorizaciones de residencia y trabajo en el país. Además de una importante presencia en el mercado de trabajo. El texto analiza en perspectiva comparada el acceso y la inserción laboral de estos inmigrantes en el mercado de trabajo formal. El texto es el resultado de una investigación realizada con métodos mixtos. Por un lado, los datos cuantitativos, recabados de fuentes secundarias oficiales, analizan el perfil de los haitianos y venezolanos en el país y su inserción en el mercado laboral formal. Por otro lado, la metodología cualitativa, basada en entrevistas semiestructuradas con inmigrantes haitianos y venezolanos, actores clave de la sociedad civil y técnicos gubernamentales, en los estados de Paraná, Paraíba, São Paulo, Roraima y Distrito Federal, permitió analizar las diferentes formas de vulnerabilidad que sufren venezolanos y haitianos en el mercado laboral brasileño. Los resultados del estudio permiten comparar las diferentes formas de inserción laboral de inmigrantes haitianos y venezolanos en Brasil, las similitudes y diferencias en el perfil laboral, además de permitirnos comprender las desigualdades que sufren estas poblaciones y los desafíos de acceso a las políticas públicas.

RC01-34.3

DE ROSA, Stefano* (Swiss Military Academy, Switzerland)

Large-Scale Analysis on the Relationship between Commensality and Unit Cohesion

Unit cohesion is widely seen as key element for well-being and psychological health during military service. Consequently, retention of military personnel depends on an acceptable level of cohesion. Good cohesion among service members should therefore be a major goal for every Armed Force. Cohesion, however, is not a self-evident condition. Rather, there are several factors improving or weakening unit cohesion. For instance, shared experiences, mutual trust, task commitment or an inclusive leadership may improve the feeling of cohesion among the soldiers. A lack of these elements may induce a weak sense of comradery.

Recent studies show the importance of food related activities for increasing the feelings of companionship and togetherness. Based on qualitative interviews with recruits of the SAF it could clearly be demonstrated how eating together and sharing food with each other help the recruits to interact in a positive and constructive way. By contrast, the atmosphere among each other was rated negatively when stress prevailed at the meals or if there were hardly any opportunities to talk to each other.

Sociological theory on food help to explain this relationship between eating together and group cohesion. Many sociologists and anthropologists highlight the social role of meals as a profound collective activity. Thus, sociology of food and theories on unit cohesion should be brought together and analyzed in more detail.

This contribution broadens the knowledge on the relationship between commensality and cohesion in a military context by analyzing quantitative data collected among conscripts of the Swiss Armed Forces. How is unit cohesion affected by shared food or communal meals? Are there differences according to the motivation or the military function of the recruits? Data on more than 4'000 conscripts at different recruit schools and at different time points help to answer these questions.

RC19-282.4

DE SENA, Angelica* (UNLAM-UBA-CIES, Argentina)

Políticas Sociales y Políticas De Las Sensibilidades: Revisión Analítica De Algunos Programas Sociales En La Argentina Pos Pandemia Del Covid-19

La presente ponencia define a las políticas sociales como formas de intervención de los Estados, que expresan, definen e instituyen la cuestión social; poseen un fuerte potencial normativo, no solamente al normativar y normalizar lo que en un momento determinado constituye una problemática social y quiénes la concretizarán, sino también *cuáles* potencialmente son susceptibles de ser posicionados como derechos reconocidos gubernamentalmente. Ponen en circulación una serie de satisfactores desde unas esferas hacia otras de la estructura social, configurando así las redes de responsables y responsabilizaciones del bienestar. Es entonces relevante vincular dicha definición con las políticas de las sensibilidades, entendidas estas como un conjunto de prácticas sociales cognitivo-afectivas que están dirigidas a la producción, gestión y reproducción de horizontes de acción, disposición y cognición. Dichos horizontes refieren a: la organización de la vida cotidiana, a la información utilizada para ordenar y organizar preferencias y valores y a los parámetros para la gestión del tiempo/espacio. Desde aquí se revisaran los diseños de los programas sociales implementados hoy en la Argentina pos pandemia del covid-19. Se analizan sus objetivos, actividades, bienes o servicios que ponen en circulación en relación a la población destinataria intentando responder al interrogante ¿cuáles son las políticas de las sensibilidades que se encuentran?

RC32-478.12

DE SILVA, Nedha* (Monash University, Australia)

Navigating the Informal Economy during Crisis: A Case Study on Financialization, Violence and Marginality Among Women Microfinance Borrowers from Post-War Sri Lanka

The impact of COVID-19 and the ongoing economic crisis in Sri Lanka have exacerbated the socio-economic conditions for many vulnerable populations specifically in the informal sector. While the impact is widespread, women particularly in the informal labour markets have been adversely affected not only by the crisis but by the shadow pandemic that has been reinforced through state level policies and practices in the economic realm. Women borrowers of microfinance is a clear example of one such vulnerable population. The financialization of their everyday life and violence embedded in predatory informal markets such as microfinance, have made it impossible for these women to navigate the economy. As a result, women borrowers face a multiplicity of injustices and marginality in informal labour markets. Based on an ethnographic study with women borrowers from the urban and rural Sri Lanka conducted during the height of the COVID-19 pandemic, I explore the challenges that women microfinance borrowers (often considered as the *unbankable* populations) face at different tiers (household, community, regional, national) in their attempts to navigate a masculinist neoliberal informal economy. I juxtapose intersectionality and everyday security as a theoretical lens to argue that while the crisis positions women in the informal sector in an extremely vulnerable position expounded by both structural and individual elements, women attempt to identify creative means of surviving during crisis to achieve everyday security.

RC27-391.2

DE SOUSA, Rodrigo* (University of Coimbra, Brazil)

Rio De Janeiro for Sale: Urban Entrepreneurship Strategies in the Construction of the Commodity City

The rise of neoliberal strategies by the Brazilian government made itself felt in the city of Rio de Janeiro, characterized by market-oriented planning, similar to the "urban entrepreneurship" discussed by Harvey (2005). Due to the fertile field provided after the city was chosen to host the 2014 World Cup final and host the 2016 Olympic Games, several transformations were carried out in the dynamics of the urban space of the city. From the holding of international events, cities appropriate this scenario to leverage investment opportunities, and thus promote themselves in the global economy. Such opportunities and interventions are aimed at a specific audience of city residents. Here, an investment by private capital in a public space is seen, with a return, essentially, to private capital itself, that is, it reinforces the lack of connection between the use of urban space for the development of social policies.

The city meets the statement by Lefebvre (1999) when space – meeting of social events – is product and object at the same time, that is, society produces space and, at the same time, uses it. When analyzing the way in which each citizen interacts with the space produced, it is noted that it varies according to the global level of capital defined by Boudieu (2011), these being the economic, social, cultural and symbolic, thus resulting in the formation of social inequality, commonly found in contemporary cities. In view of the understanding of the circumscribed logic of the commodification of the city, the work focuses on the debate between two concepts related

to contemporary urban space, namely: commodity city (Sánchez, 1999) and urban entrepreneurship (Harvey, 2005).The hypothesis is pursued that urban entrepreneurship strategies have an impact on the construction of a commodity city, especially in the city of Rio de Janeiro.

RC46-649.4

DE SOUZA, Flavia Alessandra* (Universidade Estadual de Santa Cruz, Brazil)

The Association of People with Sickle Cell Disease (APEDFI) and black women with sickle cell disease (SCD) in Ilhéus-BA (Brazil): oppressions, mobilization and achievements

In this paper I analyse the Association of People with Sickle Cell Disease of Ilhéus, State of Bahia, Brazil (Associação de Pessoas com Doença Falciforme de Ilhéus - APEDFI) in its trajectory of 25 years of mobilisation, addressing special attention to the arduous and combative journey of black women with sickle cell disease (SCD) of the APEDFI. This entity is the oldest association of people with SCD in the State of Bahia - State with the highest incidence of SCD in Brazil. Informed by the theoretical and political perspective of Black Brazilian feminist avant-garde intellectuals as Lelia Gonzalez, Luiza Bairros and Sueli Carneiro, we aim to focus primarily on black women with SCD from APEDFI, identifying racial, gender and class disadvantages they face, as well as their resistance, protagonism in the struggle and achievements during so much literal pain and intersectional adversities. It is through the principles of Clinical Sociology that we are building scientific knowledge with them, sharing it in face-to-face systematic conversation circles, with their protagonism.

RC43-617.6

DE SOUZA, Flavio* (Federal University of Pernambuco, Brazil)
CAVALCANTI, Ana (Federal University of Pernambuco, Brazil)

Metadiscourse in Housing the Poor: Fundamental Structural Contrasts in Land Tenure Security Programmes for the Urban Poor in Recife, Brazil.

The argument presented here is that the state has failed to promote policies and mechanisms to tackle the growing inequality of income distribution – insofar as this is represented in the housing market. With regard to the outcomes of a market enablement model, here the structural intentions of the policy agenda are explicitly directed to the marketing of critical urban resources, such as land and housing. Although there are fundamental structural contrasts between the two strategies, the ironic consequence is that they both essentially endorse or accede to market processes of land delivery that do little to minimize the huge gulf between the poorest and the richest Indeed, the huge differentials between the poorest and the richest members of society are likely to worsen as the state increasingly assumes a peripheral position. Simultaneously, market-led provision of housing land seems equally incapable of tackling the growing social inequalities of the country. This argument is developed through the case study of land tenure security programmes for the urban poor in Recife, Brazil. Neither the modalities of state intervention, nor the market have been able to narrow the huge gap in living conditions in Brazil's cities and to ameliorate the housing conditions of the urban poor in Brazil. Both strategies appear to intensify the risks of promoting social exclusion. Despite the rhetoric of promoting access to legal housing land for all, which is advocated as strongly in Brazil as elsewhere by development agencies to the developing world, the outcomes remain illusory. The sustained and very large number of poor people living in urban areas in Brazil provides evidence that employment opportunities have not met the demand, nor has the housing system been able to provide affordable shelter for those households suffering from this imbalance.

RC06-106.17

DE WET, Nicole* (University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa)

Adolescent Mothers and Their Children in South Africa: What Are the Socioeconomic Determinants of Living Arrangements?

Early pregnancy and motherhood in South Africa is associated with poverty, school dropout, pregnancy and birth complications and other negative health and developmental outcomes[1-3]. The children of adolescent mothers are also known to have lower survival rates, disabilities, be food insecure and have learning complications during early childhood development [4-6]. Most of these negative outcomes are associated with socioeconomic status and despite government efforts to curb adolescent pregnancies, births to girls aged 10-19 years old increased by 60% in the Gauteng province during the COVID-19 pandemic [7]. Adolescent girls are transitioning to adulthood and do not have sufficient income, education or resources to care exclusively for themselves and their offspring. As a result, many reside with parents, grandparents and other family members. However, these environments are not always safe and young girls are subject to gender-based violence, exploitation and emotional abuse [8-10]. Outside of their households, these girls are stigmatised for being parents so young. However, not much known is of the socioeconomic determinants of living arrangements and the household composition of adolescent mothers in South Africa. For example, do they reside with all or

some of their children? Are their partners part of the household? Who are the main income earners in these households? Who are the decision-makers? This study will answer these questions as well as identify the average household sizes, access to social grants and so forth. The study makes use of the National Income Dynamics Wave 5 (2017) data and the sample of adolescent mothers (14-19 years old) is 227. Descriptive and inferential statistics will be used. Preliminary statistics show that almost 20% of the mothers do not reside with any of their children and 13% live with partners.

RC41-597.3

DE WET, Nicole* (University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa)

Perpetuation of Household Food Insecurity during COVID-19 in South Africa

The COVID-19 pandemic has worsened levels of poverty and inequality [1, 2]. Across the world, massive amounts of deaths, job losses and disruptions to education have led to economic, social and healthcare pressures. No country has been exempt, and the world is yet to fully understand the long-term consequences of the virus. However, prior to the pandemic, economies and populations in the global south were battling poverty and inequality. Among the more specific challenges is food insecurity. Prior to the pandemic, approximately 20% of South African households reported not having enough food to eat in the last seven days [3]. This percentage increased to over 25% during the early months of the pandemic [4]. The 'hard lockdown' in the country which saw an almost complete standstill to all social and economic activities, with the exception of essential services (mostly in the healthcare sector) lasted for approximately four months, and because many businesses closed or suffered due to lack of activity, about 22% of adult females and 10% of adult males living in South Africa lost their jobs [5]. The purpose of this study is to identify and examine the socioeconomic characteristics associated with perpetual food insecurity in South African households during the pandemic. Data from the NIDS-CRAM wave 5 survey are used. A sample of 737 (n) participants who remained food insecure during the pandemic are analysed. Preliminary results show that 26% of female headed-households and 29% unemployed persons remained food insecure despite government assistance during the period. Inferential analysis is still to be conducted.

RC25-378.5

DEB, Ishani* (University of Calcutta, India)

Asymmetrical Linguistic Field: The Study of Adolescent Bengali Speakers Encountering English Hegemony and Their Political Marginalization

This paper presents the predicament of the Bengali speakers of vernacular schooling system as against their English language counterparts. This is to understand language as a site of 'doing' (Pennycook, 2010, p. 17) that questions the dominant discourse of 'Official Language' (Pennycook, 2010, p. 68). The bilingual operation in the pan Indian perspective is institutionalized in terms of Hindi and English; invisibilizing multiple mother tongues and Bengali too remains at the receiving end. Hindi faces the political heat of subjugation of several mother tongues. However, problem also lies with the inherent acceptance of English as a connecting language; without much addressing the structural inequality to English language learning. English has hegemonic position in higher educational institutions and in its subsequent entrance examinations in India. The inequality in question is the policy of a common medical entrance test NEET, initiated in 2017 consisting of bilingual questions, having serious issues of language incomprehensibility. This creates problem for non Hindi speaking students who are educated in the vernacular medium schools. Post pandemic closure of educational institutions further aggravated the unequal access to technology that relies mostly in English. This marginalized the mother tongue speakers who encounter the faulty bilingual translations of entrance tests in computer based testing. This also involves biased Delhi driven NCERT standardized STEM syllabus which is centrally legitimized in English language. One methodology involves the mixed approach of providing statistical relevance of English in STEM education in India. This has also taken into consideration the subjective narrations of adolescents from the Bengali and English schooling system in terms of pre pandemic data to understand the position of Bengali language in West Bengal. The second methodology involves thematic content analysis of media reports and Parliamentary debates that resists the imposed 'functional bilingualism' (Phillipson, 1992, p. 17) of Hindi and English.

RC53-731.6

DEB, Ishani* (University of Calcutta, India)

Sequestered Adolescents and the Legal Loopholes in Juvenile Justice Act 2015: The Legal Marginality of Teenagers during Covid 19

The paper attempts to understand the lack of subjective voice of the adolescents in juvenile institutions. Juvenile Act 2020 and the subsequent amendments in 2015 has created legal roadblocks for the adolescents who want reprieve from the cases, especially during the pandemic. The absence

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

of data on the part of the State further aggravated the problem of flouting of covid protocols in these juvenile reform institutions in India. Also in the body of Sociological studies, there is a dearth of literature in India. Rare works outside India focused on the legal entanglements faced by the adolescents of the ages sixteen and seventeen (Buchanan et al., 2020). It is to be noted that this particular age group also forms a part of a dependent youth population. The media reported on these cases but never followed up involving adolescent-youth. The age group of 16/17 years is considered in this paper, in tune with UNCRC 1989, UN Youth Year 2000 and National Youth Policy(s) of the Indian Government. The technical difficulties on what defines as 'heinous crime' and in which cases the adolescents are to be treated as adults creates a problematic reading of the cases. This constantly results in changing of jurisdictions leading to the accumulation of cases in the rosters in 2020-22. The Supreme Court finally had to intervene in releasing of minors from institutions to prevent the spread of Covid 19 but due to lack of data. This precarious situation was addressed by the India's topmost judiciary with the UNICEF representatives. Therefore, through qualitative and qualitative content analysis, the paper analyses the impact on the adolescents during the pandemic who were already reeling under the pressure of institutional closures and the lack of peer interactions.

RC02-39.6

DEBERT, Guita Grin* (Campinas State University, Brazil)
FELIX, Jorge (University of Sao Paulo, Brazil)

The Care of Older Adults in the Brazilian Covid-19 Context

Brazil was one of the three countries in the world most affected by the COVID-19 pandemic in terms of the total and relative number of deaths. With an increasingly aging population, 75.1% of deaths from the virus at one point in time were of older adults. This article discusses the impact of Brazilian government's negative response toward the country's vulnerable situation and, above all, toward older adults . Without state protection, they could only count on civil society action to mitigate the effects of the pandemic. The situation in the country during the pandemic demonstrated the urgent need for a long-term care policy.

RC16-248.8

DEBIA, Eliana* (CONICET-IIGG-FSOC-UBA, Argentina)

Love and Lovelessness in Mary Wollstonecraft's Thought.

Towards the end of the 18th century, sociology was born as a new field of knowledge as a product of one of the discontinuities of the Western episteme of knowledge (Foucault, 1976). Coincidentally and at the same time as the Ilustration movement and the French Revolution, there was a change in the regime of desire and in the exercise of sexuality (Ludueña Romandini, 2013).

In this context were inscribed the ideas of the radical British thinker, Mary Wollstonecraft (1759-1797), about all these processes in a sociological sense, putting in tension basic institutions of society such as the family and the reproduction of the human specie. Wollstonecraft's problematisations of the role of women in the family, the question of marital ties, love and sexuality are extremely valuable in accounting for women's theoretical contributions to the formation of sociological knowledge.

In this paper we aim to look forward these ideas about love and lovelessness. At the time we also try to account her diagnoses of the social glance she gave into the societies she visited and get to know during her journeys to the revolutionary France and the Scandinavian countries. In order to do so, we analyses the epistolary exchange between the author and her sentimental companion during her revolutionary stay in France and in Scandinavian journey.

RC04-JS-123.7

DEBNAR, Milos* (Ryukoku University, Japan)
MANZENREITER, Wolfram (University of Vienna, Austria)
KUMMER, Christopher (University of Vienna, Austria)

Motivations for Study Abroad Among Central European Students of East Asian Studies amidst the Fading out Pandemic

This paper discusses the case of student mobility from Central European countries to East Asia and analyzes the study abroad strategies and motivations at the outlook to a post-pandemic world. Particularly, we aim to explore how students in programs that provide significant opportunities for study abroad reflect the impact of the pandemic in their plans for study abroad and their career prospects. How do students perceive international student mobility in the post-pandemic settings? Do they explore alternatives to physical mobility or do they largely reproduce the pre-pandemic modes of study abroad? What value do the students see in physical mobility? To explore these questions, we will conduct a questionnaire survey (October – November 2022) and focus group interviews (November – December 2022) with students of East Asian Studies (Chinese, Japanese, and Korean studies) in three Central European countries (Austria, Czech, Slovakia).

Such patterns of student mobility represent the growing complexity and diversity of student mobility and require going beyond the "neoliberal reductionism" (Lipura & Collins 2020) in explaining it. Analyzing the nuances in students' narratives of the value of study abroad and its expected long-term

consequences for their lives without necessarily reducing them to strategic intentions related to market forces (ibid) will allow us to account for the role of the pandemic in a more complex way.

Exploring these questions across different national (both sending and receiving countries) and institutional settings will allow us to analyze the role of different factors shaping the study abroad ambitions, strategies and post-study plans of young people in the post-pandemic world. Moreover, including destination countries that responded differently to immigration during the pandemic and particularly to student migration, will allow us to analyze the effect of pandemic response by destination countries on the study abroad strategies of the students.

RC31-453.9

DEBNAR, Milos* (Ryukoku University, Japan)

The Role of Class in Shaping Decisions to Move, Stay and Leave - the Case of European Migrants in Japan

The increasing diversity of directions, types or socio-demographic composition of migration flows requires the reconsideration of classical approaches to explaining migration (Vertovec 2007). Studies on certain patterns of middle-class migration or lifestyle migration particularly demonstrate the need to reconsider the role of class as a driver of migration and account for the complex ways and intersectional character in which class shapes migration and its outcomes (Robertson&Roberts 2022). While individual goals are becoming more 'liquid' (Bauman 2001) and migration itself "become[s] a 'normal' middle class activity" (Scott 2006:1105, Scott 2019), freedom to move or spatial mobility continues to represent an increasingly stratifying factor (Bauman 1998).

This paper aims to further develop a more nuanced understanding of the role that class plays in migration by acknowledging its limitations as a driver of migration as well as identifying the ways in which it still enables migration and affects decisions on mobility. Particularly, the presentation focuses on the case of European migrants to Japan and analyzes the decision-making related to moving, staying and leaving. The analysis focuses on the question of how the class status and its intersections with race or gender shape the aspirations and capabilities (de Haas 2014) to move initially and consequently the decision on staying or leaving Japan. Frist, while social mobility is often not represented as a motivation for the initial movement to Japan, class shapes the aspirations and capabilities for migration. Furthermore, the paper demonstrates the ways in which class – and its intersections with race, gender and citizenship – positively affects the freedom to move after the initial migration and that such freedom is one of the crucial factors shaping migrants' decisions on staying and leaving.

RC04-67.7

DECATALDO, Alessandra* (University of Milan Bicocca, Italy)
FIORE, Brunella (University of Milan-Bicocca, Italy)

Being Insecure and Overload Among University Lecturers: The Effects of Technostress on Their Working Life and Work-Family Balance

The Covid-19 pandemic has triggered deep crises at various levels, especially in "Education and Training" sector. The pandemic pointed out some vulnerabilities in universities but it enhanced their resiliency: in a short time, most of them were able to replace face-to-face experiences with online alternatives. Furthermore, the pandemic has succeeded in bringing educational activities back to the center of attention, intensifying reflections on the quality of the delivery of the educational offer, the potential of distance learning to strengthen that offer, and the role of universities as active players in the territory. The pandemic required stakeholders (including lecturers) to redesign teaching activities using distance learning methods, even if they were not prepared to do so. In addition to the difficulties of accepting and using information technologies, lecturers faced the challenge of planning and designing new forms of teaching that would ensure students' attendance and guarantee high levels of learning. Increasing attention has been paid to different forms of technological stress and their repercussions on students' and their families' well-being. Less attention has been paid to how technostress affects lecturers' quality of working life and work-family balance.

This proposal reflects on the experience of the University of Milan Bicocca (Italy), discussing the outcomes of a survey administered to university lecturers using the CAWI methodology. The questionnaire was administered to 1,205 lecturers who taught during the first semester of AY 2020/21. A total of 955 questionnaires were collected, of which 481 were fully completed. The survey collected information on subjective perceptions of the experience of distance teaching and self-reported behavioral indicators. Data were analyzed through Structural Equation Modelling (SEM), focusing on the impact of two main dimensions of technostress (techno-overload and techno-insecurity) on lecturers' work-family balance in light of their perception of digital availability, gender, parenthood and relationship status.

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

RC15-226.4

DECATALDO, Alessandra (University of Milan Bicocca, Italy)
RUSSO, Concetta* (University of Milan-Bicocca, Italy)

Voicing Preterm Parents' Experiences. Patienthood and Participation in the Neonatal Intensive Care Unit

Parents of preterm born children embody a specific hybridity, shaping both their 'nature of patienthood' (Erikainen *et al.* 2019) and the nature of their participation in the doctor-patient relationship. They are not precisely 'patients', since they are not the object of clinical intervention, and yet they need specific clinical support from health professionals caring for their new-borns. Indeed, while doctors and nurses are taking care of their infants' health, families are being deeply shaped by the complicated interplay of problems and dilemmas associated with personal experiences of the Neonatal Intensive Care (NICU) environment (Mesman 2009; Stacey *et al.* 2015). Nevertheless, sometimes healthcare staff perceive parents as obstacles, since they often need to act sharply, dealing with urgent and usually invasive medical care activities.

ParWeIB (https://parwelb.unimib.it/) is an interdisciplinary and action research project investigating the relationship between preterm birth, parental stress and self-perceived efficacy, in two neonatal intensive and sub-intensive care units in Milan (Italy). We applied a mixed methods approach (adopting close-end questionnaires, narrative in depth-interviews and visual methods) to grasp elements of the organisational culture, as well as forms of participation and interaction among actors. The project aims are: (1) to monitor parental discomfort, which has been observed to be an important long-term risk factor for the child, and (2) to improve collaboration between parents and healthcare staff by applying a 'desire-based' methodology rather than a 'damage based' one (Gallagher 2018), which means to support the social actors in envisioning best practices rather than merely focusing on what is wrong.

This paper focuses on results from interviews and the monthly web-app survey, also considering the impact of peer-to-peer support groups and of the psycho-educational tailored support that were built within the project framework. Specific attention will be paid to parents' perspectives on their role within neonatal care practices.

RC28-412.5

DEDERICHS, Kasimir* (Nuffield College, University of Oxford, United Kingdom)
WIERTZ, Dingeman (UCL Social Reserach Institute, University College London, United Kingdom)

Cracks in a Bridge - Ethnic Segregation across and within Voluntary Associations

Voluntary associations are often depicted as vehicles for social integration. As they gather people around common interests and have relatively low barriers for entry, the hope of many scholars and policymakers is that voluntary associations offer contexts for positive interaction that bridge ethnic divides. A critical condition for this is that voluntary associations foster intergroup contact, an assumption which surprisingly has remained largely untested. In this article, we argue that civic involvement patterns exhibit a high level of homophily and that the resulting ethnic segregation across and within voluntary associations seriously limits the bridging potential of these organizations. Our analyses draw on unusually detailed data about respondents' involvement in voluntary associations and their social composition collected through two complementing modules of the Dutch LISS panel. We run multinomial, ordinal, and linear regressions with respondent fixed effects as well as mediation analyses to study (multidimensional) segregation across and within voluntary associations. Our results indicate that (i) there is strong ethnic segregation across organizations whereby people are mostly involved in organizations containing large shares of ethnic in-group members, which persists after accounting for differences in educational attainment across ethnic groups and organizations, (ii) there is ethnic segregation within organizations in terms of which comembers participants are most frequently in touch with, (iii) levels of social integration within organizations decline with the share of ethnic out-group members, and (iv) this increases participants' likelihood of leaving organizations with more ethnic out-group members, reinforcing ethnic segregation across voluntary organizations. Taken together, these results suggest that homophilous sorting among civic participants limits the potential of voluntary organizations to bridge ethnic boundaries. At the very least, our findings suggest that blanket efforts to stimulate voluntary association involvement will not necessarily improve social cohesion.

RC04-JS-50.6

DEGAC, Djurdjica* (Faculty of Humanites and Social Sciences, Department of Sociology, Croatia)

'I Also Realized That I Don't Miss That Job at All' - Narrative Analysis of Female Teachers' Work-Family Trajectories and Their Intentions Towards Leaving the Profession

Relatively low social status, low financial compensation, ageing of the teacher population and the feminization of the teaching profession are some of the challenges that EU countries face in the field of education. On the individual

level, teachers are facing high administrative burdens and changes related to their role in education, and are prone to experiencing emotional stress and burnout, especially female teachers. Parallel to their professional lives, they are also living their private lives navigating through their family and household obligations and work, which are also particularly taxing for female teachers. Some of these issues can contribute to their decision to leave teaching. The main objective of this analysis is to examine reasons for staying, leaving and returning to the teaching profession, while analyzing the development of teachers' private (family) life and changes in their attitudes towards teaching. In achieving this objective, thematic narrative analysis of three experienced female teachers' stories was carried out. Work-life trajectories of these three teachers were selected based on their similarity in work experience, but in different outcomes, whereby (i) the first teacher left the profession to live abroad with her partner, (ii) the second left the profession wanting to start her own business but returned to the profession while (iii) the third considered leaving on several occasions but did not leave. The research was conducted from February to September 2022 in Croatia using a combined narrative and semi-structured interview method, in which interviews were conducted with three groups of teachers (a total of 22 teachers): those who want to remain working as teachers, those who are considering leaving, and those who left the profession. Results of this analysis show the complex relations and dynamics of female teachers' work and family life especially in forming the decision to stay or leave the profession.

Inte-21.4

DEGLI ESPOSTI, Piergiorgio* (University of Bologna, Italy)
SAM, Jillet (Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur, India)

Emerging Platform Society: Analysing Prosumption and Digital Payments

The contemporary socio-economic context is highly dynamic and an expression of key digital and physical transformations. The investigation of forms and implications of the digital society conveys topics of the disparate nature: from consumption to cryptocurrencies, from private and public regulations to collaborative pathways, from institutional payment systems to the transformation of moneyed finance. The current COVID-19 pandemic has also brought into sharp relief both these rapidly unfolding transformations as well as points of constraints.

Within this panorama, digital platforms play a dominant role, imposing their power on economic and social processes. They influence personal and institutional communications, regulatory and institutional structures, consumer behaviour and, last but not the least, have a strong impact on the payment system and the management of so-called dual-entry markets. The understanding of **hybrid space** in its multiple manifestations and contexts thus provide the **interpretative key** to effectively answer today's societal challenges and foster critical thinking in the scientific and civic open debate on digitalization and platform societies.

Within this lecture, sociological postulates are applied to the digital society in order to identify new interpretative categories which defines the context in transition and allow a deeper understanding of the emerging platform societies. In particular, the present contribution aims to explore the current forms of prosumption and related phenomena that define these transformations in the hybrid reality e.g., those taking place in the domain of payments.

RC34-510.1

DEJAEGHERE, Joan* (University of Minnesota, USA)
ARUR, Aditi (Christ University, India)

Combining Prospective and Retrospective Qualitative Interviews to Understand Lower Casted Indian Girls' Educational Trajectories

This paper differs from other studies using ethnographic and quantitative longitudinal analyses of girls' educational trajectories in India (Vennam et al., 2016; Shah, 2017; Goel & Husain, 2018; Chudgar et al., 2019; Dyson, 2019; Marphatia et al., 2019) by combining prospective and retrospective qualitative longitudinal interviews with lower casted girls over three years while in primary school and again in their final year of high school to examine the conditions that supported their continuation in schooling.

This paper considers the affordances and challenges of using two types of longitudinal research. Prospective data capture individual's everyday lives and sense-making in real time, showing the slowness of change. There is a greater onus on the researcher to differentiate changes or continuities in relation to biological time (age) and grade levels as well as those related to the socio-cultural environment. The challenge is to see the small, everyday actions that affect personal and social change.

Retrospective interviews compress time in that participants select and reflect on events, actors, and conditions that most affected them. Retrospective data may overemphasize change because of participants own self-evaluation and construction of their lives. By combining prospective and retrospective analyses, we compare the everyday actions and change or continuity alongside longer-term social changes related to gender and caste inequalities.

The prospective data show how a girls' life skills program fostered a value for education despite social and economic challenges faced by lower casted families. It also imbued particular attitudes towards marriage. The personal

and social value of education was reinforced over time and privileged over marriage. In the retrospective data, young women struggled to live out the aspirations established through the program. These data show how they navigated precarious circumstances to continue their education, and how they utilized education to secure possible futures for themselves and their families.

RC17-258.3

DEL FABBRO, Letitia* (Griffith University, Australia)

Extra-Organisational Knowledge Exchange: An Exploration of Relational Agency and Capacity Building through an Intersectoral Place-Based Health Promotion Network

Tackling wicked problems in health, such as the growing burden of chronic health conditions, requires intersectoral action in collaboration with the healthcare sector. In under-resourced communities, intersectoral action, involving health and social support organisations, has the potential to reduce duplication and afford cost advantages for service providers. Forming intersectoral partnerships and establishing the conditions for intersectoral action remains challenging for individual practitioners, and professionals, due to organisational structures and traditionally siloed practice responsibilities. Extra-organisational Communities of Practice (CoPs) and networks have been used to support intersectoral partnerships and action, however, the nature and extent of practitioner learning and knowledge translation in these settings remains underexplored.

We draw on analytical and theoretical resources from Bernstein's sociology of education to theorize non-linear and complex knowledge exchange in an intersectoral place-based health promotion network, and including the broader policy context (Bernstein, 1990). Structured health promotion capacity building activities provided space for agents from different sectors to relate to each other, to learn at and across practice boundaries, and to use health promotion knowledge as a mediating tool for intersectoral working. Relational agency emerged as an important conduit to boundary work in partnerships, as did the extent of practitioner relational capacity over time. Stability in the broader policy context, and the congruence of agents' ways of working with the broader policy context, also influenced practitioner relational capacity.

RC14-212.4

DEL ORBE AYALA, Kenia* (Universidad Rey Juan Carlos, Spain)

RUIZ SAN ROMAN, Jose A. (Universidad Complutense, Spain)

Regulación DEL Voto Desde EL Extranjero EN LOS Países Americanos. Justificación, Evolución Y Particularidades

Este artículo hace un estudio sobre las justificaciones teóricas del voto desde el extranjero en trabajos teóricos relevantes y recorre la normativa electoral de los países americanos sobre el voto desde el exterior. Se hace un trabajo empírico de análisis de las peculiaridades relevantes en la legislación electoral de los 23 Estados americanos que tienen regulado el voto desde el exterior.

Entre los argumentos favorables al voto desde el exterior destaca la integración de los ciudadanos ausentes en los procesos políticos del país de origen. Entre los motivos de resistencia al voto desde el exterior cabe subrayar las complicaciones logísticas y los costes que se generan. Sin embargo, los avances tecnológicos han facilitado la puesta en marcha y el desarrollo de los procesos electorales desde el exterior. Actualmente el 65,71% (23 países) de los Estados americanos cuentan con regulación del voto desde el extranjero.

RC32-473.2

DEL PINO-ESPEJO, María-José (Universidad Pablo de Olavide UPO, Spain)

VILLALBA, Karina* (University of Central Florida, USA)

CASTILLA, Victoria (Universidad Pablo de Olavide UPO, Spain)

SÁNCHEZ TOVAR, LIGIA, Sánchez Tovar, Ligia (Universidad de Carabobo, Venezuela)

ILLESCAS, Illescas Estévez, Eladia (Universidad de Málaga, Spain)

RUIZ REPULLO, Ruiz Repullo, Carmen (Universidad de Jaén, Spain)

MARTIN, M.Pilar (Adelphi University, USA)

Género, Educación Superior E Inclusión: La Visibilización De Las Madres Fundadoras En El Canon De La Sociología.

El ámbito universitario y nuestras redes asumen el desafío de visibilizar una Sociología hecha por hombres y mujeres, con compromiso social, heterogeneidad en los temas, paradigmas y metodologías. El objetivo de esta ponencia es mostrar los proyectos que hemos llevado a cabo para enseñar una sociología inclusiva con el género y las diferentes capacidades. Se muestran 3 fases para el desarrollo de este objetivo: Primera fase. Se desarrolla durante la consecución del proyecto "El pódcast como herramienta de apoyo en la docencia on line en asignaturas de Introducción a la Sociología" donde nos replanteamos

en plena pandemia otras formas de aprender (2020/2021 Proyecto de Innovación Docente Acción 2 "Proyectos destinados al Diseño y Aplicación de nuevas metodologías Docentes y Evaluadoras, prioritariamente enfocadas a la Formación en Competencias. Universidad Pablo de Olavide UPO); Segunda fase. Se desarrolla a través del proyecto Pioneras y Fundadoras de la Sociología (2021 EXP 118/21 Financia Fundación Pública Centro de Estudios Andaluces CENTRA) donde volvemos a los salones y a los debates; Tercera fase. Creamos un Club de Lectura y Escuchas Sociológicas para fomentar la lectura de las madres de la Sociología. Los resultados de estos proyectos y redes muestran, por tanto, un acuerdo epistemiológico pero una gran necesidad de debate metodológico y de llegar a acuerdos y probablemente replantearnos muchas de las técnicas de investigación. Algunas reflexiones sobre el primer proyecto se pueden ver en: https://upotv.upo.es/video/60af40aaabe3c6b8578b4567 El segundo proyecto https://upotv.upo.es/series/613f319dabe3c685658b4571 ha generado una red informal que llamamos classicas partiendo de Brasil y que une a 8 países de América Latina y Europa fomentando la visibilización de las mujeres latinas y europeas en nuestra disciplina. El tercer proyecto https://upotv.upo.es/series/623c179aabe3c6482c8b4569 muestra el desafío metodológico donde nos adentramos.

RC20-301.4

DEL REAL, Deisy* (University of Southern California, United States)

Inside the Liberal Paradoxes: How State Actors Outside the Limelight Deploy Multiple (Contradictory) Frames to Pass Inclusive Immigration Policies

State officials must contend with contradictory demands when passing immigration laws. Highly industrialized liberal democracies need immigrant workers to compete in the global economy, but citizens push for immigration restrictions. Thus, high-ranking elected officials use anti-immigrant discourse to appease their constituents while passing less restrictive laws to meet capitalistic demands. Though, liberal democracies in the Global South reserve this liberal paradox. High-ranking political leaders in the Global South have used pro-immigrant political discourse to enhance their global reputation while passing less inclusive policies. Although insightful, these approaches prioritize the political discourse of high-ranking and visible political elites like presidents but under-emphasize the framing strategies of lower-ranking state bureaucrats and elected officials (hereafter, pro-immigrant state actors), and disregard incremental pro-immigration policies. Drawing on 100 in-depth interviews and congressional archives, the study identifies the discursive strategies of state actors who helped pass pro-immigrant legalization policies in six South American countries between 2002 and 2016 (policies include a regional migratory treaty, laws, and lower-rank executive administrative actions). Findings show that state actors of various ranks strategically crafted and deployed different narratives and frames to garner support from other state actors with contrasting ideational inclinations. These multi-audience discursive strategies helped them pass policies that, to different degrees, expand immigrants' access to lawful residency. Among progressive state officials, they deployed narratives that highlighted officials' shared humanity with immigrants. Conversely, among state actors who prioritized national security and economic development, pro-immigrant state bureaucrats framed immigrant legalization as a strategy to reduce crime, as legalization allows states to register immigrant populations. Further, they contended that legalization would allow the state to benefit from immigrants' human capital. Overall, analyzing gaps between political elites' discourse and policies omits the vital role of lower-ranking state actors who design and deploy multiple discursive tactics to expand immigrants' lawful residency rights.

RC31-462.7

DEL REAL, Deisy* (University of Southern California, United States)

Seemingly Inclusive Liminal Legality: The Fragility and Illegality Production of Colombia's Legalization Programs for Venezuelan Migrants

Venezuelans constitute the second largest displaced population globally. Most Venezuelans move to Colombia, where the government incorporates them through administrative legalization programs. While the international community has praised Colombia's governmental response, this article demonstrates that these programs provide Venezuelans with liminal legality. Existing liminal legality research indicates that recipients are highly aware of the fragility of their legal status because they live in hostile political contexts with complicated legalization procedures. However, the present article argues that liminal legality in inclusive political contexts such as Columbia—with straightforward application procedures, pro-immigrant political discourse, and weak immigration enforcement—hide this legal status' fragility and illegality production features. Empirically, the study draws on in-depth interviews with Venezuelan migrants in Bogotá, D.C. Findings show that most liminal legality recipients want to reside legally in Colombia and experience their legal status with a sense of state protection. Though, their sense of security inhibits their efforts to acquire legal permanent residency. Conversely, undocumented Venezuelans tend to have the fewest resources before emigrating, cannot meet the liminal legality requirements, and experience all forms of legality

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as unattainable. Broadly, governments who seek to legalize migrants need to include direct pathways to citizenship and lower the legal residency requirements.

RC06-103.8

DEL REY, Alberto* (University of Salamanca, Spain)
GARCIA-GOMEZ, Jesus (University of Salamanca, Spain)
ORFAO, Guillermo (University of Salamanca, Spain)

Work-Family Balance in a Gender Perspective. an Analysis of the Transition to Motherhood / Fatherhood By Employment Status in a Country with Very Low and Late Fertility (Spain).

We analyse the relationship between labour participation and fertility from a gender perspective, in a country with very low and very late fertility. In particular we focus on analysing the effect of achieving labour stability on the birth of the first child. We consider different profiles according to educational level and generation of birth. We expect to find different effects of job stability on fertility according to sex, education level and birth generation.

The data source is the 2018 Spanish Fertility Survey of the National Institute of Statistics. This retrospective survey allows the application of survival models to analyse the birth of the first child over the life course. In this paper we use the Cox proportional hazards model.

The results show that for both men and women job stability favours having a first child. However, in the case of women, working without job stability reduces the probability of becoming a mother with respect to women who have never worked. Finally, job stability only has a positive effect on the most recent generations of men and women, and at higher education levels.

RC53-732.1

DELGADO VINTIMILLA, Cristina* (York university, Canada)
PACINI-KETCHABAW, Veronica* (Western University, Canada)

The Slow Violence of Mining: Children and Women Codesign Recuperative Practices

Recuperating the devastation of the Capitalocene is urgent given growing recognition of ecological challenges and climate-related risks around the globe. Women and children who are targets of slow violence through capitalism and colonialism understand the value of non-hegemonic knowledges/practices to heal ruined places. The challenge is in recognizing their unconventional ways of knowing and doing as legitimate healing alternatives to the technological "fixes" that damaged blasted landscapes.

This presentation will address how a group of young children and women in Northwest Territories, Canada and Azuay, Ecuador, are engaged in codesign recuperative practices in "blasted landscapes" in an urgent effort to address the damage of gold mining.

We draw on principles of feminist and decolonizing methodologies that work to foster dialogue between women and children, and to trouble inequitable power relations in research practice, with the aim of creating positive and regenerative environmental change in collaboration with community.

RC47-JS-34.5

DELGADO-MOLINA, Cecilia* (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain)
RAMÍREZ-MORALES, Rosario (Universidad de Guadalajara, Mexico)
CAZARIN DE BRITO, Rafael (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain)
PAZ, Erick Adrián (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM), Mexico)

Biomedical Narratives Around Gender and Sexuality in Religious Contexts: The Case of Digital Activisms in Mexico and Spain

Within the fragmentation of spaces for the construction of meaning and the growing mobilization of religious identities in the public sphere, the COVID-19 pandemic context caused an explosion of digital activism. The creation and circulation of content in which the mixture of different fields of knowledge and symbolic universes proliferated on social media.

This poster presents the results of a research project conducted for a year to identify and examine the key scientific and religious arguments on the body related to gender and sexuality debates mobilized by religious-oriented activists on social media platforms. We identify the circulation of content between activists in Mexico and Spain linked to religious groups and the increasingly important use of scientific arguments within debates around the body and gender.

In this poster, we share a typology of social media profiles and narratives in which religious and non-religious beliefs intersect with the human body's life science and biomedical knowledge within digital activists -advocates and organizations- in the Spanish and Mexican contexts.

Methodologically, the project is based on a digital ethnography in social networks and the analysis of discourses, images, and audiovisual content produced by religious and non-religious Mexican and Spanish advocates and organizations that deploy digital activism linked to moral visions, ethical regulations, and visions on gender and sexuality.

RC38-560.6

DELLAZERI, Raphaela* (PUCRS, Brazil)

Investigación En La Frontera: El Viaje Para Llegar Al Pueblo Manchineri En La Selva Amazónica

Esta investigación es el resultado de una expedición realizada en la Selva Amazónica en Brasil. En septiembre de 2021 se realizó un viaje al estado de Acre – uno de los estados que componen la Selva Amazónica – para la investigación biográfica y la grabación documental con el Pueblo Manchineri. El viaje se llevó a cabo desde el sur hasta el noroeste de Brasil, saliendo del estado de Río Grande do Sul al estado de Acre. La distancia entre los estados brasileños corresponde a una media de 3.000 kilómetros en avión y coche. Esta distancia se hace aún mayor por la llegada a la pueblo indígena, que recorre toda la Cabecera del Río Acre hasta llegar a la Tierra Indígena de Mamoadate, en uno de los lugares donde se encuentran, ya que también están presentes en Bolivia y Perú. Este tramo tuvo que hacerse en barco y en algunas partes fue necesario entrar en la Selva Amazónica para seguir el camino a pie.

Para llevar a cabo esta expedición fue necesario el contacto y el apoyo del cacique y de los miembros del pueblo. En el viaje participaron un profesor responsable de la investigación, otros dos investigadores además de mí. Al no ser una ruta habitual, el desplazamiento es arduo y requiere una planificación previa, con la ayuda de los que ya conocen la travesía. Es necesario establecer contactos para organizar la hora de llegada y salida de las embarcaciones que puede durar más de seis horas dependiendo del tiempo y del nivel del río. También es importante prestar atención a la cantidad de gasolina, preparar comida, bebida, ropa, repelentes, hamacas, así como equipos de investigación y grabación. Por todo ello, esta investigación se sitúa en un lugar de riesgo y de difícil acceso para la producción de investigación académica.

RC02-52.1

DELLO BUONO, Ricardo* (Manhattan College, USA)

Moving Beyond Leviathan: Mészáros on the Role of the State

The final works of István Mészáros reflected a concerted attempt to theorize the state in the context of a transition away from capital. Liberal and Weberian approaches based in pluralistic imagery and a mythology of the rule of law failed to conceptualize the state's pivotal reproductive role let alone the historic tendency to break its own laws in support of capital. Western Marxist debates concerning the "relative autonomy" of the state remained entangled in Weberian scenarios and fell short of theorizing an alternative social command structure compatible with a sustainable, post-capitalist order. Likewise, anarcho-Marxist currents failed to distinguish state repression from the necessity of social control in a dynamic new order. Mészáros disputes all of these views by intimately linking the modern state as a hierarchical command structure directly to the metabolic reproduction of capital. In this view, any definitive transcendence of capital requires the eradication of the state as we know it in favor of constructing a radically different mode of political organization and effective social control that supports a new metabolic order under conditions of substantive equality. This paper explores the polemical views of Mészáros on the state and contemplates its meaning for a critical, emancipatory sociology.

RC52-714.5

DELMAS, Corinne* (UNIVERSITE GUSTAVE EIFFEL/LATTS (UMR 8134), France)

The Porosity of Work Boundaries in the Age of Digitalisation and Teleworking: The Case of the Notary's Office in France

Since the Covid-19 pandemic, teleworking has become widespread in France, including in companies that were not previously concerned, such as those in the notary's sector. Their employees experimented with it during the first containment, where notaries partly maintained their activity at a distance. The dynamism of this sector, its liberalization, the dematerialization of activities and the profile of the workers, who are female and qualified, have facilitated its generalization under various statuses (employee, temporary worker, self-employed...); this practice has spread at the cost of an increasing porosity of the boundaries of notarial work and of diversified strategies for circumscribing time and space. In this respect, this sector concentrates several contemporary developments in many professional worlds in France, including the diversification of statuses, the apparent questioning of salaried employment, forms of confusion of times and spaces dedicated to work and private life, and a 'de-spatialization' of work that this paper aims to shed light on. On the basis of statistical, documentary, observational and interview data, I will analyze these changes, focusing on the changing environments of professional work, the organizational contexts in which notarial professionals work, the impact of these changes on the sharing of time (work, family, leisure), working conditions and the well-being of workers. Most workers indicate that they wish to work differently, which partly motivates the choice of teleworking, but also of alternative forms of employment, or even of leaving the sector.

The aim here is to understand these choices, as well as the transformations in working methods facilitated by digitalization. It will also analyze their variations according to the occupations (notary, clerk-writer, formalist, accountant, etc.), offices, status, socio-demographic profiles, trajectories, resources and living conditions of the workers concerned, in an environment marked by significant gender hierarchies. Some comparative elements with other professions of law will be used.

RC30-JS-59.2

DELMAS, Corinne* (Gustave Eiffel University, France)

Towards a Re-Evaluation of Legal Employment and Work Standards in France? the Case of the Legal World.

The pandemic has contributed to a major reassessment of employment and work standards. It has highlighted new forms of work organization such as telework and contributed to its growth, including in small enterprises that had previously made little use of it. The COVID also contributed to the debate on employment standards and work organization. At the same time, new forms of employment are changing the direct relationship between employers and employees, and new organizational modes are being reinvented. This is particularly the case in France for legal services, especially in the notary's sector, which, consisting of small local businesses hitherto little concerned with telework, are nevertheless exemplary of the generalization of telework and of new forms of work organization. Using documentary data, observations and interviews, the paper will target these changes. It will also analyse the debates that they may have given rise to in different spaces (work, trade union, political) and among different actors (employers, employees, trade unions, employer and association representatives, partners, public actors, journalists) The paper will question the complexity of points of view and the evolution of labor standards in the light of these multiple discourses. Public discourses will also be questioned. These new ways of organizing work have been the subject of legislative intervention and media debates; moreover, notary's offices are public services that had to remain open during the confinement. The paper will also show that these reassessments can be explained by a whole range of socio-demographic, professional and technological factors and are part of wider developments in this economic sector that the pandemic seems simply to have accelerated. Some elements of comparison with other companies and legal professions will be used to support the demonstration, which will aim to question the reality of this revaluation of legal employment standards and work in France.

RC02-43.3

DELPERDANGE, Pauline* (Université Catholique de Louvain, Belgium)

The Heterogeneity of Authenticity Arguments in a New Craft Market Sector : The Case of Microbrewery in Belgium

The recent rise in the number of small artisanal breweries can be seen as an emblematic case of the resurgence of craft in modern economies. The microbrewery segment usually refers to the revalorization of qualities associated with the rediscovery of ancient flavours, the diversity of tastes and the search for quality in process and products. Boltanski & Esquerre (2017) have characterised this evolution by the term 'enrichment economy', emphasising the way in which certain products acquire value through narratives that emphasise their intrinsic preciousness, authenticity and difference from standard mass-produced goods.

Our contribution proposes to complete the idea supported by these authors that contemporary capitalism relies on new lodes of wealth, i.e. on new forms of valorisation differing from the standard form that has been the dominant way of making profit since the industrial revolution. Our work is thus part of research in the sociology of markets which proposes to study the processes of construction of the qualities of goods (Beckert & Musselin, 2013), and particularly of singularities (Karpik, 2007) whose valuation is based on narratives of authenticity which show the producer and the processes behind the product (Thurnell-Read, 2019).

We propose to highlight the dynamics, which have not received much attention in this literature, of articulation, friction and opposition between forms of valorisation and arguments of authenticity within a market segment characterized by its difference from a standard mass production market. We use in-depth interviews with Belgian microbrewers (n = 35) to analyze the way in which narratives of authenticity come together to form both specific production logics and lines of distinction and opposition between microbreweries that lead to a new specific structuring of Belgian brewery production.

RC29-433.1

DELPEUCH, Thierry* (CNRS, France)
HERBINGER, Paul (VICESSE | Vienna Centre for Societal Security, Austria)
HOUTSONEN, Jarmo (POLAMK, Finland)
LEONHARDMAIR, Norbert (VICESSE | Vienna Centre for Societal Security, Austria)

Fight Against Domestic Violence and the 2020 COVID-19 Lockdown in the European Union

Our intervention will be based on the work of the consortium of the European research project IMPRODOVA (www.improdova.eu). That project 2018-2022 involved researchers and practitioners from research institutes and first-line responders' (FLR) organizations of 8 countries: Austria, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Portugal, Scotland, and Slovenia. While the overarching objective of IMPRODOVA research was an improvement of FLR communication and cooperation in cases of high-impact domestic violence, the project developed a work stream on the COVID-19 lockdown repercussions in the context of public policy networks of FLR (police, social workers, health, shelters, NGOs, etc.).

Our intervention will provide a comparative snapshot of the domestic violence developments as well as an overview of state agencies' reactions during the 2020 lockdowns. Based on reliable data (verified by a peer review process), we show that lockdown measures had effects on prevention and detection of DV. First-line responders' interventions and interagency cooperation became much more complicated. Our intervention analyses FLR dealt with the situation, and which tools were used to mitigate adverse effects of the lockdown on DV victims. We examine and compare innovations that were put in place in the 8 countries studied to prevent conditions undermining FLR capacities to provide services. Among the issues discussed, we can mention: monitoring of risks, safety plan adjustment in new conditions, the prioritization of the well-being and resilience of professionals in critical services, excessive demands placed on female workers, effectiveness and impact of awareness campaigns, the creation and utilization of various online solutions, such as helplines and chats, the creation of alternatives like contact points, e.g., through neighborhood markets, pharmacies, post offices as well as through health and legal clinics. Our intervention will outline the main points of a forthcoming collective book to be published by Springer, which has never been presented to a scientific audience.

RC39-566.3

DEMA MORENO, Sandra* (University of Oviedo, Spain)
COCINA DIAZ, Virginia (Universidad de Oviedo, Spain)
FERNÁNDEZ SAAVEDRA, Ana Gabriela (FLACSO-Uruguay, Uruguay)
GONZÁLEZ ARIAS, Rosario (University of Oviedo, Spain)

Women's and Men's Leadership during the Chilean 2010 Earthquake and Tsunami: Facing the Emergency and the Recovery

Socioenvironmental disasters are disturbing experiences which disrupt the life of the population affected. For this reason, they provide a favorable context for both men and women participation in their communities during as well as following such a disaster. Understanding how the population affected faced the disaster has significant potential to inform and influence the development of risk reduction policies that are more effective, egalitarian and resilient. The aim of this communication is to analyze the extent to which the earthquake and tsunami in Chile on February 27, 2010, contributed to fostering leadership in the communities affected in terms of gender. The information used for the analysis was gathered from four focus groups, all of them composed of people directly involved in the disaster, two of them made up of women and the other two of men.

The results revealed that male leadership during the response and recovery processes is linked to traditional gender roles, although the continuity of this differed between the two phases. Women, on the other hand, assume leading roles in the post-disaster period, being very active in the response phase in terms of managing emergency aid, a task linked to their reproductive and care roles. Women's leadership also appears in the recovery phase, in their actions a collective dimension stands out, defying to some extent these roles and highlighting their capacity to adapt to the challenges of the disaster and the strategic prominence that women can play in disaster risk management.

RC14-215.8

DEMANGE, Nicolas* (Universidad de Zaragoza, Spain)

Digital Communication and Lifestyles in Online Social Networks: A Systematic Review of the Literature on the Impact on the Mental Health of Digital Users.

La digitalización es una realidad en auge que ha transformado nuestras vidas cotidianas, así como la forma en que nos comunicamos. A pesar de las

considerables ventajas que ofrecen las nuevas formas de comunicación digital, los riesgos que de la misma se derivan no son nada desdeñables. Los usuarios digitales consumen numerosos y muy diferentes tipos de contenidos en las redes sociales en línea, quedando modificados sus hábitos y costumbres, en ocasiones sin que aquéllos lo sepan.

En este sentido, este trabajo de investigación establecerá una revisión sistemática de la literatura existente sobre comunicación digital, profundizando en los riesgos y vulnerabilidades que se derivan de la misma. Se recopilarán y analizarán las publicaciones más relevantes sobre el impacto producido en la salud mental de los usuarios a la hora de consumir aquellos contenidos digitales que provengan de las redes sociales en línea. De tal modo, se expondrá un estado de la cuestión que presente aquella literatura más significativa. El objeto de investigación vendrá delimitado por los contenidos que circulan por las redes sociales en línea, pero dada la ingente variedad que presentan, este trabajo centrará su atención únicamente en aquellos que transmitan un estilo de vida, ya sea una tendencia, una forma concreta de pensar, de actuar... Considerando la pregunta de investigación *¿Qué impactos producen, en la salud mental de los usuarios digitales, los contenidos de las redes sociales en línea sobre estilos de vida?*, orientada a conocer la literatura existente al respecto, se empleará una metodología basada en la Declaración PRISMA para responderla.

RC09-149.2

DEMBELE, Abdul-Aziz* (Université Rennes 2, France)

Mobile Phone and Rural Development. Case Study in Côte D'ivoire

How do farmers use mobile phones? The question may seem trivial. However, based on the answers to this question, a new field of research has emerged since the early 2000s. Grouped under the acronym "ICT4D", this field starts with the pioneering work of R. Jensen and J. Aker. In their respective papers, conducted on fishermen in India (for the former) and on farmers in Niger (for the latter), they argued that improved functioning of rural markets was associated with the use of mobile phones. This paper is based on an ethnographic field survey conducted in 2019 among rice farmers in four villages around the city of Yamoussoukro in central Côte d'Ivoire. The purpose was to analyze how the mobile phone fits into the socio-economic activities of rice farmers. We argue that rice production in Côte d'Ivoire is informal and structured by actors who specialize in specific tasks, ranging from the provision of agricultural inputs to marketing in rural and urban markets. The study highlights actors embedded in network of social and power relations. In this regard, we analyze the existing relationships between rice farmers and middlemen. Difficulties encountered by farmers - related to lack of capital, lack of equipment, and access to land, among other things - lead them to become dependent vis-à-vis middlemen who provide production financing. We show that the use of the mobile phone, far from helping to redefine this power relationship, is part of an ongoing situation of dependence. Given the current context where digital technologies are seen as essential tools for rural development, this case study, by highlighting the interplay of social agents and a segmented agricultural market, shows that the obstacles encountered by farmers lie less in access to information than in the long-standing issue of access to both capital and productive capacity.

RC53-729.9

DEMIRAL, Seran* (Istanbul Arel University, Turkey)

Philosophical Inquiry and Creative Writing with Children on Rights of the Human and the Environment

This paper explores child standpoints for human rights through philosophical inquiry and creative writing sessions. The preliminary field study consists of three stages of thinking and art activities with children; a creative drama session, a critical thinking activity through a P4C discussion, and a creative dialogue writing part in the end. At first, I start an art-based session with young people, which questions the concepts of equality and justice in their everyday lives according to a child play I have worked on as a fiction writer. Secondly, we try to understand the existing privileges in society and the world belonging to adult beings regarding the frame of our debates. We attempt to put forward the rights of other beings. Eventually, we try to answer various questions, such as; "which children have a word in their everyday lives; some humans can be more valuable than others; what kind of hierarchies exist among the humans and the species?" during our performance and discussions.

On the one hand, our discussion of whether specific child rights differ from human rights would be an attempt to research childhood activism through their points of view as the facilities of participatory fieldwork. On the other hand, I plan to start an art-based activity with young people, which questions the concepts of equality and justice in their everyday lives. In this study, I endeavour to expand the present text with the younger participants to understand the existing privileges in society and the world belonging to adult beings. Consequently, we can also practice an interactive developing process of designing a cultural product with children. This multidisciplinary study aims to reveal various standpoints against human rights, engaging the participants in a playwriting process.

RC53-JS-25.2

DEMIRAL, Seran* (Istanbul Arel University, Turkey)

"Artificial Intelligence Is like a Baby" Children's Commentaries on Technological Developments

This paper examines children's self-understanding of technological developments by pointing out their commentaries on the potentials and challenges of digital environments they have been facing. Based on critical thinking and creative drama sessions with children for a child participation project in Istanbul, Turkey, I try to reveal the reactions of a group of children against digital developments and human-machine relations. Since 2020, as one of the researchers of a child participation project at Boğaziçi University, I have encountered children from lower and low-middle classes with my colleagues and other experts in the education and drama fields. When the project expanded to include children with disabilities, migrants, and minority groups from Istanbul and other parts of Turkey in 2022, I began to mentor workshops with children ages 9 to 16, focusing on children's digital lives, from virtual experiences to their tendencies and interests in technological innovations.

In this paper, I share my preliminary observations about children's expectations of digital technologies and how they develop tactics against the pitfalls of ethical challenges deriving from advances in artificial intelligence experiences differently from previous generations. Regarding a specific session I conducted with 35 children from various neighbourhoods and cities, I intend to open a discussion on the relationship between children's digital literacy levels and their age ranges by reconsidering age for different childhood experiences in physical and digital environments. Because migration and disability background may influence each child differently, and age ranges can also vary for each individual, this study tries to focus on children's subjectivities to understand how age impact differs in each childhood experience. According to the results of this stage of the continuing project, I put forward how Turkish youth experience virtual spaces and what ideas they uncover within the inspirations of time and space travelling, artificial intelligence and human enhancement.

RC32-486.5

DEMOS, Vicky* (1214 Orchard Circle, USA)

Church, State, and Women's Rights in Greece from World War II to the End of the Twentieth Century

Before World War II and the Axis occupation of Greece, a Greek woman's place was in the home under male authority. During the occupation, women and men joined one of the two major resistance movements: on the left or the right. The more popular leftist movement meant liberation for women. For the first time, many women stepped outside their homes to assist men who fought or to take up arms themselves. Conflict between the two movements broke out during World War II and eventually led to a civil war ending with a victory of the right and the royalist government. Government sympathizers and some on the left labeled as "whores" women who had fought in the two wars. The government imprisoned thousands of women on Greek islands to "re-educate" them as "Greek" women.

Such family practices as dowry were locally legislated until 1950 and the implementation of the Greek Civil Code of 1946, when the patriarchal family became the law of the land, not to be struck down until 1983 in response to feminists' demands. The Greek Orthodox Church is the national church of Greece, and its business intersects with that of the state. It has supported the patriarchal family including woman's second place in the family.

The paper will describe the relationship between the Greek Church and State in defining Greek nationality, including Greek woman's place from the time of World War II to the end of the twentieth century. It will point to ways in which Greek woman's experience in the resistance, the overthrow of the military junta, and Greece's entry into the European Union meant changes that were countered by the Church.

RC21-314.4

DENG, Huishu* (Heritage, Culture and City Research Group, College of Humanities, EPFL, China)
GRAEZER BIDEAU, Florence (Heritage, Culture and City Research Group, College of Humanities, EPFL, Switzerland)

The Leisure Activities in Community "Vacant" Lots: How the Grassroots Practices Appropriate the Public Space in China

The informal and spontaneous leisure activities in vacant public spaces around residents' life circles are a significant part of urban lifestyle in China. The transition of cultural policies promoting lifestyle and cultural consumption, the growing grassroots activities led by spontaneous resident associations, as well as the stationary built environment and its dynamic appropriation by people are the intertwined factors that trigger these activities.

Studying the adaptive use and appropriation of undefined vacant lots by the local population to perform leisure activities reveals the articulation of government policies, place-making, and people's bodily experiences. It reflects the soft social engineering prompts to foster orthodox leisure practices,

empower physical activities and transform urban public spaces in a context where the promotion of sport/healthy lifestyle, the continuation of cultural traditions, and the development of digital cultural consumption coexist.

This contribution will illustrate three case studies at different scales in Chinese cities to analyze: 1) to what extent the cultural policies influence the practice of public space transformation and grassroots leisure lifestyles; 2) how the grassroots activities appropriate and redesign/reconstruct the public space, which may disrupt current cultural and urban policies.

- Shi-Jia Hutong micro garden project will demonstrate the empowerment of residents in collaboration with designers to resist the homogenized beautification of historic districts through personal creative gardening activities and the revalorization of vacant street corners.

- Zhong-Gu-Lou Cultural Square will show how residents spontaneously appropriate a renovated area and divert government-led leisure activities with folk games and socializing activities rooted in the lifestyle associated with the surrounding hutongs.

- Shenzhen Citizen Square will highlight how social media provides new meanings for an overscale public space showcasing the grand urban landscape. The online sharing of pop physical activities conducted by skateboarders and street dancers reinterprets this inactive area and breathes new atmosphere and sounds into it.

RC52-JS-29.4

DENG, Jian-Bang* (Tamkang University, Taiwan)

Skilled Migrants Go South: Taiwanese Professionals in Indonesia and Vietnam

According to the national statistics of Taiwanese government, around one of fifteen Taiwanese work-aged citizens were working abroad before the pandemic. Although the pandemic reduced the number of working abroad professionals but it is still attractive for many Taiwanese, particularly for the young people. Past studies on Taiwanese expatriates were mainly focused on those who going to the US and to China. This paper, however, explores the migration of Taiwanese professionals to Indonesia and Vietnam and discusses the phenomenon of a south-south mobility.

Based on ethnographic studies and in-depth interviews with Taiwanese professionals, this paper discusses how the decision for a south-south migration was made among these expatriates. Is making money or the desire to go abroad more decisive for the decision making? It explores also how they cope with the difficulties facing in their host societies. Are professional knowledge and skills fully transferable to the host country they work? And how their skills and human capital are accumulated in the mobile international career?

RC47-JS-76.2

DENICOURT-FAUVEL, Camille* (Observatory Violence, Criminalization and Democracy, Canada)

Democratic Regression in Brazil: How Transitional Impunity Fueled State Violence Targeting Human Rights Defenders

Violence is an intrinsic part of the Brazilian political landscape. From before its inception to now, Brazil has been a usual scene of repression of democratic initiatives. The last military dictatorship (1964 to 1985) represents an important era where State violence targeted democratic movements. Repression and human rights violations became systematic. Notwithstanding the country's democratization process, the dictatorship has left behind important authoritarian enclaves, including total impunity for the human rights violations committed by State agents. Yet, compared to its neighbors in the region, Brazil's transitional process has drawn little attention in academic circles focusing on democratization processes.

Since its democratization, violence in Brazil has skyrocketed, with State violence increasing steeply. In 2020 alone, 6,416 were killed by police officers, echoing an ever-increasing tendency that saw as many as 33,000 extrajudicial executions being recorded between 2010 and 2020. While drug-related favela massacres are highly publicized, human rights defenders (HRDs) are also important targets and victims of this violence. The most affected are those defending land and environmental rights, the rights of indigenous and Afro-descendant peoples, those working in Rio favelas and LGBTQ+ activists. As violence against women is pervasive throughout the country, women HRDs also face increased risks with the added threat of sexual violence always looming. Adding fuel to the fire, the criminal justice system exacerbates repression by criminalizing HRDs through the application of various legislations. Meanwhile, widespread impunity for human rights violations further intensifies violence against HRDs.

For the 2023 ISA Congress, we would like to shed some light on the kind of authoritarian legacies susceptible of influencing current political violence targeting HRDs. More specifically, we would like to explore how transitional impunity has fueled State violence under democracy and, in time, paradoxically been a democratization tool contributing to democratic regression in Brazil.

RC31-458.7

DENIZ, Ayla* (Ankara University, Turkey)
ÖZGÜR, E. Murat (Ankara University, Turkey)

Changing the 'Vulnerable Foreign Bride' Image: How Ukrainian Brides Became Diaspora Representatives in Turkey?

Marriage migration, often involving women, is increasingly becoming an important way of migration in many countries, leading to the emergence of different forms of migrant female agency. Turkey is also a country where this global trend is seen. Among foreign brides in Turkey, Ukrainian women have been establishing migrant associations in recent years to bring the migrant community together, to protect the Ukrainian identity, and to develop strong relations between sending and receiving countries. Foreign bride, who have become community representatives, have been functionalized as if they are consuls, especially after the occupation of Ukraine by Russia. This situation has led foreign brides who have a strong hidden social and cultural capital to become actors of international relations area. In other words, the relative fragility of the state created an environment in which migrants need to play a greater role for empowerment. This study focuses on this unusual form of agency of foreign brides. In this context, in-depth interviews were conducted with 16 women representing the migrant associations and the social media accounts of the associations were examined. In the study, it was seen that taking part in a non-governmental organization improved the relationship of women with public space. In addition, it has been understood that they have created a strong organizational structure despite their limited economic resources through the monitoring of digitalized more advanced diasporas. Finally, it is very critical that while developing institutional structures, women instrumentalize the kinship bond established by marriage and develop multiple relations networks from local to transnational.

RC05-92.3

DENIZ, Ayla* (Ankara University, Turkey)

Navigating Racial Boundaries with Intersecting Identities: Lived Experiences of Mixed-Race Families in Turkey

Turkey is a country where mixed marriages have increased in recent decades. However, most of the migrants are white women. Unlike these, it is noteworthy that black grooms and brides have been gaining more and more visibility as migrants recently. Turkey's flexible visa policy, regulations on citizenship by investment and student and labor mobility agreements have an impact on this. This study aims to reveal how couples experience racism in their daily lives and their coping strategies. In this context, in-depth interviews were conducted with 6 mixed couples (12 people) in 5 different cities. The posts and viewer comments on the open access accounts of two couples, who are also social media celebrities, were examined. It was seen that marriages were not consistently supported from the beginning of the marriage decision until after the marriage took place. A more intense exclusion was noticed against black grooms than against brides. The discourse in cases where marriage is not supported is fed from a nationalist basis and the concern that the Turkish family structure will change with the children born from these marriages comes to the fore. In cases where marriages are supported, the perspective of ummah becomes clear if the groom is Muslim. On the contrary, some secular families support a black Christian groom rather than an Islamist Turk. Therefore, as mixed families pushing racial boundaries, their other identities are also included in the negotiation process. To manage social reactions, the couples develop strategies such as focusing on cultural similarities, creates an 'ideal' wife-husband profile and determining their residence areas and urban space uses according to social acceptance.

RC15-217.2

DENT, Mike* (Staffordshire University, United Kingdom)

The Medical-Industrial Complex: Implications for the European National Health Services

The medical-industrial complex is a radical concept that originated in the USA (Ehrenreich 2016: 206, fn. 37; Ehrenreich & Ehrenreich 1969) that derived from the earlier concept of the military-industrial complex. It has played a crucial role in perpetuating that country's expensive, fragmented, and for many, poor-quality health system (Light 2004: 2). Critics of the US health care system often contrast it unfavourably to the European NHS systems (Gaffney and Muntaner 2018: 119; Light 2003). With the encroachment of neo-liberal health policies upon these NHS systems in recent decades, however, there is a concern the efficiency, quality and accessibility of these NHS services may now be under threat (Waitzkin 2018:16; Gaffney and Muntaner 2018). This concern can be dated from as far back as the 1980s (Dent 2003), with the introduction of New Public Management (NPM) and later with policies encouraging privatization. All of which raises the question as to whether there is now a medical-industrial complex within Europe comparable to that in the US, and if so, what are the implications for its NHS systems?

In this paper I will examine the role, character, and impact of the medical-industrial complex particularly on the work of Light, who's particular use of the term is closely linked to his elaboration of 'countervailing powers' theory (Light 2004; 2010:271). This will allow me to analyse the changing relations between

the principal actors in the health systems including the state in the face of the growth of private industries' growing entanglement with these NHS health systems.

TG10-843.1

DEOL, Simrit* (University of Alberta, Canada)
MARKULA, Pirkko (University of Alberta, Canada)

Is My Bikini Selfie Empowering or Contributing to My Objectification?: An Autonetography of Postfeminist Sensibilities on Instagram

Previous research has explored women's media presence through a focus on postfeminism. Postfeminism defines idealized femininity by themes that further perpetuate an obsession with a "sexy body" (Gill, 2007; Lucas & Hodler, 2018; Riley, Evans, Elliott, Rice, Marecek, 2017). These themes include: an emphasis on self-surveillance, monitoring, and self-discipline; and a focus on individualism, choice, and empowerment (Lucas et al., 2018). To conform to idealized femininity is seductive, especially in the world of social media where women can receive constant validation through Instagram likes and followers that lead to monetary gain. The idealized femininity, however, is all too often entrenched in westernized views of the body which reproduces racial inequalities within media spaces (Butler, 2013). In this presentation, I plan to expand the previous research by utilizing intersectional theory to further explore how forms of idealized femininity (re)produce dominant racializing and gendering expectations which are both taken up and rejected by women of colour on Instagram. As a woman of colour, with an active social media persona that encompasses many postfeminist sensibilities, I utilize a critical self-reflexive method of autonetography (Howard, 2020; Kozinets & Gambetti, 2020) to make sense of agency, empowerment and autonomy in the contemporary digital age. I focus on the body and sexual politics enacted on the social media platform of Instagram through my own social media persona. I ask, how do I, as a self-identifying woman of colour create claims and boundaries implicated within postfeminist sensibilities? In what ways do I resist and/or maintain the white, heterosexual, classist, ableist feminine ideals?

RC32-470.12

DEOL, Simrit* (University of Alberta, Canada)
MARKULA, Pirkko (University of Alberta, Canada)

Neoliberal Meritocracy Holds Us Tight in Different Ways: Memory Work of Bipoc Women Graduate Students

Neoliberal meritocracy assumes that inequalities within the intersections of race, gender, and class are a thing of the past and we have now entered a post racial/sexist/classist society (Littler, 2017). Consequently, many intersecting systems and processes materialize into complex power dynamics within the academy. The neoliberal logic of knowledge commodification and push for commercialization (Denzin and Giardina, 2017) relies on social stratification to produce desired outcomes. Thus, neoliberalism's effect in academia requires an intersectional analysis of the workings of power within neoliberal meritocracy. For instance, a failure to address action against neoliberal capitalism, and colonial logic situates women in asymmetric power relations because the issue is not placed on what structures we legitimize but rather on women's failure to fully participate in those structures (Grande, 2018). Therefore, if we do not question how neoliberalism oppresses in different ways, we too become implicated in the ideology of a fair system chasing success through objective measurement metrics. I focus on the experiences of Black, Indigenous and People of Colour (BIPoC) women graduate students in fields such as kinesiology and health sciences. I explore how BIPoC women graduate students enact politics of refusal and resistance within the academic space and how they build strategies to maneuver through the ideological systems and processes of neoliberal meritocracy in academia. I argue that neoliberal meritocracy is a social system that requires an intersectional approach that foregrounds an analysis within the interaction of systems such as, capitalism, and processes of racialization and gendering that permeate within heteropatriarchal neoliberal universities. For this study I plan use memory work as a method to share experiences with fellow BIPOC women graduate students who are included as coresearchers in this project. Located within critical feminism, this method has explicit political value because it documents problematic processes to advocate for social change.

TG04-JS-111.1

DERIU, Fiorenza* (Sapienza University of Rome, Italy)

The Manifold Narratives of the Russian-Ukraine War, and the Primary Components of Their Latent Structure in the Italian Public Debate

This paper analyses the narratives of the Russian-Ukraine war emerging from three prevailing sources of information: the speeches of the principal preeminent political figures, to whom the world has been looking since the beginning of the Russian invasion of Ukraine, the press news, and the social media communities.

The research question posed by this study is: how might these manifold war narratives have influenced the Italian public opinion? Is there a dominant emerging narrative which captures major consensus? Is there a recurring language characterizing the debate and the discussion about the Russian aggression to Ukraine?

To address these questions, all the public speeches of the main key players of the war were collected (V. Putin, V. Zelensky, J. Biden, M. Draghi, E. Macron, O. Scholz, U. Von der Leyen) since the beginning of the invasion. Then, articles published in the same period by three Italian national newspaper were selected – one for each political orientation. Finally, tweets published in that same time frame were extracted in order to obtain data concerning the range of opinions circulating on the net.

Applying the lexicon-textual analysis technique to the narratives from these divergent sources, the author has identified some stable structures linked to recurrent topics, such as risk and fear, that may play a twofold role. Even when the narratives tell a completely different/opposite story, we can observe an underlying common structure, upon which they are based. This latent common root structure reveals the power the narratives have to both create and destroy at the same time, as J. Gottschall states in *The story paradox*. This paper tries to reckon with the power to obstruct an effectively free debate on the war, and to offer concrete pathways to overcome it.

TG11-JS-119.3

DESAI, Manali* (University of Cambridge, United Kingdom)
NAIDOO, Kammila* (University of Johannesburg, South Africa)
GOOPTU, Nandini (University of Oxford, United Kingdom)
OSSOME, Lyn (University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa)
SRIVASTAVA, Sanjay (SOAS, University of London, United Kingdom)

Gendered Violence and Urban Transformation in India and South Africa

The GendVProject (2020-2024) is an ESRC-funded research project focused on a comparative study of the multiple determinants of gendered violence against women in two urban sites in the Global South, specifically Gurgaon (in Delhi, India) and Alexandra/Sandton (in Johannesburg, South Africa). The sites are located within two countries grappling with social and political transitions – post-apartheid reconstruction and transformation in South Africa and market liberalization and Hindu nationalist populism in India. Gender relations and enactments of violence against women have multiple, interrelated drivers that vary across race, class, caste, and region. The study employs in-depth qualitative and archival research to understand the various factors (such as gender hierarchies, class and societal inequities, and familial and kinship-based contextual realities) - and the accompanying discourses and rationalizations that create the conditions for violence and insecurity. Building rich and textured data has necessitated time-consuming and painstaking research primarily during the height of the COVID-19 pandemic when lockdowns aggravated interpersonal, communal, and state violence. It is argued that understanding the dynamics of violence against women requires careful tracing of how the major societal transformations are manifested in everyday life, and why in these daily rhythms of life, violence against women becomes so prevalent. This project uses qualitative methodologies requiring immersion of the researchers in the lives of women in Gurgaon and Alexandra/Sandton, while also looking critically at how local and national state agencies and policies frame the problem of gendered violence. Besides scholarly outputs, the project will lead to documentaries, art installations, digital testimonials and engagements with community-based organizations. The paper will reflect on the long-term research of the GendV Project conducted in the two sites and the challenges and promise associated with transcending disciplinary siloes to construct substantive comparative feminist research and build an agenda oriented towards strategies to end violence against women.

RC14-JS-81.3

DESAI, Manan* (University of Michigan, USA)

Imperial Vinyl: Race, the Cold War, and the Sound of U.S. Empire

Titled "Imperial Vinyl," this paper explores U.S. media representations of the "Third World," the global bloc of decolonizing nations in Asia and Africa, during the early Cold War. It takes as its central focus the development of the mid-century music genre known as Exotica. Emerging after the Second World War, Exotica was a hugely popular form of mostly instrumental "mood music" that featured non-western instrumentation, as well as a broader aesthetic that combined imaginaries of the primitive with the modern and technophilic. This paper argues that Exotica music (and its associated visual aesthetic) produced an ahistorical fantasy of the Third World, reanimating age-old racist colonial stereotypes precisely at the same time that saw the explosion of decolonization efforts worldwide and the beginnings of the Civil Rights movement at home. Drawing from an extensive archive of materials—including music recordings, television shows, films, newspaper reports, and advertisements—the essay uses discursive and visual studies analysis to unpack the ideological dimensions of Exotica's representations of Asia and Africa. I argue that Exotica produced a "fantasy of containment," an imaginary which effectively used the tropes of

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exoticism to contain both the looming threat of the postcolonial nation and the anxiety of racial integration and citizenship in the Cold War. More specifically, the paper examines the references to the Mau Mau uprising, the Kikuyu-led anticolonial rebellion of British Kenya of the 1950s, that appeared in albums by Exotica artists like the percussionists like Martin Denny and Chaino (born Leon Johnson) as well as jazz musicians like Art Farmer and blues artist Screamin' Jay Hawkins. If Exotica signaled the sound of empire, in what ways did such performances rework 19th century colonial tropes of Africa, while also slyly drawing on contemporaneous forms of anticolonial resistance?

RC32-472.1

DESAI, Manisha* (University of Connecticut, USA)

Beyond "Secularism and Rights?" Reflections on the Changing Landscape of Hindutva and Feminisms in India

The global surge of authoritarian political forces has met with grassroots, feminist resistance in almost all countries. The landscape of these encounters, however, varies greatly. In this paper I examine the current political dynamics between the forces of Hindutva and feminisms in India. Specifically I focus on how the hijab-ban in one school in one state became a lightening-rod for mobilizing both Hindutva and feminist forces in India and analyze how both sides selectively draw upon the language of secularism and rights even as both sides question their legitimacy. Hindutva forces for nearly two decades have sought to dismantle secularism using the language of rights to make India a Hindu nation, even as it perpetuates violence against the Dalit Hindus. While feminists challenge such cynical use of the language of rights, they too have had to face internal dissent around secularism. Given this complex constellation and the current focus on decolonizing, I offer some examples from current feminist protests as possibilities for peoples in multicultural and multireligious democracies such as India.

RC47-655.2

DESAI, Manisha* (University of Connecticut, USA)
ROY, Rianka (University of Connecticut, United States)

To Wear or Not to Wear: Hijab, Feminists, and Fundamentalists

Feminists have long demonstrated how women's sartorial choices become flashpoints for fundamentalists, nationalists, and other political actors who seek to curtail women's agency and rights. In response to a Hijab ban in the state of Karnataka, India young women took to the streets claiming, "hands off my hijab." In Iran, women are burning their scarves to protest the murder of Mahsa Amini for inappropriately draping her scarf. While apparently oppositional, we show how both these protests are against fundamentalist authorities that seek to control women, challenge simple binaries between feminism and fundamentalism, and complicate struggles for women's rights in the current context of the global rise of religious right wing politics.

RC17-256.4

DESSAUER, Julia* (University of Virginia, USA)

Assistants As Agents: Precarious Labor in Hollywood

This paper examines assistants in Hollywood at the intersection of elite organizations and precarious labor arrangements. Assistants are a ubiquitous role in Hollywood, and are tasked with a variety of administrative, creative, and personal responsibilities, very far 'behind the scenes.' As such, assistants can become enmeshed in situations outside of their professional purview, such as harassment projects. Harvey Weinstein's assistants, for example, many of whom are women, were forced to help facilitate his harassment and abuse of other women in the industry. This paper uses data from over 60 semi-structured interviews with industry professionals—assistants, writers, showrunners, development executives, and producers— to propose that work organizations in creative industries are best described through a cultural approach to principal-agent models (Reed 2020). We focus on assistants as agents, and demonstrate how employees become bound to employers and their projects.

RC28-418.3

DETEMPLE, Jonas* (Federal Institute for Vocational Education and Training (BIBB), Germany)

The Gendered Role of Mobility for Adolescents' Status Attainment in Vocational Education and Training (VET)

At the end of schooling, adolescents interested in vocational education and training (VET) are faced with a far-reaching decision about which career path to pursue. In this decision-making process, career preferences are combined with reality-based opportunities, often leading to trade-offs (Alm, 2015; Kleinert & Schels, 2020). Research on geographic mobility shows that, on average, men are willing to accept longer commutes (McQuaid & Chen, 2012) and also benefit more career-wise from commuting and moving than women (Nisic, 2009; Shauman & Noonan, 2007). Among adolescents, however, it is girls who have a higher propensity to be mobile in terms of moving (Konietzka & Tatjes,

2018). By combining the two strands of research on vocational choices and geographic mobility, we address the overarching research question: *what is the impact of mobility on boys' and girls' status attainment in VET?*

We argue that mobility, i.e. the willingness to relocate or commute, leads to a wider range of possible training places for adolescents. Therefore, we assume that mobility helps adolescents to transfer their status aspirations into more suitable training occupations. Based on gender role theory, we further assume that boys use relocation and commuting strategies in a more career-oriented way than girls.

Using data from the National Education Panel Study (NEPS), Starting Cohort 4 (Blossfeld & Roßbach, 2019), we focus on adolescents in grade 9 until they make their first vocational training decision. Preliminary results indicate that the readiness to relocate is associated with a higher status in adolescents' VET choices for both boys and girls, and that this association can be largely explained by adolescents' status aspirations. In the next steps, we will consider the mobility that actually took place in connection with differences in regional labor markets.

RC19-282.3

DETTANO, Andrea* (CONICET, Argentina)

Emociones y Consumo En Receptores De Políticas Sociales Del Municipio De La Matanza, Buenos Aires, Argentina

Las políticas sociales vienen constituyéndose como elementos centrales del Siglo XXI. Una de las modalidades más extendidas han sido los programas de transferencias condicionadas, que de forma bancarizada, otorgan ingresos a sus receptores en diferentes modalidades de condicionalidad o contraprestación. En este marco, y luego de dos años de emergencia sanitaria a causa de la pandemia por covid 19, esta ponencia pretende conocer cómo se organizan los consumos de las personas receptoras de estos programas y las emociones que se configuran en torno a estas prácticas.

Tal como se viene desarrollando en otras investigaciones, el consumo es un elemento central en las estructuras sociales del Siglo XX, vinculado con las formas que asume la producción y acumulación, así como involucra modos de sentir. Esta práctica no se circunscribe a formas de opulencia o riqueza, sino que incluye a todos los sectores sociales, incluidos aquellos que reciben un programa de atención a la pobreza. En vista de ello, esta ponencia se interroga por los modos de organización del consumo de estos sectores así como los sentires que se traman en su concreción luego de dos años de emergencia sanitaria.

RC38-JS-8.4

DETTANO, Andrea* (CONICET, Argentina)
SORDINI, María Victoria (INHUS-CONICET/UNMDP, Argentina)

Emotions in Virtual Ethnography in Facebook Groups of Social Policies in Argentina: Notes from Our Role of Researchers

From the digitalization of the management and implementation processes to the virtual communities created by the recipients of the interventions, the Internet began to appear as a space for the deployment of social policies. From auto-ethnography, this paper aims to explore the emotions that have taken place in the realization of virtual ethnographies in Facebook groups of recipients of social policies in Argentina between 2020 and 2022. An important part of our work is the self-socioanalysis regarding the subject under study and the way to approach it, considering the theoretical load from which the phenomenon is problematized, and also the personal dispositions to carry out the task.

Virtual ethnography pretends to capture the experience of networks. It mplies the continued presence of researchers in the virtual environment. This entails knowing these environments, delimiting the possibilities of interaction they offer, a particular form of social presentation of the person, as well as a spatially and temporally dislocated way of interacting. Another element is its multimedia character: These environments allow us to analyze the written word, images, videos, emojis and different reactions. This abundance of resources and the speed of their flow, has implied the use of field logs, which have recorded our provisional analyses, but also our methodological questions and uncertainties: How to record the different types of resources that appear deployed in the social networks? How to establish contact? How do we introduce ourselves to build trust? How to sustain dialogues and interactions? In this framework, different emotions are superimposed in virtual fieldwork: uncertainty in the face of virtual response rhythms, daze in the face of the flow of exchanges, the effects produced by the images and comments posted such as displeasure, disapproval and the mistrust that we receive when starting the first virtual contact with the study subjects.

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

RC38-JS-110.3

DEVI, Rama* (KREA University, India)

Mapping Socio-Economic Mobility and Urban Inequalities through Spatial Histories and Biographies: Trajectories of Dalit Life in a Metropolitan City, Delhi

In India, the caste system stratifies and hierarchically ranks people based on the degree of purity and pollution. The system also determines and unevenly distributes the power, entitlements, privileges and disadvantages to each caste group. According to the caste system Dalits, ex-untouchables, positioned at the bottom of the system are considered impure and assigned to perform the demeaning and disgraceful work for the "pure" upper castes. Structurally subjected to exploitative life, they are denied dignity and property ownership in rural India. The prolific leader and Dalit icon Dr. B.R Ambedkar urged Dalits to abandon the wretched and degrading village life for urban centres. Envisioning dignity and liberation for untouchables, he imagined cities as modern spaces holding the promise of emancipation from the clutches of caste-driven exploitative feudalistic relations.

This paper focuses on the urban life and spatial shift of Dalits who outmigrated from the villages to Delhi in search of livelihood and dignity. Based on an ethnographic study conducted in a resettlement colony in Delhi which is predominantly inhabited by Dalits, it uncovers the extent and limits of urban spatial geographies in realizing the envisioned promise of emancipation of Dalits in the city. In 1976, at the height of the national emergency, the first generation of the Dalit residents of the neighbourhood was relocated from their erstwhile squatter settlements spread across the city into state-planned resettlement colonies. At the intersection of tracing the familial histories of the spatial shift from informal to state-recognized and legitimized settlement, and biographies, the paper unfolds how the internal movement of the marginalized is interwoven with the urban design of the city vis a vis how urban inequalities are perpetuated and reproduced.

RC04-83.1

DEVI, Rama* (KREA University, India)

Negotiating Caste in Educational Spaces: Trials of Dalit Youths in Higher Education in Delhi

The caste system represents a complex structure of social stratification which is perceived as a cultural feature unique to India. The system founded on the ideology of hierarchy determines the order of social-ritual status of people based on the notion of purity and pollution. The people, ex-untouchables, placed at the bottom of the system are considered impure and traditionally were assigned to perform the demeaning work for the superior castes. The leader and Dalit icon, B.R Ambedkar famously and fiercely invoked Dalits to "educate, agitate, organize" in order to attain liberation from the clutches of this degrading social arrangement. In the quest of gaining emancipation and dignity, for Dalits education became an instrument holding the potential of radical transformation and claiming liberation from the humiliation wrought by the system. While access to education and affirmative policy has enabled members of the Dalit community to mark their entry into modern occupations, upward economic mobility and assert identity, caste continues to reappear in modern educational spaces making educational success a challenging endeavour for Dalits.

Drawing on the qualitative fieldwork conducted in a Dalit predominant neighbourhood in Delhi, the paper unravels the experiences of arduous negotiations of Dalit youths in higher educational institutions and how it affects their self-perception vis-à-vis self-worth. Most youths in the settlement "choose" specific disciplines to pursue higher education distance learning. Whereas a small segment is able to pursue education in regular mode in public and private universities emerging in the city. Comparing the administrative hostility and everyday social experiences in the distinct educational institutions the paper highlights how Dalit youths navigate educational space to forge friendships and accomplish aspired success. The paper also engages with how these experiences of casteism cast doubt on the promise of affirmative action and shape the contemporary discourse on the reservation.

RC22-327.4

DHADOTI, Megha* (NMKRv College for Women, India)

Resurgence of Religion: A New Avatara in the Post-Pandemic World

In today's wireless world where the society and culture has got connected digitally, the great pandemic phase further accelerated this connection. The Pandemic, Covid-19 brought with it not only social distancing and isolation among the people but also fear about life & death. People totally witnessed new social life or the other face of social reality. Man once again questioned life and wanted answers for the questions that science could not answer. Despite having being connected to his fellow beings digitally, he could not continue his social life without some internal security and his only way out to this was God-Religion. And to our witness, the pandemic could stop people from social contacts but could not stop the people from finding a way out to their Religion. With social distancing, it made its believers find an alternative way to their religious world. Religion being one of the strong forces behind individual's

social life made once again a grand entry. Religion thus, became their bread and butter to their souls and minds especially during such this crisis and post crisis. And this alternative way or the middle way of 'Do or Die' resulted in *Resurgence of the Religion*. This has made it evident that, the religion as an institution has once again changed its form or *Avatara* to survive and continue in the social system. It has become a win-win situation to both individual and the institution. The present study examined the resurgence of religion with its increasing faith through its new *avatara* due to the experience of Covid-19. The tool used to verify this is survey method.

RC25-381.2

DHAOUADI, Mahmoud* (University of Tunis, Tunisia)

Linguistic confinement and people and societies' relationships with their languages

This paper proposes a *new paradigm* concerning the presence or the absence of normal relationships between people, societies and their own languages. Our paradigm is the outcome of two concepts: 1- the leading factors to *normal relationship* with languages and 2- the presence of what I call *linguistic confinement* (LC) which means the use only of Mother or national languages in speaking and writing. My discovery of the leading factors came well before that of the LC. Both concepts are considered to be born out of *a natural interaction* with one's languages. LC is similar to *health confinement* (hc) as far as the protection of the confined (language and health) is concerned. HC protects individuals from the spread of infection of the Corona virus and LC does also protect *individuals and people and institutions* from the spread use of foreign languages in speaking and writing. I believe this analogy might be fairly new because it is hardly expected to be imagined by the minds of most researchers in the field of language since 2019. The LC protection of languages derives from its capacity to generate *intimate relationship* with one's own language as expressed in loving, defending it and being proud of it before any other language. *LC is a tool of resistance* against French oppression in the Tunisian society in this paper. LC leads to *primary relationship* with one's language because of its intense use. As such, it is like the human primary relationship which results as well from frequent interaction between humans.

RC46-648.1

DHARAMPAL, Okesh* (central university of Haryana, India)
YUDHVEER, Yudhveer (Central University of Haryana, India)

Practice and Participation of Young Women in Village Panchayat: A Study of Haryana

Demographically, youth constitute a significant segment of the population in the country. They are the most vibrant and dynamic segment of Indian society and also the most valuable human resource of the nation. Their active involvement in governance is imperative for the country to march ahead with dynamism and youthfulness. Decentralization of political power in India enabled the local governments in different parts of the country with the power and authority to function as units of self-government. The importance of an enabling environment, wherein both the local governments and the youth come together and function as "partners in development", needs no emphasis. But usually, women are considered dispensable voters in India as they have to cast their vote according to the wish of their family members. Also, they do not have any active participation in the village local government due to patriarchy. Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar has said that a society's progress can be observed by seeing the women's status in that society. So, a study has been conducted in the villages of Haryana, a state in north India, which is an example of classic patriarchy. This study explores the knowledge and the participation level of young women in their local government. An attempt has been made to bring the problems, status, and necessity of women's participation in the local democracy, to the notice of the state for the empowerment and the development of rural society.

RC55-750.2

DI BELLA, Enrico* (University of Genoa, Italy)

Regional Gender Equality Measurement in the EU (REgem): Experiences from a European Jean Monnet Project

Gender equality is a topic of increasing relevance worldwide, but its measurement is mainly limited to national levels, even in the UE. During the last 20 years, various experiences tried to exploit gender equality at a subnational (regional) level, but they were country-specific studies focused on single or a few domains (e.g.: education, health, labour market) not providing a complete overview of the territorial disparities on gender equality.

In this presentation, the main results of the ReGEM project, realised with the support of the Erasmus+ Programme of the European union, will be shared. In the project we propose a **regionalization** of the most complete gender equality indicator, the Gender Equality Index (GEI) of the European Institute on Gender Equality (EIGE). EIGE's GEI measures gender gaps and different levels of achievement of the 27 Member States of EU + UK over time and across a range of relevant 6 core domains: Power, Knowledge, Work, Money, Time, Health for a total of 14 sub-domains and 31 different variables (called indicators). To avoid proposing another brand-new indicator, in this project we developed

a regional version of the index following, as close as possible, the EIGE's GEI methodology building what we call Regional-GEI (in brief, R-GEI). However, the regionalization of EIGE's GEI is not a straightforward process and clashes with two serious issues. First, albeit most of the variables used in the GEI are based on European surveys which are representative also at the regional (NUTS 2) level, a large part is not. Secondly, some variables are meaningless if measured at the regional level (think, for example, to the number of women seating in the national Parliament).

RC38-555.4

DI MARCO, Martin* (CONICET/IIGG, Argentina)

Femicide, Offenders and Trajectories: Identification of Prevention Points Based on Biographical Narratives of Perpetrators

Femicide/feminicide has been a topic of increasing recognition and social awareness in academia and the public sphere in the last three decades. Perpetrators have been predominantly analysed from a biomedical and medicalising perspective, to the detriment of a social understanding of their actions, their narratives and life trajectories. From a biographical approach, this paper identifies the strategies developed by femicide offenders to hide and camouflage the physical violence performed to their partners before the femicide, and the narratives sustaining these strategies. A special focus was made to analyse the contact between the offenders and public institutions. This paper is part of a broader narrative project (CRIMLA: Crime in Latin America), based on sequential multi-stage interviews with prisoners in Argentina and Chile. 25 interviews with femicide perpetrators were analysed, following an open coding strategy. Six main strategies were identified: a. breaking and weakening bonds, b. strengthening bonds with male peers, c. targeting the body, d. targeting the outside world, e. blocking access to labour market, and f. blocking the access to health institutions. These strategies were sustained by narratives about masculine self, dominance and control, and changing social contexts. This paper discusses that offenders' stories about their relationships help to identify missed opportunities for intervention in both the prevention of- and responses to intimate partner violence (IPV).

RC38-560.3

DI MARCO, Martin* (CONICET/IIGG, Argentina)
SANTI, María Florencia (Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Técnicas, Argentina)

When Fieldwork Becomes Problematic: Ethical Dilemmas in Programs for Men Who Have Used Violence Against Women

Sociological and criminological studies on gender-based violence have encouraged methodological debates about how to conduct research with offenders. In particular, studies focused on those who exercise physical violence against women, given their relative scarcity in academia, have led to a discussion about the relevance, limitations and strategies to conduct empirical research on perpetrators. In this field, little attention has been given to the ethical issues involved in doing qualitative social research on violence in Latin America. Drawing on four experiences of qualitative fieldwork on perpetrators of gender-based violence in this region, this paper identifies the main ethical problems that arise in institutions for men who have used violence against female intimate partners. Four problematic aspects were identified: interactions with IRBs, institutional requests, coercion of participants, and the protection of the interviewees. The rationalities of the different social actors involved, and the contrasting viewpoints and interests of institutions create tensions in the research process and force us to rethink the ways of conducting ethically and methodologically sound interviews. We discuss the need to highlight and analyse the institutional and ethical challenges when studying violence in the context of programs and institutions, which have been marginal in academic literature.

RC47-660.4

DI NUNZIO, Daniele* (Fondazione Giuseppe Di Vittorio, Italy)

Intervention Research and Labour Movements: Theory, Experiences and Challenges

In the labour movement, action research has a long-term application with many different theories and approaches at global level and it plays a key role to analyse the working processes as well as to support the strengthening of the autonomous workers' point of view and their collective actions.

The paper presents some theoretical and methodological analysis on the relations between intervention research and trade union action, starting from some concrete experiences carried out by the author in the last decade in the Italian and European context, on different topics, as: precariousness, work transformation, digitalization, working conditions, health and safety, trade union renewal, workers' protests and organizing.

Main theoretical framework is based, on the one hand, on the sociology of action and sociological intervention (Touraine 1978), on the public implication

of the research (Burawoy 2004), on the participatory action research, on the other, on the relevance of an interdisciplinary approach to cope with the many questions of the world of work.

The analysis of the role of the intervention research try to outlines a three-dimensional model focused on the inter-subjective relations between researchers and activists, considering: a) objectives (scientific knowledge, collective action and individual engagement); b) meaning of action (planned intervention, explicit values); c) organizational model (co-management, collaboration, participation). These dimensions are explored through different on-field experiences to show more or less structured research paths and the specificities of different qualitative tools, as: in-depth interviews, focus-groups, workshop, case studies, participatory observation, surveys. In addition, critical points are underlined, in particular: role of autonomy and collaboration, difficulties of the fieldwork, limits of the scientific and social impacts.

Finally, the paper try to present some challenges and perspectives highlighting the relevance of an "adaptive research intervention" in the contemporary world of work characterized by high fragmentation and continuous changes.

RC04-70.5

DI PIERO, Emilia* (CONICET- UNLP, Argentina)
GARRIGA OLMO, Santiago (IdIHCS-CONICET/UNLP, Argentina)
MARCHEL, Ana Laura (FaHCE/UNLP, Argentina)

Expectativas Estudiantiles y Políticas De Articulación Interniveles En La Educación Secundaria Bonaerense Argentina En La Pandemia

La masificación del nivel secundario y su obligatoriedad desde el año 2006 en Argentina han dado impulso a indagaciones sobre la continuidad de estudios en el nivel superior por parte de sectores sociales a los que anteriormente ese horizonte de expectativas le era ajeno. Este trabajo se propone analizar la articulación entre el nivel secundario y superior mediante una investigación comparativa en distintos establecimientos secundarios de la Provincia de Buenos Aires durante la pandemia, poniendo el foco en dos cuestiones. Por un lado, en la comparación de las expectativas de estudiantes del último año de escuelas secundarias de diferente sector de gestión y que atienden a distintos sectores sociales respecto de la continuación de estudios; por otro, en la apropiación de las políticas de articulación por parte de los establecimientos de nivel secundario y las estrategias institucionales en pos de promover la continuidad de los estudios.

En este trabajo nos concentramos en hallazgos a partir de las entrevistas a estudiantes. Dichos hallazgos mostraron que las expectativas sobre continuar los estudios en el nivel superior son generales, a la vez que fueron reconfiguradas a partir de la pandemia. También detectamos que hay una mayor precisión en la opción de carrera, facultad y/o universidad en el caso de las escuelas privadas en comparación con las estatales.

Por último, en relación con la apropiación de las políticas e iniciativas, muchas veces recae sobre la voluntad individual de un/a docente o directivo/a que los/las acercan a exposiciones/ muestras o difunden iniciativas tales como Plan NEXOS, PROGRESAR.

RC31-JS-46.5

DIA, Ibrahima Amadou* (African Centre for the Study and Research on Migration - African Union Commission, Mali)

African Female Skilled International Migration, Brain Waste, and Precarity from an Intersectional Perspective

The phenomenon of brain waste is one of the fundamental challenges of skilled international migration. Brain waste is also known as "taxi driver syndrome" (Reitz, 2011). Because of the lack of recognition of their credentials and qualifications, skilled migrants may face several constraints in working in their field of expertise in receiving countries, thus practicing in low paid jobs to make ends meet.

The brain waste phenomenon is caused by various interrelated factors, including employers' reluctance or lack of familiarity concerning foreign credentials, constraining professional licensing procedures, racial and cultural barriers, and skilled migrants' lack of linguistic skills, non-familiarity with the host country' labor market system, and lack of social networks in the host country. It can lead to frustrations, loss of self-esteem, and downward social and professional mobility, thus hampering the wellbeing and future of skilled migrants, their development potential towards their homeland, and accentuating their vulnerability.

This paper seeks to enhance understanding of the causes of African female "brain waste". It also scrutinizes African female skilled migrants' migratory trajectories, their situations in the host country, and their experiences of the 'brain waste' problem, how they confront multiplex forms of precarity, and how does the intersectionality of gender, class, race, and skills play out in their "brain wastisation" and "precarization" in the context of female African skilled international migration to the Global North. It aims at deepening understanding of their transnational experiences in the context of precarity, their experiences of brain waste, deskilling and discriminations, social and economic vulnerabilities, and the nature and limits of their coping strategies from an intersectional perspective.

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

RC31-457.5

DIA, Ibrahima Amadou* (African Centre for the Study and Research on Migration - African Union Commission, Mali)

Human Trafficking in Africa: A Human Rights-Based Approach

Human trafficking constitutes one of the fundamental challenges of our world. It affects all regions and countries and is a grave infringement of human rights and dignity. The trafficking of women, children, and men has led to many suffering, atrocities, inhuman and tragic circumstances within and across borders. International agencies underscore the global nature of human trafficking. Wide-ranging forms of human trafficking prevail, ranging from sexual exploitation, forced labor, organ trafficking, forced marriage, child trafficking, child soldiers, to name but a few. There is an increasing concern about the higher trafficking risks for vulnerable social groups. Human trafficking gravely affects the mental and physical health and wellbeing of the victims.

This paper strives to provide a greater understanding of human trafficking in Africa, focusing on the root causes of trafficking and the internationally agreed-upon definitions of the human trafficking phenomenon and the different forms of trafficking as well as the variables of human rights, gender, and health, especially in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic. It also aims to comprehend the leading causes of human trafficking in Sub-Saharan Africa, including poverty, conflicts, and globalization, alongside the consequences of trafficking. It will examine the human trafficking phenomenon from a human rights-based approach to gain insights into the reasons underlying trafficking, the modus operandi of human traffickers, and the consequences of human trafficking on victims. It analyzes the gaps between national and international policy and legal instruments on anti-trafficking (namely, the Palermo Protocol and the Ouagadougou Action Plan) and the ensuing policy implications. Finally, it scrutinizes the consequences of the COVID-19 pandemics on the configurations, dynamics, and challenges of trafficking in Africa.

RC48-668.1

DIABATE, Moussa Khalil* (ONG Rassemblement des grins de Côte d'Ivoire, Côte D'Ivoire)
SORE, Issa (ONG LA BONNE CAUSE, Côte D'Ivoire)
SOULEYMANE, Kouyate (UFRICA UNIVERSITE FELIX HOUPHOUET BOIGNY, Côte D'Ivoire)

Youth, Facebook and Political Participation in West Africa

This contribution raises the question of citizenship and political involvement of young Africans through social networks in the face of the governance of their leaders. The idea was born out of the observation of this all-out development of collective mobilisation via Facebook, where we have witnessed, since the "Arab Spring", a strong investment of this medium by young people in the name of a common objective: speaking out against the governance of political leaders.

Indeed, unlike marches or demonstrations, which involve the staging of a show of force, Facebook has become a space of sociability giving African youth the primacy of political discussion, protest, resistance and revolt against governance, which constitutes fertile ground for any development process.

Does the development of this collective mobilisation via Facebook have an effect on the democratisation process of West African countries?

Our field of study concerns three(3) Francophone countries, namely Côte d'Ivoire, Burkina Faso and Senegal.

Following a socio-anthropological approach to communication, we will examine the modes of occupation of space and its deliberative dimensions with regard to governance; we will show how young West Africans have invested this medium to become involved, to inform themselves and to denounce what they consider to be injustices or how commitments coexist with the production and sharing of information. The data collection is based on two main methods: ethnographic online observation (video, photos, post writing and sharing) and interview survey (written and video).

RC37-543.4

DIALLO, Alexandre* (Erasmus University Rotterdam, Netherlands)

TV series in the era globalized threat: Killing Eve in the eye of feminist modern discourse.

This presentation considers the growing number of films and TV series, since 9/11, that are set behind the scenes of democratic regimes facing multifaceted threats. Revealing a moral state of the world, spy series (*24, The Americans, Homeland, The Bureau, Killing Eve)* are part of a wider reflection on popular culture (Wilcox 2006; Sanders & Skoble 2008; Laugier 2012, 2019) through the representation they offer of multifaceted threats, from jihadist terrorism to health risks. Although women have already had access to important roles in this type of series, some of the most popular and critically acclaimed examples entrust the main roles to women (such as Carrie Mathison in *Homeland* or Villanelle and Eve in *Killing Eve*). Female characters are no longer confined to supporting roles but are "agents" at the center of the action. Such a change responds to the need expressed in society and by entertainment professionals to change an industry that has long relied on white male actors in leading roles. The purpose of this presentation is twofold. Firstly, it confronts the

representation of Eve and Villanelle in *Killing Eve* with contemporary feminist discourse ("post-feminist media culture" and "popular feminism") and questions new representations of female characters in long-form television. The second aspect concerns Sandra Oh, a star previously known for work in different genres. The presentation interrogates this turn in her casting and whether her role as Eve is part of a gendered casting against type or the exploitation of her media appeal ('star effect'). The presentation draws on research in stardom since Edgar Morin's *Stars* (1957), including subsequent works that highlight the role played by media coverage (Morin 1957; Dyer 1979; Borghans and Groot 1998) and celebrity (Wright-Mills 1969; Boorstin 1971) or investigations of the "unique" qualities of individual stars (Morin, 1957; Vincendeau, 2000; Menger, 2009).

RC18-272.2

DIAZ, Belen* (Freie Universitat Berlin, Germany)

"Make Neoliberalism Cool Again": Right-Wing Subject (Trans-) Formations in Brazil

In the context of the global right-wing backlash, I shed light on the micro and macro dimensions of the processes of right-wing ideology and subject formation. Therefore, I delve into the paradigmatic case of the Free Brazil Movement (MBL). This neoliberal organization led the protests for the impeachment of center-left president Dilma Rousseff in 2016. Consequently, it paved the way for the upsurge of the extreme right under Jair Bolsonaro in 2018. I develop the notion of right-wing subject "(trans-)formations" for illuminating manifold dimensions of a political movement in the making. It refers to "formation" in the sense of consolidation, but also of intellectual and activist training as in the case of the MBL Academy. "*Trans*-formations" also points to the bridging of borders between different spatial scales and networks. Since my aim is to offer a "situated history of neoliberalism" (Plehwe & Slobodian, 2022), this broad category allows me to grasp the fluidity and flexibility of concrete actors embedded in political struggles.

The MBL constructs mobilization strategies at the crossroads between social media and the streets. Hence, I examine the role of memetic warfare for ideological interpellation, that initially targeted the urban middle classes of São Paulo. I also explore how masculinity is at the core of organizational and politico-ideological configurations. Drawing on the critical geography notion of "creative destruction" (Brenner & Theodore, 2002), I contend that there are two entangled moments in this right-wing phenomenon. On the one hand, anti-leftism implies a program of dismantlement of progressive social policies. On the other hand, anti-leftism emerges as community enactment of neoliberalism in the form of a growing militancy with a cool political culture. Since I build upon in-depth interviews and participant observation, I also engage in the methodological discussion about the challenges of an ethnographic approach to the right-wing field.

RC40-587.5

DIAZ-MENDEZ, Cecilia* (University of Oviedo, Spain)
PÉREZ GAÑÁN, Rocío* (Universidad de Oviedo, Spain)
GONZALEZ GARCIA, Cristian* (University of Oviedo, Spain)

¿Real... Food Influencers?: A Critical and Comparative Review

Objective. Information about food in social networks is becoming so relevant that some countries, such as Spain, are beginning to regulate some content (especially advertising) issued by the so-called food influencers. In this context, from social studies, we are trying to know the influence that these leaders are having, especially the impact on the youth and children population, however, it is not easy to objectify their influence. The aim of this paper is to make visible the questions that arise when we want to know the real impact of food influencers, in relation to the disparity of approaches and methods (and results) on this object of study. **Methods.** A comparative study has been carried out between different research on the measurement of influence and engagement of food influencers **Findings.** The results of this comparative study show a heterogeneity of techniques and processes to measure the impact of food influencers, ranging from very simple measurements to combinations of complex algorithms. They also highlight the difficulty in determining what is actually being measured. The methodological heterogeneity around data engineering and Big Data does not allow comparison of results between different studies and raises some important questions about what to measure when studying the real impact of food influencers.

RC09-JS-144.2

DIEDHIOU, Paul* (Rennes 2 et UCAD, Senegal)

La Multinationale « Auchan » Au Sénégal : Une Source d'Approvisionnement Pour Les Femmes Vendeuses d'Étalage à Mbour (Thiès)

Au Sénégal, les marchés locaux (fixes et hebdomadaires), les grossistes et les boutiques de quartiers ont toujours été les lieux d'approvisionnement en produits de consommation. Mais, les prix des produits fixés de manière libérale et/ou anarchique, obligent de plus en plus les commerçants locaux, en particulier les vendeurs d'étals, à explorer d'autres sources

d'approvisionnement. Par vendeurs d'étals, il faut entendre les commerçants locaux qui exposent les articles en vente en plein air, dans la rue ou à domicile. C'est un petit commerce généralement tenu par les femmes.

De plus en plus, à Mbour, département situé dans la région de Thiès au Sénégal, l'enseigne « Auchan » devient source d'approvisionnement pour les femmes vendeuses d'étalage. Ce faisant, en vue de diversifier leurs sources d'approvisionnement et d'innover leurs stratégies managériales et marketing, ces femmes achètent à « Auchan » certains des produits qu'elles exposent. Ces achats portent à la fois sur les produits locaux et importés.

Pour étudier ce phénomène qui semble nouveau dans cette zone, les méthodes qualitatives, couplées à une approche ethnographique des systèmes et lieux de vente ont permis de mieux saisir les logiques d'approvisionnement de ces femmes à « Auchan ». Avec ces méthodes, les pratiques managériales et marketing des femmes vendeuses d'étalages à Mbour ont pu être documentées.

RC45-639.1

DIEKMANN, Andreas* (University of Leipzig, Germany)
PRZEPIORKA, Wojtek (Utrecht University, Netherlands)
RIES, Felix (University of Leipzig, Germany)

Emergence of Inefficient Norms

Emergence of Inefficient Norms
In coordination games, actors can fall into the trap of "bad" equilibrium in a path-dependent manner. A well-known example is Mackie's (1996) study of foot binding in imperial China. We conduct an experiment to investigate the conditions under which suboptimal equilibrium strategies emerge in the repeated prisoner's dilemma. This involves so-called "sticky norms": norms that used to be environmentally appropriate are no longer so in a new situation, but are nevertheless retained. This kind of "cultural lag" (Ogburn) can also be seen in varying degrees in an experiment on the emergence of social norms. The experiment was conducted with 184 subjects at the University of Leipzig. Beyond decisions in repeated interactions, normative expectations and attitudes were also measured.

RC34-JS-30.7

DIEZ GARCIA, Ruben* (Complutense University of Madrid, Spain)
BETANCOR NUEZ, Gomer (Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia (UNED), Spain)
GUTIÉRREZ BARROSO, Josué (Universidad de La Laguna, Spain)

A Decade of Youth Activism in Spain: From the Indignados 15M Movement to the Pandemic

March 15, 2011 was a moment of implosion for mobilizations, protests and social movements. And the explosion of new forms, articulations and social movements in Spain. Young people had acquired a renewed prominence rarely seen in previous decades. New cohorts of activists were questioning the established order through subjective practices, making massive use of virtual tools without neglecting the wider physical networks of sociability (which serve as channels for the transmission of ideas), with innovative styles of *reclaiming the streets* and *occupying* public space to make their demands visible to the media. The crisis of political legitimacy towards the two-party system in Spain and the political socialization of this new generation also implied the emergence of new parties that promised to regenerate institutional politics and promote new social policies, which implied a new party system in which the youth vote had a great deal of weight, as it incorporated the *generational issue*.

We approach conventional political participation (different forms and evolution of youth voting), and we analyze more in detail contentious youth politics (protests, strikes and youth movements). In this way, we will be able to carry out a longitudinal analysis of the 15M Generation and characterize the different processes of diffusion of these strategic innovations that involve a new "canon" in youth activism, in a temporal thread that goes from 2011 to 2022. This temporal thread is fundamental because it marks the border of two economic crises (the 2009 financial crisis and the 2020 coronavirus crisis) that have strongly conditioned the youth condition, its precariousness, practices and discourses.

RC24-367.2

DILER, Deniz* (Bogazici University, Sociology Department, Turkey)

Forming an Alliance between Interdisciplinary Fields of Political Ecology and Critical Animal Studies for Earth Liberation

This paper aims to explore the possibility of forming a necessary theoretical and political alliance between the ever-growing, interdisciplinary fields of Political Ecology (PE) and Critical Animal Studies (CAS) in the face of planetary ecological crisis. It argues that both fields converge on many aspects including their political perspective, their primary foci on the intersectional oppression of human and nonhumans, emphasis on the capitalist foundation of extraction of "nature" and its inhabitants, incorporation of activist knowledge, distancing

of themselves from apolitical ecological/rights frameworks, qualitative and participatory methodological approach, and commitment to action, structural change, justice and sustainability for all beings. However, there are also possible tensions amongst both fields that constitute gaps in research which could be resolved through an alliance. For example, less attention is given to the oppression of animals in PE despite the impact of animal agriculture in climate change and zoonoses. Similarly, concerns of ethics and agency are still recent within PE. Alternatively, CAS could gain much from a strengthened focus on food sovereignty and ableism especially for its call for veganism alongside its criticism of green capitalism. CAS can also incorporate Marxist historical materialist thought (that have inspired PE from its introduction) in its discussions of exploitation and capitalism. Methodologically, the paper will rely on a literature review of both fields, particularly foundational and theoretical works, empirical research that reflect their aims and commitments as well as those that already represent the intersection between PE and CAS. Impactful journals (e.g. the Journal of Political Ecology and Journal for Critical Animal Studies), introductory books and diverse range of research that are exemplary of recent approaches and emerging subfields will provide the primary sources of this inquiry. An alliance between PE-CAS would provide new insight for environmental sociology whose discussions and methods have informed both fields.

RC09-149.3

DILL, Brian* (University of Illinois, USA)
ZAYED, Hany (University of Illinois - Urbana Champaign, USA)

Egypt 2.0: The Rise of a Digital Developmental State

This paper seeks to understand the emergence of what we are calling the "digital developmental state" in Egypt. Like the industrializing developmental states of the 1980s and 90s, this recent iteration is grounded on the premise that states in the global South are differently positioned in their ability to engage with the global economy. Their disadvantaged position necessitates that the state play a distinct role in the growth process. Nonetheless, whereas the original developmental states – Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan – sought to increase their comparative advantage through exporting complex manufactured goods, nascent digital developmental states must find other ways to engage with a profoundly transforming global economy that is being shaped by the Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR). In this paper we ask: How is the digital developmental state different from, and similar to, previous forms of the developmental state?

Egypt is a powerful case from which to document and explain the rise of the digital developmental state. Enchanted by the promises of technologies for economic development and modernization, the Egyptian state recently embarked on a comprehensive and aggressive digital transformation quest intended to build a Digital Egypt, a society that integrates technologies, and an economy that operates digitally. Through its Digital Egypt Strategy, the state seeks to digitize governmental institutions, operations, and services; forge a techno entrepreneurial ecosystem that encourages digital innovation and creativity; and build a New Egyptian Person, a skillful, innovative, competitive, responsible, flexible, and digitally literate citizen who is passionate about technology and ready for the future. This paper examines the actors, institutions, and resources that are being marshaled to establish Egypt's digital development state.

RC04-65.4

DILLABOUGH, Joanne* (University of Cambridge, United Kingdom)
BOSE, Sagarika (University of Cambridge, United Kingdom)

Hungarianisation, Horrorism and a 'Funeral for Higher Education': Populist Knowledge-Making and Political Legitimacy in Pre and Post War Hungary

"Hungarianism'. People have become accustomed to "drinking *Hungarian* water [in Hungarian rooms] and reading *Hungarian* books and talking to *Hungarian* people.' Ages *Heller, 2015*.
The late Agnes Heller's words, a Hungarian activist and philosopher, expose the paradoxes that emerge within populist imaginaries and their relationship to state-making as a 'blueprint' of imperialist thought and as an energising concept of modernity. Heller's words also highlight how knowledge-makers and state-makers ignite arguments about sacred forms of legitimacy in the nation-building project. In this paper, we explore Heller's concerns about 'Hungarianisation' within Higher Education (HE), focusing on its 'inner circle' of elite knowledge-makers and HE student resistance to authoritarianism across time (1939 -1968, 1989-2022). Drawing particularly on Arendt and Mbembe, we examine the rise of populism in HE through three distinct avenues. First, drawing upon archival sources we examine the history of conservative elite knowledge-makers representations (e.g., lawyers, theologians, academics) of Hungarian citizenship in pre- and post-war HE. We focus particularly on Hungarian scholarly accounts of the relationship between race science, conservative ideology, and religion and its association with the emergence of modern post-war Hungarian HE. Second, placing oral history interviews and activist writings about state-making dating from the 1930's until the present into context, we explore how modalities of HE student resistance have sought to challenge authoritarian strains within Hungarian HE. Finally, drawing on

contemporary interview data and visual representations of student political action, we examine more recent activist resistance to the forced move of the CEU across the European frontier space to Vienna. In so doing we argue that Hungary's claim to legally sanctioned forms of authoritarianism in HE has fulfilled in part the longstanding racialised mission of Hungarian statecraft to energise a 'folktale of historical injustice' about the place of Hungary in global geopolitics and in the history of empire.

RC56-754.7

DILLABOUGH, Joanne* (University of Cambridge, United Kingdom)

The Subversive Archive in Historical Sociology: Hannah Arendt and the Authoritarian State

Drawing upon personal letters, documentary film and academic sources from the Hannah Arendt Archives (Bard College) and the Arendt Project (Berlin Universitat), I identify political figures and modalities of knowledge shaping Hannah Arendt's conceptualisation of authoritarian state theory. I focus particularly on Arendt's mid-twentieth century interlocuters and their role in her historical and sociological understanding of authoritarian bureaucracies, race science, and 'the camp'. I do so as a way of responding to Scott's (2002) 'problem space' – a space where new questions must necessarily be asked about the 'promise of politics', coloniality and the critical intellectual in relation to rising authoritarianism globally. I begin my argument from three interrelated premises: (1) that global sociologies of knowledge-making (Bhambra, 2011; Mbembe, 2017), alongside an archival historiography of Arendt's oeuvre, provide potentially novel ideas and questions about the role of the intellectual in relation to authoritarianism, particularly as a radical historiographer and implicated activist-scholar (Rothberg, 2015); (2) this approach provides a rich intellectual, visual and historical context for better understanding how instrumental rationalities and colonial logics of reason emerge from violent foundational legacies governing the modern nation-state; and (3) instead of 'drowning in proceduralisms' (Honig, 2017) central to the modern academy that we instead agonise positively over new political idioms, new research imaginaries and 'public things' as sociologists seeking to challenge contemporary authoritarian politics. Fighting over public things in the academy and beyond - Honig (2017) asserts - provides a space for the retrieval of what can never be foreclosed - the radical promise of politics and the need for 'public things'. In so doing, I strive to generate new 'problem spaces' and conceptual grammars for contextualising and nuancing the dilemmas, paradoxes, and practices that all forms of academic labour must necessarily bring to the challenge of authoritarian violence in the 21st century.

RC54-JS-78.5

DILLON, Miriam* (University of Queensland, Australia)
SETCHELL, Jenny (School of Health and Rehabilitation, The University of Queensland, Australia)
MICIAK, Maxi (University of Alberta, Canada)
WINDOW, Peter (Royal Brisbane and Women's Hospital, Australia)
OLSON, Rebecca (School of Social Science, The University of Queensland, Australia)

Distress in Physiotherapy Low Back PAIN Care: A Socio-Relational Exploration

Distress is poorly understood in health care, including in physiotherapy low back pain care. As a concept, distress is often pathologised, individualised and understood in reductionist, dualistic ways. This presentation draws on relational understandings of emotion to explore distress in physiotherapy interactions with people with low back pain and challenges these taken-for-granted understandings of distress. First, I explore ways distress has been traditionally understood and discuss what this makes (im)possible. Second, I draw from my empirical work to explore the ways in which conceptualisations of distress are deployed within physiotherapy low back pain care. My analysis shows that distress is often understood to have a negative impact on clinical interactions and physiotherapists often find it difficult to recognise and respond to their own and their patient's distress. I show how distress is often conceptualised within the individual, in physiological and biochemical ways, with sociocultural, spiritual and relational ways of understanding distress often side-lined.

Overall, I offer a critical affective conceptualisation of distress in low back pain care for physiotherapy and health care contexts, drawing on Dragojlovic and Broom's (2018) application of Deleuze and Ahmed's theorisation of emotional assemblages as relational. I will also provide insight into my experience of applying this (re)conceptualisation of distress to my clinical work as a physiotherapist working with people with low back pain.

Theories from the sociology of emotions have been rarely applied to physiotherapy and other allied health professions, but have much to offer. This presentation provides a worked example of how application can help to reconceptualise current physiotherapy practices, and their limitations, provoking more relational approaches to navigating distress in low back pain

care. In short, this presentation demonstrates how the sociology of emotions can be usefully applied to see and do care differently in under-explored areas of healthcare.

RC40-582.5

DINH, Vien* (Kyoto University, Japan)

Multi-Cultural Transformation through Practices of Foraging and Consuming Wild Edible Plants Among Vietnamese Immigrants

Natural foraging or the practice of collecting raw biological materials from public greenery spaces, which has been neglected in our modern industrialized food production systems, re-become attractive due to its decisive socio-cultural contributions. While collecting natural vegetables and games in the Global South is an important part of their livelihood, herbal remedies, and traditions from many generations, contemporary Global-North foragers appreciate its new identity of high-level cultural capital, such as elite restaurants serving seasonally foraged dishes on the menu. In the light of dynamic global immigration and its roles in multicultural societies, there is little understanding about the attributes and determinants guiding immigrants to select "good food" from both cost-effective and culturally appropriate aspects. The data is derived from in-depth interviews with several groups of Vietnamese migrants living in Hyogo, Osaka, and Kyoto prefectures of Japan between September 2021-September 2022 about their practices of collecting wild food. To capture material and symbolic meanings, the interview protocol focuses on what is harvested, who participates, and how they use the foraged products, besides general socio-demographic questions. The preliminary findings have affirmed the vital role of wild edible plants as a "free" food source substituted for less diverse food markets, traditional remedies for some common health problems or just a nostalgic account. At the same time, foraging activity and sharing mechanisms of the products function as the fabric of social-cultural interaction among intra- and inter- ethnicity groups. The practice will be used to revisit concepts of indigenousness, gender roles, and generational effects in the process of traditional knowledge transfer.

RC16-237.2

DINSMORE, Adam* (University of York, United Kingdom)

Theorising 'Elites' across Discursive-Material Terrain: A Poststructuralist Approach to England's 'Red Wall'

In the last year alone, anti-elite populists have consolidated power in places as far afield as Chile, Colombia, Hungary, Peru, the Philippines, and most recently Italy and Sweden. The success and ideological breadth of these movements demonstrates the many ways 'the elite' can be articulated by political actors, and that excoriating elites is sometimes a viable means of achieving elite status for oneself. Yet two decades after Higley & Pakulski noted the symbiotic connection between actually-existing elites and the subjective understanding of elites by publics, social scientists continue to theorise elites in regrettably essentialist terms. Typically as an objective sociological stratum whose existence precedes our socially constructed notions of them.

Poststructuralist Discourse Theory challenges such framings by foregrounding the role of discourse and contingency in the construction of the social. On this telling, political actors engage in a perennial 'War of Position' in which they compete to define key rhetorical categories such as 'the people' and 'elite' in terms favourable to their goals. Populists of the left, right and centre are each therefore able to profess opposition to 'the elite' while advancing entirely distinct hegemonic programmes. Elite Theory which overlooks the myriad competing articulations of 'the elite' in the public imagination – and their mutually constitutive relationship with actual elite configurations – is thus incomplete.

This paper presents theoretical reflections on a programme of semi-structured interviews with residents of England's so-called 'Red Wall' of historically Labour-supporting towns, whose apparent opposition to elites was said to be crucial to the outcome of the 2016 Brexit referendum. Findings reveal the social and political logics underlying participants' subjective understandings of 'the elite', and suggest the term is a much-contested floating signifier in British political life frequently understood differently by subjects with divergent political identities and material life conditions.

RC24-366.2

DIONISIO, Josephine* (University of the Philippines Diliman, Philippines)

DELINA, Laurence (Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, Hong Kong)

GAVIERES, Jergil Gyle (University of the Philippines Diliman, Philippines)

OCON, Joey (University of the Philippines Diliman, Philippines)

Social Networks for Renewable Energy Transition in Small Off-Grid Islands in the Philippines

Given the archipelagic character of the country, one of the keys to achieving total electrification is to establish more hybrid energy systems especially in small off-grid islands. Given the urgency of addressing climate change, this effort should include actions towards increasing the contribution of renewable energy (RE) in these hybrid systems. (Ocon & Bertheau 2019) But despite the development of RE technologies and the existence of a more enabling policy environment, the transition to clean energy electrification remains slow and sidetracked by the continued dependence on diesel and other fossil fuels.

One of the stumbling blocks to energy transition in off-grid islands relates to consumers' criteria in energy source selection. Consumers prefer using more familiar energy sources such as diesel, over the new and unfamiliar but cleaner energy sources, such as solar. On the other hand, studies on successful energy transition point out that making and sustaining the shift to renewable energy requires the existence of social networks of information that enable the social acceptability of energy transition.

This presentation describes an initial social mapping of functional RE organizations that may become networks for the sharing of information and skills related to renewable energy transition. It is proposed that a more proactive engagement with these organizations could facilitate successful energy transition in small off-grid islands in the Philippines.

RC09-146.2

DIONISIO, Josephine* (University of the Philippines Diliman, Philippines)

PALANCA, Kidd Alonzo Juwan (University of the Philippines Diliman, Philippines)

SANCHEZ II, Ferdinand* (Centre for Deliberative Democracy and Global Governance, University of Canberra, Australia)

Social Networks of Care in Times of COVID-19

The COVID 19 pandemic disrupted the global system and exposed its inability to respond rapidly and effectively to the needs of the most vulnerable sectors in society. In the Philippines for example, coercive lockdowns cut-off access to conventional food marketing systems. This resulted to food insecurity and hunger, especially among the poorest and most vulnerable sectors.

Against this backdrop, individuals and communities undertook the burden of providing for their welfare needs. Various civil society initiatives opened alternative access to affordable and nutritious food supplies. Thus, these care-based emergent agency are instructive of how a more just and compassionate society may be built as part of a new normal.

The International Inequalities Institute (III) at the London School of Economics (LSE) collaborated with Oxfam on a multi-country research project. The aim was to understand the many ways through which people and their communities have responded to the new challenges brought about by the COVID 19 pandemic. To contribute to this global endeavor, Oxfam Philippines worked together with the Philippine Sociological Society in documenting cases of emergent agencies in the Philippines in response to the COVID 19 pandemic.

This presentation discusses some of the findings from these case studies from the Philippines. The civil society responses from the Philippines were mainly in the form of humane aid. They were initiated by social networks that are motivated by care and operated within a framework of generalized trust. Their effectiveness may be attributed in part to the successful creation and mobilization of mini-publics of netizens. These civil society networks of care have swiftly and effectively responded to the needs of the marginalized, including those who have become invisible to official agencies and have become unable to access aid from government.

RC48-667.2

DIPATI, Yans* (PUC-RIO, Brazil)

Rewriting the Social in Light of Gilles Deleuze's Molar/Molecular Dialectics: A Study on Black Women's Movement in Brazil

The concept of the social is at the heart of any sociological investigation. The first important sociologist to have pointed out its particular characteristics as a distinct phenomenon was Émile Durkheim in his pioneering analysis where he defines the social as external, general and coercive. By this characterization, Durkheim identifies the proper object of sociology as distinguished from other human sciences such as psychology or philosophy. In spite of his intellectual

breakthrough in pointing to the objective status of the social, the French sociologist's concept is commonly criticized for being overly objectivist, leaving aside an appropriate diagnosis of its relational aspect. This is one of the most important contributions of Gabriel Tarde, French sociologist and philosopher, Durkheim's contemporary. According to Tarde, the social is structured as difference, and thereby, consists basically of relations. It constitutes, nonetheless, a qualitatively new phenomenon irreducible to its components in isolation. This position puts him at odds with Durkheim's, a tension, which in a way gains a conciliatory turn in Gilles Deleuze's famous dialectics of molar/molecular. According to the French poststructuralist philosopher molar/molecular are two different forms of fluxes coordinated by two different regimes. Whereas the molar flux points to the arborification and rigidity, molecular one indicates segmentary rizhomification representing multiplicities. Despite their different character, both are present simultaneously in any social phenomena, the reason for which it can highlight certain aspects of contemporary social movements' dynamics, in this particular case, the Black Women's Movement in contemporary Brazil, and its relation to the State. This paper thus aims at unraveling the complex entanglement between molar and molecular dynamics in the analysis of the movement.

RC39-570.6

DIPPY, Russell* (Charles Sturt University, Australia)

MILLER, DeMond (Rowan University, USA)

The Emergence and Regulation of the Profession of Emergency Management

Discussions regarding the status of emergency management continue. Emergency management remains a career field that affords professionals the ability to play a vital role in protecting communities from disasters and harm. Over the past few decades, emergency management has developed as an academic discipline with its own body of research, collegiate degree-granting programs, methods, theories, and techniques to systematically analyze and address disasters and crises. This paper compares both the United States and Australian emergency management contexts of academic and professional emergency management and the need for a recognized body of regulations governing emergency management. We maintain that the core functions of emergency managers are worthy of regulation as part of an organized profession. By considering the evolving role of emergency managers in two countries and the diversity of stakeholders in creating the professional landscape, we seek to bridge the gap in the understanding of the importance of the development of education, experiences, and qualifications that leads to a form of certification formally promulgated and recognized by governing authorities as a requirement to enter the profession of emergency management. The authors evaluate the social, cultural, and legal advances that currently define the role of an emergency manager and situate the need for the professionalization of this field within the broader professional first responder context and offer sociological explanations for professionalization.

RC32-470.18

DIWAKAR, Jyoti* (University of Delhi, India)

Revisiting Violence Against Women from Marginalised Women Perspectives

Addressing the question of violence against women in general and Dalit-women in particular should be the prime concern of society and the democratic-structure. The existence of violence in society not only disturbs the social fabric and political economy of the region but also prevents individual development. Though over the last four decades, feminists have drawn attention towards this area, the question of violence still persists. Thus, one needs to scrutinise the theoretical perspective and address this question in the context of heterogeneous diverse realities. Since in India, a woman's status is not defined by her independent-identity; it is defined by her caste, class, region and tribal identity. As a result, the level of violence differs from woman-to-woman. But who is more affected, whose condition is more vulnerable and how the state and society can prevent this kind of violence should be the major concern. Though Dalit women's conditions are more vulnerable compared to women in general, and they share a large percentage of the population and work as daily wage labourers, their economic-dependency on perpetrators makes them face systemic structural forms-of-violence. The nature of violence is different from that encountered by Dalit-women. Consequently, Dalit-women faced mental-torture or unconventional-violence and caste-based exclusion.

The internalisation of violence bestows their isolation from society. The way society excludes them and their internalisation of self-exclusion makes them downtrodden among the downtrodden. The women started believing that there must be something wrong with her and that her exclusivity must have made her vulnerable to attack. She not only blames her caste, poor-condition, and social-status, which make her ostracised in totality. Therefore, this paper is going to examine the theoretical discourse on the nature-of-violence against women in general and Dalits in particular. Within the larger concern of violence-against-women, this paper is limited to sexual-violence against both categories.

RC49-684.1

DIXON, Jeremy* (University of Bath, United Kingdom)
FORRESTER-JONES, Rachel (The University of Western Ontario, Canada)
JAYNES, Beth (University of Bath, United Kingdom)

Exploring Romantic Need As Part of Mental Health Social Care Practice

Romantic love has been the subject of literature since the time of the ancient Sumerians, in 4500BC and remains a topic of interest for sociologists, linguists and anthropologists. Contemporary framings of romantic love can be understood to be socially constructed, in that cultural norms shape the way in which groups in society may think about, construct and respond to love. Whilst romantic relationships are commonly discussed within contemporary society, few studies have explored the experiences of people with mental health problems in forming or maintaining romantic relationships. Our study addressed this gap through conducting focus groups with ten people with mental health problems, six carers and six professionals. People with mental health problems viewed romantic relationships as important but felt that they were difficult to develop and maintain due mental health symptoms and the side effects of medications, self-stigma, social stigma or romantic hopes being previously dashed. They also identified a lack of support from services to develop romantic relationships, due to romantic relationships being viewed as a private matter, or depleted social networks. Carers identified both risks and benefits to romantic relationships but highlighted service users' emotional vulnerability and the potential for romantic relationships to act as emotional stressors. They also identified the need for professional support. Professionals indicated that they rarely supported people with mental health problems to develop or maintain romantic relationships. They tended to wait for the 'need to arise', highlighted the emotional risks of romantic relationships to service users and were uneasy about discussing sexual intimacy.

WG05-775.3

DJANE, Kabran Aristide* (Peleforo Gon Coulibaly University, Côte D'Ivoire)

Environmental Education and Nutritional Behavior Based on Traditional Medicine: Reading from Internally Displaced Women's Experiences in the 2010 Post-Electoral Crisis in Ivory Coast

During the Ivorian crisis, population displacement has been observed across the country with a peak after the post-election crisis of November 2010; Thus, food system have been destroyed. In this case, green nutrition based on their pre-acquired environmental knowledge (Environmental education) is adopted, especially in their feeding behavior, in order to avoid calorie declines and to allow food cure in such a difficult period. The objective of this scientific production is to understand the determinants and logics that underpin the appropriation of Green nutrition method derived from traditional medicine, based on knowledge of the environment, plants, by internally displaced women due to war to the region of Aboisso, near the border of Ghana, in Ivory Coast.

The data are collected from the International Organization for Migration (IOM) (2009) and from the town hall of Aboisso (2010) on internal migration of women. The survey took place over two weeks during February 2011 on 213 internally displaced. Non-probabilistic sampling was used in the choice of respondents. A questionnaire, an interview guide and the observation grid were used on all respondents to allow triangulation of information.

73% of displaced women surveyed use traditional food practices due to the military crisis situation. On these, only 13% seek the advice of their spouse. The most used method at 86% is broth of crushed tree pods. The rest in leaf tea, they drink. 37% of women use the advice of a traditional practitioner (specialist in plant medicine), the rest is self-medication (55%) or advice from friends (8%) with a good knowledge of the contribution of Nature to diet and gain in calories. The choice of the traditional method, based on knowledge of environment, stems from the lack of money at 15%, the behavior of the family at 52% and the living conditions at 33%.

RC15-216.3

DOBLYTE, Sigita* (Universidad de Oviedo, Spain)

Less Than Perfect Brain: Pharmaceuticalisation in the Workplace

Two types of pharmaceuticalisation – with or without medicalisation – might be discussed in the context of the workplace: pharmaceuticalisation as a response to mental distress such as anxiety, panic or sadness, on the one hand, and pharmaceuticalisation as cognitive enhancement, on the other. They can be conceptualised through a range of oppositions: emotional self-control vs achievement, losers vs winners, survival vs performing at one's best/better than one's best, amongst others. I suggest, however, that such boundaries between the two conceptions are blurry, and what seems to be a heterogeneous phenomenon *de facto* represents the same process.

In other words, in this paper, I aim to understand better what work pharmaceuticalisation does in the public sphere, in general, and in the workplace, in particular. I argue that both pharmaceuticalisation of mental distress and cognitive enhancement are manifestations of the same labour relations that constrain or even deny workers' access to meaningful work. By technological means such as medications, workers in contemporary society with its conceptions of self as a responsible and active agent manage risk and vulnerability in the workplace characterised by increasingly more fragile autonomy, dignity and/or recognition.

RC11-169.1

DOBLYTE, Sigita* (Universidad de Oviedo, Spain)
GIOSA, Roberto (University of Oviedo, Spain)

Why People Work Past Retirement Age: A Meta-Ethnography of Meanings and Motivations in Later-Life Working

The processes of growing longevity and shrinking birth rates transform the structure of current societies and shape discussions regarding their futures – notably, the sustainability of healthcare and pension systems. In light of this, later-life working has been gaining increasing attention amongst policymakers and academics. The critics, however, argue that the assumptions of uniform ageing mask the remaining or even increasing inequalities in life expectancy and health within and between societies. This signals the ambivalence that underpins extended working life policies.

Whilst quantitative research can help us to assess the associations between individual, institutional, or cultural factors and retirement decisions, qualitative methods are adequate to pursue a deeper understanding of complex mechanisms that underpin older workers' intentions and decisions to extend their working lives. In this paper, we employ the method of meta-ethnography (Noblit and Hare 1998) to synthesise existing qualitative evidence on older individuals' experiences and motivations for working *past* statutory retirement age. We focus on workers *beyond* this age, for continuing to work implies an active (yet structured) choice for them, which is likely to differ from the experiences of workers *approaching* retirement age, who think through the matter hypothetically rather than experientially.

Drawing upon the theories of agency (Emirbayer and Mische 1998) and meaningful work (Laaser and Karlsson 2021), we disaggregate the iterational, projective and practical evaluative orientations of agency and argue that practical evaluation is the most transformative and sustainable. Its activation is, however, highly contingent upon work relationships that promote autonomy, recognition, and dignity. The qualitative synthesis also enables us to consider silenced voices in the literature. We find that the experiences of older workers in less skilled and/or less meaningful work are often absent. Yet, they are likely to differ from those in more privileged occupations that appear to dominate the empirical research.

RC50-695.5

DODIYA, Mahendrasinh* (Placeholder, India)

Heritage, Travel & Tourism Industry and Policy: Sociological Context (With Special Reference to Gujarat State-India)

The Travel and Tourism Industry is one of the crucial sectors driving socio-economic growth in an economy, which is evident by the fact it that it contributes around 10% to the global GDP, valuing close to USD 9 trillion. In terms of employment, the travel and tourism industry employed around 330 million people globally; which means 1 out of every 10 jobs globally was supported by travel and tourism industry. Over the past five years (2015-19), one in four of all net new jobs created across the world has been travel & tourism, such is the potential of the travel and tourism industry to stimulate economic growth, create employment and business opportunities, and to bring social inclusiveness.

India rank 10th among the 185 countries in terms of travel and tourism industry's total contribution to GDP in 2019. Globally, India is 3rd country that has showcased a higher travel and tourism industry GDP growth (~5%) than that of the global travel and tourism industry GDP growth (~3.5%).

The fifth largest state, Gujarat, is blessed with diverse natural, cultural, and geographical history. The strategic location, long coastline, centuries old sculptures-handicrafts-arts-festivals, and globally recognized heritage sites are the gifts that make the state stand out. The State offers an abundance of experiences to the tourists both natural and man made, from World's tallest Statue-Statue of Unity, World's only home for Asiatic Lions-*Gir* Forest, Asia's longest Rope way-*Girnar* Rope way to mesmerized Indus Valley Civilization-*Dholavira*, India's first World Heritage City by UNESCO-Ahmedabad, World's earliest known dock & India's first port city-*Lothal*, and only white desert in the World-*Rann* of Kutch.

Such diversification and richness on many fronts have helped Gujarat to achieve a colossal growth in the total tourist footfall and make the state a favourable destination.

RC56-JS-147.1

DODSON, Jualynne* (Michigan State University, United States)

Church Building in the African Diaspora: Oriente Cuba

This paper proposes that a diachronic approach to historical sociological research has substantially assisted this researcher's comprehensions

about African descendants' church-building in the Americas. The paper reports on research findings of these descendants within the *longue durée* Americas'African Diaspora as a global, social phenomenon who arrived in officially and predominately Catholic Cuba 'after the abolition of African enslavement.' They were not Cuban citizens, were not from the U.S., but emerged and organized a Protestant congregation. The church was formed in the island's eastern, Oriente region - distinct for seminal cultural and religious expression: "Son" musical form, Africa-inspired religious traditions, distinct vocabulary vernaculars, and more. Mt. Sinai emerged as an independent Protestant congregation, not a missionary site as African descendants were not a focus of Protestant denominations' intensive post-1898 Cuban Independence War missionary activities. Nor were Blacks numerous missionary participants, though their numerical population on the island has always been outstanding.

The *longue durée* Americas' African Diaspora was used as conceptual and investigative tool for comprehending social forces, situations, circumstances, as well as intersecting issues of race, class, and the role of women that brought forth Mt. Sinai's early 20th century emergence and organization. The diachronic approach to consequential social forces of the African Diaspora's *longue durée* relation to Cuba's Mt. Sinai is necessary and important. However, base-line details of African descendants' Protestant church building in the Americas' African Diaspora are equally significant for helping to reinforce continued disciplinary expansion toward theoretical, methodological, and research populations inclusiveness.

RC11-167.2

DOHAN, Daniel* (University of California San Francisco, United States)

HERNANDEZ, Alma (University of California San Francisco, USA)

MA, Melissa (University of California San Francisco, USA)

ZAMARRIPA, Stephen (University of California San Francisco, USA)

Aging and Migration: Structural, Institutional, and Cultural Dynamics

Aging unfolds in the context of structural position, institutional connections, and cultural practices. In a comparative ethnographic study of experiences of cognitive decline among older adults in diverse communities in the US, migration emerged as a shaper of experience along all three contextual dimensions. Our multi-site design includes team-based fieldwork and deductive and inductive analysis of resultant qualitative datasets. Four fieldworkers collect data using observation and in-depth interviews with older adults in nine US communities diverse in ethnicity/race, region, urbanity, and socio-economic standing. Residents commonly report domestic and international migration. Migration often reflected structural factors; older adults reported migrating for job opportunities or in response to lack of work. Affluent respondents also reported voluntary domestic migration in the context of aging and health, e.g. a move from Maine to Florida for geriatric care and return to Maine after concluding family support was more important than specialized healthcare. In trans-national communities, responses to age-related changes in cognition reflected cultural and structural aspects of migration. Cultural practices of sending communities appeared to shape institutional routines at senior centers. At one center where many had migrated from China, transnational cultural practices appeared to stigmatize decline and respondents did not publicly acknowledge cognitive concerns absent a medical determination. At a center where participants migrated from Mexico, cognitive decline was implicitly acknowledged via provision of assistance to affected individuals, which quietly de-stigmatized decline. Structures of migration shaped institutions of caregiving. For example, the availability of a family caregiver for older adults experiencing decline reflected the character of transnational migration (timing, family versus individual, migrant SES). For older adults who did not transnationally migrate, migration shaped the availability of paid caregiving in local labor markets. These results suggest multiple avenues for further research on aging and migration.

RC03-JS-122.4

DOHAN, Daniel* (University of California San Francisco, United States)

MA, Melissa (University of California San Francisco, USA)

HERNANDEZ, Alma (University of California San Francisco, USA)

ZAMARRIPA, Stephen (University of California San Francisco, USA)

ABRAMSON, Corey (University of Arizona, United States)

Comparative Ethnography to Understand Experiences of Aging and Cognitive Decline in Diverse US Communities

Community social determinants of health (SDOH) appear to shape older adult experiences of cognitive decline, but we have limited insights into the social mechanisms by which these effects operate. Identifying the mechanisms of community SDOH is sociologically challenging and has the potential for

practical benefit. To address this challenge, we examined how structural, institutional, and cultural factors shape decision-making at major turning points in the trajectory of cognitive decline among older adults experiencing decline and their caregivers. Two turning points we examine are relinquishing driving and entering institutional care. We employ comparative ethnography: multi-site designs; team-based fieldwork; and deductive and inductive analysis of qualitative datasets. Four fieldworkers conduct observation and in-depth life history interviews in nine US communities diverse in ethnicity/race, region, urbanity, and socio-economic standing. Results highlight how older adults navigate turning points in the context of cultural practices, local institutions, and structural position. Relinquishing driving seemed unproblematic in urban communities (due to public transportation) and rural areas (where highly-impaired driving was common in all age groups) yet presented a central cultural difficulty in suburban areas where communities attempted to restrict driving while adults were still cognitively intact yet where car-based independence was central to identity and social connection. Avoiding institutionalized care was important in both affluent and low-income communities but for distinct logics. In affluent communities, staying at home was culturally prized, a demonstration of love and support. In low-income communities, staying at home was structurally necessary; institutional care was unaffordable or families feared their savings would be confiscated as a condition of care. These examples illustrate the diverse mechanisms by which community SDOH manifest in everyday life. They highlight the limits of public health models of community effects, e.g. the socio-ecological model, and new opportunities for sociological measurement of culture and institutions.

RC56-753.3

DOLAN, Paddy* (Technological University Dublin, Ireland)

Habitus Formation and Power Dynamics in American Industrial Relations

The concept of habitus has a long history in sociology, most often associated with Bourdieu, but here the concept is explored more directly in relation to Norbert Elias's work regarding sociogenesis and psychogenesis. The latter process refers to the development of new forms of habitus ("second nature" or embodied social learning), while the former concerns dynamic networks of interdependent people, or figurations to use Elias's term. While Elias refers to multiple forms of habitus, perhaps ironically his model of homo clausus (closed person) to depict the emotionally self-controlled individual imagined as (and imagining themselves to be) separate from the lives of others may lead to a tendency to reduce the complexity, contingency and variety of habitus formation and forms. In light of this suggestion, the paper explores the development of habitus in the context of changing power relations in the United States, particularly concerning industrial relations and the dynamic figuration of employers, workers, and politicians. Emphasis is placed on the specialisation of functions around the amplification and resolution of conflict and the development of the role of trade union leaders and officials. Conflict occurred also between rivals for the fulfilment of these functions, as different organisations emerged and competed for representational status in broader conflicts. American we-feelings and we-identities were invoked to identify outsiders and delegitimise their participation in conflict resolution functions.

RC15-225.3

DOMARADZKA, Anna* (University of Warsaw, Poland)

BIESAGA, Mikolaj (Robert Zajonc Institute for Social Studies, University of Warsaw, Poland)

KOŁODZIEJCZYK, Magdalena (University of Warsaw, Poland)

DOMARADZKA, Ewa (WSB University, Poland)

Digital Right to a Healthy City

Recent years saw a rapid acceleration in cities' transition into sensor-enhanced smart cities (Channi & Kumar 2022). In Europe, such endeavors have been supported by the EU under Climate Neutral and Smart Cities program (EC 2021). It aims at developing the implementation of ICT and the Internet of Things to reduce the CO2 emissions and mitigate the effects of climate emergency. Such solutions might serve to address health-related concerns (Kamel Bous et al. 2011), however, many technological innovations that target public health and well-being raise questions about surveillance and who really benefits from them (Biesaga et al. 2021).

In this paper, we present the initial results of two European Commission projects: HEART and euPOLIS. Both aim at investigating the positive direct and indirect effects of Nature-Based Solutions on public health and well-being (Bozovic et al. 2017). In euPOLIS, we assess the social, environmental, and economic impacts of NBS interventions that are currently designed through participatory processes. In HEART, we investigate the benefits of regular visits to green spaces on the health and well-being of patients with a history of cardiovascular, metabolic, neural, or respiratory diseases. In both cases, we employ both traditional (surveys and interviews) as well as ICT-enhanced (based on physiological and environmental data collected through monitoring wristbands and smartphone apps) methods to study the outcomes in terms of public health and well-being of local community.

Our results will be presented within the framework of the right to the city perspective (Domaradzka et al. 2022), which emphasizes the importance of residents' participation in shaping a healthy future for our cities. We

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

will discuss the right to healthy living in the city and the prerogatives of designing for health through digital technologies and nature-based solutions.

RC26-387.4

DOMARADZKA, Anna* (University of Warsaw, Poland)
WNUK, Anna (University of Warsaw, Poland)
OLEKSY, Tomasz (University of Warsaw, Poland)
TROCHYMIAK, Mateusz (University of Warsaw, Poland)

Right to the Smart City

Cities are the main arena for testing and implementing new technological solutions (Belanche et al. 2016, Cugurullo 2020) and technological changes have been accelerated even further by COVID-19 pandemic (Wainwright 2020). While ICT become important tools for policymakers, urban planners and residents, we need to better understand the consequences of their fast-paced implementation, to avoid unintended negative effects in terms of quality of life and democratic freedoms (Swyngedouw 2016, Han & Kim 2021). This is particularly important in the view of the growing popularity of the smart city idea, which incorporates ICT to enhance the quality and performance of urban services.

The aim of our analysis is to help understand how new technologies can shape the wellbeing of urban citizens and their ability to exercise their right to the city, defined by Lefebvre (1968) as freedom to make and remake our cities according to principles of democracy, equality and social justice.

On the political level, we analyse the concept of the smart city, studying participation and consultation technologies, as well as algorithms employed in city management around the globe. On the social level we study individual reactions to application of technologies like Virtual Reality and Artificial Intelligence in the context of planning, managing and interacting with the city and focus on ICT solutions that intermediate social and community relations. Based on our study we were able to quantitatively define main factors representing different aspects of the right to the city. We also analysed residents attitudes to AI algorithms involved in city governance and studied the implementation of specific digital tool in urban management. Our goal is to link the smart city concept with the right to the city idea to create a framework for studying modern cities in a more comprehensive way.

RC05-97.5

DOMBROWSKI, Viola* (Universität Koblenz-Landau, Germany)

Constructing the Collective – Antagonisms and Ambivalences in the Alternative for Germany's Configuration of the People

Germanys right-wing populist political party *Alternative for Germany* (AfD) has a reputation of being homophobic, racist, and even antisemitic. This stems in large part from their party manifesto, in which they take a strong stance for a heterosexual nuclear family model and against 'gender ideology,' encompassing topics like female quota, abortion rights, and sex education featuring LGBTQIA+ issues. Furthermore, they propose strict anti-migration and anti-Islam legislation. In addition, high-ranking politicians of the AfD have made public statements, that are to be considered discriminatory against sexual and ethnic minorities.

Despite this, different poll and survey results indicate a relatively high number of AfD voters amongst those minorities. Additionally, the party itself has a high number of parliament members with migrant background (7,2%) and several 'ally groups,' that focus on different minority identities, have been founded since 2014: 'Alternative Homosexuals,' 'Jews in the AfD' as well as 'The New-Germans - Migrants in the AfD'.

Utilizing the Sociology of Knowledge Approach to Discourse Analysis, I analyzed 138 Twitter accounts of party members, including those of the 'ally groups', to explore this seeming contradiction of sexual and ethnic minorities associating with the AfD. This is especially of interest, as narratives of culture and society have become more tied to ideas of Whiteness as a greater identification figure, for the right-wing populists in Germany.

On the one hand, I focused on how the AfD constructs belongingness and otherness in public online discourse, and how these constructs are conveyed into consistent narratives of society, the people, nation, and culture as interlocking modes of identification. Moreover, how do they integrate the ,ally groups' into these narratives, that seem to effectively exclude them. On the other hand, I looked at how the 'ally groups' fit themselves into these narratives, and how they reify or possibly modify these concepts.

RC05-95.4

DOMBROWSKI, Viola* (Universität Koblenz-Landau, Germany)

Modes of Demarcation: Gendered and Sexualized Mechanisms of in- and Exclusion in German Right-Wing Populism

Despite starting out as a self-proclaimed 'anti-Euro' party, German right-wing populist political party *Alternative for Germany* (AfD) has quickly become known as 'anti-gender' party. This is due to its strong stance against what it calls 'gender-ideology,' and, connected to this, a pro-natalist attitude and defense of a traditional concept of heterosexual marriage and a nuclear family model.

I propose that these 'anti-gender' and sexuality politics are key concepts for populists to gain access to mainstream political discourse, and gain voter sympathy. However, I argue that they are more than an opportunistic gateway to public discourse, but are, in fact, pivotal in understanding how the *Alternative for Germany* constructs ideas of belongingness and otherness as cornerstones of 'the people'.

Taking the *Sociology of Knowledge Approach to Discourse Analysis* (SKAD), I analyzed approximately 140 Twitter accounts of AfD members to explore the interpretative patterns they communicate, in respect to topics of sexuality, immigration, the people, but also belongingness and otherness in general.

The results show that gender, as well as sexuality, are key pillars in articulating superordinate constructs, that are usually put at the core of right-wing populism, such as 'the people'. They are pivotal for the articulation of social order inside of the nation-state, as well as configuring a clear demarcation to the outside other. On 'the inside,' gender and sexuality are woven into traditional ideas of marriage, family, and the idea of a *resulting* generative reproduction. Towards 'the outside' they are used to create demarcations between a German people and 'the foreign other,' who is constructed as sexually deviant and potentially harmful to the gendered order on 'the inside'.

RC03-59.4

DOMINGUEZ-GONZALEZ, Alicia* (Pablo de Olavide University, Spain)
NAVARRO, Clemente J. (Pablo de Olavide University, Spain)

How Do Local Welfare Systems Influence Perceptions of Local Services and Quality of Life? an Analysis of Major European Cities.

According to literature, different models of local government system exist. This difference is due to the relation between the local and the central level within the multi-level governance framework shaping political and administrative capacities for local authorities. Three models are usually distinguished according to these capacities: North-Central Europe, Southern Europe and the Anglo-Saxon area; and, as a combination of the Southern Europe and Anglo-Saxon, the Latin American model (Navarro, 1998; Navarro, Ramírez and Rull, 2001; Navarro and Ramírez, 2000). These models can be studied according to three main institutional dimensions: the local political economy (market-oriented model/regulated model), intergovernmental integration (political localism/legal localism) and the form of government ('strong mayor', 'collegiate', 'managerial' models) (Navarro, 2014).

These differences between local government systems are highly related to their national welfare model. Moreover, local government characteristics shape different models of local welfare regimes depending on the content and the instruments of the policies. Based on this idea, this paper will analyse whether different local welfare regimes explain citizens' evaluation of the services they provide. To this end, multi-level regression models are applied to the information provided by the 'Perception survey on the quality of life in European cities'. Data from this survey allow us to apply this methodology to determine the existence of contextual effects caused by the institutional system of cities. Preliminary results show that the valuation of services is higher in regimes that subsidiarize more capacities to municipalities.

RC31-462.5

DONA REVECO, Cristian* (University of Nebraska at Omaha, USA)

Understanding Immigrant Integration and Integration Policies in a Semi-Peripheral Country. the Case of Chile

Immigrant integration is a complex phenomenon, which has mostly been studied in traditional settler societies. Immigrant integration, broadly defined, is the process that immigrants and their descendants undergo to become full members of the receiving society and is directly influenced by governmental policies. Its study, however, frequently focuses on how the institutional arrangements of destination countries (Global North) shape the "success" of immigrant integration, becoming a clear example of receiving country bias. In general, debates on immigrant integration can be broadly grouped into two main perspectives. The first, mostly developed by US-based scholars, is a discussion on different types of "assimilation." A second perspective, privileged by European scholars, understands integration as a dual process where both the receiving country and the immigrant adapt to each other and through which the immigrant becomes a citizen that receives a set of *Marshallian* rights. As several authors have mentioned, the "receiving context" is a key component of the "success" of this integration, but the starting point for these authors is not applicable to that of non-Global North receiving countries. In this presentation I argue that the positionality of a receiving nation, in this case a semi-peripheral country influences distinct explanations of immigrant integration and integration policies. Shared language, similarities between contexts of origin and destination (culture, values, stratification systems), national pride and conflicts, and international cooperation agreements between countries, might lead to a distinct type of integration to host societies as well as to different integration policies that need to be further theorized.

RC37-543.5

DONATELLI, Michela* (University Roma Tre, Italy)

The Conflict Dimension of the Public Library

The public library is defined as "a local gateway to knowledge" (Ifla, Unesco, 2022) and its values are connoted by values of openness, accessibility, and democracy. Moreover, the public library presupposes that written knowledge is a means of "emancipation" and "progress". But what happens when the library space becomes a space of conflict?

The proposed contribution, starting from ongoing research in two public libraries located in two suburbs of Rome, presents some reflections on the conflictual quality that the presence of the public library can assume in contexts considered vulnerable.

The book is the main object of this reflection. It is often presented as a support for knowing and improving oneself. But it is also an object that can be used to divide and build barriers between groups. The library is a resource for all, which is used as a support to promote many forms of individual affirmation while constituting a public space. It is often the only space open to all, free of charge, offering direct access without compulsory mediation. But the presence of libraries in neighborhoods also represents a source of separation. It contributes to the creation of social boundaries, and while it opens many doors to integration, it also closes others due to the fact that the relationship with reading requires specific socialization, a certain kind of individualization, and a relationship with the body based on discipline, isolation, and silence.

Starting from these premises, the article will set forth the theoretical frameworks and sociological reflections within which to investigate the issues presented.

RC03-56.2

DONATI, Francesca* (Università degli Studi Milano-Bicocca, Italy)

La Perspectiva de Género en las Iniciativas Urbanas Integral de La Unión Europea: El Caso Español (1994-2020)

Desde los años 90, la Unión Europea, en el marco de la Política de Cohesión, promueve iniciativas de intervención urbana integrales en barrios desfavorecidos con el objetivo del reequilibrio territorial. En este contexto, el género es un elemento transversal de reproducción y de incremento de las desigualdades urbanas. Por estas razones, la Unión Europea (UE) exige a los *policymakers* la inclusión de la perspectiva de género en los proyectos de intervención. Además, la UE proporciona el instrumento del mainstreaming de género para facilitarle a los mismos la integración del género.

El objetivo principal de este estudio es analizar el lugar que ocupa el género en estas iniciativas. Para ello, se han analizado los diseños de los proyectos urbanos ejecutados en España, en el marco de las convocatorias URBAN I, II, URBANA y EDUSI que abarcan el periodo 1994-2020.

El análisis se realizó con una herramienta de seis dimensiones y escala likert 1-5. Las dimensiones se seleccionaron en función del esquema del *policy cycle management* y luego se adaptaron a los proyectos territoriales. Además, este instrumento permite un análisis de doble nivel al tener en cuenta tanto la incorporación integracionista como la transformadora de la perspectiva de género. Por lo tanto, la herramienta nos permitió conocer la presencia de género en las diferentes dimensiones.

Los resultados apuntan a que la integración del género en las dimensiones de los objetivos y del diagnóstico resultó más estructurada, mientras que la evaluación, el seguimiento y la gobernanza todavía tienen una débil incorporación de las prácticas de género. Finalmente, analizando los datos desde la primera convocatoria hasta la última no es posible hablar de un proceso de aprendizaje perdido debido al diseño del estudio. Sin embargo, estos resultados nos permiten destacar la falta de institucionalización de la incorporación del género en estos proyectos.

RC03-59.2

DONATI, Francesca* (Università degli Studi Milano-Bicocca, Italy)
RODRIGUEZ GARCIA, Maria Jesus (Universidad Pablo de Olavide, Spain)
DOMINGUEZ, Patricia (Universidad Pablo de Olavide, Urban Governance Lab, Spain)

The Governance of Care. Legislative Frameworks, Challenges and Opportunities Created By Municipal Policies

Socio-economic and post-industrial changes together with demographic changes of contemporary society make of care activities one of the most relevant challenges for welfare state and policies. Moreover, local dimension, according to the welfare literature, gains relevance. This relevance comes on the one hand from the renewed multi-level governance framework, and on the other, from the contextuality of new social risks. In fact, those new risks are highly non-homogeneous at the national level.

Within this up-and-down scaling of political powers, the local tier was enabled to develop different and new strategies to cope with the new welfare challenges.

The core of this work is the analysis of the opportunities structure created by the combination of multi-level public policies in the field of care. The focus is on the role of the municipal tier.

To do so, we did a revision of the current Spanish legislation at the three governance levels of the public administration (i.e. national, regional, and municipal). Starting from this review we propose a methodology to analyze: 1. The normative idea of the concept of care; 2. The kind of services and the instruments for their implementation.

The preliminary results of this research process have made it possible to build a legislative and conceptual map around this relevant challenge. In addition, it allowed to define criterias for the classification of care services in the Spanish multi-level governance framework.

RC47-663.1

DONATO, Stellamarina* (LUMSA University of Rome, Italy)
CORRADI, Consuelo (Lumsa Universita, Italy)

Movements' Dynamics and Government Responsiveness to Violence Against Women: Political and Social Changes in Spain and Italy

Through a comparative analysis of policies in Spain and Italy, this article maps the interplay and tensions between women's movements and national governments in countering violence against women. It poses a special focus on the years 1996-2011, when government responsiveness acquired momentum in the two countries. It also throws new light on the notion of "autonomous women's movements." In Spain, policy formation was the outcome of dual feminist-socialist activism, leading to dialogue and collaboration between movements and women's policy agencies. In Italy, movements had an anti-institutional identity, opposing the government from the outside. In both countries, the critical factor sparking responsiveness on violence against women was not one single variable but a combination of political opportunity, movement characteristics, and dedicated women's policy agencies.

RC18-275.2

DONATO, Valeria* (University of Urbino Carlo Bo, Italy)

#Fightvirus to Win "Hearts and Minds": Rethinking Propaganda through Covid-19

The aim of this work is to investigate whether and how the Coronavirus narrative was used as a strategy of cultural soft power by Xinhua News (or New China TV), which is the most influential broadcaster of the Country, wholly funded by the Government (Thussu et al., 2017).

Following the political narrative of "China and the World in the New Era" (White Paper, September 2019), this study explores how Xinhua News has used the main purposes of the project to visualize the Chinese way of #FightVirus on YouTube.

The work started with a previous corpus linguistics analysis of the aforesaid White Paper, made by Sketch Engine tool (Kilgarriffet al., 2004). This allowed to identify the recurrence of items in order to find useful categories for the scope.

Then, the Xinhua News narrative on YouTube was monitored from 19 January 2020, when the first video about Covid-19 was published on the channel, to 25 March 2020, the day in which China achieved zero new infected. The analysis of the videos was conducted using a mixed method: leveraging YouTube Data API, it was possible to obtain and analyse all videos and comments published by Xinhua News in the suggested period. By comparatively analysing items of the White Paper and YouTube contents, it was possible to find an adherence in the narrative.

Using YouTube, the broadcaster has managed to explain how to win the fight against the virus: through a society with Chinese characteristics. In other words, Xinhua News has symbolically conveyed how the modern Chinese identity, which mixes harmoniously culture, technological advancements, popular values and a strict control of the State, can be the "antidote" to the virus.

RC14-206.2

DONATO, Valeria* (University of Urbino Carlo Bo, Italy)

Visibility and Propaganda in Tiktok: #Ukraine and #Russia

TikTok has emerged as a popular space for self-expression (Stahl & Literat 2022) and political activism (Media Serrano, et al. 2020), mainly for young users. The inextricable linking between the algorithm and the users' production on TikTok has posed new challenges on how the platform can be investigated by researchers and how some topics appear to be recurrent solely in different "sides of TikTok" (Eriksson Krutrök 2021).

Considering this evidence, it is considered useful to investigate whether and how the narrative about the ongoing military conflict between Russia and Ukraine was present on TikTok.

In fact, even before the first day of war - 24th February 2022 - the platform witnessed a rise of interest in the military conflict in terms of participation and content production.

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

But how can this interest and/or participation adhere to the platform's logic of hyper-personalization and intrapersonal engagement? In other terms, how has the conflict shaped or being shaped by Tiktok innovative algorithmic design?

Through a discourse analysis of Ukraine/Russia-hashtagged TikTok videos, it was possible to evaluate a) what kind of narrative is attached to the use of #ukraine and #russia within the platform, b) how visible and dominant those kinds of narratives are within and outside the platform and c) which are the actors involved.

The dataset was obtained by using the Bellingcat TikTok Analysis Tool, with a final search for #ukraine/#russia performed on 24th June 2022. Furthermore, each post was evaluated quali-quantitatively, to understand which of those contents were visible and appreciated through the platform, as well as the actors involved.

The results seem to demonstrate how TikTok's logic can colonize the political narrative, by steering the users' preference towards more visible and easily spreadable content, no matter the topic nor the truth.

RC25-JS-80.4

DONG, Dong* (JC School of Public Health and Primary Care, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)

NICHINI, Elena* (JC School of Public Health and Primary Care, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)

ASIM, Saba* (JC School of Public Health and Primary Care, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)

HUANG, Zhengwei (The Chinese University of Hong Kong, JC School of Public Health and Primary Care, Hong Kong)

Reproducing Information Disparity and Health Inequity Via Risk Communication during the COVID-19 Pandemic: A Qualitative Study on South Asian Migrants in Hong Kong

South Asian migrants in Hong Kong is a unique and interesting site to examine how language and communication can reproduce information disparities and health inequity for two reasons: (1) the South Asian population has constantly grown, reaching a population of 101,969 in 2021 accounting for the largest migrant group in Hong Kong; (2) despite Hong Kong's claims of being a global city, discrimination is widespread and particularly affecting individuals of South Asian origin.

Based on semi-structured in-depth interviews with 40 South Asians and 11 key informants from NGOs, healthcare institutions and government, this study aims at: (1) exploring how COVID-related risks are communicated and perceived by the South Asian migrants; and (2) exhibiting how disparities in accessing and using COVID-related information are shaped and re-shaped under the city's changing anti-COVID strategies, which ironically integrate considerations on the "language barriers" faced by the migrants.

The study finds that: (1) A mismatch in the demand-supply of information was obvious but the emerging structural barriers that further hindered the migrants' access to information were less visible; (2) Language barriers were portrayed as the main problem, yet social isolation were covered up; (3)While informants relied on a multiplicity of sources and intermediaries to gather information, these channels did not guarantee equal access to relevant and accurate information; rumours and misinformation were more accessible via personal network and social media; (4) Translations of official health promotion materials into ethnic and migrant languages were perceived as either poor, partial or delayed; issue of health literacy emerged as no facilitations were provided to enhancing migrants' skills and abilities in comprehending health information.

This paper ultimately shows that when information is not tailored to ethnic and migrant populations, confusion and uncertainty, infodemic and misinformation are likely to occur and thus reproduce health inequity among the vulnerable populations.

RC36-539.1

DOODY, Rodney* (York University, Canada)

Uncomfortably Numb: On the Administration and Experience of Alienation in the 21st Century

The question of alienation can be thought in terms of how people are prevented from transcending an alien world; or otherwise put, how all rationality alien to the existing world is twisted into the rationality of that world. At an advanced stage of alienation, the very experience of freedom becomes something alien and frightening. The need for transcendence is concealed by the swirl of products and experiences available to consume. In the mid-20th century, amidst the increasing committism of enjoyment in the consumer society, Marcuse started pointing to the existence of a kind of comfortable alienation. The alienated subject, tranquilized by the surrounding objective world of things, had come to be at home in that world. Scratch the surface of this homely alienation, however, and one found despair and distress. This underlying discord hampered the manifestation of any total equilibrium and pointed to a fundamental desire for freedom, an instinctual rebellion, a resistance on the physiological level. Today, amidst increasing discomfort and hardship, we might expect the chances for liberation to be ripe. But even when individuals are aware of the sources of their anguish, they have shown a

tendency for continually reconciling themselves with existing reality. This paper looks at how advanced technologies of social control—social media and the precise algorithms behind them—function to strip the need for transcendence away from people, turning them around in a kind of cybernetic feedback loop of manipulated needs and new avenues of escape. One role for critical thinking is to help people understand why their attempts at satisfying their needs are so unsatisfying. Insofar as critical thought is about seeing the difference between alienation and the forces capable of overcoming it, the task for thinking today is to seek out possibilities in what appears to be an impossible situation.

RC04-66.7

DOOLEY, Karen* (Queensland University of Technology, Australia)

KIMBER, Megan (Queensland University of Technology, Australia)

BRIANT, Elizabeth (Queensland University of Technology, Australia)

FINCH, Mary (Queensland University of Technology, Australia)

ENGLISH, Rebecca (Queensland University of Technology, Australia)

Problem or Solution? (In)Justices and Government-Sponsored Programs of Shadow Education in Literacy

Literacy education generates tensions over distributive, recognitive and representative dimensions of justice (Woods, Dooley, Luke & Exley, 2014). Government-funded shadow education (SE) for students with low achievement (e.g., historically, the *Tutorial Voucher Initiative* (Australia) and *No Child Left Behind* (the US); and now, COVID-19 policies) provide opportunities for exploring these. SE is academic tuition which supplements school programs but is not provided by the school. Typically organised by parents, and supplied on a for-fee basis, SE is associated with problems of equity that have prompted world-wide efforts to control the phenomenon (SE-as-equity-problem). However, governments sometimes organise and sponsor SE to solve equity (and other) problems (SE-as-equity-solution). Both types of policy have been canvassed in a highly influential series of at least eight global and regional reviews that began with Mark Bray's (1999) UNESCO-sponsored research synthesis, and are widely discussed in the literature. In this paper we home in on the policies relating to SE-as-equity-solution.

We probe the priority accorded the re-distribution of conventional discursive resources through government-sponsored SE. To this we bring a political economy framework which accounts for curriculum as the inner work of schooling (Deng, 2018). An alternative to the more culturalist approaches of neo-institutional and postcolonial SE researchers, this enables insight into the multi-dimensional particularities of (in)justice in the context of government sponsorship of SE.

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Inte-22.2

DORAN, Marie-Christine* (University of Ottawa, Canada)

Unveiling the Resurgence of Authoritarian Legacies in Latin American Democracies: The Case of Politico-Sexual Violence (PSV) in Recent Social Mobilizations

Latin America is generally seen as a region where stabilized liberal democracies have consolidated after widespread authoritarianism. However, along with examples of clear authoritarian resurgence (Venezuela and Nicaragua), a growing criminalization of rights' defence and dissent also afflicts the rest of the continent. As a state practice targeting citizens involved in the defence of rights -comprising environmental rights- and democracy, criminalization includes a vast array of mechanisms: from threats and false accusations to new laws restricting democratic rights, recurrent use of states of emergency, penalization, as well as direct violence against human rights defenders-HRDs. Numerous specialists, national and international organizations, wonder whether the continent is experiencing deliberalization of democracy, or even a wave of true de-democratization which might reveal close links to the authoritarian past of the continent.

To answer this question, we examine Politico-Sexual Violence (PSV). While used widely by police forces to deter demonstrations during the 2019–2020 social uprising in Chile, as well as in other countries, PSV's origins as a concept created by Chilean feminists can be traced to the Pinochet dictatorship, designating the institutional use of sexual terror against dissidents and political prisoners. VPS was never acknowledged by transitional justice nor included in

any of the Chilean Truth Reports (1990 and 2004). Its massive use in recent social mobilizations sheds light on the transfer of institutional practices of state violence from authoritarianism to democracy. PSV's use in countries which were not part of state terror regimes such as Colombia and Mexico also reveal the importance of discursive practices of criminalization enabling the transmission of state violence through narratives based on recurring gender-based accusations for being immoral, deviant, and dangerous for the social order. We will also assess the current influence of conservative religious groups in reinforcing these narratives and their role in possible regime changes.

RC14-202.4

DOS SANTOS, Bruno Marco Cuer* (Universidade Federal de São Paulo, Brazil)

The Case of "Intellectuals" and "Digital Influence" in Brazil

The case of "intellectuals" and "digital influence" in Brazil

This communication is a part of a doctoral research which is still being handled. The aim of this presentation is to analyze the social dimension of "making opinions" on digital platforms such as: Twitter, Instagram, Facebook etc. Specifically, I refer to the "opinions" produced by Brazilian "academic intellectuals" and its social dimension and disputes. This kind of movement of "academic intellectuals" on internet in Brazil takes place for one decade, at least. However, it has increased since around 2015 when researchers and professors declared their participation in that commonly classified "war of narratives". This engagement was centered in both dynamics: synchronic: as a part of an internal political crises in 2016; and diachronic in relation to the historical opposition between "media" and "academy" in Brazil.

I focus on three dimensions of this problem: 1. The "collective biographies" of theses intellectuals which I have been still mapping in terms of a "prosopography"; 2. The symbolic and social differences between two different types of intellectuals who are taking part of these public debates on digital platforms, they are: "academic intellectuals" – with a solid and institutional career, engaged in defense of institutions, especially universities and science production – In relation to the "media intellectuals" – those more engaged in the journalistic agenda, as well as the propaganda and marketing, commonly classified by the media as "pop intellectuals" and finally, 3. The marketing professionalization of "public intellectuals" in the rules of "digital influence".

RC32-482.7

DOUGLAS, Annie* (University of Melbourne, Australia)

Empowering Instruments or Agents? Analysing Development Discourses of Young Women's Empowerment in the Pacific

A surge of attention on empowering young women in international development programs arose in the late 2000s, when organisations including the World Bank and the Nike Foundation argued it was critical to achieving economic growth and poverty alleviation. A number of scholars have critically analysed the World Bank's papers and public comments (Chant, 2016; Hickel, 2014) and the Nike Foundation's marketing materials (Switzer, 2013), highlighting that young women tend to be positioned as instruments for achieving benefits to communities, states and firms, rather than agents who are complex and have their own goals and desires. "Young women's empowerment" has since trickled into regional and country-level strategies, and in recent years, the Pacific region has become a particular focus for gender programming, due its allegedly low performance on indicators including women's representation in parliament, and rates of gender-based violence. This presentation will explore the specific understandings and justifications for young women's empowerment evident in recent development discourses focused on the Pacific, by critically analysing recent strategies, papers and NGO marketing materials from the last five years. Empowerment is a buzzword – fuzzy, contested and messy – and in this presentation I show how this messiness and contestation looks through a document analysis. In the presentation I will highlight how constructions and understandings of young women's economic, social and political empowerment can vary, and how the framings of young women's contributions, abilities and skills may differ, depending on the particular organisational priorities and justifications for investment in young women. Interrogating the meanings and logic behind initiatives that intend to empower young women is crucial if the development sector is to build young women's capacity as agents, rather than relegate women to being instruments or objects, of development and social change.

RC44-618.2

DOUGLAS, Karen* (University of Tasmania, Australia)
BRIGDEN, Cathy (University of Tasmania, Australia)
FAIRBROTHER, Peter (University of Tasmania, Australia)

Why History Matters for Unions

Trade unions have long histories which inform their organisation and approaches. And, historically while unions have often been active at a regional level, more recently this appears to be less so, particularly with the reforming of and decline of regional confederations in settler societies such as Australia. This

development means that unions may face decision-making processes made by corporations and governments that often are made outside regions with little consideration of workers and their unions. In regional settings where myriad factors influence union formation understanding how union voice is articulated and factors influencing different approaches is critical to understanding the effectiveness of worker representation.

Tasmania has a long labour history however, little has been written on trade union formation, fracturing and re-formation at regional level. Briefly this is an island region where union confederations have been place-based across the island; more recently these confederations have either disappeared or have amalgamated with the remaining confederation relocated to the capital city, Hobart far to the south of the primary and secondary industrial conurbations where union membership is located. Such features pose major challenges to individual unions, and the main confederation, Unions Tasmania.

Via an historical analysis, we examine the form of organisation adopted by trade unions in the region over time, tracing confederation formation and activity from the early 1920s to the mid-1940s to their demise by the 1990s with a concomitant shifting locus of power to Unions Tasmania. With no confederations in the North-West, what does this mean for place-based worker voice? We investigate how historically and spatially relationships within, between and across unions and other regional civic actors developed to understand what resources and capacities unions might need to contribute to contemporary regional socio-economic development.

RC54-733.4

DOURADO DA SILVA, Maria Denise* (University of Brasilia, Brazil)

Pain Experiences in Female Parathletes: From the Contributions of David Le Breton

The article presents a comprehensive analysis of the experience of corporeality of women with disabilities and its relationship with pain, understood in its complexity. We use a socio-anthropological analysis, considering the body as a biopsychosocial construction and taking Le Breton as a reference author. The field research, with a qualitative and hybrid approach, was carried out with a group of women sitting volleyball players. The following were used: sociodemographic questionnaire; life's history; open questionnaire; and, report on pain. Pain appeared as a reality implied in the corporeality of all participants. Physical pain is intertwined with feelings and emotions such as fear, incapacity, rejection and abandonment, serving a subjective dimension. We conclude that women's corporeality is given new meaning from experiences with pain and in the socialization process through participation in sport.

RC54-

DOUZI, Kaouther* (University of Liege, Belgium)

Doing a Study in a (Post) Revolutionary Context Reflection on a Study " the Performance of Bodies in Protest Assemblies in Tunisia on December 17, 2010".

We led a study about bodies performances in protest rallies in Tunisia on 17 December 2010. We relied on qualitative analysis through discourse analysis of the events as reported in the Tunisian press (mainly). In addition, we led interviews with activists who participated in these protests. We selected five examples of protest assemblies in post-revolutionary Tunisia. We argue that they constitute a temporal and spatial intensification of the protest gatherings that the country has witnessed in the (post)revolutionary context. They also reflect the social, economic, and political transformations that society, in general, has undergone. Our aim is not to compare the five examples but to understand the characteristics of each scene within these scenes. We seek to understand the evolution of the staging of bodies in space and over time.

In this paper, we return to our study to understand our position on the research and the different "choices" we made in the methodology. We reflect further on the conditions of our study associated with the research period, for example, and the transformations that are taking place in Tunisia. These transformations in the country's history have produced feelings and ways of seeing and existing within the world. We propose that a revolution is an event that has stylized the bodies.

We also suggest examining these five examples to understand their importance as choices for studying the assemblies of protesting bodies in post-revolutionary Tunisia. They are not only key events that have already occurred in the country's contemporary history; but also "key events" for understanding the current situation, and precisely the so-called "post 25 July 2021 process" in Tunisia. We also point out the limits of these examples for understanding a complex context, especially as Tunisia has undergone several social, economic, and political changes in a short period.

RC15-219.4

DOWRICK, Anna* (Medical Sociology and Health Experiences Research Group, Nuffield Department of Primary Care Health Sciences, University of Oxford, United Kingdom)

HUNT, Kate (Institute for Social Marketing and Health, University of Stirling, United Kingdom)

MACLEAN, Alice (Institute for Social Marketing and Health, University of Stirling, United Kingdom)

EVERED, Jane (University of Wisconsin, Madison, USA)

MARCINOW, Michelle (Institute for Better Health, Trillium Health Partners, Canada)

URBANOWICZ, Anna (School of Health and Social Development, Faculty of Health, Deakin University, Australia)

VERHEIJ, Nienke (University of Groningen, University Medical Center Groningen, Department of Health Sciences, Applied Health Research, Netherlands)

Negotiation of Collective and Individual Candidacy for Long Covid Healthcare in the Early Phases of the Covid-19 Pandemic: Heard, Diverted and Rejected Candidacy

This paper analyses people's experience of establishing their need and legitimacy for, and experiences of, healthcare for long Covid symptoms, drawing on semi-structured interview data collected using identical methods in five countries (UK, US, Netherlands, Canada, Australia) during the first ~18 months of the Covid-19 pandemic in 2020-1. At this time, long Covid was an emergent, sometimes contested, condition with scant lay or professional epidemiology for patients and professionals to draw on in their sense-making of often bewildering constellations of symptoms.

The paper extends the construct of candidacy, using this as a theoretical frame to make sense of the various positive and (more often) negative experiences that patients report in their quest to understand their long Covid symptoms and seek support from healthcare professionals. While candidacy is usually understood in terms of how individuals negotiate and justify access to a health system, we propose an additional layer of 'collective candidacy', whereby people with prolonged symptoms following Covid infection collectively identified and named their condition, and fought for recognition, in the face of uncertain scientific knowledge and lack of established treatment pathways.

As individuals, patients commonly experienced 'rejected' candidacy, i.e. feelings of being disbelieved, discounted/uncounted and abandoned, and of their suffering being invisible to the medical gaze and society. Patients who felt their candidacy was 'heard' or affirmed had more positive experiences, despite still struggling with debilitating/life-changing symptoms; they appreciated being believed and having recognition of their changed lives and bodies and uncertain futures. At their best, these more positive healthcare encounters were described as a process of 'co-experting' with the patient and healthcare professional collaborating in a joint quest for a pathway to recovery. The findings underpin the importance of giving credence to, and learning from, patient experience in new and emerging areas of illness.

RC04-65.3

DRAGOS, Simina* (University of Cambridge, United Kingdom)

HUGHSON, Taylor* (University of Cambridge, United Kingdom)

Nascent Authoritarianism and the Populist "Free Speech Crisis" in the UK: The Importance of the Sociology of Education

Education has become a 'problem space' (Dillabough, 2021), where authoritarian and populist state politics play out. In England, the so-called "free speech wars" concerning universities have become a central site for the articulation of populist conceptions of the sovereign British subject - the conservative elite white male (see Virdee & McGeever, 2018). Through a critical discourse analysis of how students are constructed in British right-wing media publications and in key government speeches and legislation from 2012 to 2022, we analyse the way the 'free speech' movement aims to address a perceived crisis of social reproduction. We argue that white conservative elites use this movement to ensure the endurance of their valued ontological, epistemological and ideological positions. The 'free speech crisis' thus provides a sanctioned political platform for the manifestation of a deeper 'white anxiety' over the reproduction of elites in and through higher education, given changes in university demographics. Drawing on the sociology of race and education, we show how the 'free speech' discourse developed by the press, and the governmental legislative defence of 'free' speech, act to ensure that higher education in England remains the "epistemological domain of whiteness" (Sriprakash et al., 2022). Understanding social reproduction in this way reveals the university as a site where racial modes of populism are enacted: a 'free speech crisis' is manufactured whilst higher education autonomy is under threat. We conclude by calling on sociologists of education to ensure

that they are attending to the way 'crises' in this political landscape impact the conditions of their knowledge production. Although it is important that sociologists address global crises, it is also imperative that we attend to the university environment, actively challenging the increasingly constrained places universities are becoming, and empowering students to engage in truly agonistic politics (Honig, 2007).

RC18-JS-58.2

DRAGOS, Simina* (University of Cambridge, United Kingdom)

The Conditions Under Which Nationalism Slips into Authoritarianism: Lessons from the Romanian Context

This paper uses the case of Romanian nationalism to illustrate the argument that nationalism, being an exclusionary political ideology or governance rationality, can easily lead to authoritarianism. I make three main points. Firstly, I argue that Romanian nationalism cannot be disentangled from racism and processes of racialisation (see also Popa, 2020). This can be seen in Romania's 19th and 20th century history, when nationalism repeatedly became synonymous with 'Romanian superiority' and thereby precipitated violent politics, not least interwar fascism. Secondly, drawing on Arendt (1951) and Mbembe (2019), I contend that nationalism, both as ideology and as governance rationality, defines human rights as 'national' rights, thus ranking human beings in terms of their desirability and even humanity. Nationalism is a vehicle for conflating ethnic identity with political rights, as evident through the Romanian state's department and efforts for 'Romanians everywhere'. Thirdly, the racialisation associated with nationalism, and its reflection in the legal and political realms, set the grounds for the justification of authoritarianism in the name of 'national interest'. I argue that, when faced with real or manufactured political crises, a state fuelled by nationalism is quick to resort to authoritarianism in the name of the nation, to protect the nation. This argument is increasingly relevant regarding Romania, as the state faces a major population crisis: a quarter of Romanian citizens live abroad. The rise of the populist far-right 'Alliance for the Union of Romanians' is, thus, not surprising, but concerning. This argument makes a contribution to scholarship which critiques the celebration of nationalism as an emancipatory project, but also the Orientalist distinction between misguided, Eastern 'ethnic' nationalism and developed, democratic 'civic' nationalism. Instead, I propose a framing of nationalism as a racialised system of representation, which helps us understand that all nationalisms hold the potential for authoritarianism.

RC35-522.1

DREHER, Jochen* (University of Konstanz, Germany)

Critical Phenomenology and the Life-World

The presentation decidedly outlines a phenomenological perspective with an impact on critical theoretical reflections specifically based on the concept of the life-world. The aim of this focus is to achieve a standpoint that takes into consideration the subjective viewpoint of the Other and allows to analyze the lifeworldly constitution of phenomena as social inequality, justice, power and violence as well as the subjective and intersubjective experiences of alienation, reification and suffering. In this sense, the ethical injustice of discrimination is seen as a process in which the subject is hastily opposing social typifications on the other subject. This way, the other subject is reified, while the perspective of the experience of the other is disregarded, neglected, distorted, suppressed or eliminated. In reification processes, the individual subjectivity of the Other, his or her intentionality, expressivity, identity, and autonomy are not taken into consideration and are disregarded, and furthermore, they may be even replaced by thing-like, anonymous typifications. As far as social roles are concerned, there is a total identification of the individual with his or her assigned typification. With respect to phenomena as racism or sexism, "reifying typifications" do have negative, pejorative connotations in the form or stereotypes, prejudices etc.

RC18-269.1

DU GAY, Paul* (Copenhagen Business School, Denmark)

LOPDRUP-HJORTH, Thomas* (Copnehagen Business School, Denmark)

'"Reason of State" As an Organising Stance for the World As We Find It.'

A number of partly interlinked crises have traversed Western societies in the 21st century – from terrorism, financial meltdown, and political polarization, to increasing inequality, climate change, the COVID-19 pandemic, and war in Ukraine. Whereas late 20th century intellectuals hubristically claimed that we had reached 'the end of history' (Fukuyama, 1992), history is now again on the move, throwing up crucial political and organizational questions related to survival, security, and stability. In attempting to respond to this, commentators, theorists, and public intellectuals are now debating which 'new' organizational principles and political arrangements might be adequate to cope with the somber outlook facing Western societies. Fewer, however, pause to consider whether already existing – but now largely denigrated and 'old fashioned' – organizational principles, public institutions, and political moralities can *still* be

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

of assistance in fostering political order, security and a *civil* society, in the literal meaning of that contested term. In this piece, I want to explore the latter route. More precisely, we focus on 'reason of state' as an organizing principle and form of 'political morality' through which prudential leadership can be cultivated and exercised. Over the last forty years, and increasingly since 1989, howmever, reason of state as a prudential political and organizational stance has been swept away on a tide of cosmopolitan, neo-liberal, and globalist enthusiasms, and the backlash to these evident in recent and ongoing populist discontents. As we once again stare crisis and disasters in the face, the time has come to reconsider the extent to which the key comportments and organizational principles making up the foundation of the Western territorial state continue to be of use as guidelines for prudential conduct in an insecure world.

RC46-646.1

DU TOIT, David* (University of Johannesburg, South Africa)

Labor Agency, Resistance and Resilience: The Experiences of Migrant Male Domestic Workers in South Africa

Paid domestic work is considered one of the most vulnerable and exploitative jobs in the world. Despite formalization, domestic workers have little collective bargaining power to improve their working conditions. Research almost exclusively focuses on the experiences of female domestic workers regarding job-related challenges and the experiences of male domestic workers are often left out in the debates. In South Africa, while black African men once dominated the paid domestic work sector during colonialism, today, only a small proportion of domestic workers are men, mostly from Zimbabwe and Malawi. Despite the small proportion, it is not clear how male domestic workers experience domestic work and what strategies they implement to improve their working conditions. This article draws on Cindi Katz's typology of agency and explores how male domestic workers exercise agency to change and improve their working conditions. Based on 14 in-depth interviews with male domestic workers in Johannesburg, findings show that they use a combination of resistance, resilience, and reworking strategies to improve their working conditions and livelihoods. However, this study argues for a stronger collective agency to change and improve the working conditions for all domestic workers in South Africa and beyond.

RC02-39.7

DU TOIT, David* (University of Johannesburg, South Africa)

Outsourced Maternalism: A Consequence of Outsourcing Domestic Work to Household Cleaning Service Firms

The term, maternalism has been widely used in paid domestic work literature and it refers to the unique interpersonal, nurturing, and emotionally driven relationship between female employers and female domestic workers. Maternalism derives from paternalism, which evokes an authoritarian supervisory role between employers and workers, where workers are often treated as childlike. Maternalism essentially occurs when employers use gestures of charity, unsolicited advice, and assistance to domestic workers, while domestic workers reciprocated gratitude by performing unpaid extra working hours, and are loyal and committed to the household and care needs of the employer and her family. However, paid domestic work has changed in recent times with the rise in outsourced domestic cleaning service firms that render professional, quick, and hassle-free household cleaning services. People no longer have to employ domestic workers directly but can rely on a domestic cleaning service firm that not only takes care of the household cleaning needs but also the red tape of employment contracts and other legislative matters. While this trend has been documented by studies, what is less documented is how these outsourced domestic cleaning service firms also take care of the personal and family needs of the domestic worker. The relationship between the client (former employer) and domestic worker becomes business-like and impersonal. What is not documented is how maternalism becomes outsourced as well as the physical domestic work tasks. Hence, the term 'outsourced maternalism' is coined, a term that has not been discussed in the literature on outsourced domestic cleaning services. A broader and deeper understanding of this term is necessary as one needs to know who takes care of the personal needs of domestic workers in an outsourced relationship and what this means for domestic workers. This paper debates 'outsourced maternalism' from a South African context.

RC11-173.3

DUBE, Ayushi* (Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur, India)
CHAKRABARTI, Anindita (Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur, India)

Elderly Caregiving, Family, and Inheritance: Narratives from the District Court of Ayodhya (India)

Literature suggests that amid the looming grey tsunami, the context for most elderly abuse cases is property dispute. In this context, it is imperative to explore the relationship between motives and decisions regarding bequests and elderly caregiving in Indian society in current times. To this end, the paper ascertains the trend of court judgments on bequest decisions and family care for the elderly in Indian postcolonial legal history. Who will care for the elderly, and how do such concerns regarding family care for the elderly affect an individual's bequest decisions? These questions lie at the heart of the present study. Drawing from analysis of property dispute cases, narratives of legal actors (lawyers and litigants, among others) in the district court of Ayodhya (India), and interviews conducted with residents of two old age homes in Ayodhya, the paper examines how family care for the elderly, filial piety, bequest motives, and decisions regarding bequests are connected in unique ways. Further, it examines the role of the modern welfare state in this dynamic. By examining the relationship between the modern Indian state and family, the paper argues that over the years, the tendency of the Indian state has been to take up less and less responsibility for the maintenance and well-being of the elderly while securing their property rights within the sphere of their family. With most existing research based in Western contexts, the present study offers critical insights into family care and elderly caregiving in a non-Western cultural context.

RC06-101.10

DUBEY, Pragati* (IIT BOMBAY MONASH RESEARCH ACADEMY, India)
ARUNACHALAM, Dharma (Monash University, Australia)
PARTHASARATHY, D. (Indian Institute of Technology, India)

Gender and Child Malnutrition in Rural West Bengal (India): A Qualitative Analysis

The increasing number of malnourished children in India has led to a continuous debate about the underlying drivers of this phenomenon. Although the importance of the socio-cultural factors has been acknowledged, the role of the mothers who are directly involved in performing crucial childcare practices, have been largely ignored. Through a detailed qualitative study based on primary data, this paper explores the gendered dimension of child malnutrition by focusing on the caregivers' narratives and engage with the key cultural aspects of Indian (Bengali) society that have a strong bearing on a child's health, including nutrition. This study uses practice theory to understand the structural determinants of child malnutrition. Bourdieu's (1990) discussion on practice helps to understand practices as the result of the intersection of an individual's habitus with contextual social fields. Keeping this in mind the paper presents the socio-cultural context in rural West Bengal under which the practice is performed and the role of gender behind the same. Ethnographic techniques involving thick fieldwork, participant observation, narrative interviews, and focus group discussion were used for data collection. This study proposes crucial policy implications and contributes to understanding the intra-household contexts where essential practices and strategies occur to ensure the mother's and child's nutritional well-being. This paper emphsises that to promote gender equality in society, it is crucial to make the community an important stakeholder and make the community aware of its symbiotic positive outcomes. Apart from the mother-child dyad, it highlights the need to integrate the wider household and community environment, social structure related to gender, hierarchical patterns of authority, and normative systems of values and beliefs, to present a sociological understanding of child malnutrition in rural India.

RC22-336.3

DUBEY, Rajeev* (Banaras Hindu University, India)

COVID-19 Pandemic and the Role of Religious Institutions in India

This study highlights how the uncertainties of changing world during pandemic encountered by human beings and their quest for spiritual life resulted in the metamorphosis of long established organized religions and increased presence of new religious movements. The role of religious institutions (both old and new) in India during and after the COVID-19 pandemic has posed questions which have not been addressed adequately in the mainstream academia and which needs sociological examination.

Religious institutions played both a proactive and negative role during COVID-19 pandemic. Religious institutions played a proactive role in overcoming vaccine hesitancy and building vaccine confidence. Religious institutions also provided their places of worship and other infrastructure to create safe venues for administration of COVID-19 testing and effective delivery of the vaccines. Some of the religious institutions were instrumental in addressing stigma and discrimination amongst communities and also create awareness on measures required to prevent and contain the spread of Covid-19. Beside proactive role there has also been negative role of religious institutions in terms of organizing religious congregation. For example, religious congregation at *Tablighi Markaz,* the global headquarters of the *Tablighi Jamaat* in the Nizamuddin area of Delhi in March 2020 during first wave on COVID-19 in India became the epicenter of transmission of corona virus. Further, religious congregations during *Kumbh Mela* in Haridwar in April 2021 during second wave approximately 100 million people gathered. Close proximity during these religious congregations was against the social distancing norms and it significantly increased the transmission risk of novel pathogens.

This paper by drawing upon primary and secondary sources would provide a crucial insight into the role played by religious institutions during and after COVID-19 pandemic in India.

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

RC14-214.6

DUCCI, Gea* (University of Urbino Carlo Bo, Italy)
FOLENA, Camilla (University of Urbino Carlo Bo, Italy, Italy)

The Public Sector Communication on Covid-19 in the Hybrid Media Ecosystem: A National Survey on the Italian Citizens' Perception.

In the network society that is characterized by an increasingly hybrid and convergent media ecosystem (Jenkins et al. 2013), health discourses are generated from multiple online sources. In this context, public health institutions try to "inhabit digital environments" with awareness of the e-patient phenomenon (DuPré 2014; Ferguson 2007). In the case of Covid-19 pandemic, public institutions have accelerated the use of digital media to deal with the phenomenon of infodemic (PAHO 2020). This problematic information is linked to fake news and disinformation and it has spread above all on social media wich are very useful tools for reaching and informing citizens in health crisis, but they involve critical aspects (inequalities, digital divide) (Coombs 2020; Lovari et al. 2021). According to the studies on crisis and emergency communication, it's important to treat communication on the various aspects of the pandemic in an integrated, multi-channel and inter-institutional way.

We conducted a study on Italy that has been particularly affected by the pandemic since the beginning of 2020. The research purpose was to detect which information sources were used by Italians during the pandemic and the role that public health institutions' communication played, emerging the citizens' point of view: what do citizens think about the pandemic information provided by institutions? According to citizens, which traditional and digital communication media are used by institutions during the pandemic? And how do they use them? The study was conducted with a quantitative method: telephone interviews with a structured questionnaire that were subjected to a stratified sample of Italian citizens (1001 units), in May-July 2021. The results of the survey, highlighted differences between citizens in relation to their attitudes towards information sources and health institutions communication.

RC33-489.2

DUDEL, Christian* (Max Plack Institute for Demographic Research, Germany)
SCHNEIDER, Daniel (Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research, Germany)
LORENTI, Angelo (Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research, Germany)
MYRSKYLA, Mikko (Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research, Germany)

Discrete-Time Multistate Modeling for Life Course Analysis

Many social processes can be represented by individuals being in, and transitioning between, a finite number of states. Examples include transitions in the labor market, between marital states, and many more. Statistical modelling of such processes can be done using multistate models. Multistate models come in two different variants: discrete-time and continuous-time. While continuous-time multistate models have been extensively described in the literature, there is little guidance on their discrete-time counterparts. This is unfortunate since many data sources – regularly spaced longitudinal surveys in particular – naturally lend themselves to modelling in discrete time.

We provide new theoretical and practical insights into discrete-time multistate models (DTMMs) for panel data. From a theoretical perspective, we establish a set of theoretical estimands which can be studied using DTMMs and which are linked to life course theory and the concept of cumulative (dis) advantage. Moreover, we present novel technical results which counter one of the main criticisms of multistate modeling: multistate models usually rely on the Markov assumption, which implies that the studied process is memoryless. While this assumption likely is false for many potential applications, we show that several quantities can be consistently estimated using DTMMs even if the Markov assumption does not hold. Finally, related to the previous two points, we argue that DTMMs can provide adequate representations of population-level quantities, while being less well-suited for individual-level predictions.

From a practical perspective, we use data from SHARELIFE to show that DTMMs provide good representations of real-word data, and that finite sample bias is modest. An in-depth example is provided using data from the U.S. Health and Retirement Study. Finally, we briefly remark on a novel Stata package and existing R packages for the estimation of DTMMs.

RC25-379.1

DUDINA, Victoria* (St Petersburg University, Russian Federation)
SAIFULINA, Viktoriia (St. Petersburg University, Russian Federation)

Online Discourse of Vaccine Hesitancy Concerning COVID-19 Vaccination in Russian-Language Social Media

Decision-making towards vaccination is particularly relevant in the context of the COVID pandemic. The vaccination decision-making is often considered in terms of "for" or "against". But usually, decisions about vaccination lie in the middle of these extremes. The majority of people is not being strong supporters or opponents of vaccination, but have some doubts about the necessity of vaccination. Doubts about vaccination in spite of the availability of vaccines are called "vaccine hesitancy". In the digital age vaccine hesitancy is significantly influenced by information from the Internet and discussions on social media. The research of the language of such discussion is very important for understanding attitudes of people towards vaccination.

The aim of our research was to describe the language of COVID-19 vaccination discussions in social media and reveal main discursive strategies of vaccine hesitancy. We analyzed Russian-language social media discussions around COVID-19 vaccination. 6000 comments were selected from four most active discussion groups. Thematic analysis was implemented for data organization and interpretation. 14 themes were identified in data, some of them: 1) concerns about safety, 2) suspicions about political or economic forces driving the COVID-19 pandemic or vaccine development, 3) discussion of the lack of knowledge about the vaccine, 4) anti-vaccine or conflicting messages from officials, 5) doubts about the possibility of holding vaccine manufacturers legally liable and so on. Several discursive strategies that contribute to vaccine hesitancy were identified: vaccination as a risky measure that can cause more negative health effects than benefits; vaccination as a tool to make profit; vaccination as a means to restricts the civil rights; vaccination as an unnecessary measure, since the coronavirus is not a great danger. The understanding of vaccine hesitancy discourse contributes to more effective vaccine campaigns. The research was supported by RSF (project No 22-18-00261).

RC15-227.6

DUDINA, Victoria* (St Petersburg University, Russian Federation)

Patient Activism Strategies in Digital Space in the Light of New Epidemic Risks

Patient activism is important but often overlooked resource of the public health system. Until recently patient activism was limited to the activities of organized social movements of vulnerable groups and their allies, aimed at the redistribution of health care resources, public recognition of their problems, gaining better access to health resources and greater control over health and well-being. New epidemic risks (COVID-19) are changing the nature of patients participation and patient activism, not limiting it to certain vulnerable groups and their advocacies or 'disease-specific' movements and groups but spreading it to the widest segments of population. A significant part of patient activism in these new conditions was transferred to the digital space. Patient activism becomes diffuse, latent, and more difficult to identify and investigate. The aim of our research was to reveal main strategies of patient activism in Russian-language digital space in the light of new epidemic risks. Through the application of qualitative research methods to online discussions in Russian-language social media and interviewing the representatives of patient associations, we identified different forms of patient activism in Russian-language digital space including: networks of mutual assistance; exchange of resources and information; peer-to-peer education; advocacy for patients and doctors; individual diffuse activism. We revealed several strategies of patient activism in the context of new epidemic risks: association around individual health issues; association around group health issues and creating group identity; building public representation of health problem; public opinion mobilization; performative actions; critique of medical expertise; protest activity. The results if this research are important for better understanding transformations of patient activism and patients participation in modern times. The research was supported by RSF (project No 22-18-00261).

TG04-823.2

DUENAS-CID, David* (Gdansk University of Technology, Poland)

Trust, Distrust and Electoral Technologies: Revisiting the Electronic Voting Machines Failure in the Netherlands 2006-07

In 2006, the city of Amsterdam adopted the use of Electronic Voting Machines that was already in use in the Netherlands for a few years. This adoption fostered the reaction of a group of activists who created a group named "We Do Not Trust Voting Computers" and started a campaign to show that the system used was insecure. They successfully managed to push the government to withdraw its use by 2007.

We aim to present the results of a case study revisiting the case, shedding light on the elements bringing to the construction of trust and distrust towards electronic voting machines. This proposal is framed in a broader research project that is assessing 1) the process of creation of trust and distrust, understood as separate theoretical constructs, and 2) its impact on the use of sensible technologies such as electoral technology (internet voting, DRE voting machines,...). The presentation will present the development of the electronic voting crisis that occurred in 2006-07. It will analyze the combination of discourses by the relevant stakeholders in the process and how they influenced the creation of trust and distrust. Differently from what some other perspectives on the research of trust state, this presentation will show how understanding trust and distrust as separate concepts (not as opposite endings of the same logical continuum) allows us to detect elements that are, at the same time, bringing trust and distrust in the equation.

RC08-137.4

DUFOIX, Stephane* (University of Paris Nanterre, and Institut universitaire de France, France)

How (Latin)American Is the Decolonial Perspective in the Social Sciences ?

Is the decolonial approach in the social sciences a Latin-American or an North-American approach ? It may seem odd to even ask such a question but it appears that most studies or critiques about it take a stand for one or the other. The present communication will try to suggest a different angle, using the methodology of the circulation of concepts and thinkers and proposing a conceptual genealogy of the constitution of the Modernity/Coloniality group from the late 1980s to the early 2000s. This travel will consider the creation of the Latin-American Subaltern Studies Group in 1992 in the United States by the connection of American and Latin-American Latin-Americanists to the South Asian Subaltern Studies Group formed - in and outside India - from the early 1980s ; the parallel formation at the University of Binghamton (State of New York) of a more informal network gathering American and Latin-American sociologists, anthropologists, philosophers and social scientists around the concept of coloniality forged by Peruvian sociologist Anibal Quijano in the early 1990s. These two parallel histories sometimes intertwined but their paths eventually split up in 1998 with the first steps towards the constitution of the Modernity/Coloniality Group after the World Congress of Sociology in Montreal (August 1998), a meeting held at Duke University (October 1998) and a workshop at the Fernand Braudel Institute in Binghamton (December 1998). This chrono-logic is absolutely fundamental to understand the rise of the "decolonial" approach and the concomitant decline of the "subaltern" Latin-American approach in the US.

Plen-11.3

DUFOIX, Stephane* (University of Paris Nanterre, and Institut universitaire de France, France)

Who Needs to be Decolonized?

For now a number of years, and even decades if we carefully, and literally, read and listen to voices and texts coming from Latin America, Sub-Saharan African, Asia and the Arab world, calls for decolonization of sociology - often calls for its indigenization, even though this has remained a bad word to utter - have multiplied themselves, even in Europe and North America. The meaning of "decolonization" could and should be addressed in details, but this communication would like to focus on a more discrete issue: whom shall we decolonize if this happens to be a possibility?

Why asking this? Because decolonizing is often understood as an external process that implies the withdrawal of the colonizers and the advent of the colonized, as though it were a zero-sum game: what was gained is lost and what was lost is gained. However, this conception of decolonization of «something» does not entail nor address the decolonization of «someone». Focusing on the latter implies a deeper sociological analysis of how colonization had operated, especially as far as culture and knowledge are concerned. As it had set aside, silenced or even suppressed native beliefs, languages and cosmovisions, these have often been replaced by new ones, those of the colonizer.

Decolonizing sociology implies to work directly on the lingering of mental structures that still consider the Western orientation to be the right one. Even if this understanding starts to loosen up a little, especially with the calls for decolonization we mentioned above, this is not enough. We have to «decolonise the mind», as Ngugi wa Thiong'o had it thirty years ago. Not only the still «captive minds» of the South but also the still both «captor» and «captive» minds of the North.

RC15-218.5

DUNCAN, Tristan* (Monash University, Australia)
SAVIC, Michael (Turning Point, Australia)

Disaster in Alcohol Research: Composing New Directions for Thought and Action

Interest in alcohol consumption occupies a long-standing niche in disaster public health research. Underpinned by quantitative methodologies, research in this area has largely sought to map the patterns and correlates of drinking in 'post-disaster' contexts. Alcohol consumption is regularly positioned here as a probable and troubling consequence of disaster events: a maladaptive behavioural response to psychological hardship and collective trauma. With the emergence of the COVID-19 pandemic, the impact of this literature has grown markedly. Research on the disaster-alcohol nexus was frequently mobilised to support scholarly speculation on the public health impacts of the pandemic, fuelling early concerns that drinking rates could increase, and that pre-emptive political action was needed.

Despite the growing prominence of disaster-alcohol research, this field has thus far avoided critical scrutiny. Few scholars have paused to consider the kinds of knowledge and knowledge-making practices that dominate disaster-alcohol research, much less the kinds of evidencing practices that might enrich our understanding of 'what happens' to alcohol consumption in disaster conditions. In response, our paper seeks to slow down thinking on alcohol and disaster. We explore how alcohol-disaster research constitutes disaster, alcohol consumption, and the relationships between them. In doing so, we argue that this literature is constrained by its tendency to 1) produce disasters as temporally bounded, decontextualised, and depoliticised events and 2) reify drinking as a static, asocial behaviour driven by individual pathology.

In turn, we map out new directions for thinking about and intervening in alcohol consumption in disaster contexts. Critically, this involves shifting attention away from static images of drinking behaviour and towards the local and shifting social worlds of alcohol consumption. We argue that such knowledge-making interventions are important, not only for questioning and apprehending the diverse impacts of disaster events on alcohol consumption, but for anticipating and responding to disaster-prone futures.

RC17-JS-68.3

DUPONT, Vincent* (HIVA KU Leuven, Belgium)
PIETRZAK, Diana* (KU Leuven, Belgium)

The Rise of Quantification in High-Risk Supply Chains: Sustainability Champions' Human Rights 'Risk' Management

As companies are increasingly expected to govern their global value chains (GVCs), new ways of risk management are being introduced to address persistent global labor and human rights violations. In this paper we investigate how companies go about implementing these new ways of risk management, in their organizations and their GVCs. Their attempt to rationalize organizational policy and practice implies the introduction of new ways of measuring and quantifying sustainability. We aim to understand how these practices diffuse as they are passed on and translated throughout GVCs. In so doing, we observe how risk management policies impact key suppliers, how they are taken up by them, and how they influence suppliers' accountability.

For a period of three years, we conduct in-depth case studies of six Belgian companies and their GVCs through document analysis, on-site observation and interviews with different company actors. The companies can be considered 'sustainability champions' in different high-risk sectors (textiles, diamond, coffee, cocoa and natural stone). We see how these companies, who each have different organizational structures that we link to an ideal-typical organizational model, share a same discourse on transparency, relying on short supply chains.

Our study concludes that within the same transparency discourse different organizational models lead to different strategies, making specific actors and practices visible, while eschewing transparency in other areas. Further up the value chain some suppliers are better able to cope with the recent developments in measuring sustainability outcomes than others. Suppliers who can graft novel measuring practices on existing organizational or social structures are at an advantage. Those who cannot, struggle to adapt and are driven towards other markets, or further into poverty. By examining these dynamics, our study reveals power imbalances crucial to the understanding of contemporary evolutions in the private governance of human rights in our globalized economies.

RC29-427.6

DURAN MATUTE, Ines* (CIESAS, Mexico)
CAMARENA, Rodrigo* (Instituto Tecnologico Autonomo de Mexico, Mexico)

Bears and Rivers As Rights Holders: Between Capitalist Fetishization and Ambivalent Instrumentality

Today it has become impossible to deny the socio-ecological collapse we are living through; food shortages, sick rivers, extinct animals and charred forests are just a sample of this. In 2008, Ecuador proposed to stop extractivism by granting rights to nature, to Pacha Mama, and thus create a mechanism to contain environmental devastation. In other words, it sought to break with the anthropocentrism of "human rights" to embrace a sociobiocentrism that ensures the reproduction of life. Similar strategies have emerged in countries such as New Zealand, Bolivia, Colombia, Canada, and Bangladesh. In addition, we see initiatives such as "Stop Ecocide!" attempting to declare the destruction of ecosystems an international crime. However, does it make sense to recognize "rights" to nature? Although the concept of rights appears inherently positive, there are reasons to question its use. The idea of the right holder in the legal world parallels that of the commodity holder in the economy. The same model of the capitalist individual that is driving us to extinction is proposed as a response to climate change. It seeks to juridify a bear or a river to reconceive

it as a selfish and isolated landowner, a litigant with exclusive interests who expects to be heard and protected by courts. Inspired by Evgeni Pashukanis' critique of law, in this paper we critically assess the strategic but pernicious use of rights to stop the socio-ecological crisis.

RC02-JS-3.5

DURAN MATUTE, Ines* (Benemerita Universidad Autonoma de México, Mexico)

Revealing and Contesting the Eco-Indigenous Rhetoric of Progressive Capitalism

The so-called progressive governments in Latin America have been strongly criticized for deepening extractivist practices that dispossess native peoples, destroy nature, and deny the socio-environmental consequences of a predatory capitalist model. In a few years, their model was evidenced as unsustainable, and several of these countries in their governments even turned to the right. Still, a new wave of progressive governments emerged on the continent; Andrés Manuel López Obrador (Mexico, 2018), Alberto Fernández (Argentina, 2019), Pedro Castillo (Perú, 2021), and Gabriel Boric (Chile, 2022) present themselves as 'democratic' candidates in opposition to authoritarian and right-wing governments. But would we witness the end of the "contradictions" of state progressivism or the re-emergence of extractivist authoritarianism as a national project?

Taking as a starting point the situation in Mexico, this paper interrogates the role of "left-wing" governments in sustaining capitalist accumulation. It scrutinizes how megaprojects, including tourism, energy, commercial and transportation plans, have been justified and promoted while being identified as threats to life itself. More specifically, it discusses how a form of multi-layered "green" and "inclusive" capitalism is maneuvering indigeneity to expand patterns of accumulation, renovate divisions, limit alternatives, and legitimate the destruction of nature. However, it also illustrates how native peoples contest this maneuver by placing life at the centre and creating spaces, relations, and practices that seek to transform the world.

TG10-JS-75.2

DURANTE, Tommaso* (The University of Melbourne, Australia)

The Algorithm and the Making of the Global Imaginary

We live in a web-centric and highly mediatized society that is dominated by visual data production and gathering. In such a context, the 'algorithm figure'—a finite sequence of rigorous procedures used to solve a specific problem or to perform a computation— has become a concern in the academic context, as well as in popular media discourses. Yet, there is a dearth of research on the extent to which artificial intelligence, the use of algorithm in computer vision and in deep learning machine in particular, contributes to a shift in the symbolic and social construction of the *global imaginary* under present conditions. The research aims to investigate such a shift occurring in the *different materiality* of the World Wide Web, however not exclusively, by focusing on two deep-machine learning models able to generate digital images: GANs (Generative Adversarial Networks) from scratch and DALL-E from text. Concepts drawn from the perspectives of social phenomenology, artificial intelligence, and media theory are used to argue that algorithms are *sociotechnical constructions* able to affect, consciously and unconsciously, people's social imaginaries and ideologies at deep-subjective level. The presentation offers an empirical and conceptual discussion about social change by addressing the following research question: "To what extent algorithms as 'new' *epistemic figures of knowledge* assist to better understand the shift in the symbolic and social construction of the global imaginary in a context of computer vision, deep learning machine and data driven economy?" In understanding 'big data' as a *new capitalist mode of global operation* and by focusing on GANs and DALL-E machine learning neural models as a shift in 'algorithmic imaginary', the presentation concludes that algorithms are not the problem, we are the problem.

RC55-748.2

DURMUSH, Georgia* (Australian Catholic University, Australia)
MARDER, Kurt (Australian Catholic University, Australia)

Decolonising Higher Education Institutions: Enabling Indigenous Australian Higher Education Youth to Define Their Social and Emotional Wellbeing.

Despite wellbeing being critical for an individual to live a happier and healthier life, and with higher education being a game changer, there is surprisingly a paucity of research which investigates how Indigenous Australian youth attending higher education institutions conceptualise and define their social and emotional wellbeing. Representing over half the Indigenous population, Indigenous youth in Australia are the future leaders of their communities and as such their voices and wellbeing needs are vital. This study's theoretical framework is underpinned by decolonising methodology whereby youth in this research had the agency to define their wellbeing needs and decolonise past research which ignored and silenced their voices and wellbeing in higher

education. This presentation will present on the following findings: 1) how Indigenous youth conceptualise their wellbeing; 2) the drivers of and barriers to Indigenous higher education youth wellbeing and, 3) potential strategies that youth perceive higher education institutions can implement to enhance their wellbeing. Notably, the shared findings will provide higher education institutions and future Sociological theory, research, and practice with new insights and directions.

TG07-828.2

DURUZ, Jean* (University of South Australia, Australia)

Returning to Marseille: Sensing a Different Geo-Political Map of Citizenship and Belonging

Accepting Ian Chambers' (2008) call for an "uprooted geography" troubling the West's four-coloured maps of modernity and citizenship, this paper focuses on the postcolonial port city of Marseille on France's southern coast. In my argument, Marseille becomes a "different" model of Europeanness – one of utopian possibility while, contradictorily, of dystopic myth-making. This is a city, it seems, on the cusp between Europe, Asia and North Africa, its gaze primarily directed southwards to encompass the Mediterranean and the regions and nations at its edges. Meanwhile, Marseille's communities reflect a history of traffic of refugees from politically-volatile parts of Europe together with the flow of migrants from former French territories and colonies in Asia and Africa. My previous writing has focused on Marseille's port area, including the creeping signs of renovation in the city's oldest market and its sidestreets. With this current paper I propose a symbolic return, walking the city streets, to trace embedded narratives of sensation: sound, smell, taste, touch and memory. The critical question is: how do diverse populations, living in propinquity and in troubled times, manage the task of developing productive social and cultural relationships? How are these public/political relations mediated by sensation? Is Marseille still a utopia of sun and sea, as some of the earlier literary accounts suggest, and of "multicultural" harmony, as claimed by more recent public commentators? Alternatively, does Marseille continue to embody a dystopia of crime, poverty and crumbling building stock, on one hand, and glitzy overdevelopment, on the other? How does the "new Marseille" and its re-shaping of citizenship, identity and re-drawing of borders intimate (or not) cultural imaginaries of a "new", hybrid Europe – one of fluid boundaries and inclusiveness, experienced in bodily sensation, for this twenty-first century and beyond?

RC35-JS-135.4

DUTERME, Tom* (University of Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium)
DE MUNCK, Jean* (University of Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium)

The Semiosis and the Market: What Peirce Can Learn to Economic Sociology

The importance of signs in the functioning of the contemporary economy has tended to be doubly underestimated by sociologists, by being restricted to the sphere of consumption on the one hand, and to linguistic signs on the other. Peirce's concepts, and in particular that which refers to the contextualized evolution of a sign (*semiosis*), can remedy this situation by enriching the sociology of markets. Coordination between buyers and sellers is based on a process of transmission and reception of different types of signs: some are stabilized and the interpretation "flows naturally" - these are the *conventions* identified by conventionalist sociologists and economists -, while others are more ambiguous and leave a great deal of room for indeterminacy. In the latter case, the concept of semiosis makes it possible to finely identify the techniques used by actors to buy or sell in situations of uncertainty. The fruitfulness of these Peircian categories has already led to many original works, in particular among pragmatist sociologists of public space and the city; one of the contributions of their research is to have highlighted the precariousness of the processes of signification and its dependence on the socio-material configuration of situations. These issues are not ignored by the contemporary sociology of markets, but could be better grasped by importing the concept of semiosis. After presenting Peirce's conceptual architecture, we will illustrate the interest of such an import from a case study centered on the role of stock market indices in the functioning of contemporary financial markets. By polarizing the attention of market participants, these indicators have acquired a semiotic power, that is, a capacity to influence the interpretation of buyers and sellers, which has so far passed under the radar of economic sociologists.

RC25-JS-118.5

DUTTA, Chandrabali* (HIRALAL MAZUMDAR MEMORIAL COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, India)

COVID-19, Media Representations and Dismal Health-Care in India: A Sociological Ananlysis

In 2020, when the routine activities of our everyday life took a back seat due to the sudden and massive outbreak of COVID-19 Pandemic, Indian health and public welfare sector had to struggle a lot to cope with the new challenge of 'increasing death' especially among the elderly. Newspaper reports presented the daily increase rate of covid-cases worldwide and nationally and targeted the elderly population as the most vulnerable group to be affected. Newspaper

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

headlines addressing linguistically the elderly with Co-morbidity as the most likely to get infection and die instilled in the elderly population a 'fear' of getting the disease, which was accentuated by further reports highlighting the unavailability of hospital beds, lack of proper treatments and medications and the inability to provide personal care. The regular, incessant reporting of infection and death evoked fear that they will die without having a treatment, which led them towards utter depression and fear-psychosis that often ended with their death. Moreover, the changing strategies on the part of respective administrative bodies often stating that young people should be given more medical focus and care over the elderly invoked in the elderly the feeling of being lonely, unimportant and ostracized. Such demoralizing linguistic expressions and sometimes the use of harsh language compelled the elderly to think of themselves as 'burdens' on the society. In addition, these people also often tended to forget about their pre-existing ailments, which ultimately undermined the status of their health in all respects. Given this backdrop, this paper aims to explore through the help of qualitative interviews of twenty Bengali elderly people (male and female) and some reports in popular Bengali newspapers how the language of these reports about covid not only projected the dismal scenario of health sector but also reinforced politicization of media representations.

TG04-JS-111.2

DUTTA, Chandrabali* (HIRALAL MAZUMDAR MEMORIAL COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, India)

Language, Risk and Protests: The Case of Cab and NRC in India

The concept of Risk in both private and public spheres as well as the fear of risk is constructed socially through everyday linguistic practices. The language used in print-media or more specifically in newspaper reports often produces newer expressions of 'risk'. In December 2019, the Government of India enacted the Citizenship Amendment Bill (CAB) followed by the introduction of National Register of Citizens (NRC), which not only pushed a large section of existing Indian citizens into the risk of being rejected as Indian citizens but also spread the spark of raising organized voices against the existing central government regarding such propositions. The television channels and newspaper reports pinpointed this issue using provocative language that the government is being considerate and tolerant to some religious and ethnic communities while being extremely non-cooperative and hostile to some others. Debates, talk shows in popular news dailies and tv programmes aimed to project directly the protests on roads and the language used in both print and digital media reached a point, where it reflected aggression, discrimination, intolerance and hostility that compelled most of the citizens to fear the risk of being 'unidentified and unregistered' and thus held in captive camps. This 'risk' was completely new and it was a production of the normative, structural social organization that is pro status-quo. The language of the political leaders, media channels and newspapers created a modernized version of iron cage with shackles of prejudices and hostilities all over. It was in true sense the development of a new risk society. In the light of this, the present paper aims to unearth through qualitative content analysis, how the language used in four popular newspaper's reporting regarding CAB and NRC (English and Bengali) produced a culture of fear and risk and thus disrupted social harmony.

WG05-770.2

DUTTA, Khushboo* (BBAU,lucknow, India)

Impact of Covid-19 on Sustainable Development Goals-3(health and well-being).

The Covid-19 pandemic had unprecedented effects on human development. According to UNDP, global human development, a combination of education, health, and living standards, could descend this year for the first time when measurements began. The pandemic abruptly disordered the application of the SDGs and, in some cases, reversed decades of growth. In collaboration with experts and international agencies, the Department of Economic and Social Affairs prepared, The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2020, which talks of tentative but inadequate growth and cautions about the impact of the coronavirus pandemic. COVID-19 threatens to reverse the progress of SDG-3, which aims to ensure good health and well-being for all. According to the report, 70 countries have paused childhood vaccination programs during the crisis. Many places have interrupted or neglected health services for cancer screening, family planning, or non-COVID-19 infectious diseases. Health service disruptions could reverse decades of improvement, warns the report, which could affect population health for years to come. This paper deals with the impacts of pandemics on SDGs, especially SDG-3.

RC29-427.1

DUTTA, Parishmita* (Tata Institute of Social Sciences, India)

Impacts of COVID-19 Pandemic in Prison Administration System: Mitigation Strategies of Indian States and Union Territories

Impacts of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Prison Administration System: Mitigation Strategies of Indian States and Union Territories

The novel coronavirus disease (COVID-19) originated in Wuhan, China, in December 2019 and rapidly spread over the globe creating a severe public health concern worldwide. The measures adopted to respond to the pandemic affected the regular schedules of the criminal justice system and expanded the opportunities for various crimes, adding additional challenges to India's prison system, including the prisons (Miller & Blumstein, 2020). The prisoners have become one of the most vulnerable groups to COVID-19 due to their close proximity and compartmentalisation which creates an obstacle for them to maintain social distancing and follow other medical protocols. According to the Prison Statistics India 2020, published by National Crime Record Bureau, Indian prisons are overcrowded, with an occupancy rate of 118 percent. Therefore, the ill-equipped prisons were overburdened with inmates that became centres for the infection of the contagious virus and confronted health and other relevant crisis. According to the data provided by Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative (CHRI), since May 2020, a total of 19,724 prisoners (at least 4 percent of prisoners and prison staff) tested positive and 22 died (Bansal & Sahni, 2021). The prison administration authorities of different states and union territories had to experience multiple challenges to prevent the contagion of the virus and in maintaining social distancing and hygiene in the prison settings. A content analysis approach would be employed to analyse the data collected from secondary sources (newspapers, magazines, research articles, and government reports). The paper attempts to answer the following central questions: a) what are the major challenges faced by the prison administration authorities during the time of the COVID-19 pandemic? b) what are the strategies adopted by different states and union territories of India to mitigate the challenges arising out of the covid 19 pandemic?

RC22-335.3

DUTTA, Sumedha* (Central University of Punjab, Bathinda, India, India)

Beyond the Sacred - Profane Dichotomy? New Religious Movements and Their Concept of Wellness through Spirituality in South Asia

A substantial measure of the sociological literature on religion, draws its inspiration from the sacred-profane dichotomy, as elucidated by Emile Durkheim (1912), in his celebrated work, *The Elementary Forms of Religious Life*. Going by his definition of the sacred, the concept of "spirituality" is likely to be interpreted as something to be encompassed within it. However, a deeper interpretive engagement with the notion of spirituality calls for a rethinking of the sacred as an umbrella category, which seemingly includes everything that is not profane under its ambit.

While religion is considered to be an organized system of beliefs and practices, the concept of spirituality is seen to be rather flexible and inclusive by its proponents and is thereby more likely to be embraced by those who are uncomfortable with confining themselves within straitjacketed categories of organized religion. In this context, it has been observed that, most of the New Religious Movements (NRMs) in South Asia have embraced and focused more on the spiritual quotient, rather than on the religious one. Spiritual, in this sense, is seen as an equivalence of the secular by these NRMs, on account of the openness and inclusivity attributed to this concept, which is more individualistic by nature, as opposed to the collective character of religion. Through an analysis of primary data gathered through in-depth interviews with the office bearers, lay members, and beneficiaries of some of the popular NRMs in South Asia and their various programmes based on wellness, apart from their other activities, the proposed paper shall seek to interrogate into this equation between the spiritual and the sacred –profane complex, and how spirituality is often seen, not as antithetical to, but as complimentary to science, in the pursuit of wellness and inclusivity in the modern world.

WG05-770.4

DUTTA, Sumedha* (Central University of Punjab, Bathinda, India, India)
SINGH, Anoop (Central University of Punjab, India)

Interrogating the Sikh Response to Environmental Degradation and Climate Change: A Case Study of the Ecosikh in Punjab

Development, in the mainstream perspective, has mostly been equated with economic progress, which is rooted in the discourse of anthropocentrism. The various paths to development, be it capitalist, socialist or mixed, have all been centered on the premise of the alleviation of human poverty through the exploitation of natural resources. Nature has been objectified as a resource, which needs to be harnessed for catering to human needs. This objectification has in turn resulted in the blatant destruction of nature, thereby leading to environmental degradation and climate change. The rise in the frequency of catastrophes, deteriorating air quality, famine and poverty, the increasingly receding glaciers due to global warming, which in turn has resulted in the rise in sea levels, etc., has made humanity rethink its take on development. With increasing consumerism, supporting a highly materialistic lifestyle, paving the

way for such destruction, an alternative perspective that supports sustainable development, which is quite manifestly enshrined in the Eastern religions, needs to be urgently revisited.

Amongst the various Eastern religions, Sikhism, a Bhakti movement in Punjab, founded by Guru Nanak in the 15th century, perceives environmental issues as a problem of human development and social justice. A close look at the Sikh activities in the environmental sphere reveals the towering influence of the Sikh concept of "seva". In this context, the proposed paper seeks to examine the Sikh response to climate change in the Indian state of Punjab. With the help of in-depth interviews with the office bearers and beneficiaries of the popular contemporary Sikh non-governmental organization, the EcoSikh, this paper shall attempt at analyzing as to how religion may be harnessed as a positive force for promoting sustainability and environmental justice, thereby providing an alternative solution to environmental degradation and climate change.

RC54-734.5

DUVIAU, Maxime* (TREE, France)

Prendre La Route, Entre Autonomies Et Responsabilités

L'automobile peut être appréhendée comme un costume, à certains égards, une seconde peau. Elle est une prothèse palliative, un outil — en tant qu'extension utile de soi — au sens de Leroi-Gourhan (1983). Le moteur relaie le corps et autorise le déplacement plus rapide et lointain que la marche et le vélo. Elle protège aussi des intempéries, contrairement à la moto. Plus encore, l'habitacle masque, enveloppe. A ce titre et à travers le discours de jeunes conducteurs et conductrices, cette communication vise à questionner l'appropriation de l'objet automobile, finalement assez peu investi par les sciences humaines. Parce qu'assurément, il est bien davantage qu'un simple moyen de transport.

Il existe différents degrés d'investissement de l'automobile. Certains n'y apportent que peu d'importance, tandis que d'autres lui vouent un véritable culte. Parfois, elle est presque une compagne ou un compagnon dans cette période transitoire qu'est le passage à l'âge adulte. Elle rappelle des souvenirs, comme les premières vacances sans les parents. Elle est un de ces premiers espaces à soi, reprend certaines caractéristiques de la chambre (Glevarec, 2009), et y ajoute le mouvement. De nombreuses discussions avec les jeunes au cours d'entretiens et les observations sur le sujet présentent aussi la voiture comme un précieux support identitaire. Outil de projection, de dissimulation, d'affirmation, elle est une nouvelle modalité de présentation. Elle se personnalise discrètement ou à l'extrême, s'investit à son image. Cependant, elle place parfois nombre de jeunes face à de nombreuses contraintes. L'expérience de la conduite automobile est donc plurielle : elle apparaît comme un matériel d'autonomie mais aussi de responsabilité. Elle est un pilier de l'indépendance, mais confronte aussi à de nouvelles réflexions.

RC33-495.1

DUXBURY, Scott* (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, USA)

A General Framework for Micro-Macro Analysis in Social Networks Research

This study introduces a general framework for investigating the effects of micro network processes on "macro" network statistics (i.e., node, subgraph, or global network statistics) when using statistical models for network structure. We define two quantities of interest. The micro effect on macro structure (MEMS) is the effect of a micro process (e.g., homophily) on a macro statistic (e.g., clustering). The average mediated micro effect (AMME) is the *indirect* effect of a micro process on a node, subgraph, or global outcome through its effect on a mediating macro variable. We introduce algorithms to estimate both quantities and their variances, parametrically and nonparametrically. The method is flexible and explicitly accommodates research designs where the micro process and outcome of interest are measured at different levels of analysis. It can thus be used for a wide range of research designs and modeling strategies. We further show that existing methods can be regarded as cases of our broader framework. We illustrate the utility of the method with an applied example using cross-sectional AddHealth data to examine the friendship selection mechanisms that indirectly shape adolescent school performance through their effect on network structure.

RC29-432.1

DUXBURY, Scott* (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, USA)
HAYNIE, Dana (Ohio State University, USA)

Embedded Risks: Network Trade Structure and Drug Purchasing Trajectories on a Darknet Drug Market

A contributing force to the global drug crisis is, on the one hand, an increase in polydrug use, where drug users regularly consume more than one substance, and, on the other, an increase in access to a diverse range of illegal drugs through online platforms. This study examines these intertwined trends by considering how network embeddedness in online drug markets can increase the diversity of drug purchasing. While prior research examines how personal networks influence substance use, we consider whether the network structure of online drug markets contributes to polydrug use by alleviating the risk and uncertainty associated with acquiring a diverse range of drugs. Drawing on unique transaction-level data on 16,847 illegal drug exchanges between 7,205 actors on a darknet drug market and using relational event models for dyadic event data, we find that buyers are more likely to purchase a new type of drug when the transaction is part of an indirect network referral. These results are robust when analyses include large-scale transactions ("drug hoarding") or are restricted to only small purchases likely intended for personal consumption. We discuss the implications of these results for future research on how embeddedness in drug markets can impact drug use trajectories and for understanding the role of online drug trade in the current global drug crisis.

RC25-JS-118.1

DWIANTO, Raphaella* (Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia)

From 'God the Almighty' to 'Remember Mom's Words' : Negotiating Language during COVID-19 Pandemic

This paper observes the shift in the language chosen by the government of Indonesia in framing the pandemic from the early of 2020 to second half of 2022, in its efforts to gain people's trust and cooperation, through various government institutions and special task force. Tracing the shift in the language, this paper also looks at the response from the people, and the negotiation process between the government and the people in various stage during the pandemic. The COVID-19 pandemic emerged when the president of Indonesia and his new cabinet had not even been in the office for one year. In the earlier stage of the pandemic, the then minister of health (a radiology doctor) as the representative of the government in facing the pandemic used language pointing at faith towards God the Almighty as the most effective way to face the pandemic, stirring protests from the people including the media as it was considered non-scientific statement. When the Task Force was formed in July 2020 (led by a person once belonged to Indonesian Special Force Army) and the president appointed new minister of health (a person with career in big corporations) in December 2020, the government use the tagline of "remember what mom says" to communicate pandemic measures to the people, which could gain acceptance from the people, and subsequently had impact on various measures. This paper is based on secondary data from various sources, in the format of visual, narration (statements), and statistics. This paper argues that the shifting in language shows that the pandemic conditions allow a more equal space for negotiations between the government of Indonesia and its people.

RC40-589.3

DWIARTAMA, Angga* (Bandung Institute of Technology (ITB), Indonesia)
STOCK, Paul (University of Kansas, USA)

A New Digital Peasantry?: Evaluating the Entrepreneurial Spirit of Indonesia's 'Millennial Farmers' Project

This paper explores the notion of repeasantization as it inadvertently manifests in Indonesia beneath the West Java's millennial farmers project and its pathway towards digitalization of agriculture. The ambitious project aims to create 1,000 new, young, farmers that would replace the older generation of peasants, through their apt to digital technologies, market access and bankability. We investigate the initial survey results of 2,240 candidates of millennial farmers, identifying their hopes and dreams of a rural peasantry, and positing that there might be a potential for a slipping off the project away from the intended entrepreneurial towards a new form of peasantry. We highlight the pitfall that this project may encounter in the future and the implication for a wider understanding of new generation farmers in Indonesia as well as globally.

RC17-JS-68.5

DWIARTAMA, Angga* (Bandung Institute of Technology (ITB), Indonesia)
ARIEFIANSYAH, Rhino (University of Indonesia, Indonesia)
MAURY, Hendra Kurniawan (University of Cenderawasih, Indonesia)
AKBAR, Zulfikar Ali (Bandung Institute of Technology (ITB), Indonesia)
RAMADHAN, Sari (Bandung Institute of Technology (ITB), Indonesia)

Stories of Community Resilience: Seeing Beyond the Success and Failure of Community-Based Conservation in Indonesia

Community-based forest management and conservation practices in Indonesia have become subject to critics in regard to their varied impacts (or lack thereof) on conservation and changing livelihood. With a very wide spectrum of social and ecological contexts that underlie these different responses to the state and NGOs' intervention programs, this paper attempts

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to go beyond the success and failure of community-based practices through a deeper look at stories of resilience in forest-dependent communities in Indonesia. We employed a mixed method of social survey analysis of 600 respondents, participatory rural appraisal (PRA), and visual ethnographic approaches in six locations of forest-dependent villages in two provinces, Jambi and Papua. This study identified patterns of social-ecological relationships (ecological characteristics, social structure, forest resource dependency, community livelihood) in the six villages. These patterns, in combination with the wider contexts (connectedness to regional markets, road infrastructure, and development programs), contributed to unique ways in how the communities built their resilience and livelihood, as well as implemented conservation practices, which do not necessarily align with existing intervention programs brought by the state and NGOs alike. Our findings provide a lessons-learned for future community-based conservation practices in Indonesia and elsewhere.

RC04-74.1

DWORKIN, Anthony* (University of Houston, USA)
SAHA, Lawrence (Australian National University, Australia)

The Effects of Neoliberal Assumptions, Policies, and Practices on School Culture and Trust in School

Neoliberal policies and expectations have altered the form of educational accountability such that not only are the students evaluated, but also the teachers, school administrators, and the different educational systems in the nation state. In many developed nations school accountability has created a *"Standards-based School Accountability Movement."* Neo-liberalism stresses the "marketization" or "commodification" of social life and social institutions (Ball 2003). Consequently, the Neoliberal accountability movement sees the value of an educational system, being a commodity that can elevate the competitiveness of a nation and more locally the content of the ratings of schools and school systems. Social institutions are thus assessed in terms of their **effectiveness** (raising achievement based on standardized test scores) and their **efficiency** (reducing costs).

The accountability system fostered by neoliberalism calls for externally imposed standardized tests because they offer an easily understood, relatively inexpensive "bottom line" assessment of educational quality with accompanying micromanagement. Schools, school districts, teaching staffs that produce low student test scores are to be replaced and nations whose students score poorly on international standardized tests are to be ignored by multi-national corporations seeking competent labor forces. Pigozzi (2006) noted that countries with well-educated populations and high scores on standardized tests are likely to thrive, while those without such populations and test results tend to stagnate.

There are several unintended consequences of the Neoliberal accountability system, including pressures on all levels of school actors to cheat, to burn out, to quit school and consequently to diminish actual learning and teaching. The nature of interpersonal trust at all levels of school organization is challenged, and has created **a hierarchy of distrust**, that alters the very nature of school culture, modifies the function of schooling, and the interpersonal relations that foster quality education.

ISA-880.2

DWYER, Tom* (University of Campinas, Brazil)

Step by Step – ISA'S Last Quarter Century in Context

Platt's history of the first half century of ISA (1948-1997) sees ISA originating in a small group of representatives of national sociological associations (NAs), principally based in the North Atlantic. Crucially they were oriented by UNESCO's objectives related to the achievement of peace. Step by step, ISA recruited individual and collective members, held conferences, published and promoted sociology, and built a stable administrative structure.

The principal part of this paper will examine the last quarter of a Century of ISA. Firstly, chosen elements of Platt's historical account, will be updated. Subsequently, innovations and changes in relation to the earlier period will be examined, of special interest are ISA's institutional innovations: ISA Forums, publications, NA representation, competitions, laboratories etc. Many of these, and other wider changes associated with information technologies, cultural and economic globalisation, scientific progress, and demands for inclusion, contribute to opening up new spaces of social action and sociological practice. Material from interviews complements data gathered by other research techniques. An increasing number and diversity of NAs become members, individual membership fluctuates and unevenly diversifies. Those from Asia and poorer countries seek out roles in the association. Do identified dynamics reflect in ISA's contribution to making a discipline that is simultaneously locally relevant and international? Do they mask the continued strength of sociological views of the North Atlantic, or perhaps reflect an emerging vision of sociology's universality, or are they linked to factors unrelated to the movement of ideas? In seeking to answer such questions, tensions are identified. What appeared to have been ISA's inexorable expansion over the last 25 years now faces limits. How ISA deals with these tensions will shape the future of the discipline. In so doing will concessions to pragmatism, undermine the commitment to the realisation of UNESCO's objectives that motivated ISA's founders?

E

TG07-829.2

EARL, Catherine* (RMIT Vietnam, Vietnam)

Sensing the Field: Exercising Sensory Ethnography As a Learning By Doing Approach in Graduate Fieldwork Training

This paper responds to the panel invitation to deliberate upon the craft of teaching and doing of sensory research. When working with graduate anthropology and sociology students in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam, my teaching practice aims to inspire, enable and transform disciplinary conventions through a learning by doing approach. Learning by doing as a pedagogical approach aims to enable transformative learning experiences in real-world and relevant contexts within and beyond the classroom using available resources and authentic interactions. Rather than generating classroom debates among participants about socially relevant and culturally embedded practices as normative disciplinary learning, I lead graduate seminars that engage with interdisciplinarity and multisensoriality as tools for developing each individual's fieldwork practice as a transformative learning journey. In my presentation I will reflect on three questions: In what ways can multisensoriality enable graduate students to develop practical awareness of field researcher and learner-teacher positionalities? In what ways can multisensoriality transform seminar curriculum design to meet the changing needs of field practice and field-based social relationships, including digital-sensory interfaces? In what ways can interdisciplinary ethnographic tools of embodied, mindful/thinking and sensory practices as a craft prepare and equip graduate students as a cohort and as individual practitioners before, during and after fieldwork experiences? The paper concludes with recommendations for a transformative sensory pedagogy.

TG07-831.3

EARL, Catherine* (RMIT Vietnam, Vietnam)

Writing Sensations: A Practice Based Approach to Unsettling Anthropology and Ethnographic Writing

This paper builds on my recent experiments in ethnographic writing that challenge conventional narrative based academic publications derived from field research. As a postcolonial project of decentering previously dominant or hierarchical power structures within the academic publishing mode of communication, this paper engages with recentering the senses and embodied experiences in academic knowledge production and dissemination. Through an innovative ethnographic writing method I developed, which uses broken sentences comprising mainly adjectival and verbal contextual cues, I am to take the reader on a multisensorial experiential journey through my field data and analysis. As a practicing social anthropologist committed to interdisciplinarity, I interpret the category of field data to include sensory experiences, learned embodied practices, memories and emotions. Like narratives and ethnographic poetry, my sensory writing method is a form of storytelling. Yet, my aim is to move beyond the visual, auditory and linear as dominant modes for data collection and research dissemination by offering a more balanced or decentralized multisensory engagement. In reading my ethnographic texts the reader experiences more sensations. The practical challenge I face in my writing is conveying multisensoriality through the written word. The paper explores the process of developing my writing sensation style and locates this method as a practice of sensory studies scholarship.

Inte-22.4

EARL, Jennifer* (University of Arizona, United States)

Understanding Layered and Legalized Repression

This presentation will apply a new layered model of political control to the US to reveal how democracies like the US still engage in substantial social movement repression. The presentation will pay particular attention to the role of arrests, with or without convictions, on the repression of protesters.

WG06-788.2

EASTWOOD, Lauren* (University of Duisburg-Essen, Germany)

Troubling Disjunctures in the Everyday World of UN Environmental Policy Making

Over the past decade, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) has attracted attention as the climate emergency has likewise become more a matter of public debate. However, the everyday world of policy making is fairly obscure to all except those who engage directly in this world. Furthermore, this paper argues that there are two fundamental disjunctures that can be opened up for examination through the application of an institutional ethnographic ontology. First, the everyday world of UN environmental policy making has very few connections to people's actual lives. This disjuncture can be characterised as a disconnect between the language

and content of policy making and the actual lived experience of people who suffer the consequences of environmental degradation. Secondly, though, the language and content of UN environmental policy making fails to account for root causes of environmental degradation. There is therefore a disjuncture between the language and substance of the policy making processes and the ruling relations that organise environmental degradation. Using the ontology of institutional ethnography, including data collected ethnographically at UN environmental negotiations related to climate, biological diversity and indigenous peoples, this paper analyses and critiques both disjunctures.

RC02-49.4

EBENEZER, Deepa* (Azim Premji University, India)

Multi-National Corporations and Caste: Experiences of Sanitation Workers from Chennai

States like Tamil Nadu, due to its anti-caste Dravidian history, have ensured proportionate representation of different caste groups through reservation in government jobs. This equality in representation, however, after the liberalization of the Indian economy in the 1990s, seems to be under threat due to increased entry of private corporations in almost all sectors including solid waste management.

Few scholars like Thorat, Mosse and others have specifically analyzed prevalence of caste discrimination in corporate sector. My study intends to understand the processes by which caste hierarchy is reinforced within Multi-National Corporations (MNCs). The study focuses on contract sanitation workers in MNCs. Given the historical nature of the caste system in Indian society, which according to B R Ambedkar is basically a 'division of labourers', certain caste groups like *Arunthathiyars* in Tamil Nadu are still forced to perform sanitation work.

The paper is based on the narratives of sanitation workers residing in various ghettos within Chennai, Tamil Nadu. The study reveals three ways in which MNCs reinforce caste hierarchy to employ cheap labour for sanitation work. First, the analysis of the recruitment process shows that there is an active role of different agencies in ensuring members of *Arunthathiyar* caste as sanitation workers. Second, with less possibility of socio-economic mobility, the caste and familial kinship networks within *Arunthathiyar*s also forces youth to primarily 'seek' sanitation work. Third, the division of labour within the Indian MNCs reflects caste hierarchy whereby sanitation work is performed mostly by *Arunthathiyar*s but the supervisors and managers are men from castes above them. In fact, there seems to be an existence of a 'caste pyramid' in MNCs. This study also observes 'gender compartmentalization' in sanitation work, where most sweepers are women but the garbage collectors provided with electronic vehicle are men.

TG10-842.2

ECKHAUS, Eyal* (Ariel University, Israel)
DAVIDOVITCH, Nitza (Ariel University, Israel)
STEINFELD, Nili (Ariel University, Israel)

The Privacy Circles Demonstrated in Student Reluctance to Activate Cameras during Remote Classes: The Self, the Collective and the Authority.

COVID-19 restrictions have dramatically affected human interactions, forcing digitally-mediated communication in many everyday contexts. While in certain contexts, this shift was (semi) voluntary, in some domains, such as at the workplace and at school, the choice of format, rules of conduct, and platform was made by the institution and compelled employees and students.

Around the world, educational institutions moved to remote, online teaching assisted by commercial video conferencing tools e.g., Zoom, Microsoft Teams etc. Among the various challenges that this new form of teaching has faced, one frustration stood out which was seemingly shared by teachers globally: Students' reluctance to activate their cameras during class.

Teachers' frustration is understood: Teaching in front of "black boxes" completely damages the teaching experience. However, students' concerns are also reasonable: These video conferencing surveillance tools have serious implications to participant privacy. The classes are often recorded, and participants' ability to control the primary and secondary use of their video footage is limited.

This study analyzed the written responses of 1964 students enrolled in eleven academic institutions in Israel to one open-ended question: "If you do not normally activate the camera during class, what needs to be done for you to feel comfortable participating in an online class with your camera activated?"

A mixed-method analysis first classified participant responses and tagged them by themes. Then, the themes were grouped into 5 distinct contextual-privacy-related reasonings (from personal privacy, focused on the self, through privacy considerations focusing on others, the self with respect to her peers, to focusing on the authority). The model of the five "privacy circles" was successfully assessed using Structural Equation Modeling (SEM). The paper discusses the results through the lenses of the privacy rights discourse and contextual and situational privacy approaches. Gender differences in relation to the various privacy reasonings are also discussed.

TG09-839.4

EDELMAN, Meredith* (Monash Business School, Australia)
DENVIR, Catrina (Monash Business School, Australia)

Developing Business Students' Criminological Imaginations: The Thrilling Tale of 1MDB

Destructive business practices are at the heart of the world's most intractable problems. Today's business students' social consciousness will construct the future, and helping them develop a criminological imagination of the crimes of the powerful, therefore, is an important act of resistance in a neoliberal world. This project compares how two different pedagogical approaches to learning about corporate crime impact the development of criminological imaginations in undergraduate business students. Students are given the choice between learning about the 1Malaysia Development Berhad (1MDB) scandal by reading a bestselling nonfiction book or through a combination of news articles, videos, and other sources. All students are then asked to respond to the same set of questions about the scandal, including distinguishing between the relative moral wrongdoing of different actors, reflecting on how the wrongdoing has impacted innocent people, and explaining their own views on what could prevent future scandals like 1MDB or the appropriate penalties for wrongdoers. Students' responses are then assessed according to the quality or sophistication of their moral reasoning and capacity to connect the wrongdoing to social causes and contexts that enable it. By comparing the scores of students who chose to read the book with those who chose to read or watch multiple different sources, the study will be able to assess whether moral reasoning and the criminological imagination is better developed by exposure to multiple different perspectives about the same circumstances or a more in-depth study from a single perspective. A key output of the paper is the development of a rubric designed to assess students' ability to demonstrate the criminological imagination, and it will also inform pedagogical practice – adding to literature on how to stimulate intellectual curiosity while maintaining academic rigour.

RC12-179.1

EDELMAN, Meredith* (Monash Business School, Australia)

Rethinking Responses to Corporate Wrongdoing

This paper uses the Purdue Pharma bankruptcy as a case study of corporate insolvency processes facilitating surprisingly substantive lay participation, despite limits on capacity to condemn underlying wrongdoing. The US system of chapter 11, designed to deal with corporate insolvency and lacking a purpose of vindicating wrongs, has become a forum for mass tort cases, which the process was not designed to handle. Bankruptcy is widely perceived as a means of avoiding responsibility, and the express purposes of the process – equitable treatment of creditors and the opportunity for a debtor to start fresh – do not contemplate the kind of justice victims of wrongdoing expect.

However, decision-making in chapter 11 is more responsive than it seems. Chapter 11 plans for allocating assets of debtor corporations are negotiated and voted on by stakeholders, with creditors playing a key decision-making role, including the right to vote on a plan. Unsecured creditors, including those whose claims are still unadjudicated, are represented by a committee, whose members are chosen from among their ranks and whose counsel is paid by the debtor. This committee plays a central role in negotiating the plan. Individual creditors have rights to vote on proposed plans. No plan can be confirmed without the vast majority voting to approve. Despite the shortcomings, recasting victims as creditors in a bankruptcy process allows for meaningful participation in decision-making. In addition to having their voices heard through the committee and independent, often *pro se*, submissions to the court, Purdue's victims became stakeholders in a multi-party negotiation. They had leverage, and were not simply recipients of justice dispensed by a judge or jury. This active lay participation is qualitatively different, and more in keeping with responsive law ideals, than processes which focus on providing lay persons with the opportunity to voice their views.

RC08-132.1

EDWARDS, Rosalind* (University of Southampton, United Kingdom)
GILLIES, Val (University of Westminster, United Kingdom)

Wives' Role in Pioneering Classic British Community Studies: The Bethnal Green and Salford Diaries

In this paper we will offer insights into the role of the wives of male sociological researchers in pioneering post-war British community studies that provided a foundation for how the discipline of sociology conceived and enacted research investigations of social change in working class communities and families. The part that male sociologists' wives played in facilitating and generating foundational sociological understanding about community and family is a significant silence in the face of arguments that social research investigation was on the cusp of intellectual and methodological transition at the time.

Sociologists undertaking community studies often relocated to the research site, accompanied by any wives and children. Wives were co-opted into the academic endeavour, bridging between community and sociology

for their husbands' research through becoming embedded in the everyday life of the community under study in their gendered position as mothers of small children. Our analysis will draw on contemporaneous handwritten diaries, and later reflections on them, by the wives of two influential male sociologists during their location-specific studies of post-war social change in British community and family life. Phyllis Willmott and Pat Marsden each kept diaries while Peter Willmott (with Michael Young) and Dennis Marsden (solely) undertook their respective studies of Bethnal Green (July 1954-March 1955) and Salford (August-December 1963). The extent of the wives' role in enabling and informing the research is invisible in the accounts of studies such as Young and Willmott's renowned *Family and Kinship in East London*, which spawned many similar investigations, including Marsden's Salford Slum and Rehousing research. The Willmott and Marsden wives' diaries provide a differently located form of insight into the lived gendered dynamics at play in the local working-class communities that their sociologist husbands were studying and in their own lives as a bridge between community and social science

RC15-232.2

EDWARDS-GROSSI, Elodie* (IRISSO, Universite Paris Dauphine-PSL, France)

Race in the Clinic: On Antiracist Medicine and Psychiatry in the US Today

The paper analyzes how psychiatrists in the United States routinely use the notion of race with patients from various ethno-racial groups. It discusses whether the social preconceptions that they have about this notion influences their professional practice. The study is based on qualitative fieldwork conducted between 2015 and 2016 in California. Thirty semi-structured interviews with psychiatrists and psychiatry residents were recorded.

The study shows how psychiatrists use the notion of race in their therapeutic practice by defining it either as a social construct, a cultural variable, and/or a biological substrate (Morning, 2015). Do psychiatrists use specific drugs or dosages according to specific ethno-racial groups? How do they legitimize their differential practices and define them, paradoxically, as antiracist, or anti-discriminatory?

Fieldwork has made it possible to highlight certain paradoxes in an approach to care that is considered progressive and antiracist, while at the same time reviving fixed categories largely inherited from an essentialist thought system. The paper ultimately reveals that the psychiatrists' prerogatives are as much about 'efficient' patient care as they are about the regulation of access to careers in healthcare. Furthermore, the paper shows that psychiatrists' conducts are partially informed by the negative collective professional memories of psychiatry associated with past unethical medical practices, which, in turn, have generated mistrust in African American communities (Bronson and Nuriddin, 2014).

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RC06-102.6

EEROLA, Petteri* (University of Jyväskylä, Finland)
MUSTOSMÄKI, Armi* (University of Jyväskylä, Finland)
PIRSKANEN, Henna* (University of Lapland, Finland)

The Parental Night Shift: Gendered Inequalities in Night-Time Care in the Accounts of Finnish Parents.

This paper examines gendered inequalities in parenting in families with young children from the novel perspective of night-time care and the intimate, 'forgotten hours' between late evenings and early mornings. This 'parental night shift' is studied in the era of intensive parenting, in which the expectations placed on parents – especially mothers – have shifted dramatically over recent decades and parenting has become more emotionally absorbing, labour intensive, and expert-guided. Theoretically the study is based on family studies, gender research and sociology of sleep. We understood the parental night shift as a form of unpaid, gendered hidden care work. Our starting point is that the requirements of paid work and work life become part of intimate practices and negotiations of care at home, and therefore the paper also draws on the existing work-life and care research.

In the paper we analyse gendered inequalities in night-time care through the written narratives (n = 53) and interviews (n = 25) of Finnish parents of different gender, social class and work-life situation and living in various family configurations. The empirical data gathered in 2022 is analysed by applying discursive and narrative methods.

Our preliminary results suggest that night-time care is highly gendered phenomena and a burden often borne by mothers due to their primary carer roles that relate to embodied, cultural and affective, difficult to describe, reasonings. However, it also seems that parents' experiences on night-time care vary according to families social class, work-life demands and roles and

other factors. The study is of high-policy relevance as through its results the equal sharing of parenting and well-being of families can be promoted by making previously invisible night-time care visible to parents themselves, to professionals working with parents, work organisations and to society at large.

RC19-289.2

EGGERS, Thurid* (University of Bremen, Germany)
GRAGES, Christopher* (University of Hamburg, Germany)
PFAU-EFFINGER, Birgit* (University of Hamburg, Germany)

Informalizing Childcare during the Pandemic? Policies Towards Childcare during the First Wave of the COVID-19 Pandemic in Different Types of Care Arrangements

The lockdown of extra-familial childcare has been an important part of the major interventions of European governments against the spread of COVID-19 during the first wave of the pandemic. One of the consequences was that mainly women took over parental care responsibility, either on the basis of home-office work or leave from employment. It was therefore argued that gender relations have been "re-traditionalized" as a result from the measures to contain the pandemic. However, in the first wave of the COVID-19 pandemic, policies on childcare differed substantially between European countries regarding the duration of the lockdown of extra-familial childcare and regarding the introduction of Covid-19-related leave schemes for parents. Against this backdrop, the paper analyses: How far did policies towards childcare in the first wave of the COVID-19 pandemic differ between European welfare states? In how far do cultural ideas and path dependency of family policies contribute to explain these cross-national differences? The comparative empirical study of policies concerns Denmark, Germany, and England, which represent different types of care arrangements. It uses policy and media documents, quantitative data on childcare, women's employment, and cultural ideas, as well as secondary literature. We argue that the policy responses of different countries depended not only on the path of the pre-existing childcare policy but were also significantly influenced by the dominant cultural ideas about work–family relations, ideal forms of care provision, and women's employment. We find culture and childcare policy can relate to each other in an incoherent way within care arrangements.

RC08-137.2

EHLERT MAIA, Joao Marcelo* (14th Floor, Brazil)

A Tale from the Cold War: Ilari and the Social Sciences in Latin America (1966-1972)

While there is a rich literature on the effects of the Cold War in Latin American intellectual life, only recently scholars have begun to look closely to the history of sociology in the region through this framework. This paper joins this debate by focusing on the case of the Latin American Institute of International Relations (1966-1972), a transnational organization linked to the International Association for Cultural Freedom (IACF), the former Congress for Cultural Freedom (CCF). ILARI's main goal was to modernize the hard-line anti-communist message of the CCF by promoting a pluralist approach to cultural debates and by collaborating with the emergent community of social scientists in the region. The paper draws on ILARI's archival material to explore how the Institute engaged with left-wing Latin American sociologists who also championed scientific sociology. The main claim of the paper is that ILARI's strategy entangled with an emerging transnational agenda in the continent which combined science and political engagement. It also argues that a truly transnational history of sociology in Latin America must include an analysis of Cold War actors and networks that contributed to shape the discipline in the 1960s.

RC52-714.4

EHMANN, Kathrin* (BIBB - Federal Institute for Vocational Education and Training, Germany)
SEEGERS, Marco* (BIBB - Federal Institute for Vocational Education and Training, Germany)

Technological Change, Work Organization and Rationalization in Professional Work – Insights from Germany

Changes in professional work, organizations and digital transformation processes in the workplace are mutually dependent. However, it is much less clear in what direction professionals' use of new technologies shapes their task profiles and work processes against diverse work organizational framework conditions. Our presentation puts the use of technologies in selected professions center stage, as we examine how the introduction of new technologies in the workplace shapes the rationalization of work in different work organizational characteristics in Germany. The analysis aims at contributing to a deeper understanding of processes of technological transformation in a highly formalized professional environment. Moreover, as one of the leading countries of technical development that also has witnessed upskilling rather than widespread technology-induced unemployment, Germany is an interesting case to study.

We combine the sociological socio-technical systems approach (Emery/ Trist 1969) with the economic task approach (Autor/Levy/Murnane 2003) to study the interactions and potential 'joint optimization' of technology, people and work organization in one framework. Using propensity-score matching models on representative survey data of employees in Germany in 2018 we estimate the effect of new technologies (manufacturing/process technology, computer programs, machines/plants) on task rationalization (routinization, standardization) and decompose the results along workplace organizational characteristics (e.g. autonomy, complexity, teamwork).

Our preliminary results indicate that not all technology introductions seem to affect professionals' task rationalization similarly. New computer programs, for instance, sometimes go along with standardized procedures and partly with more routine. Yet, the effects also depend on workplace organization. Providing greater distinction of technologies and differences along professions, our analyses add to a growing literature that explores the effects of technical and organizational change on (professional) work (e.g.: Lopez/Calapez 2021; Dhondt/Kraan/Bal 2021; Fernández-Macías/Bisello 2022).

RC48-674.5

EJAREDAR, Fateme* (University of Calgary, Canada)

The Body of Women As a Battlefield in the Islamic Republic: How a Feminist Movement Can Threaten an Authoritarian State

The recent (September 2022) movement in Iran which was ignited by the murder of a woman in Hijab Police custody, demonstrates the importance of controlling women and their bodies for the political project of the State of Islamic Republic of Iran [IRI]. Making an ideal society based on training the perfect human has been a desired goal by many modern totalitarian regimes. Nevertheless, the particularities of the IRI project make it an important and timely subject for a sociological study.

In hopes of training a religious elite class, the leaders of the 1979 Revolution founded Iran's Modern Religious Schools. These schools are therefore controlled spaces in which the utopian image of the "Proper Shia Woman", as desired by the IRI State, is portrayed and promoted. By exploring the narratives from conducting 19 in-depth interviews with their female graduates (and comparing those with 13 interviews of their male graduates), I identified four dimensions through which this image of the IRI's ideal woman is defined and enforced: 1. **the primary role of a woman** (being a 'proper' mother and wife); 2. limitations in their **presence in public** including, in their clothing, bodily movements, and voice 3. **social activities** (taking only jobs that men 'should' not do, including being a gynaecologist); and 4. **sexual behaviours and identity**.

These findings prove that the Islamisation project of IRI is a patriarchal project in which the existence of their 'non-ideal' women threatens the establishment. This, together with the expanse and intensity of the oppression enacted on women on streets, is a testimony that it is a fundamental pillar of this state project to repress women. Therefore, a feminist movement, as is right now rising in Iran with the outstanding chant of "woman, life, freedom," can be an effective resistance against this authoritarianism.

RC06-99.6

EJIOGU, Excellent* (Department of Sociology and Anthropology University of Uyo, Nigeria)
ONONOKPONO, Dorothy (Department of Sociology and Anthropology University of Uyo, Nigeria)
OGODO, Justina A. (Curriculum & Instruction/Science Education Baylor University, Waco, TX, USA)

The Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic on Family Life in Asaba, Southern Nigeria

The advent of Covid-19 pandemic significantly impacted on family life, especially regarding relationships and sources of income among family members. Intermittently, the pandemic constituted a menace across the globe, as it restricted proximitous relationships even in the family. This restriction culminated in stifled social cohesion and reduced onsite work opportunities. However, it also created opportunities such as closeness among family members and higher rate of virtual jobs. This study aims to investigate the impact of COVID-19 on households in Asaba, Southern Nigeria. This study seeks to answer these research questions: How has the pandemic affected the domestic relations, social cohesion and income of households in Asaba? What measures will be adopted by the government regarding the family welfare, during a pandemic era and beyond? This study aims to adopt a qualitative design to explore the experiences of families, during the pandemic era in households located in Asaba. A total of 100 family members will be interviewed in 50 households in Oshimili South local government area (2 in each household), regarding the impact of the pandemic and their coping strategies. The rationale for the qualitative design is to obtain data that duly represents the perspectives and experiences of respondents and empirical comprehensive information on the impact of COVID-19 on family life. Data will be analysed using the thematic method. We expect that the respondents will experience risks such as domestic violence, loss of onsite jobs and opportunities such as closer relationships among family members and increased virtual jobs. Sufficient support to address the risks faced by families is expedient for an all-encompassing improved outcome during the pandemic era and beyond.

RC50-700.2

EK, Richard* (Karlstad University, Sweden)
ANDERSSON, Åsa (independent scholar, Sweden)
REID, Stuart (Dalarna University, Sweden)
SIRNIO, Janne (independent scholar, Sweden)

Tourism As Colonial Anti-Geopolitics? the Case of a 'Trail of Tears' Walking Trail in Sápmi, in Times of Reconciliation and Green Postcolonialism

Sápmi, the land of the Sami Nation in the Nordic Region has been colonized for several hundred years by the territorial states of Norway, Sweden, Finland and Russia. Its cultures, histories and epistemologies have been marginalized or eradicated on the one hand, or exoticized on the other. During the first half of the 20th Century, Sámi families were forced to migrate from Norway and northern Sweden to the middle of Sweden – a chapter in Swedish contemporary history that is almost unknown. Adding to that, in the postcolonial contemporary, Sápmi territory is continuously colonized and appropriated by intensified "black industry" (mining) and increasingly "green industry" (windfarms) interests. This happens, paradoxically, at the same time as the Swedish state have inaugurated a Truth Commission with the task of investigate historical act of abuse by the Swedish state.

The research question in this paper is to what degree a planned touristic walking trail, following the routes of the Sámi families that were forced to migrate from the most northern areas of Scandinavia southwards, can become a colonial anti-geopolitical manifestation. Could such a realized tourist trail in a powerful way engage in historical atrocities of the Swedish state as well as contemporary intensification of extractive capitalism without becoming another example of a commodified commercialization of indigenous cultures? The research question is addressed through an engagement in colonial anti-geopolitics, a research field within critical geopolitics, as well as a critical engagement in reconciliation tourism literature. The theoretical insights are then unfolded on an empirical example, the research project to present a 'Sámi Trail of Tears Walking Trail' that followed the forced migration of Sámi families from the region around Kiruna and Svappavaara in very north of Sweden to mid-Sweden regions around current cities like Östersund and even further south to Uppsala.

RC50-695.3

EK, Richard* (Karlstad University, Sweden)
ANDERSSON, Åsa (independent scholar, Sweden)
REID, Stuart (Dalarna University, Sweden)
SIRNIO, Janne (independent scholar, Sweden)
ÅKERLUND, Ulrika (Karlstad University, Sweden)

Tourism's Healing Power? the Case of a Possible Sápmi 'trail of Tears' Walking Trail As a Vehicle for Justice

Tourism is sometimes defined as a peace-enhancing force. When tourists visit other cultures, people interact across political, ethical, cultural and religious borders, with increased understanding as a consequence. Even if plenty of cases shows the contrary, this idealistic notion merits further scrutiny. In the research on reconciliation tourism the same idealistic notion exists, even if the encounter between indigenous cultures and postcolonial tourists is admitted to be an ethically complex affair. Benevolent intentions (increased social and cultural justice) always run the risk of becoming another example of increased power asymmetry and the hollowing-out of indigenous rights and empowerments. Benevolence can transmogrify into malevolence, corrupting reconciliation.

This paper addresses this benevolent/malevolent tension, arguing that it is topological rather than topographical/binary. This reasoning is fleshed-out through a case. In 2021 the Swedish state inaugurated a reconciliation process and a truth commission regarding the state's historical mistreatment of the Sámi population. A possible Sápmi 'Trail of Tears' Walking Trail – following the routes of the Sámi families that were forced to migrate from the very north of Sweden southwards – could then be a form of "healing tourism", mapping a path to reconciliation and rapproachement? Or?

Indications promise rapproachement through enacted stories of reconciliation in a Sámi tourism context (Kramvig & Förde 2020). However, it seems to be the indigenous population's responsibility. The tourism can remain a (postcolonial benevolent) tourist. This begs the question: if human rights is a precondition for righteous tourism, and if power imbalance and indigenous rights are considered crucial for the upholding of human rights, is righteous indigenous tourism an oxymoron? From our topological view on the benevolent/malevolent tension in the case of indigenous tourism (and in extension the wider relation/tension between tourism and human rights) the answer is 'yes'. This begs another question. What to do about it?

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

RC08-132.7

EKERWALD, Hedvig* (University of Uppsala, Sweden)

A Comeback for the 'American Soldier'?

Samuel Stouffer's influential four-volume work *The American Soldier* (1949) belongs to the canon of sociology. It is also said to constitute the root of modern opinion polling. More than half a million American soldiers were surveyed by Stouffer and his team. At the center of the interest stood attitudes, not the actual experiences of the soldiers. Which attitudes did the soldiers have towards their leaders, their work, their comrades in arms, and the society? Stouffer found the soldiers often giving counterintuitive, complex answers. One concept emanating from the research is 'relative deprivation'. The results led to many reforms in the American army.

Many with me have been curious about this oeuvre and I will now take the chance to get acquainted with Stouffer's American soldier. What is outdated, what can it still tell us about our society today, and what role might it have in the history of sociology?

RC25-JS-45.5

ELALAOUI, Charif* (Université de Caen, France)

Les Gilets Jaunes Et Les Quartiers Populaires, Quelles (dés) Articulations ?

Notre contribution vise à saisir les rapports qu'entretiennent les Gilets jaunes en France avec les populations issues de l'immigration postcoloniale, à la lumière des rapports sociaux de race qui structurent la lutte des Gilets jaunes.

Tout en nuançant l'idée d'une *absence* (Sayad, 1999) des catégories populaires racisées (Bacqué, 2019), nous parcourrons la manière dont les Gilets jaunes, issus majoritairement de milieux périurbains et ruraux, interprètent la mise à distance de leur mobilisation par les habitants des quartiers populaires. Cette première piste d'analyse s'articulera à un deuxième moment par lequel nous souhaitons démontrer, dans une perspective processuelle, les transformations dans le temps du mouvement des Gilets jaunes, qui ont modifié son rapport aux quartiers populaires. En particulier, l'expérience des violences policières (Kokoreff, 2021) à laquelle le mouvement a été confronté et qui a fait évoluer le rapport des Gilets jaunes aux racisés qui étaient, de longue date, la principale cible de ces violences (Fassin, 2015). Cette compréhension s'est exprimée par une volonté de faire « converger » les deux luttes en organisant des manifestations à partir des quartiers populaires. Ces rapprochements renvoient à une forme d'« *expérience politique commune* » (Brakni, 2019), à l'initiative de certaines habitants de ces quartiers populaires.

Nous avons administré N=260 questionnaires, fait de l'observation et effectué 45 entretiens avec les Gilets jaunes d'une ville de taille moyenne en Normandie. Ces croisements permettent de saisir la manière dont opère la race au sein d'un mouvement social inédit, à la fois comme absence, ou limitation, mais aussi comme possibilité d'extension de la contestation.

RC47-656.4

ELALAOUI, Charif* (Université de Caen, France)

The Yellow Vests and Working-Class Neighborhoods, What (dis) Articulations ?

Notre contribution vise à saisir les rapports qu'entretiennent les Gilets jaunes en France avec les populations issues de l'immigration postcoloniale, à la lumière des rapports sociaux de race qui structurent la lutte des Gilets jaunes.

Tout en nuançant l'idée d'une *absence* (Sayad, 1999) des catégories populaires racisées (Bacqué, 2019), nous parcourrons la manière dont les Gilets jaunes, issus majoritairement de milieux périurbains et ruraux, interprètent la mise à distance de leur mobilisation par les habitants des quartiers populaires. Cette première piste d'analyse s'articulera à un deuxième moment par lequel nous souhaitons démontrer, dans une perspective processuelle, les transformations dans le temps du mouvement des Gilets jaunes, qui ont modifié son rapport aux quartiers populaires. En particulier, l'expérience des violences policières (Kokoreff, 2021) à laquelle le mouvement a été confronté et qui a fait évoluer le rapport des Gilets jaunes aux racisés qui étaient, de longue date, la principale cible de ces violences (Fassin, 2015). Cette compréhension s'est exprimée par une volonté de faire « converger » les deux luttes en organisant des manifestations à partir des quartiers populaires. Ces rapprochements renvoient à une forme d'« *expérience politique commune* » (Brakni, 2019), à l'initiative de certaines habitants de ces quartiers populaires.

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WG05-779.1

ELARABI, Ouafae* (Université Abdelmalek Essadi Tétouan, Morocco)

Decentralization in Morocco after the Arab Spring and the Realization of the Fundamental Rights of the Local Population: Stakes and Boundaries "the Region of Fes-Meknes, Model"

This paper addresses the problem of advanced regionalism and its role in the realization of basic rights of the local population. After the wave of the Arab Spring in Morocco, where the paper adopts a critical sociological approach, open to other scientific fields concerned local affairs, governance and development. A descriptive approach has been adopted, based on both quantitative and qualitative, for a better understanding of the phenomenon, on the one hand, and to interpretation it, on the other. The research in the Fez-Meknes region was conducted on a sampling of 300 participants for quantitative research, and consisting a sample of 25 members of local and regional councils for qualitative research, so that the "snowball" technique was adopted in the selection of the participants. While quantitative data were analyzed using analysis content, and the quantitative data were analyzed by SPSS technique. The study of the experience of regionalization in Morocco concluded that, it has faces many difficulties (political, administrative and financial); which was reflected in its roles in achieving community development, as the 2011 Constitution bet on. The results of the study also concluded that the decentralized measure has not been able to improve the conditions of local population. Consequently, advanced regionalism has not been able to achieve the basic rights of the local community as required, such as, education, health and housing rights.

RC14-207.4

ELBIR, Irem* (Atilim University, Turkey)

Raise Your Dissent: Turkish Rap Music within the Popular Culture

Music is one of the most potent media instruments by which social relations are discovered and by which identities and subjectivities can be changed and supported. It has always been a way to reflect social power, particularly the subcultural music genres, such as rock and punk. Inevitably, the subcultural groups experience being "alienated" by the popular culture, and it results in the articulation of differences which distinguishes the group from the mainstream. The subcultural forms can become the channel for their expression of opposition. As one of the subcultural music genres, hip-hop and its cultural practices are closely linked to resistance and politics. In previous studies about the origin of Turkish rap music, the significance of the migration from Turkey to Germany in the 1960s was stated. Since Turkish migrants had social and economic difficulties in their new migrant life in Germany, second-generation young Turkish migrants used rap music as a way of expression to voice out the discrimination they were dealing with. This study examines how the resistance in Turkish rap music has transformed within the grip of popular culture. In this context, the formation of Turkish rap music will be discussed and analyzed through the analysis of in-depth interviews. The study aims to reveal the different aspects of resistance in Turkish rap music by referring to the individual and social components of this music. This study argues rap music does not have to be political and the assumption of the fact that "rap should be political" misses the vast possibility of opposition in rap. It does not mean that rap and hip-hop are not political; they have such character, but if we do not forget that hip-hop is a "culture", then it can be realized there is no one-size-fits-all in Turkish rap music.

RC34-504.1

ELIYAHU-LEVI, Dolly* (Levinsky College of Education, Israel)
MEISHAR, Michal* (Levinsky College of Education, Israel)

African Refugee and Asylum Seeker Youth Grow Young Leadership

In Israel, African refugee and asylum seeker youth are trapped in an ongoing conflict between empowering and opposing forces. They are not Jewish, disconnected from their original culture, speak languages hardly represented in the local landscape, and face alienation, discrimination, prejudice, and economic difficulties while searching for a decent life.

In the reality of a weakened minority group, in a complex situation of maturation and rejection by the white majority group, the youths group succeeds in creating among the young children a sense of hope for change, development, and progress that will serve as an anchor of physical and mental stability and be a model for identification for the young children.

Through a social, linguistic, and educational lens, this qualitative-phenomenological study voices the authentic voices of twenty young Israeli volunteers working in an educational space where the African youths spend many hours seven days a week.

The study aims to deepen our understanding of the unique characteristics of the youth group and their significant role in the process of inclusion and social leadership of the Africans in Israel. The research tools are interviews and documents analyzed using the "Grounded theory" approach to formulating theoretical explanations for social phenomena.

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

The research findings reveal that the Israeli volunteers strive to grow an African, internal, young, outstanding, and strong leadership that influences the young children. Leadership whose contribution is essential to the educational framework, and without which, there will be no independent future for the younger generation. The adult youths are the ones who will be able to pull the young children after them, encourage their involvement in the community, enable an emotional personal dialogue to deal with exclusion and racism, and formulate a life course for success with the challenges of the future.

RC44-626.2

ELLEM, Bradon* (University of Sydney, Australia)

Resource Unions in Crisis

Why have some unions, which were once powerful in and beyond the workplaces where their members laboured, struggled to retain the leading position they once occupied in class relations and within the labour movement? This paper answers this question by addressing the lineages of four important unions in the resources sector over the last generation across a set of economically vital sites and industries in spatially isolated regions in Australia. Noting that several of these unions organise workers in the fossil fuel extraction, it argues the conventional ways of answering these sorts of question are too narrow, paying insufficient attention to the peculiarities of history and geography. The paper combines and critiques elements of varieties of capitalism, labour geography and power resource analysis to explain the importance and the trajectory of these unions over time – and what the decline of these unions means for current labour politics and strategy. While the focus is on Australia, it is suggested that by thinking afresh about what makes this country in some ways distinct, other scholars may look afresh at other national settings.

RC39-580.4

EMBORNAS, Amabelle* (Mindanao State University-Iligan Institute of Technology, Philippines)
ARQUISAL, Isidro (Mindanao State University-Iligan Institute of Technology, Philippines)

Disaster Preparedness Among Nurses in Iligan City, Northern Mindanao, Philippines

This research is a descriptive analysis of Iligan City nurses' perceived readiness to manage disaster situations. Globally, there is an increase in natural and human-induced disasters which requires the attention of health providers in mitigation and recovery. Nursing comprises the largest workforce and yet there is little research examining nurses' readiness for disaster. This research used a descriptive correlational method using a questionnaire which includes EPIQ to survey 271 hospital-based nurses in Iligan City. Findings revealed that most nurses are not confident in their abilities to respond to major disaster events. Self-regulation behavior among nurses shows willingness to assume the risk of involvement in a disaster situation. Healthcare climate shows a highly satisfactory experience. Recommendations include the involvement of nurses in planning, mitigation, response and recovery aspects of disasters.

RC36-540.1

EMBRICK, David* (University of Connecticut, USA)
WILLIAMS, Johnny (Trinity College, USA)

Alienation, Racism, & Democracy for Palestine

The aim of this paper is to compare the racial and class colonial projects of the United States and Israel and how these projects have become exacerbated during the Covid-19 pandemic. Thus, this paper is interested in interrogating global systems of oppression insofar as the connections between the United States and Israel about their continued oppression of people of color. More specifically, this paper is interested in better understanding how people of color in the United States and Palestine face increased hostilities, violence, and other and new forms of oppression during the pandemic. How might we best sociologically, and critically explain what is going on? Part of the answer lies in the fact that Israel is a racialized social system and as such, the roots of white supremacy run deep in its society. In such systems, according to scholars such as Bonilla-Silva, white racism not only shapes the national discussion about the pandemic, but it also limits people's recognition of problems made apparent during the COVID-19 pandemic as structural. As oppressed racialized people around the world continue to be infected by coronavirus and die at disproportionate rates, we are reminded how global white supremacist capitalism deprive them of care. As racism scholar and political scientist Cedric Robinson noted, the modern world system of racial capitalism is dependent on imperialism, violence, and consistent racial and class forms of oppression to sort and subjugate people in ideological, mental and physical ways.

RC23-JS-94.1

EMMANUEL, Blessing* (University of Georgia, United States)

Critical Analysis of Malinowski's Socio-Anthropological Perspective to 'Science' and 'Religion': Implications for 21st-Century Health Care Best Practices.

Despite the criticisms against his method and person, Bronislaw Malinowski in his ethnographic engagement inquired into rationality, reason, and the 'scientific' among a people that were regarded by scholars such as Levy-Bruhl as utterly religious and mystical. His *"Magic, Religion, and Science"* is a landmark account of interactions between science and religion in the field of socio-anthropology at its cradle. Although the dynamics of the interactions between religion and science have been conceptualized from different perspectives, theorized, inter alia, as conflicting (Draper 1874, White 1896; Brooke 1991, Evans and Evans 2008, Ecklund and Park 2009), reciprocal (Merton 1970), four-fold (Barbour 1997), and multidimensional (Starmark 1994); what is prevalent, despite this repertoire of perspectives, is the intrinsic interpretation and presentation of 'science' and 'religion' as monolithic constructs, with inflexible and stringent boundary lines, reflective of distinct *Weltanschauung*. Arguably, science and religion ought to be understood *sui generis* but not as independent or monolithic constructs immune to and from each other, to ultimately reflect the reality and complexity of human life across history. From the foregoing, this paper would critically analyze Malinowski's usage of 'religion' and 'science' in his observation of the 'Natives' of Trobriand Island. Summarily, Malinowski reported a dichotomy between what he considered 'religious' and what he regarded as 'logical cum scientific, which much to the natives represented two sides of the same coin. Where did the disconnect or dichotomy emerge? Was his observation of religion and science in this society a precise representation of the objective reality and worldview of the people? How have these interpretational importations impacted an understanding of a culture, a field of study, or human practice? The paper would engage a critical analysis of Malinowski's understanding of 'religion' and 'science', with conclusions paradigmatic of the relationship between religion and science in 21st-century healthcare best practices.

RC48-681.4

ENGUIX GRAU, Begonya* (Universitat Oberta de Catalunya, Spain)

Feminist Nationalism and Future Visions: The Case of Catalonia

In the present context of transnational rise of an anti-feminist right-wing populism and nationalism, this proposal explores how a feminist understanding of gender can resonate in national terms through the analysis of pro-independence far-left organisations in Catalonia. In particular, I will analyse the youth organisation Arran. Feminism and nationalism have often been presented as oppositional; nationalist struggles have been considered to further patriarchal regimes. But national construction can also be an opportunity to think of alternative feminist futures.

The proposal explores the role of gendered visions of the future in the struggle for independence among this organisation and the strategies that they use to shape these visions: I will particularly delve into material strategies (embodiment and use of very powerful visuals –posters and posts on social media), affective strategies (solidarity, protection and care) and discursive strategies (the indivisibility of social, gender and national struggles conceived in terms of independence, socialism and feminism). These strategies are always referred to a (better) future.

However, their proposals for a feminist and socialist future face tensions: they are limited by masculinist models of thinking and doing politics, antigender politics and alternative ideas about the strategic importance of class, gender and national oppressions. Their strategies for achieving national and gender emancipation expose the difficulties of their intersectional proposals that are presented as their way to counter authoritarian tendencies and individualist neoliberal subjectivities.

The proposal is based on ethnographic fieldwork (interviews and participation) and content and visual analysis.

RC28-405.2

ENTRICH, Steve* (University of Innsbruck, Austria)
BYUN, Soo-yong (Pennstate University, USA)

Social Selectivity in Study Abroad from a Comparative Perspective: Impact of National Internationalization Strategies in Germany, Japan and the United States

As a consequence of the vast international educational expansion at the higher education levels, competition for the relatively scarcer coveted positions on the globalizing labor market intensified among highly educated individuals in many highly industrialized societies. Today, families with advantaged socioeconomic status not only invest in achieving a high level of education (e.g., university degree) to maintain their children's status advantage, but also increasingly focus their efforts on horizontal differences in educational attainment, i.e. universities or programs that promise higher returns. In this

regard, the gradual transformation and institutionalization of *'transnational human capital'* (THC) as valued cultural capital provides an opportunity for affluent families to pursue additional status-setting investment.

Studying abroad is believed to be most efficient to acquire THC and enhance individuals' career prospective.However, past international research indicates that the potential benefits of studying abroad are primarily reaped by advantaged strata, which implies that study abroad tends to foster the reproduction of social inequality. Unfortunately, comparative studies remain the exception, wherefore we do not know much about the outcomes of different strategies to enhance international student mobility for reducing inequality in access to study abroad. To narrow this research gap, we draw on national representative data for three societies pursuing very different national strategies to foster international student mobility, e.g. "ERASMUS+" in Germany, the "Japan Revitalization Strategy" in Japan, and the "AAC&U's LEAP Initiative" in the US.

Findings from multilevel logistic regressions indicate more success in reducing overall inequality in Germany, but that differences in the distribution of national resources to universities result in great variety study abroad uptake across universities in the United States and Japan. Results contribute to our understanding of recent developments in the linkage between inequality in study abroad and the effectivity of national education strategies to foster transnational human capital for all students.

RC39-576.2

ERA, Marlon (De La Salle University, Philippines)
ALBUERNE,, Alejandra* (University College London, United Kingdom)
AREFIAN, Fatemeh Farnaz (Silk Cities, United Kingdom)
BEN-GACEM, Leila (Blue Fish Consulting, Tunisia)
DERYA, Deniz (Ozyegin University, Turkey)
ATABAY, Zeynep Ece (Yindiz Technical University, Turkey)
RANJITKA, Rohit (Kathmandu Valley Preservation Trust, Nepal)

Mobilizing Intangible Heritage for Resilience and Recovery : The Case of Tunisia and Nepal

The paper aims to assess an identified gap in frameworks for resilience and disaster recovery that do not include intangible heritage (IH) effectively in their strategies. The paper highlights the missing opportunities for using intangible heritage as a tool in the development of a recovery process that could be more socially responsive and sustainable. For the case study from Tunisia, intangible heritage can provide a source of peace within social turmoil for practitioners, while also being the target of national agendas. The analysis of the total sample puts in evidence of the existence of common themes that shows how important intangible heritage is for people to handle change and navigate their living environments. To propose a solution to this gap the research project set two objectives: a) to implement a scoping exercise to collect and rationalise evidence of the role of IH in post-disaster recovery, and (b) to initiate an international dialogue with disaster-affected communities, aid organisations, and authorities to gather experiences and learnings that highlight the relevance of IH in recent and ongoing disaster recovery processes. The study utilized qualitative research method and gathered data via focus group discussions and semi-structured interviews. The methodology was modified, due to the travel restrictions because of the Covid-19 pandemic, to include more online focus group discussions (3 in total with 18 participants). Face-to-face interviews went ahead with 12 from Tunis. The data collection was performed on a restricted capacity by the project's local partners – Blue Fish in Tunisia ,The study provided 'preliminary' outputs, summarizing the theme classification and the tabular final codebook assessed for each data case. The results were categorized by the sources of information: Heritage professionals, Tunisia case study, and Nepal case study.

RC54-735.1

ERASGA, Dennis* (De La Salle University, Philippines)
BARING, Rito (De La Salle University, Philippines)
CANCERAN, Delfo (De La Salle University -Manila, Philippines)

Demonstrative Body: The Agency of a Filipino Devotee's Ritual Body at the Spectacle of the Black Nazarene's Traslación

This think piece explores the new phenomenology in the Filipino's religious healing experience that emphasizes the centrality of the corporeal body. Its genealogy is rooted in the Catholic Church's 'graduated' curation of the (saints) physical body from 'whole' to 'parts' to 'rituals'. The paper frames its interpretive lens on the larger religious healing ritual practices in the Philippines and grounds the empirical investigation in a local popular religious devotion movement - the *Traslación* of the Black Nazarene of the Quiapo Church. Complementation of key-informant interviews, teledocumentaries, and reports/studies facilitated the data collection. Theory-wise, the mettle of the authors 'demonstrative body model (DBM) is tested to evince new optics of the phenomenology of religious devotion over the popular (and more preferred) 'performance-based' theories. BDM puts prime on the agency-producing prospects of body 'movements' and

less on the audience-induced behavior of the 'action' paradigm. The 'embodied narrative' role of the healing ritual reinforces the enactivist affordances of such kinesiology.

RC04-66.3

ERDAL, Cihan* (Carleton University, Canada)
KENNELLY, Jacqueline (Carleton University, Canada)

The Disorientation of Democracy and Public Life: (Neo)Liberal Democratic Citizenship Education in the Twenty-First Century

As we enter the third decade of the twenty-first century, what contribution can the sociology of education make towards understanding how (neo)liberal democracies are shaping the civic engagement of their youngest citizens? Our response to this question is based upon a close investigation of the underlying assumptions and discursive positionings of the twenty-first century 'citizen,' as represented through civics education curricula at the national, provincial, and state level in five Anglo-American liberal democracies: Canada, the USA, Australia, England, and New Zealand. The common focus of scholarly work on civics education over the last two decades, with a few notable exceptions, has been how to promote and strengthen an ideal democratic and active citizen within curricula, without critical insight or analysis into how such curricula reproduces neoliberal ideologies nor how such ideology fundamentally challenges democracy (e.g. Saha & Print, 2010; Birdwell, Scott, & Horley, 2013; Andersson, 2019). By contrast, our paper uncovers the discursive construction of an individualized and undifferentiated 'good citizen' who is meant to self-govern in a meritocratic and cohesive society, engaging with the state only through formal systems and never in a manner that confronts state-driven injustices. We argue that this limited portrayal of citizenship effectively works towards detaching democratic politics from collective, emancipatory, or solidarity-based action and deliberation, what Wendy Brown (2019) defines as the *de-democratization of the political.* Furthermore, our analysis reveals that most of the civics documents analysed fail to discuss historical and structural dynamics that delimit the capacity of some youth for contributing to social change as 'active citizens'. Our goal with this analysis is to forge a reflexive capacity to unpack and challenge neoliberal visions rooted in conceptions of democracy and politics on offer through formal civics training, and contribute to the development of a thoughtful, skilled, and social justice oriented public.

RC44-633.3

ERDINC, Isil* (Universite libre de Bruxelles, Belgium)

Authoritarian Innovations in Labour Governance in Turkey

After its election in 2002, Turkey's Justice and Development Party (Adalet ve Kalkınma Partisi, AKP) government implemented a range of labour reforms as part of its integration into the European Union. Considered crucial for the development of trade union rights, these reforms were in fact a series of authoritarian innovations (cf. Curato and Fossati 2020) designed to shore up the AKP's control over the labour movement while simultaneously strengthening its social and political legitimacy at home and abroad. This strategy stayed in place until 2015, when the AKP government became more openly oppressive.

Drawing on fieldwork conducted between 2011 and 2016, this paper explores authoritarian innovations in labour governance implemented by the AKP government in the period between 2002 and 2015. It focuses on (a) changes made during the process of harmonization of its legal basis with the EU's membership requirements to the labour law and the law on strikes that transformed collective bargaining and unionization rules and (b) the government's use of official discourse and media coverage to promote and reinforce pro-AKP and non-contentious unions over left-wing unions. Through this discussion, it reveals how legal, political, social and technological changes under the AKP rule worked to restrict trade union rights and deepen the cleavages and rivalry in the trade union movement by strengthening the role of pro-government trade unions.

As the paper argues, in the Turkish case, the labour rights requirements associated with membership European Union membership process paradoxically reinforced the AKP's claims to power by legitimating strategies and instruments not previously in existence in the Turkish context that could be used to control independent trade unions.

RC38-554.2

EREL, Umut* (PO Box 252, Walton Hall, United Kingdom)
KAPTANI, Eirini (University of Greenwich, United Kingdom)
O'NEILL, Margaret (University College Cork, Ireland)
REYNOLDS, Tracey (University of Greeniwch, United Kingdom)

Participatory Theatre As Research Method

This paper reflects on the uses of participatory theatre as a research method. Drawing on a range of research projects with migrant families over the past decade, it argues that participatory theatre methods offer an innovative way of engaging with research participants. These methods can contribute to debates in biographical research about the relationship between individuals, groups and society; the conditions - and challenges- for sharing

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

difficult experiences and addressing sensitive topics. The paper argues that participatory theatre methods offer a way of sharing individual experiences with other research participants and the researchers. They also offer a way of reflecting on these experiences as a group, identifying shared experiences and developing collective analyses of structural issues - such as racist and sexist experiences. The use of embodied methods allows participants to share taboo issues that may be difficult to verbalise, while the method of building a scene with other participants allows participants to reflect on their experiences, identify possibilities for individual and social action, while offering a way to sidestep well-worn narratives that construct migrants' lives as problematic or even offer their experiences as a spectacle of suffering. The paper suggests that participatory theatre methods can make a valuable contribution to biographical methodologies.

RC45-637.1

ERIKSON, Emily* (Yale University, USA)

Sociology As the Study of Second-Order Consequences

We all intuitively understand motivations and intentional actions. What is harder to understand are the second-order consequences of human behavior. Society is composed of interlocking and overlapping systems and agents that react to each other's behavior, leading to many secondary consequences for intentional actions. These outcomes include many of the most important social issues, including climate change, market expansion, increasing inequality, poverty, and others. Secondary consequences are difficult to predict and their causes are hard to identify. Sociology is one of the few sciences poised to shed light on the secondary consequences of social action. The relative advantages of using a rational choice or analytical sociology framework to advance research along these lines is considered here.

RC11-168.2

ERIKSSON, Marie* (Linnaeus University, Sweden)
KREKULA, Clary (Linnaeus University, Sweden)

Older Residents in the Shadow of Welfare Policy: An Analysis of Swedish Housing Allowance from a Historical and Age Critical Perspective

This paper focuses on old people's housing situation through investigating social welfare issues regarding how efforts can facilitate for the elderly to stay in their own homes. More specifically, we analyze different designs of housing allowance in Sweden during the period 1936–2022.

Historically, three housing allowance systems can be discerned in Sweden: one for households with children, one for young households, and one for pensioners. At the rate of the transformation of the welfare state, the systems for housing allowance have been renegotiated and changed. Today, there are two types of allowance, namely "housing benefits" and "special housing benefits for retired people". Housing benefits can be granted to families with children and to young people without children and pension, while the special housing benefits are only granted to retired people over the age of 65.

By analyzing Swedish political documents and investigative reports, we describe and analyze the rhetoric used regarding age-related needs, and to what extent and how welfare political age-related priorities are manifested in discussions. Based on results, we discuss how age is legitimized as a basis for societal organization of welfare support and how this impact on the elderly's housing situation. Theoretically, the paper also contributes to the debate on how age is used in welfare policy and its significance to the elderly's housing.

RC27-396.4

ERIKSSON, Susan* (South Eastern Finland University of Applied Sciences, Finland)

Inclusion and Exclusion in Youth Sports – Case of Young Persons with Profound Intellectual Disabilities

Benefits of sports activities to youth are well known, and in national health, education and youth policies, youth are actively promoted to have sports hobbies. However, that is not the case with young people with needs for special support. Their position is not equal in general policy intents and objectives when promoting sports activities for young people, nor are they provided sufficient support, such as to encourage them to start with sports and join in youth sports communities or organize activities for them in sports societies and other leisure services.

Young people with needs for demanding support, such as those with profound intellectual disabilities, are practically invisible in youth sports. The nature of their leisure activities is dependent on the institutionalized practices of the disability service unit, such as daily activities and timetables in group homes, and many are completely dependent on the lifestyles of their families.

This presentation shows the current opportunities of young people with profound intellectual and multiple disabilities to do sports and physical activities in Finland. It is based on the results of 3-year academic research project seeking to find such practices that support their participation in youth sports activities and revealing such practices that exclude them from youth communities.

Multi-sited ethnography shows that possibilities to enhance physical activities of young people with profound disabilities would be various, if systematically promoted. For example, different arts-based methods offer imaginative ways to stimulate their physical abilities and physical activeness. However, as their possibilities are dependent on activities conducted at the institutions providing them services, such as special schools or day activity centers, these young people have the risk to remain isolated from other youth communities and thus have fewer opportunities for active participation.

RC46-651.3

EROKHOVA, Natalia* (RUDN University, Russian Federation)
KALASHNIKOVA, Margarita (St. Tikhon's Orthodox Humanitarian U., Russian Federation)

Chronic Multigenerational Poverty: Psychosociogenetics' Perspectives

The chronic poor exist in almost all countries, regardless of the level of economic development of society. They form a special social group, with its own economic strategy and specific form of employment, its own culture, rules of conduct and traditions (Myrdal G., 1968; Scott J. C., 1976).

The psychosociogenetic approach and clinical sociology provide an opportunity to identify psychological and cultural mechanisms of the formation and reproduction of chronic multigenerational poverty in various social and regional contexts and in a changing reality of Covid-19.

The psychosociogenetics explores the phenomenon of family memory and family histories, which allows to state that individuals unconsciously reproduce behavior patterns that have been developing over several generations. An "ancestor syndrome" is being formed (Schutzenberger A., 1998). Traditional family models are inherited and manifested in various forms according to life scenario that has been developed through the history of family.

Destructive attitudes toward failure, a sense of social inferiority and guilt, hopelessness, etc. are inheritable, which leads to social degradation, assimilation of a new identity and a specific way of life, formation of a culture of poverty, and, as a result, intergenerational reproduction of poverty.

The construction and analysis of the genosociogram makes it possible for clinical sociologists to find out the links between family psychosocial traumas in the past, conflicts of an individual in the present, and to determine ways of changing an individual's life trajectory in the future. Therefore, clinical sociology is defined as the sociology of a subject who creates own history.

Psychosociogenetics as a field of clinical sociology can be promising both for further development of the theoretical concept of poverty and for applied intervention methods (e.g., family therapy practical programs) to reduce poverty, especially chronic multigenerational poverty.

RC32-466.3

EROMONSELE, Andrew* (Ambrose Alli University, Nigeria)
EGUAVOEN, Agatha N.T. (Ambrose Alli University, Nigeria)

Accused without Proofs: The Tale of Young Nigerian Children Branded As Witchcraft

There is a long-standing tradition among the people of southern part of Nigerian, particularly the Niger Delta region of Akwa-Ibom and Cross River states, where children are labeled as witches without verifiable proofs. These children, who are alleged to be witches, are either cut with sharp objects, tied to a tree, poisoned, drowned or buried alive as the case may be. These corporal punishments by members of their families and/or communities are taken in other to force the accused children to confess that they were responsible for the misfortunes that have befallen any of the family members. It is even more disturbing, that their biological parents are either complicit to their children accusation or they are helpless in salvaging their children from the wrath of their accusers. In several Nigerian communities, available reports have noted that local Pentecostal and Evangelical pastors have also accused innocent children of being witches, as they are said to make money through exorcism, by labeling these children as witches. Such is the tale of Nigerian children branded as witches.It is in view of this pathetic story that this study wants to interrogate some documentary reports of children who have been labeled as witches from the Niger Delta region of Nigeria where this practice is more prevalent. Therefore, our sources of data would be purely secondary information from newspaper reports and other documentaries. Content analysis will be our method of reviewing and discussing the selected reports and where necessary we shall highlight critical and striking comments from respondents or the victims. Our finding from this discussion will help us to suggest some useful recommendations.

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RC32-481.5

EROMONSELE, Andrew* (Ambrose Alli University, Nigeria)
EGUAVOEN, Agatha N.T. (Ambrose Alli University, Ekpoma, Nigeria, Nigeria)

Cultural Authoritarianism: The Case of Unmarried Young Female Adults in Nigeria.

In most Nigerian cultures, girls are prepared for marriage and motherhood because it is believed that one day the girl shall leave her parents to go and procreate her own family. Marriage and motherhood is one of the fundamental rites of passage for matured female adults in Nigeria. Therefore, it is expected that at the appropriate time the matured girl should get married eventually. However, when such a girl is steadily going beyond marriage age, it elicits comments and reactions from parents, significant others and insignificant others. Constrained and challenged by the expectations of cultural environment the girl may therefore go out of her way to get married to whoever comes her way all in a bid to meet up her parents expectations and satisfy the curiosity of her environment to get married. While others, who may not be lucky enough feel rejected and demoralized. Therefore, it is within this context of cultural authoritarianism that this paper seeks to examine the cultural imperatives of marriage and motherhood among the people of Edo State, south-South Nigeria. Our sample population shall comprise of elderly men and women of about 65 years and above; and young unmarried female adults. One fundamental question, among others, will guide the main thrust of this study shall be: must all young females get married at all cost? Purposive sampling and snowballing methods will be employed to reach out to these category of participants. Our instruments shall be in-depth interview. Content or thematic analysis will be used to analyze the data that shall be generated. Our findings from the analysis will be further discussed for theoretical and policy implications.

Keywords: marriage, motherhood, cultural authoritarianism, unmarried young girl,

RC15-232.5

ERVING, Christy* (The University of Texas at Austin, USA)
WILLIAMS, Tiffany (Tennessee State University, USA)

Anticipatory Race-Related Stress & Depressive Symptoms Among U.S. Black Women: Are Psychosocial Resources Stress Buffers?

Background
In an era of police brutality and the Black Lives Matter movement, many Black Americans believe that racism is a mainstay of U.S. culture. Even if not experiencing racial threats or violence directly, racial tension can induce stress via anticipatory race-related stress (ARRS) which, in turn, may lead to poor mental health. Drawing from the biopsychosocial model of racism and stress theory, this study examines the association between ARRS and depressive symptoms among Black women, a group experiencing racial and gender marginalization. Second, we investigate whether psychosocial resources moderate the association between ARRS and depressive symptoms.

Data and Method
Data were from *Gendered Racism and Well-being Questionnaire*, collected between 2020 and 2021. The sample included 234 Black women attending a Southern Historically Black College in the U.S. *ARRS* was a 4-item scale with items like "I believe that most Black people will experience some form of racism in the future" (Utsey et al. 2012). Psychosocial resources included resilience, social support, mastery, and self-esteem. OLS regression was used and statistical interactions were conducted to assess moderation. Analyses adjusted for demographic characteristics.

Results
Higher anticipatory race-related stress was associated with depressive symptoms (β = 1.25, p<.01). Resilience (β = -6.24, p<.001), social support (β = -2.47, p<.001), mastery (β = -4.35, p<.001), and self-esteem (β = -7.73, p<.001) were inversely associated with depressive symptoms. Resilience (β = -1.03, p<.05) and mastery (β = -.63, p<.05) moderated the association between anticipatory race-related stress and depressive symptoms.

Conclusions
For Black women, anticipating race-related stress is harmful to mental health. High resilience and mastery, however, reduce the effect of anticipatory race-related stress on depressive symptoms. Building resilience and mastery among Black women may be effective coping strategies when they anticipate experiencing racism. However, dismantling structural racism is necessary to reduce perceptions of anticipating racism.

RC33-498.4

ESCOBAR, Modesto* (Universidad de Salamanca, Spain)
CALVO, Cristina (University of Salamanca, Spain)

Interactive Analytical Networks

This presentation deals with Network Coincidences Analysis (NCA), whose main objective is to discover a series of phenomena, opinions or characteristics that tend to appear together in a given field. Many statisticians pursue the illusion of finding the causes of phenomena from the information. However, one must be cautious because, unless the experimental method is rigorously applied, statistical tools are very limited in the study of causes and effects. For this reason, a series of analyses are proposed that do not aim to discover the "true" causes of the phenomena under study, but rather their patterns of concurrence in order to provide the researcher with possible suggestions as to how reality is structured. The first use that can be made of this analysis stems from the difficulty of working on questionnaires with multi-response questions. Another use of the reticular analysis of coincidences is content analysis. This analysis has also been used to analyse photographic documents, to see the evolution of retweets of a certain topic on the Twitter network and other topics related to big data. Reticular coincidence analysis aims to discover the patterns of concurrence of a series of events in a set of scenarios. It aims to discover how a number of features arranged in different units are distributed together in which they may or may not be present. Different degrees of concurrence can be distinguished. Moreover, a wide range of statistics can be used to estimate the degree of coincidence between two events: from mere frequency to more complex measures of distances, such as Haberman's or Ruselll's distance. However, the NCA is not only useful for presenting coincidences numerically with statistics, it is also capable of interactive graphical representation that can greatly help to better understand the distribution of coincidences of a multiple set of events.

RC33-491.1

ESCOBAR, Modesto* (Universidad de Salamanca, Spain)
CALVO, Cristina (University of Salamanca, Spain)

Interactive Network Graphs Online to Analyze Surveys and Other Databases

Graphs have been employed not only to solve topographic problems and to represent social structures, but also to show the correlation between variables according to casual models. Path analysis and structural equations models are indeed well known by social scientists, but both were restricted to quantitative variables at their early stages. In this paper, we will propose a new way to display the connections between qualitative variables in a similar way to the correspondence analysis, but using another set of multivariate techniques, such as lineal and logistic regression, mixed with network analysis.

The NCA (Network Coincidence Analysis) is to be used for the exploratory analysis of survey data. For this purpose, nodes represent the different categories of the selected variables, while links symbolize the relationships between the different variables. One of the specific uses of this analysis technique involves the characterization by diverse sociodemographic variables of different response profiles. Besides correlation measures, the proposed analysis can estimate log-lineal models to study multivariate relationships including interactions

Furthermore, to increase the analytic power of these tools, they have interactive characteristics online, which include either the selection of the elements according to their size or attributes, and the filter of the most central and strongest links.

The first part of the paper deals with the statistical basis of these representations; the second proposes a web page to apply this analysis to your own data, and the third gives examples of their use in international comparative surveys, such as the World Values Survey and the European Social Survey.

RC51-701.3

ESCRICHE, Pedro* (Universidad de Zaragoza, Spain)
MARCUELLO SERVOS, Chaime (Universidad de Zaragoza, Spain)

Citizen-Social Science in Spain: A Second Order Observation

Citizen science is the process that engages the public in scientific research, and it is said that is a key factor in augmenting political and social impact. Through citizen science, anyone can participate in the different processes of scientific research. However, this form of scientific validation still has a long way to go, although co-design and participatory action research are beginning to be integrated into scientific discourse.

This framework seeks to analyze social phenomena from the perspective of the actors involved. It implies a range of participatory methodologies that involve the actors in the design and execution of research projects, whose results are useful for a community. It also promotes a link between professional and non-professional scientists that requires another type of interaction than the classic researcher-researched approach.

Citizen Science implies that the research community raises new questions and, in a kind of co-creation, develops a common research program. The different types of voluntary participants acquire new knowledge and skills, while helping, through different types of intervention to understand social reality. Citizen science makes it possible to integrate different approaches to the social fact with a transdisciplinary approach insofar as it integrates disciplinary knowledge but also practical knowledge from citizens.

This presentation explores the state of the art of citizen social science, particularly oriented to social intervention projects in Spain. It contrasts the existing frameworks with systemic, reflective perspective nad sociocybernetic concepts such as second-order observation, reflexivity and systemic change. Particularly attention is given to the challenges and dilemmas at a methodological level as citizen-science is principally inter and transdisciplinary, engaging different levels of practical and theoretical knowledge.

RC32-486.2

ESHIET, Idongesit* (University of Lagos, Lagos, Nigeria)

The Law and Gender Inequality in Contemporary Nigeria: Challenges and Prospects

The law is the enforceable body of rules that govern any society. Among the functions of law is the protection of human rights, sustenance of order, and maintenance of the peaceful co-existence of the citizens of a state. Against this backdrop, the law prohibits discrimination on all grounds on any person, group, tribe, or race. In Nigeria, Section 15 (2) of the 1999 Nigeria Constitution (as amended) prohibits all forms of discrimination against any citizen on all grounds including gender. Gender is the socially constructed meaning attached to being a male or female in the society. It relates to the way society organizes the understandings of the sexual differences between being a male or female. Gendering the male and female sexes leads to social exclusionary practices, which often affect the feminine gender negatively, limiting their access to both tangible and intangible societal resources. The law is expected to remedy this situation and bring a balance to the interests of all genders. This study investigated the relationship between the law and gender inequality in contemporary Nigeria, using secondary data sources. The sociological approach to law and the feminist perspective served as the theoretical underpinnings of the study. Findings reveal the influence of the socio-cultural context on the workings of the law. Patriarchy, politics and religion influence legislation, interpretation and enforcement of laws on gender discrimination. Thus, the law serves as a double edged sword. While the law has been used as an instrument for abrogating some discriminatory socio-cultural practices against women, it has equally been used as an instrument for perpetuating discriminatory practices against women. The study recommends among others the domestication of the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), yet to be domesticated since Nigeria ratified it thirty seven years ago.

RC22-329.3

ESMER, Ece* (Kadir Has University, Turkey)

Plying between the Secular and the Pious Communities: An Ethnographic Case Study on Muslim Young Women in Turkey

This ethnographic study focuses on how pious Muslim young women in Turkey interact, translate, and position themselves within the space they create as active participants by adopting emerging political positions that are authoritative, nationalistic, and conservative in nature, as well as how they consider their middle-class membership. The majority of research on the changes in the visibility of Muslim women in the public space in Turkey has focused on Muslim women as modest fashion consumers, as members of halal consumption culture, as reproducers of conventional gender codes, and as members of the holy family. Unlike the other studies, this study discusses Muslim religious women in Turkey not just as cultural consumers but also as contributors to cultural production. This paper examines how a group of pious Muslim women resisted the cultural codes of the religious community and negotiated with the culturally dominant secular community to increase their visibility in the social and cultural space during the last two decades in Turkey under the authoritarian AKP government. The emergence of pious Muslim women in the context of cultural production is seen as a danger by both religious and secular communities. This study examines how these women, who have the opportunity to engage in social life with their religious Muslim identity, desire to enlarge their own spaces by considering the limits of their freedom in light of their religious sensibilities as well as how they establish tactical relationships with religion, family, tradition, and secular spaces. Instead of being stuck in the narrow space of "in-between," I argue that these women expand their space of existence by swinging in a greater maneuver space by "pyling-between." This research was conducted as a part of the CHIEF (770464) project under the Horizon 2020 EU funding programme.

RC28-419.6

ESTANQUE, Elisio* (UNESP-Franca/SP, Brazil)

Middle Class and Identity Struggles in Brazil: A Case in Bahia

Brazilian "middle class" has always been a very controversial topic, both in political and sociological plans. Class analysis has been contributing to endless debates along the last two hundred years. But the discussion on racial and gender identity only in the last decades started to interconnect with class analysis and gain space in the field of sociology. W.E.B. Du Bois, Erik Olin Wright, Etienne Balibar, Michel Wiewiorka, Michael Burawoy and, in Brazil, António Sergio Guimarães, are some of the social scientists that we need to take in account to develop new approaches articulating those different traditions with current proposals on intersectional theory, from which we can design new lines of analysis on these issues.

In this presentation I want to discuss current trends in terms of inequalities and identity conflicts. In the first moment I want to approach economic inequalities showing some empirical results of social politics in two periods: along former PT period of government (2003-2015) and contrasting with Bolsonario government (2018-2022). In a second stage, I want to discuss around recent political combats and electoral disputs, showing speeches and proposals at stage around middle class life styles and political engagements

considering these social strata. And finaly I will analyse the meaning of identity struggles in Bahia state, analysing racial and anti-racial speeches in the context of this state and the city of Salvador in which racial debate and conflict is particular active, especially from the part of black movements.

RC47-657.3

ESTANQUE, Elisio* (UNESP-Franca/SP, Brazil)
FRANCISCO, Daniel Gameiro (University of Coimbra, Portugal)

Remaking Class Divisions and Territories: Space, Class Conflict and Consent in Two Portuguese Districts - Setúbal and Aveiro

After a so long period of abstract discussions around «*social class*» concept, how could it be reconceptualized and reshaped according to spatial structures and cultural patrimony? How do current changes in the industry and in the territory, affect the reconfiguration of the working class embedded in a given region? To what extent does technological innovation, work segmentation and digitization reconfigure class divisions? To what extent does class structuration lead to consent or resistance? What connections can we observe within local communities and their territorial dimension? We will analyze two different regions: one has a historical background of industrial concentration and working class traditions; the other shows more diffuse characteristics, smallholdings firms, informal work and small family farming. First, we depart from a sociographic framework of each case, and then try to systematize recent trends both in the labour market and territorial/ environmental dimensions, based on mixed methodologies (data bases, documental pieces, direct observation, interviews to local leaders, trade unions and associative activists, etc.), in order to build up new interpretations on social class divisions and collective action, conflicts and forms of consent. The study intends to follow up on past research and reflections in the light of current trends in social transformation and conflict in these two geographically distinct and contrasting regions. In the theoretical fields we intend to discuss and reconceptualize around possible interconnections between: on the one hand, class theories and collective action inspired by authors such as K. Polanyi, A. Touraine, E.O. Wright, E.P. Thompson, R. Castel, P. Bourdieu, D. Lockwood , D. Harvey, M. Burawoy, K. Doerre, etc.; on the other, we gather from approaches on the sociology of space and territory, like M. Aglietta, R. Boyer, N. Thrift, E. Balibar, B. Anderson, etc., seeking to analyze the referred two empirical cases of industrial districts.

RC47-661.1

ESTEVES, Ana Margarida* (Iscte - Instituto Universitário de Lisboa NIF: 501 510 184, Portugal)

Approaches to Localism and Multi-Level Governance in Transnational Solidarity Economy Movement Networks: A Comparative Analysis

The social, economic, and environmental externalities of industrial mass production and neoliberal approaches to globalization led to the multiplication of community-led initiatives based on non-capitalist forms of production (CLIs), aimed at promoting resilience from the ground up. Although often small in scale, low in resources and sparsely networked, these CLIs promote multidimensional approaches to protecting or rebuilding the fabric of life from the impact of market pressures, as they tend to treat environmental sustainability and the promotion of economic democracy as inherently linked.

These CLIs tend to have a localist approach to supply chains and policy processes. The goal is to capitalize upon local resources to arrest and reverse the loss of the capabilities necessary to form synergistic interrelationships among people and with nature. Still, multi-level governance, in the form of a strong connection with regional, national, and supranational levels of peer-to-peer collaboration, as well as policymaking, is recognised as needed to properly tackle the challenges faced by CLIs. "Solidarity economy" is a term used by scholars and practitioners to refer to emerging social movements that are organizing CLIs in webs of mutual recognition and support.

Based on fieldwork, this paper compares how the approaches to localism, adopted by the European hubs of three social movement networks aligned with "solidarity economy" principles, affect their approaches to multi-level governance, from the local to the European Union levels. The Global Ecovillage Network (GEN) and its urban and peri-urban "brainchild", the Transition Network (TN), share a bioregional approach to "solidarity economy" that focuses on de-linking productive activities from the carbon-based economy by making them sensitive to resource limits and ecologically enriching. The Intercontinental Network for the Promotion of Social Solidarity Economy (RIPESS), promotes an intersectional approach that focuses on furthering the practice and institutional recognition of economic self-organisation by marginalized groups and territories.

RC32-470.3

ESTIVALET, Anelise* (Stanford University, USA)

Social Mothers and the Professionalization of Motherhood in Brazil

Since the 16th century, care has come to be associated with difference, situations of vulnerability, and the figure of the feminine, greatly reinforced by the model of evangelization applied in the new territories. There was also an association of care with assistance, the voluntary and affective character, justifying a policy of care. Over time, care work acquired an emotional dimension to which a value would or would not be attributed. It was from the 19th century onwards that the association with love and attention to the sacred began to occur more strongly. When changes in the idea of family occur, the naturalization of the competence of care is observed as being feminine: the woman started to be seen as responsible for the reproducibility of life. Documents from the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLAC) portray a regular view of governments in Latin America and the Caribbean that women would be better able to care for others. In recent decades, both right-wing and left-wing discourses have proposed a maternalist vision of women's rights. The right highlighted the role of mothers as natural guardians of the family, while the left demarcated their place as mothers who worked to preserve family subsistence. Thus, both reinforce a woman's identity designation based on social motherhood. It is in this context that the figure of social mothers starts to constitute the assistance policies for the reception of children and adolescents in Brazil, in 1987, through Law n° a Law 7.644. In this sense, this article will problematize the preponderant presence of "Mães Sociais" in the work of caring for children and adolescents. The methodology used included the holding of focus groups with social mothers who work in institutional care services in the Federal District of Brazil.

RC04-81.3

ESTRELA, Elsa* (Lusofona University/ CeiED, Portugal)
GALEGO, Carla (Lusofona University/ CeiED, Portugal)

Academic Professionalism in the XXI Century: Processes of Change in Teachers' Practice

At the end of the 20th century, a reconfiguration of the teaching model in higher education based on scientific rationality began to be witnessed. This reconfiguration is based on the development of two processes with different rhythms. One, following the Bologna Process, is related to the rupture of the teaching paradigm focused on transmission and acquisition of existing knowledge, the other related to the intensification of development and diversification of the offer of digital pedagogical resources. These processes, especially the latter, have seen their dynamics accelerated as a response to challenges never faced in all educational systems in the world, leading to the generalized closure of universities. Consequently, platforms such as Zoom or Teams, among others, have become the main classrooms open to the world, forcing teachers to develop and assimilate, in a short space of time, adapted pedagogical practices capable of supporting a professional exercise based on the learning of a pedagogical-didactic know-how.

In this context this paper aims at discussing the transformation of university relations through the increasing use of technologies and its implications for teaching practice. The leading question is to what extent is the increased use of technologies introducing changes in teachers' professionalism?

The work addresses three different interventions held in Portugal between 2020 and 2022 related to teachers' professional development and teaching and learning processes: one interinstitutional joining several higher education institutions and the second institutional, both related to teachers' professional development; the third is a classroom intervention related to both dimensions. A survey will be made addressing teachers that participated in the first two interventions held in Portugal. Also, a questionnaire will be used with students who participated in the third experience.

The work is expected to find the processes of change in teachers' practices and the influence of pedagogical projects in students' achievements.

RC47-660.3

ESU, Aide* (University of Cagliari, Italy)
DESSI, Valeria (University of Cagliari, Italy)

Prefiguring the Future of an Anti-Military Occupation Movement in Italy: A Case Study of Collaborative Research Production

Participatory methods applied to social movements highlight actors' motivations and outlooks to get them involved in activating collaborative understanding and knowledge production while reconfiguring the lines between activism and research. This paper proposes a reflection based on a case study of an anti-military occupation movement in Italy, characterized by radical action and resistance towards institutions. We first highlight how long-term ethnographic participant observation at meetings and protests is a fundamental precondition to nurture trust in antagonistic movements , which grounds later narrative interviews and co-production workshops. Secondly, we will present the results of the Future Lab Workshop rooted in a knowledge co-production perspective. We hybridized the workshop method by adopting the communication tool Metaplan®: a visualization technique that encourages

the creative mapping of new ideas and inspires participants to uncover hidden meanings in their actions by activating a learning environment that guides the group towards unexplored visions, facilitating a co-analysis process. The progressive discussion steps - visualized and reported on the board - document the advancement of new ideas, drawing a landscape of thoughts arising from the shared visions. This example of collaborative research helped activists and researchers to overcome specific exclusionary visions (antagonism for the movement and expected research findings for the researchers) by inspiring the enhancement of the workshops as a third space: a new and safer space for common knowledge production. From a methodological point of view, it also helps defeat objectifying, comfortable, disengaged, and parochial research visions and facilitates the creation of sociological forms of representation that are more cognizant and innovative in supporting the movements to explore new visions and new knowledge.

RC32-481.2

EVANGELISTA, John Andrew* (The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)

The Nation Could be a Queer Thing: Contestatory Forms of Homonationalism in the Philippines

Homonationalism, as dominantly theorized, usually refers to discourses that designate further superiority to western civilizations because of their supposedly progressive posturing in relation to queer rights. While it is critical to expose how the western empire instrumentalizes queerness as another arsenal to claim dominance in global politics, I submit that, in this conception, there is a tendency to naturalize the relationship between nationalism and imperial exceptionalism. That is, the "nationalism" in homonationalism usually means national pride rooted in western dominance. Such conception overlooks the practical deployment of nationalism in the global south for queer and emancipatory goals. While scholars concede that nationalism was a western invention, they also realized how it has been appropriated in former colonies to claim emancipation from both colonial and local elites. Proceeding from such conception of nationalism, I demonstrate how queer rights activists in the Philippines encrypt their struggles with nationalist frames to resist elite dominance. Drawing from my direct participant-observation of two election-related events chronicled in my ethnographic notes for my ongoing doctoral thesis, I illustrate how queer rights activists insist their place within the Philippine nation. As enunciated by activists themselves, these events were aimed at demonstrating resistance to a former macho regime and the authoritarian tendencies of the next one. Within this context, I conceptualize these events as terrains of homonationalism that resist elite dominance. Such conception hopefully contributes to the current discussion on homonationalism by foregrounding its radically queer potential to resist macho-authoritarian tendencies in the global south.

RC22-323.1

EVANS, Jonathan* (Pew Research Center, USA)
STARR, Kelsey Jo (Pew Research Center, USA)
CORICHI, Manolo (Pew Research Center, USA)

Relationships between Traditional and New Measures of Religious Belief and Practice in East Asia

Surveys around the world often ask about religion and related topics through a Western lens, with questions on religious service attendance or belief in God, for example. Such measures tend to capture the beliefs, belonging and behavior patterns typical of the Abrahamic faiths that historically have predominated in Europe and the surrounding regions. However, relying solely on these measures can lead us to miss key dimensions of religious or spiritual life in East Asian societies. This presentation uses data from a 2017 Pew Research Center survey in Japan, South Korea and Vietnam to explore different measures of religion – some traditionally Abrahamic, others designed with East Asia in mind – and to compare these measures with each other. (While Vietnam is often considered part of Southeast Asia, due to the strong Chinese influence on religion and spirituality in Vietnam throughout history it is included in this analysis.) This presentation also outlines Pew Research Center's ongoing religion research in the region.

RC31-JS-92.3

EVANS, Michelle* (University of Melbourne, Australia)

Indigenous Peoples, Mobility, and Migrant/Settler Relations - Presenter 5

Associate Professorship,Leadership, Faculty of Business and Economics, and Director, Dilin Duwa Centre for Indigenous Leadership, University of Melbourne, Australia

RC36-537.3

EVRENOSOGLU, Demet* (York University, Turkey)

A Feminist Social Reproduction Lens on Alienation

This paper argues that a socialist feminist lens is pivotal to explore the distinct dynamics and the deeply gendered and racialized nature of alienation in neoliberal capitalism. In the last decades, social reproduction feminist approaches have influentially illustrated that the capitalist market economy necessarily relies upon unwaged, often unpaid, informal forms of labor (i.e., domestic labor, care labor, etc.) that are unevenly performed by women. Social reproductive labor and nonmarket spheres/institutions that underpin the market economy are intensely exploited and systematically un(der)valued if not wholly rendered invisible by mainstream economic paradigms and the ruling elites. Yet the COVID pandemic has dramatically exposed the centrality of this form of labor for capital accumulation as well as the health of the communities, illustrating that what socialist feminist scholars call the "social reproductive contradictions of capitalism" fundamentally unfold through the household.

These considerations raise important questions about the nature of work, the "renewed centrality of the household", and the interconnections and contradictions that pivot contemporary capitalism. These involve questions about how to think about the shifting dynamics of alienation and facilitate new frameworks and analytical tools of analysis in this context. Against this background, some questions this paper seeks to address include: What are some potential limitations of Marx's traditional concept of alienation in exploring the centrality of social reproductive labor today? What does the alienation of social reproductive and domestic labor look like? How would a socialist feminist lens shed light on the novel forms of alienation that social reproductive labor is subject to today as the 'home' becomes a key sight of alienation? Mainly focusing on the notion of the 'essential worker' and Covid pandemic as a crisis of social reproduction, this paper interrogates the contemporary forms of estrangement and potential sites of resistance through a socialist feminist lens.

RC03-JS-134.5

EZME GURLEK, Albeniz* (Ahi Evran University, Turkey)

Changing Demand for a City to Live in the Pandemic: Kırşehir and Istanbul As a Comparison of a Metropolis and a Country

This study aims to identify what kind of complaints the residents of different size cities have discovered about the city with the Covid-19 pandemic and what kind of city they want to live in after the pandemic experience and to offer solutions on how the current urban policies should be shaped after this measurement. In this mixed method research, a survey was conducted with the residents of Istanbul as a metropol and Kirsehir as a provincial city. The survey results were analyzed to reveal the changing city perception of the city residents in different scale urban areas after the pandemic. Also, semi-structured interviews were done with the help of open-ended questions with both city residents. As a result of these two data collection periods, it is seen in both cities that people started to criticize their living city more after experiencing Covid-19. When data is analyzed, it can be seen that urban citizens started to think about sustainable cities much more than in the past and thought more about the urban problems. Many people who used to want to live in a metropolitan area began to think that life in quieter and less crowded cities was safer. Consequently, regardless of the city scale, urban citizens noticed many urban issues with the pandemic, such as much more green, more parks, walkable public buildings, accessible urban services, urban justice for everyone, crowded public spaces and less urban loneliness.

RC14-JS-81.1

EZME GURLEK, Albeniz* (Ahi Evran University, Turkey)

Sulukule on a Journey from Preserving a Musical Heritage to Protecting a Place with Music: Auto-Ethographic Views

In this study, the author's experiences and memories about Sulukule have been turned into a narrative through auto-ethnography, which does not deny subjectivity and investigative influence. In the pursuit of memory and experience, the researcher tries to reveal both her own historicity and the traumatic transformation of the country. In this direction, the author's visits to Sulukule between Spring 2006 and Fall 2013 because an urban renewal project demolished the are and displaced people with their unique culture, field notes she took during her theses on this field (undergraduate graduate theses), the bond she has established with the place over the years, the data obtained during the follow-up process of this never-ending transformation area with her uneasiness about the fate of Sulukule residents has been brought together and themed by the author. Field notes are about Sulukule's past, pre-renewal, renewal process and post-renewal. The author's Sulukule experience and her sense of loss about the disappearance of this place are handled with an inner view. Then, the journey itself, which evolved from "preserving a place of musical heritage to protecting a place with music", realized in this approach, gained value. In this context, the processes experienced by being aware of Sulukule, being inside Sulukule and losing Sulukule are discussed from an auto-ethnographic view, and the extinction story of Sulukule, the most unique neighborhood of Istanbul culturally and musically, is revealed. However, this study was structured over the situations created by neoliberal urban policies as the major actor in the post-2000 Turkish urbanization, the victims and the disappeared in this process. In this context, the auto-ethnography in this study is a means of revealing the political beyond a personal writing. Fieldnotes, on the other hand, should be seen as a way of personally and politically revealing images of Sulukule as an experience.

RC54-JS-70.2

EZZINE, Abdelfattah* (Institut des Etudes Africaines, Euroméditerranéennes et Ibéroaméricaines, Morocco)

L'éducation Dans Une Société Plurielle Education in a Plural Society

Titre complet = L'éducation dans une société plurielle: Genre et (in)différence
L'éducation reste dans la société plurielle aussi bien un enjeu pour répondre aux attentes du marché de travail, que conflit pour enseigner la différence et la diversité dans les sociétés plurielle, sans oublier qu'elle reste un défi pour promouvoir le "vivre ensemble".

Dans ce cadre, en prenant le cas du Maroc comme un exemple pour les pays du Moyen Orient de l'Afrique du Sud (MENA), nous allons procéder, selon une approche comparative, à l'analyse des institutions sociales chargées de l'apprentissage, en l'occurrence: les programmes scolaires (=l'éducation), d'un côté, et comment la culture, perçue de manière monolithique, se perpétue (=la socialisation), de l'autre; afin d'expliquer les paradoxes sous-jacents aux discours concernant le genre.

Le but est de démontrer que si la pluralité est reconnue, surtout au niveau des lois et du discours officiel, cette pluralité, qui repose sur le respect de la différence et la reconnaissance des droits individuels ..., n'est pas reconnue (voire tolérée). Elle est même construite comme exogène et menaçant la cohésion sociale et l'identité.

Notre propos va s'articuler autour ces axes, que nous voulons traiter en prenant le Maroc comme cas d'étude:

a. La pluralité entre la règle et la gouvernance

b. La pluralité dans le cursus scolaire[1] et le quotidien féminin

c. Le genre dans les politiques publiques éducatives et culturelles: en quête d'une citoyenneté féminine

[1]. Nous désignons par scolaire tous les cycles de l'enseignement (le primaire, le secondaire et le supérieur).

RC22-340.1

EZZY, Douglas* (University of Tasmania, Australia)

Attitudes Toward Religious Diversity in Australia

This paper provides a general and historical overview of the changing attitudes toward religious diversity in Australia. It draws on new research and published surveys, charting how some Australians are both becoming more accepting of some forms of diversity, while others are more suspicious of religious diversity. In particular we consider attitudes toward the view that Australia is a "Christian country" and the acceptance of religious diversity in education, public policy, and the growth of Isamophobia.

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

F

TG11-850.5

FABIANSSON, Charlotte* (Victoria University, Australia)

Navigating Violence in the Public Realm. the Interconnection between Hegemonic Ideology and Agency-Level Acceptance of Violence and Discrimination

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) imply that all humans have the right to safety in local and global societies, albeit public realm violence, gender inequality and racial discrimination are present in all environments. A nation-state's acceptance of violence and discrimination are habitual and accentuated by discriminative social norms to sustain preferential, often authoritarian hegemonic social order. The discourses of Bourdieu, Beck, Ardent, Bauman, and Galtung analysed the commonness of violence, acts often hidden within mundane everyday life. This paper discusses acts of violence and discrimination on societal and agency levels from the perspective of university students and political leaders in the normalisation of violence. The university student research shows that being and staying safe in the public realm is a challenging task that demands constant alertness and planning.

RC31-JS-9.6

FABROS, Alinaya Sybilla* (University of California Berkeley, USA)

Left-behind or Left-Beyond: How Migration Regimes Engender Aging Return Prospects for Older Overseas Workers from the Philippines

Why can some older migrants retire from overseas wage-work, while others remain *left-beyond* working to support family left-behind? Although recognized as a growing, vulnerable population, older migrant workers remain understudied, with their prospects of exiting overseas employment commonly assumed as a matter of personal success in saving for retirement. This paper fills that gap by examining unequal overseas worker aging pathways that diverge by gender and migrant labor system. Reconciling these perspectives, this paper illustrates the interconnection between institutional and household decision-making contexts that co-produce aging return differences. Drawing on ethnographic fieldwork, longitudinal data, and interviews with longtime Filipino migrant workers, the comparison contrasts *then* connects later-in-life pathways and shows that older overseas worker couples coordinate who will age out of migrant wage-work, repatriate and receive remittance assistance. To generate support for an older worker retiring without formal access to decommodification provisions, overseas worker households split-up repatriation plans—designating one spouse as a *left-behind* retiree and the other as a *left-beyond* wage-earner, according to a migrant labor system's gendered-occupational hierarchy. Findings address aging outcomes as intersecting relations of gender, class and citizenship, advancing understanding of later-in-life exclusion, interdependence and in-group heterogeneity among older migrant workers.

RC02-40.4

FABROS, Alinaya Sybilla* (University of California Berkeley, USA)

The Left-Beyond: Failed Patriarchs, Empowered Women and the Labor Earmarking of Older Migrant Workers amid Elusive Retirement

This paper introduces the notion of the *left-beyond*, a concept proposed to accompany discussions on the "left-behind" developed in globalization, gender and migration scholarship to capture non-migrant subpopulations and the conditions governing those who remain in the origin-country, unable to participate in overseas employment. In contrast, my proposed concept of the *left-beyond* captures subpopulations who are kept in the global wage-labor market later-in-life and the conditions that shape their extended labor commodification. To develop this concept, I draw from the case of older migrant Filipino workers who are unable to exit after years of overseas work and the conditions that make retirement elusive, which studies attribute to the inability of low-wage overseas migrants, especially men, to obtain secure jobs, save up resources to exit the market, and gain access to institutional entitlements like pensions and health benefits that other workers accrue after extended service. Specifically, I focus on (1) the institutional contexts that exclude migrant workers from retirement benefits and settlement privileges and connect this with (2) the relational work taking place within migrant families as they decide whether an older migrant worker will remain in the overseas labor market or receive support for their retirement return. My goal in brokering this concept is to advance discussion on labor earmarking as a deliberate exercise carried out on the level of families as they negotiate who can retire from wage-labor employment, when and how; as well as at the level of states, markets and institutions, which design policies and programs that can exempt specific populations from remaining in the market as wage-workers. Framing the discussion on the left-beyond as a process of earmarking labor

for commodification (versus decommodification) bridges analysis of relational work with intersectional analysis of political-economic stratification based on gender, class, race, and (non)citizenship.

RC28-400.1

FACCHINI, Marta* (INED, France)
PANICO, Lidia (INED, France)
BARONE, Carlo (Sciences Po, France)

How Does Parents' Employment Uncertainty Affect Children Early Skills Development? Patterns and Mechanisms in France

Parental work trajectories are increasingly turbulent in European households. Employment uncertainty seems to have a negative impact on the psychophysical health of the workers, their spouses, and household stability. Less is known about its role for early childhood development. We use data from the longitudinal survey ELFE carried out in France by INED. ELFE is a nationally representative study that follows about 18.000 children from their birth in 2011. We use the first four waves, collected about every year. First, we investigate the link between household employment uncertainty (HEU) and children's i) cognitive skills, ii) soft skills, and iii) well-being, using OLS and Linear probability model. Second, following the family investment model (FMI) and the family stress model (FSM), we explore the mechanisms that mediate the association between persistent household employment uncertainty (PHEU) and children outcomes, using structural equation models in a counterfactual framework. The results suggest that employment uncertainty is associated with worse early cognitive skills development, particularly when it accumulates. First, when employment uncertainty concerns both parents, and second, when it persists over time and includes unemployment spells of one or both parents, HEU is associated to a decrease in cognitive skills of 0.3 SD. The mediation analysis suggests that PHEU has an indirect effect on cognitive outcomes via FIM variables, and on difficult behavior via FSM variables. If the children were all exposed to PHEU, cognitive skills would be lower on average by 0,03 SD via income mediation, and difficult behavior would be higher on average by 0,02 SD via the mediation of the FSM predictors. The results are in line with those of the scarring effect of unemployment. Gender seems to play a role. Maternal temporary work is negatively associated to language skills even when the father has a permanent job, and drives the mediation.

RC55-750.3

FACHELLI, Sandra* (Pablo de Olavide University, Spain)

Comparative Analysis of Regional Gender Disparities

The analysis of gender (in)equality at the country level constitutes a fundamental information instrument to verify the trends of change over time in this social reality and the impact of gender policies. The European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE) has fulfilled this function since 2013, giving rise to various interesting results on the evolution over time. But gender equality measurement is mainly limited to national level, not providing a complete overview of the territorial disparities on gender equality. In the context of the ReGEM project (Regional Gender Equality Measurement, an Erasmus+ Programme - Jean Monnet, https://regem.unige.it/) is an innovative project where we propose a regionalization of the most complete gender equality indicator: The Gender Equality Index (GEI) of the EIGE. We wanted to delve into this type of analysis by investigating at the regional level (NUTS2) to what extent differentiated behaviours can be observed within each country. We have chosen Italy, Spain and France, covering a total of 62 regions, as case studies to be able to observe what particularities emerge from a disaggregated territorial analysis, essential for the development of local gender policies. We construct a disaggregated measure as close as possible to the national level indicator produced by EIGE (RGEI) obtained from Eurostat in the form of micro-data. We carried out two types of analysis: the construction of the index and the analysis of the six main domains that define the measure: Work, Money, Time, Power, Knowledge and Health, with the aim of typifying the regions analysed. The analysis will provide relevant insights also on the role of national boundaries for gender equality when physical separators determine them (in particular, Spain/France and Italy/France). Internal disparities are also relevant, for instance, in Spain (North-East/South-West), France (North/South), Italy (North/South).

RC28-399.4

FACHELLI, Sandra* (Pablo de Olavide University, Spain)
LOPEZ-ROLDAN, Pedro (Department of Sociology. Autonomous University of Barcelona, Spain)
MARQUES-PERALES, Ildefonso (Universidad de Sevilla, Spain)

Social Mobility Under Mutual Index View. a Comparison between Early and Late Industrialized Countries.

We analyse the trends social mobility in early and late industrialized countries using data of International Social Survey Programme (IISP), in particular the Social Inequality module of 2019, which provide information about social origin. For that, we employ an innovative measure, the Mutual Information Index, which allows us to simultaneously observe and distinguish changes due both to the structural effect (margin dependent) and the internal

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effect (margin-free). The former report the changes in class composition. More specifically, we will contrast the results of the traditional log-linear measures used most frequently in this field with those of the mutual information index. We apply the decomposition of the Mutual index proposed by Benn & Seiler (2019), which allows us to observe and distinguish between the two contributions. Whereas relative analysis show invariance in social mobility, our hypothesis is that when the structural change between fathers and offsprings are taking into account the late and early countries will be nearer in their social mobility. We sustain that this decomposition may enrich our view of social mobility without disregarding the traditional margin-free measures.

RC37-548.1

FACUSE, Marisol* (University of Chile, Chile)
CAVALCANTI, Raíza* (Universidad de Chile, Chile)

Museos Feministas: Discursos Críticos y Transformaciones En Las Prácticas Institucionales En Los Museos De Arte Del Siglo XXI

Tanto desde el ámbito teórico como desde los movimientos sociales las epistemologías feministas han incidido con fuerza en las instituciones del patrimonio, particularmente en los museos de arte. Autoras emblemáticas como Griselda Pollock (2013), abrieron el debate sobre el feminismo en las instituciones del arte como generador de diferencia, interrogando con ello los cánones del arte y develando con ello sus estructuras míticas y sus mecanismos excluyentes. Siguiendo el curso de esta discusión esta ponencia propone analizar acciones y prácticas institucionales en los museos a partir del análisis de exposiciones/acciones institucionales tales como "Archiva Chilena", del Centro de Arte Contemporáneo Nacional de Chile, "No soy tu Musa", del Museo de Bellas Artes de Chile y "Historias de la Sexualidad" del Museo de Arte de São Paulo de Brasil. A partir de estos casos observaremos los conflictos y tensiones que se producen cuando la diferencia femenina irrumpe en el museo a contracorriente de sus lógicas androcéntricas. Estas acciones tensionan de diferentes maneras la institución proponiendo nuevas maneras de reflexionar sobre el canon del arte, nuevas maneras de narrar historias, archivar memorias y construir patrimonios. Si bien estas acciones no poseen en sí mismas la potencia de transformar los museos instituciones feministas, su existencia es capaz de develar la estructura patriarcal que orienta las políticas de exhibición, selección y legitimación de estas instituciones, tensionando sus límites y provocando fisuras desde dentro, con miras a hacer de ellos espacios más inclusivos y democratizadores.

RC47-653.2

FADAEE, Simin* (The University of Manchester, United Kingdom)

Social Movements, Global Marxism and Decolonial Perspectives

In this paper I argue that a systematic engagement with global Marxism and its relationship to anti-colonial movements and revolutionary struggles in the global South should be at the centre of decolonial perspectives. This would delink many ongoing decolonial debates from 'metaphorisation' (see Tuck and Yang 2012). A close examination of the history of anti-colonial and anti-imperial struggles reveals that Marxism and anti-colonial thought and practice are inseparable and therefore, the re-joining of Marxism and decolonisation debates is imperative. Marxism became the most prominent school of thought in inspiring revolutionary ideas throughout the global South, particularly in the second half of the twentieth century when nations were in search of alternatives to advances of imperialist and colonial forces. It created radical political imaginaries which rejected capitalism while emphasising an indigenous ideological heritage, values and traditions. In other words, rather than an all-embracing, totalizing Orthodox Marxism, Marxist thought proved sufficiently flexible to offer a framework and methodology to interpret local context. Nationalist sentiments went hand in hand with anti-capitalist and egalitarian objectives and provided an alternative to the Western model of modernization. In light of the current global political, economic and environmental crises, it is crucial to re-centre Marxist imaginaries.

RC01-35.2

FAFI, Wisdom* (University of Port Harcourt, Nigeria)

The Dynamics of Security Management of Boko Haram Terrorism in Nigeria

The problem of insecurity, which used to be one of the lowest in the hierarchy of social problems facing Nigeria, seems to have assumed an alarming proportion since the end of the Nigerian civil war which ended in 1970. So high is the rate of insecurity in Nigeria now that every facet of Nigerian life has been badly affected. Fear and distrust of the other person loom large in the polity and these have bedeviled our developmental exploits as a country. The current state of insecurity has posed serious challenges and menace to Nigeria's macroeconomic environment. Not only has the country suffered colossal losses in terms of infrastructure, properties and human lives, her economic development has also experienced retardation. For any sustainable development, there must be security, which is not just an intrinsic aspect of development but an essential precondition for one. This study examines the challenges of the security management of Boko Haram terrorism in Borno

State, Nigeria. The aim is to determine how current approaches affect the management of Boko Haram's terrorism in the study area, and it's implication for security in the region. To achieve this, a sample of 325 officers using the Rao soft sample size calculator was drawn from the Borno State Police Command for the purpose of the questionnaire administration. In addition, a sample of 21 key stakeholders was drawn using purposive technique for the sake of interviews. Findings from the study revealed among others, that Boko Haram terrorist activities have continued to have adverse effects on the wellbeing of Borno state and Nigeria in general and the current management approach to the security crisis in the state is far from effective especially because of the near absence of community-based as well as international-driven partnership approaches.

RC36-533.3

FAGERBERG, Johan* (Uppsala University, Sweden)

Fuzzy Knowledge and Practice: The Case of Social Work Education

Expertise, as well as values of rationality, objectivity and efficiency symbolize core ideals for professional work. However, as professionals in human service organizations, social workers handle problems that are ambiguous, moral, and uncertain. In this presentation, I use the concept of *fuzziness* to analyze how social work students make sense of their professional role and expertise. I draw from an ethnographic study of a social work education in Sweden, in which I have followed a group of students in a larger class from the beginning to the fifth out of seven semesters.

I argue that social work students form a *fuzzy problem view*, which endorses the ambiguous character of social problems and contingency of social work practice. In addition, the fuzzy problem view focuses on the particularities of the specific situation at hand, and encourages a flexible and adaptive approach when interacting with clients. Hence, a fuzzy problem view contrasts to common ideas of professional knowledge that emphasize objectivity and formalization. In the presentation, I describe how social work students make sense of the fuzziness of their profession-specific knowledge and practice. I analyze how students reason about issues of knowledge and social work practice in relation to different organizational settings, as well as to clients and neighboring professional groups. As such, the study explores knowledge and its application in an ambiguous professional domain.

RC44-621.3

FAIRBROTHER, Peter* (University of Tasmania, Australia)
LEVESQUE, Christian (HEC, Montreal, Canada)

Union Power and Regional Governance

The capacities of unions to exercise power has long been debated (Wright, 2000). Recently, questions relating to union power and its exercise have acquired a renewed salience in relation to regions. These concerns become pressing as regions become the focus of government developmental and transitional concerns, as well as the sites of continued industrial activity. This focus also calls into question, the capabilities of unions to exercise their power at a regional level. The question is how unions can play a part, experiment so that they can impact on policies and practices at this level.

Experimentation can take an organizational and/or institutional form (Murray *et al*., 2020). Here, the focus is on the ways that regional relationships and processes are managed and navigated. They also raise the question of democratic legitimacy, about who is involved and when. Such processes can claim to be participatory in nature, but in practice often fall short of being genuinely so (Pape *et al*., 2016).

We report on two examples of union experimentation. We examine how unions may co-construct regional governance institutions in the Montreal aerospace industry and the ways regional union confederations engage with different levels of regional governance in two States in Australia: Victoria and Tasmania This examination highlights the necessity for unions to build new resources and capabilities to play a leading role in these processes.

Murray G, Lévesque C, Morgan G, Roby N. (2020) 'Disruption and re-regulation in work and employment: from organisational to institutional experimentation', *Transfer*, 26 (2):135-156.

Pape, M. Fairbrother, P. and Snell, D. (2016) 'Beyond the state: shaping governance and development policy in an Australian region', *Regional Studies Journal*, 50 (5): 909 – 921.

Wright, E. O. (2000) 'Working –Class Power, Capitalist-Class Interests, and Class Compromise', *The American Journal of Sociology,* 105 (4), pp. 957-1002.

RC14-JS-81.6

FAIRLAMB, Hannah* (University of Melbourne, Australia)

Grassroots Gender Equality Interventions and DIY Music in Australia

Gender in/equality in the Australian music industry has been under increasing focus in the past decade. Grassroots activist movements such as #MeToo and Australian music industry offsider #MeNoMore have sought to reveal and publicise aspects of this industry that are experienced disproportionately by gender, such as exclusion, sexist practices and sexual harms.

Outside the mainstream music industry, the DIY (Do It Yourself) music scene presents itself as egalitarian, counter-culture and anti-establishment but is not immune from scrutiny. Claims that DIY scenes are inclusive and accessible make DIY music appear a perfect environment for gender equality to thrive, however this does not always occur in practice. So how do DIY music scenes differ from the mainstream when it comes to gender equality? How do they engage with and support it? What is being done to achieve it?

Through interviews and an anonymous online survey this research seeks to understand the goals and values of DIY music scenes in Australia, and the practices and structures that scaffold these. I also look concurrently at how DIY music agents view gender equality, and how they interact with grassroots gender-based interventions and activism. By talking with activists and instigators of gender equality initiatives in these scenes I will investigate the theories of change they employ, the cultural practices and approaches they use, the outcomes they seek, and their efficacy.

Future results will support the creation of a model of intervention most likely to facilitate a more gender-equal music industry. This will empower community members, policy makers, organisations and grassroots groups to provide spaces that facilitate gender equity, inclusion, and safer spaces.

RC30-441.5

FAN, Wen* (Boston College, USA)
MOEN, Phyllis (University of Minnesota, USA)

The Future(s) of Work? Disparities Around Changing Job Conditions When Remote/Hybrid or Returning to Working at Work

The future of work is ambiguous at best. Despite widespread shifts to remote/hybrid work during the COVID-19 lockdown, there is a paucity of knowledge about changing job conditions in tandem with different work locales. Is the move to remote/hybrid work a disrupter or accentuator of existing norms and inequalities? Drawing on nationally representative, four-wave panel survey data (October 2020–April 2022) collected from U.S. workers who spent at least some time working from home since the pandemic onset, we examine effects of within-person changes in where respondents work on changes in job conditions. Estimates from fixed-effects models show that, compared with returning to working at work, ongoing remote and moving to hybrid work lead to greater reductions in psychological job demands for both women and men. Black and Hinospanic women moving back to the office experience the greatest reductions in decision latitude and schedule control. Only white workers see increased coworker support when returning to the office, with returning Black and Hinospanic men reporting a decline in coworker support. Family caregivers' job conditions do not improve whether remote/hybrid or returning to work. Qualitative data collected from Amazon Mechanic Turk illuminate mechanisms leading to salutary effects of remote work, but also the stress of combining jobs with family carework.

RC36-536.1

FAN, Zhaolun* (Tsinghua University, China)
ZHENG, Lu (Texas A&M University, China)

Individualization and Familyism: A Comparative Study of China and Sweden

This article makes a comparison between family social network in the individualist society of Sweden and the family-centered Chinese society. Using the ISSP 2017 data, regressions was done to investigate if individualization can enhance or suppress the supportive function of family social network. Result shows that the family social network in the family-centered China have in general stronger support for individual's subjective well-being. This article thus raises the point that individualization as a social trend, can have the by-effect of alienating the people. Furthermore, from the comparison of the two distinctive society, we see that culture can have a significant influence on the structure of social network, and thereby also effecting individual level factors such as subjective well-being.

RC36-540.4

FAN, Zhaolun* (Tsinghua University, China)

Perceived Health Risk during the Covid Pandemic: A Sociological Approach

Perceived health risk is a major issue during the pandemic as it determines one's attitude towards health-related behavior such as wearing masks and observing pandemic restrictions. While psychology measure specific risks and try to deal with different type of perceived health risk separately, risk sociology oppose the idea of lifting risk out of its social backround. This article adopts the sociological approach by viewing covid 19 health risk as a holistic risk deriving from social structure. When it comes to covid, the pandemic alienates people, distancing them from each other in daily social interaction, as such ordinary actions is now a great health hazard. This alters the micro social structure around the individual, alienating them from the rest of the society and blocking them from their close friends and family. This article thus proposes that a major source of perceived health risk is the changes of social structure, especially

in individual's vicinity. To investigate this, the "Stress, Dealing with Stress, and Experiencing Changes in Social Life during the Covid-19 Pandemic" survey is used for correlation study of perceived health risk and changes in social capital during the pandemic. Preliminary data analysis shows positive correlation (p<0.001) between perceived health risk and decrease in social capital. What is more interesting, perceived health risk also positively correlates with increase in social capital during the pandemic (for example meeting volunteers and forming contact with neighbors). This means that no matter it is increase or decrease in social capital, such change in micro social structure always causes perceived health risk. This is well in line with the risk sociological perspective of view risk as structural, pointing out the need for further sociological attention on health risk during the pandemic and its consequences. further empirical and theoretical analysis in needed to solidify this result.

RC06-106.9

FANG, Zhilan* (Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)
LIU, Gabriel (University of Cambridge, United Kingdom)
ZHU, Liling (Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)

Doing Gendered "Exit:" Work, Care and the Moral Practices of Disabled Identities

Previous research on the exclusion of disabled identities from paid work tends to fixate them in a stable and undifferentiated category of "cared-for" subjects that implicitly approves the ethic of work as the exclusive source of their dignity and citizenship. Drawing on in-depth interviews with Myasthenia Gravis patients and their families, this paper imagines by contrast how disabled identities derive their sense of self-worth from cultural scripts otherwise than from the overbearing paradigm of work. The point of departure is often a subscription to the logic of interdependence that organizes the ethic of care, which enables our disabled participants to enforce the trope of reciprocity that transcends the conventional carer/cared-for dichotomy. However, the narratives of self-worth that encapsulate the alternative ethic of care nevertheless unravel how the inter-mediation between age, gender and ableism shapes the circumstantial (in)ability of our disabled participants to appropriate it as a moral technology of empowerment. By delimiting the possibilities of social membership for disabled identities, this paper embraces the ethic of care as an alternative to that of work but circumscribes it by bringing into relief its differential and contingent qualities.

RC55-JS-27.3

FARDEAU, Leila* (National Institute of Demographic Studies, France)
LELIEVRE, Eva (National Institute of Demographic Studies, France)
TRABUT, Loic (National Institute of Demographic Studies, France)

Complex Households, a Challenge for the Study of Families through Census Data. Principles for the Construction of a Typology, the Example of French Polynesia.

Quantitative studies generally attempt to capture family structures *via* the statistical unit called the household. It is the reference unit of censuses and quantitative surveys throughout the world and its harmonization is promoted by United Nations publications. The study of household composition through census data relies on the identification of family nuclei: simple households are those containing one family nucleus or a single person, all other combinations of those are categorized as complex households. In contemporary Western societies, where they only represent a minority of households, this category is not detailed. However, where such forms of co-residence are more common, arises the need for a detailed partition of this very heterogeneous category. This communication aims at providing a method for detailing the categorization of complex households.

In this presentation we first discuss the criteria from the UN guidelines and the way the Indian census typology takes into account the variety of living arrangements, especially the different joint family household types. Secondly, we demonstrate how the French statistical census categories applied to a French overseas territory (French Polynesia) fail to satisfactorily describe local living arrangements: indeed, 42% of its population live in so-called "complex" households. We then decompose the household categories of French Polynesia's most recent census (2017) using automatic clustering techniques. And finally, taking into account the regional features of family organisation, we produce homogeneous and robust subcategories.

The resulting typology offers a detailed classification of households in French Polynesia and allows immediate comparison with the existing one. Importantly, it combines statistical analysis of census data with the identification of local specificities of family organization. Therefore, it makes the resulting categories suitable for use in guiding public action. Moreover, it addresses the initial demand from the local statistical office for a finer identification of the large proportion of complex households.

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

RC32-486.1

FARID, Oneza* (Aqsa Women's Degree College, India)

Gendered Politics: Hate Against Muslim Women in India

Muslim women are a part of the Indian population that reflects the exclusivity of this country's racial, ethnic culture. Since last few years there has been a pattern of hate campaigns filled with communal insults and disgraces and misogynist bullying targeting Muslims women in India. The Hijab ban has added to the hostility against the minority Muslim community. Students have been asked to remove hijab if they want to attend educational institutions. These Muslim students face communal insults and misogynist intimidation from radical Hindu right-wing groups in India. The bully bai and sully deal is another example of disgrace and hatred against Muslim women which has created political furor in the country. Preventing Muslim girls from entering educational premises has led to the polarization of the classroom and educational institutions. Such disputes that polarize society are an attempt to divide Indian society in the name of religion. The debate and discourse on the hijab has intensified with banning of hijab in educational institutions. Although xenophobic sentiment continues to be strongly ingrained this paper locates the political, socio-economic and legal position of Muslim women and examines the rise of prejudiced sentiment and action in India. The veto has led to a new wave of insurgence among Muslim women who in its place turn to covering and wearing the hijab in even greater numbers. Through this study we have interviewed 200 girl students plus 25 working women and try to understand their point of view. This research explores the rise of existing harassment and provocation directed at Muslim women. There is a need for restructuring in the legal mechanism to deal with the present situation and preserving equality, integrity and public order in educational institution.

RC32-483.6

FARID, Oneza* (Aqsa Women's Degree College, India)

Health Issues and Precarious Condition of Migrant Muslim Women Workers in the Informal Garment Sector of Bhiwandi, India.

The paper focuses on the health issues of the Muslim women workers in the informal garment industry of Bhiwandi city, a suburb of Mumbai city, which is known for its power-loom textile production and warehouses in India. The ready-made garment industry in Bhiwandi not only contributes to the economic development of India, but has created income opportunities for poor unskilled women, aiding their whole family. However, these benefits come at considerable cost to the women. These women work under precarious conditions of housing and labour. These women workers work without any social benefits such as pension, health protection or paid sick leave or protection of labour laws. They consistently toil for lower wages in insecure circumstances, including risk of sexual harassment. The lack of social protections has long-term impact on women. The collective work handled by them are stitching, embroidery, ironing, packing and lifting heavy loads which are repetitive, incessant and prolonged. Working for 10-12 hours non-stop without rest, absence of medical facilities leads to major health-related issues among the women workers. Health and safety does not easily cover informal women workers or their workplaces. Most of them suffer from diseases like Tuberculosis, Arthritis, abortion complexity, dermatitis, back pain, eye stain, malnutrition, respiratory problems, hepatitis (Jaundice), gastric pain, fatigue, fever, abdomen pain. The policy makers and other concern organizations should take required measures to ensure good health for the garment workers. It will help woman workers to be more productive and their contribution to the country will be greater. The paper also attempts to analyse how the work environment and gendered family role in this conservative society affect the health of the female industrial workers and how they tackle the health issues faced by them.

RC30-JS-59.5

FARINA, Fatima* (University of Urbino Carlo Bo, Italy)

Back to Normality. Which One? Old and New Perspectives on Work in the Age of Crises

The reflection on working time and exploitation (also thanks to the digital technologies) is certainly not new, but perhaps certain forms of resistance, objection and desertion are. These concern both young people who refuse to participate in a generationally punitive and increasingly greedy and exploitative labor market, and the new phenomenon of the so-called "great resignations", all to be analyzed and understood, which seems to originate precisely from the stop imposed by the pandemic, that brought many workers to reconsider their work and life conditions. On one side there is now a large public debate on the "great resignations" as phenomenon, but on the other one actually it is necessary to understand it and who are its protagonists. The hypothesis of a rejection of working conditions and therefore of life is certainly one of the possible, but there is also to be considered a possible attempt to subvert the order of values imposed with practices that express objection and desertion from the system. The public discourse around the phenomenon will be analysed, as well as some *social* groups that gather under various labels referring to the phenomenon indicated.

The relationship between the pandemic as a moment of rupture will therefore be considered in the light of a growing demand for flexibility of the

labor supply that is probably in this case reworked in terms of reappropriation of spaces, life and autonomy. A sort of *boomerang* of flexibility that could prelude to an alternative to the current model.

RC32-470.17

FARINA, Fatima* (University of Urbino Carlo Bo, Italy)

We Are at War. How the Coronavirus Spread within the Gender Based Violence Society

This paper analyses the war metaphor's immediate and pervasive diffusion during the Covid19 pandemic in Italy and an international comparative key. Italy was the first country to be affected after China, the first to experiment with restrictive measures for the management of the health emergency, which were immediately accompanied by the proposal of war as an interpretative lens of the health state (consequently social, economic and political), through the protagonists of the public scene, becoming the horizon of political action.

The war in its inevitability and a-historicity, from the first moment available, has produced a restriction of public space and a re-proposition of the re-naturalisation of gendered roles (between male warfare and female welfare). The 'men of the nation' dominating the public scene have developed emergency measures that have effectively reduced social participation by gender, as well as an invisibilisation of the female presence. This produced significant effects on political representation, economic and labour participation, as well as on the management measures before and recovery ones now. The gap between myth (representation) and reality (consequences) is analysed here in an interpretative key of excess control over care between frontline and domestic invisibility. The analysis of the public discourse is focused on the identified four "myths of war": We are at war (there is no alternative), The market does not stop (economic primacy, consequences and contradictions of fact), The heroes (heroes and victims), The safe home place, The myth of post-war reconstruction (post-pandemic management). The relationship between the "weapons of control" used (in the public discourse) and its consequences (data, intervention measures) offers an opportunity to analyse the processes, taking place between exception and paradigm shift.

RC02-47.2

FARRUGIA, David* (Deakin University, Australia)
COFFEY, Julia (University of Newcastle, Australia, Australia)
THREADGOLD, Steven (University of Newcastle, Australia)

Solidarity, Belonging and Precarious Work in the Hospitality Industry

This paper explores relations of belonging and solidarity amongst precariously employed hospitality workers within the disciplinary requirements of the service labour process. While precarious workers are regarded as atomized and disempowered, this paper shows that hospitality labour requires workers to build informal but affectively intense relations with one another in order to produce the atmospheres and interactions that constitute the key product of their work. These relationships shape their capacity to negotiate their working conditions and survive crises such as those presented by the impact of COVID-19 on the hospitality industry, constituting modes of informal solidarity and belonging at work. However, these relationships and convivialities at work are also critical to labour processes within the industry and hence a source of value and profit for employers. The lines between the public and the private is blurred in these relations in ways that reflect valorisation processes within the service economy, which mobilise workers' subjectivities, aesthetics and capacities for relationality. Despite precarity, these workers form bonds of solidarity and belonging that support them in their labour, which are enacted and extracted in ways that produce value for the post-Fordist economy.

Pres-3.2

FASSIN, Didier* (Collège de France, Institute for Advanced Study, France)

Unlearned Lessons of the Pandemic

The major disruption caused by the pandemic in the normal course of life at a global level generated a sense that lessons had to be drawn from the dual perspective of public health and social inequalities. Indeed the health crisis revealed the flaws of the former in most countries and the depth of the latter within and between countries. Correcting these issues would have implied major transformations of political and moral economies at both national and international levels. The lecture will examine what was uncovered by the pandemic and discuss how much of the earlier promises of change were held.

RC53-728.1

FATTORE, Tobia* (Macquarie University, Australia)
DRAKE, Gabrielle (Western Sydney University, Australia)
FALLOON, Janet (Western Sydney University, Australia)
MASON, Jan (University of Western Sydney, Australia)
MOGENSEN, Lise (Western Sydney University, Australia)

School and Well-Being: Education, Self-Determination and Adult-Imposed Aspirations

Schools, as diverse communities where children live much of their daily lives, are significant for their impact on children's well-being. The presentation explores the potentially contradictory expectations school poses for experiences of well-being, explained by the extent to which children's perspectives inform the logics of education at an institutional and pedagogical level.

Our presentation is based on multi-stage qualitative research with over 100 children in NSW, Australia. We frame our discussion around what children told us about their experiences of well-being at school, in terms of opportunities to pursue agency and competency, defined in our analysis as self-determination; and the requirements to prepare for a future, what we refer to as adult-imposed aspirations.

The children's discussion informs us that opportunities for self-determination can develop internalized competence, provide opportunities for meaningful social recognition, and that practical achievements and learning outcomes emerge from the process. On the other hand, adult-imposed aspirations as described by children, in a system of marketized education, impose expectations on children, associated with credentialism and instrumental rationality. These expectations emphasize a formal achievement orientation and pre-determined outcomes.

We conclude by arguing that both the opportunities and the expectations that characterize children's experiences of school, contribute strong demands on children in terms of the constitution of the self, and thus have contested implications for their sense of well-being.

RC22-322.4

FAURY, Felicien* (Paris Dauphine University, France)

Catholic Culture and National Identity Among Radical Right Voters in France

My contribution will focus on the role of religion in electoral behavior among voters of the French Rassemblement National (RN), Marine Le Pen's radical right party. It will explore how Catholicism (the dominant religion in France) is mobilized in the ordinary discourse of these voters as a driving force in the construction of their own national identity and as a mode of exclusion of "Others" considered as external to the national community. Various quantitative surveys have established that the majority of French RN voters are Catholic non-practicing believers. Drawing on a qualitative study made of in-depth interviews with RN voters (n = 42), my presentation will argue that religion still subjectively plays a role in their electoral choices, but as the expression of a national and cultural – more than religious strictly speaking – identity. Catholicism is significant for RN voters not as a marker of individual religious socialization nor as a set of religious beliefs, but as a 'thin' identity which can be subjectively mobilized as a mode of construction and expression of a national (and nationalistic) identity. When they talk about their religion, RN voters most often refer, in a positive way, to a strong national attachment, or, in a negative way, to Muslim religion, considered as a threat to 'French' traditions, lifestyles and values. On this last point, my empirical material shows that the target of theses discourses is not Islam *per se* (as a religious dogma), but a set of attitudes and practices attributed to French extra-European immigrants. The presentation will also be an opportunity to underline the specificities of the French context (with the importance of State secularism, or *laïcité*) and to shed light on the complex relationship between religion and radical right narratives in France.

RC51-JS-130.3

FAURY, Felicien* (Paris Dauphine University, France)
BELLE, Elisa* (Sciences Po CEE, France)

Going Local, Going Mainstream? an Ethnography of Two Cities Governed By the French Rassemblement National

Populists Radical Right (PRR) parties' growth in contemporary democracies has met with increasing interest among political science scholars in recent years, also due to the process of partial access to mainstream and institutional power they are experiencing in several countries. However, this process has been studied mainly at the national level, approaching PRR parties almost exclusively as (supra) national, aggregated and homogeneous actors. For this reason, we know little about PRR experience of government at the local level: a major gap in the academic debate, also considering the relevant role played by territorial anchorage and local attachments for these formations. Focusing on the French Rassemblement National (RN) of Marine Le Pen, our paper contributes to the recent and emerging "localist turn" in the study of PPR (Chou, Moffitt, Busbridge, 2021) by analyzing RN governance at the municipal level. Our presentation is based on an innovative ethnographic and comparative study of

two middle-sized towns ruled since 2014 by the RN, both located in the South-East of France, a region characterized by an historical cultural rootedness for the party. More specifically, our paper draws on a) ethnographic observations of the local political and party life; b) 72 in-depth interviews with members of the RN municipal team, grassroots party militants and their main opponents. Summing the advantages of the ethnographic single case-study with the strength offered by a comparative gaze, our paper explores the intertwining of populism and localism and the ambivalent process of mainstreaming of the radical right at the local level. While subnational arenas are often assumed to play a role in the mainstreaming process of radical parties, we argue that "going local" does not necessarily imply, for PRR formations such as the RN, a de-ideologization of local governance.

RC29-428.3

FAZAL, Hina* (Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan, Pakistan)
ASIF, Muhammad (Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan, Pakistan)

Justification and Legitimacy of Police Violence: A Cultural Explanation

Scholars argued that the police on behalf of the state hold monopoly on the legitimate use of force being a legal authority within a geographically defined territory and/or public grant such use of force to police seeing them as normatively aligned with their values and expectations. While some scholars share their composite view of such legitimate use of force by including both dimensions of being legal authority, and normatively aligned. This paper, however, offers a cultural explanation of police violence. We argue culture provides police officers with a set of line of action (i.e. cultural toolkit) which they employ in specific situations. In such situations, they engage in violence as a situationally viable response, which they subsequently justify as part of meaning making. We further argue that certain conditions affect cultural tool kits of police officers towards justification and legitimacy of police violence. First, when political authorities interfere and encourage them towards the use of violence. Second, when police officers are themselves aware that police and courts are ineffective and corrupt in order to establish public order through effective and efficient procedural justice, they resort to violence as a more effective and immediate way to maintain public order. Third, in a society which suffers social inequality on a larger scale, where wealthy and socially influential people use police against poor and ordinary citizens to gain social control. We conclude by noting how this explanation can be used in future empirical research.

RC15-220.4

FEDER-BUBIS, Paula* (Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Israel)

How Physical Therapy's Professional Boundaries Are Contested Following the Enactment of the Medical Professions Regulation Act in Israel?

Health-related professions' boundaries have been contested due to personnel shortages, technology, education, the constrained organization and growing regulation of health systems. The Medical Professions Regulation Act 2008 (hereinafter: the Law) is the legal basis for the professionalization of Physical Therapy (PT) in Israel. Since its sanctioning in 2009, regulations, additions, amendments, and temporary provisions were stipulated, further contesting the boundaries of the profession. This study aimed to identify the stakeholders, the issues, and the ways in which physical therapy professional boundaries are contested.

Methods: A qualitative, summative content-analysis was conducted. It included the analysis of constitutional and legal aspects of the Law as reflected in publicly available documents such as regulations and amendments, temporary provisions, legal deliberations, and disciplinary complaints – issued from 2008 till 2020. Peer debriefing sessions were held in order to develop the analysis scheme and to review the analysis of data.

Results: Various stakeholders challenged PT professional boundaries. They were affiliated with public and private organizations. Some boundaries contestants were identified with other health-allied professions (occupational therapists) and occupations. They were both from regulated (nurses) and non-regulated professions (chiropractors), as well as from the health and other arenas (sports-therapists). These stakeholders were found to question PT boundaries regarding areas of training and practice, professional jurisdiction and settings of practice. Legislators initiate and propose amendments to the Law focusing on minority population groups among their constituencies. Legal professionals are required to back these processes, thus shaping the interpretation of the Law.

Conclusion: Since its sanctioning, additional regulatory procedures have shaped the original Law. Stakeholders promoted changes in the Law due to competing social, economic, and ideological values and interests. These changes impact the structural aspect of the professionalization process, considered a core motive in the enactment of the Law and erode the boundaries of PT.

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RC38-553.4

FEICHTER, Simone* (Department of Sociology, Austria)

The Potential of Musical Shaping of Biographical Experiences - Methodological Challenges and Methodical Approach

How can music be made productive as data material within biographical research to complement or transcend traditional methods of biographical analysis? What makes it possible to consider and understand biographical experiences, which cannot be articulated with narrative and visual forms of representation, through the specific expression of music?

These questions will be discussed in the presentation of a case study from my dissertation project, which is dedicated to music from the Terezín concentration camp. In its special role as a concentration and transit camp, cultural and artistic activities were initially prohibited in Terezín, but later supported by the Jewish Self-Government in the context of "Free Time Activities" and finally, in order to present Terezín to an international public as a "Potemkin Village," demanded by the camp administration and used for propaganda purposes. Especially for the compositions written in concentration camps, the potential of music is of particular importance to refer, by means of symbolization processes, to experiences that were unspeakable in the context of the camp as well as incapable of being put into words.

The composer Viktor Ullmann, deported to the Terezín concentration camp in 1942, developed – like many other imprisoned artists – a great commitment to advancing his artistic production despite, or even because of the inhumane living conditions, and created a considerable number of musical works during his internment, including the opera "The Emperor of Atlantis, or Death's Refusal".

Based on this case study, a specifically developed sequential analysis method aligned with principles of hermeneutically grounded interpretive sociology is used to show, how music, as an access to extra-linguistic dimensions of meaning, can lend presence to experiences from the past through present listening, whereby these can be experienced and remembered in an aesthetic-bodily way.

RC15-233.1

FEIRING, Marte* (Oslo Metropolitan University, Norway)

The Reproduction of Professional Hierarchies in Today's Health Care Field

The reproduction of professional hierarchies in today's health care field
This paper explores the relationship between the different health care professions involved in the creation of today's health services and practices. The paper traces these relationships back through the early works of classical sociologists. One aim is critically to examine the contributions of sociologists interested in health care professions, from the Chicago interactionist and institutionalist traditions, including Everett. C. Hughes and Andrew Abbott, to French scholars such as Pierre Bourdieu's 'Logic of Practice' and Bruno Latour's 'Sociology of Science'.

Theoretically, the paper argues that although there is a clear and direct conceptual link from Hughes to Abbott, there is also a link between the theories of Abbott and Bourdieu, evident in concepts of "systems of professions and that of "champ". Less known, but also present, however, is the link from Hughes to Latour via their common inspiration from American pragmatism and the work of the Frenchman Gabriel Tarde.

Empirically, the paper explores the reproduction of the hierarchy between medical doctors and allied professions in today's healthcare services. We ask whether and in case why (or how) the medical profession still holds the *position* of being at the top of the health care hierarchy. Finally, the paper discusses how the theoretical perspectives described above may prove to be useful in analysing the reproduction of professional hierarchies in health care services today.

RC39-564.3

FEITOSA, Alvaro* (PPGCP/UFPI, Brazil)
SANTOS, Natanael* (PPGS/UFSCar, Brazil)

Decolonizing Reparation: Post-Disaster Recognition's Strategies Raised By Affected Communities

Drawing from recent disasters in the Brazilian mining sector, particularly those that occurred in Minas Gerais in 2015 and 2019, this paper aims to discuss the reparation process dynamics, stressing the way by which some propositions laid by affected populations were absorbed. Many of them were inscribed in concrete experiences of Independent Technical Advisory (ITA). Based on the documentary analysis of instruments elaborated in collaboration with the ITA chosen by the communities such as the Mariana Region Damage Matrix and the Protocol for Consultation of Peoples and Communities of Ancestral Religious Tradition of African Matrix of Region 2 of the Paraopeba River Basin, we seek to discuss both the controversies surrounding the management of the reparation process, its points of tension and contestation between corporate agents, state agents and affected communities, as well as the pragmatic innovations in absorbing – in a grassroots flow – different demands from vulnerable/subalternized collectivities. We focus on political disputes around the definition of formal categories, the scope of damages,

and the effort of ITA to singularize, nuance and particularize experiences that would otherwise be seen in a homogeneous way or worse: made invisible. We understand that these experiences portray a reaction to the hegemonic governance models of disasters, and they couple different local knowledges, advantaging perspectives of respect for traditional people's livelihoods and languages of valuation, such as indigenous, riverside, quilombola and peasant communities, implying in proposals innovative public policies to be exercised by the State. We suggest that both documents analyzed are expressions of successful actions for the construction of alternative models and instruments for post-disaster repair, which reaffirm not only the material needs of those populations, but move forward to strengthening the resistance of the affected communities, engaging decolonial perspectives, in order to value knowledge, practices, relationships and bonds of traditional peoples.

RC09-141.3

FEIXA, Carles (University Pompeu Fabra, Spain)
INIESTA, Montserrat* (University Pompeu Fabra, Spain)

"SHE (OR HE) Wasn't Single". Hydroelectric Exploitation in Spain from a Gender Perspective

This paper presents a socio-anthropological interpretation, based on female perspectives, of the introduction process of electric industry in a region in the Pyrenean border, in the context of post-civil war Francoist Spain. In the decade of 1950s and 1960s, Enher - the Hydroelectric State company created by the Dictatorship- built ten dams in ten years, with a dramatic cost in ecological and human terms. The paper focuses on the testimony of three related women, who were hit by the process and who were also affected as workers their selves or as workers' relatives: Teresa is the daughter of one of the villages that were directly affected by the construction of the Escales reservoir and had whose family had to settle in Pont de Suert, the capital town of the region, where she worked in the company store; Natalia was born in another mountain little village that had also been indirectly affected by the construction of the reservoir and also had to emigrate to Pont de Suert with her parents and brother, where they opened a guesthouse and a butchery, and where she married later an employee of Enher, and followed him in his professional transfer to Mequinenza -the tenth and last dam built; Nuria settled in Pont de Suert accompanying his father, who had born in the Pyrenees and migrated to Lleida in his twenties, and who, taking advantage of the new economic boom of this mountain region, had decided to open a tailor's shop there. All three experienced the pros and cons of electrification, including population growth, the economic boom and the hardships of emigrants arriving from all over Spain living. In the conclusion we introduce questions of authoritarian development, geographical frontiers, extractivism and resistance.

RC34-503.1

FEIXA, Carles* (University Pompeu Fabra, Spain)

Transnational Gangs, Street Cultures and Mediation: The Life Stories of Three Latin Kings

This paper is an attempt to "transplant" (worth the redundancy) three concepts linked to transnational studies: "transnationalism from below" (Appadurai, 2001); "minor transnationalism" (Lionnet & Shih, 2005); and "subaltern transnationalism" (Spivak, 1988/2010; Piñuelas, 2017). For this we rely on the data and reflections resulting from fifteen years investigating transnational youth gangs, more specifically a street youth organization present on both sides of the Atlantic: the Latin Kings & Queens. Starting from the life stories of three leaders of this organization in the United States, Ecuador and Spain, we analyze how transnationalism affects the gang phenomenon at three levels. Firstly, as transnationalism "from above", as a circulation of visual imagery rooted in cinema, television series and YouTube videos; as a circulation of "zero tolerance" policies towards street youth groups, translated into police exchanges and the neoliberal penal state; and as a circulation of models of institutional racism that turn young migrants into precarious workers and scapegoats for "moral panic" campaigns. Secondly, as transnationalism "from below", as a circulation of symbols, identities and myths among the youth of a quasi-clandestine organization; as a feeling of brotherhood and mutual aid practices among the victims of globalization; and as an exchange of "knowledge of resistance" and "resilience" that allow the subaltern people to survive in a hostile environment. Last but not least, thirdly, as "multilateral transnationalism", as the circulation of intercultural experiences within and outside the group, which demonstrate the agency capacity of its members to lead a transnational life without dying in the attempt.

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RC19-286.3

FEKJAER, Silje* (Oslo Metropolitan University, Norway)
TERUM, Lars Inge (Oslo Metropolitan University, Norway)
OVERBYE, Einar (Oslo Metropolitan University, Norway)

Activation Policies: Who Deserves to be Sanctioned? a Vignette Experiment of Possible Ethnic Discrimination Among Norwegian Street-Level Bureaucrats

In the sociological study of discrimination, experiments have seldom been used to study how street-level bureaucrats make their decisions. The context of decision-making is different in the state and in markets, but experimental methods can provide new knowledge of how perceptions of deservingness may potentially lead to discrimination in the state. Using a vignette experiment on Norwegian street-level bureaucrats (N = 645), we investigate if their perceptions of the recipients' ethnic background, separately from - as well as combined with - perceived "unfavorable" behavior, affect their decision to impose a time-limited termination of unemployment benefits due to non-compliance with activity requirements. The experiment showed that the propensity to terminate the benefit was significantly less for the recipient with an ethnic minority name, compared to the recipient with an ethnic majority name, as long as no background information of "unfavorable" behavior was provided. However, when information of "unfavorable" behavior was added to the vignette, the propensity to sanction the ethnic minority recipient strongly increased, while there was a slight decrease for the ethnic majority recipient. The results suggest that perceived deservingness-traits are crucial for understanding possible discrimination when street-level bureaucrats face ethnic minorities in the welfare state: Ethnic markers interact with markers of "deservingness". Theoretical and methodological implications when studying ethnic discrimination among street-level bureaucrats are discussed, as well as possible social policy implications.

RC53-JS-125.2

FELDMANN, Milena* (Goethe University Frankfurt, Germany)
WAZINSKI, Karla* (Goethe University Frankfurt, Germany)
WANKA, Anna* (Goethe University Frankfurt, Germany)

Linking Ages in Academic Research: Making Material-Discoursive Age Boundaries through Studying Bodies and Spaces in Early and Late Adulthood

Age is a key marker that greatly influence how a person is treated in our societies. From a sociological perspective of un/doing age, age boundaries can be understood as practical accomplishments – not something people are or do, but something that is being done through material-discursive boundary-making practices. Academia contributes to these boundaries with its institutionalized separation of fields like childhood and ageing research.

The contribution challenges such academic age-boundaries by introducing a 'Linking Ages' framework. Such a framework provides a meta-perspective towards age as a category of difference in which theories, methodologies and findings from childhood, youth, adulthood and age studies are perspectivized and critically questioned. This implies empirically researching how different ages, life stages, and transitions are being 'done' in material-discursive boundary-making practices; how they differ in different life stages; and what this tells us about age as a category of social difference across the life course.

To showcase empirical examples of material-discursive boundary-making practices between ages, we present two qualitative projects: The first asks how bodies are made visible through changes of body boundaries and being 'othered' in public space in different life stages, such as midlife (e.g. pregnancy) and later adulthood (e.g. mobility restrictions). The second project focuses on how relocations in life-stage-specific forms of cohabitation (e.g. student accommodation and care homes) co-constitute age-boundaries. For each project we present findings from a scoping review of the state-of-the-art literature from the respective life-stage specific research fields. Through situational analysis mapping, we perspectivize the different theories, concepts and methods used in the literature, and identify and relate central themes like dis/ability or (lack of) agency.

Finally, we discuss how different life-stage specific research approaches towards the role of bodies and spaces (e.g. from gerontology our youth studies) contribute to the drawing of age-boundaries in academia and beyond.

RC39-581.2

FENG, Lufang* (lanzhou university, China)

A Scientometric Review of Big Data Technology in Disaster Management

Recently, the occurrence of disasters for example, COVID-19, flood, fire has seriously threatened social stability and the public security. With the rapid development of big data technology, it has more and more applied in disaster management. Thus, the research aims to analyze the status quo of big data in disaster management by conducting a bibliometric analysis of the scientific publications from Web of Science. The number of documents published, the most cited papers, and the productivity of country were analyzed by

Histcite™. The research focuses were determined by clustering keywords using VOSviewer. Total of 7,743 publications were searched and the most active institution was Chinese Acad Sci of big data technology in current studies, and the most productive author was Sood SK from National Institute of Technology Puducherry with thirteen articles. And COVID-19, artificial intelligence and internet of things, machine learning and deep learning, social media and Twitter, resilience and smart city were most frequent keywords related to disaster management. Further analysis found that as the global pandemic of COVID-19 occurred and continued, it was the key object in current research; as the same time, with the continuous occurrence of disasters, the new concept of urban development "resilient city" had gradually become the focus of the international community; besides, in the era of big data, social media, especially Twitter, had become a mainstream for the public to share information, so the related governance of online public opinion is also a noteworthy part of disaster management.

RC38-553.1

FENTON, Laura* (University of Manchester, United Kingdom)

'Can We Just Take a Break?': The Methodological Merits and Ethical Labour of Creative Biographical Interviewing

Drawing on insights from the author's experience across three research projects on youth and the life course, this paper explores how sensory and creative techniques are useful tools in biographical interviewing, but how they also require specific forms of ethical labour. The first project was my doctoral research on British women's drinking biographies; the second was a large mixed methods project on the resonances of post-war youth transitions and mobilities for British women's later-life identities and experiences; and the third is ongoing research on how austerity policies are shaping the life-courses and futures of young people in devolved regions of the United Kingdom, Spain and Italy. In the first two projects, biographical interviews were interspersed with elicitation techniques to facilitate multi-sensory engagements with the past. In the third project, creative techniques are used to encourage imaginative encounters with expectations and hopes for the future. Across all projects, different forms of sensation (e.g. hearing, sight, touch) and creative practice (e.g. drawing, writing, photographing) are mobilised to reconstruct past selves or anticipate future ones.

The paper investigates the methodological merits of using elicitation and creative techniques in biographical interviews, focussing on how such techniques enable movement across time. Sensory and creative techniques can produce unique forms of affect and intersubjective ways of knowing, providing access to past and prospective selves that are otherwise difficult to conjure. Rehearsed scripts about the self may begin to unravel, generating space for new knowledge. Feeling and temporality become densely intertwined in biographical interviews; this, in turn, necessitates careful choreographing of the use of such techniques. The paper concludes by reflecting on the ethical labour involved in layering techniques into interviews in ways that avoid overwhelming or burdening participants.

RC21-311.5

FERLANDER, Sara* (Sodertorn University, Sweden)

Social Sustainability in Marginalised Suburban Areas

Social sustainability is frequently described as a vague and over-looked concept. On a more positive note, it is portrayed as an open, flexible, dynamic and context-dependent concept. Social sustainability has also been described as an umbrella term providing an important meeting-place for different actors. Although no generally agreed-upon definition, social sustainability is often defined as a quality of societies that is given when an extended set of human needs are satisfied.

This paper departs from a general research aim to explore how we can build more gender equal, inclusive and socially sustainable cities. The question to examine is: To what extent are the needs of young women in marginalised suburban areas – a group identified as generally excluded from urban development processes – considered and satisfied in the urban development of their housing areas? Combining Lefebvre's theoretical notions of 'the right to the city' and 'the construction of space' with an intersectional feminist approach, a comparison will be made of how urban space is conceived by the urban developers and how it is perceived and used by the young female residents.

The empirical material of the study was retrieved through ethnographic research conducted in Sweden using a variety of methods. The material includes 25 interviews with professionals working with urban development in three marginalised suburban areas of Stockholm. The developers' views on social sustainability will be analysed in relation to other closely connected concepts, such as gender equality, intersectionality and placemaking. The intention is to gain understanding of how professionals work with social sustainability in marginalised suburban areas, with a special focus on young female residents. In addition, interviews with 40 female residents in these areas (aged 15-30) will be analysed, focusing on how the young women perceive their areas and what needs they express in relation to them.

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

RC36-537.2

FERNANDES, Humberto* (Rio de Janeiro State University, Brazil)

Nature-Related Alienation in the Business Class: Combining Social Representations and Collectivities Theory

Alienation from the natural aspects of human life has been the core of many works and research, especially in biosociology and sociology of culture, bringing behavioural aspects together with psychological matrices regarding human social life. Social alienation would be the epistemic distance between a referential mode of thinking and the current state of collectively shared symbolics, which in our case relates to Nature, Environment, and Sustainability. The relationship between Society and Nature has always been troubled, especially in the face of economic production and extraction of natural resources in parallel to the short, medium and long-term impacts these derive. Industrialists and some business sectors (herein the business class) have been the main target of criticism as the most prejudicial to the environment. It generates debates around the green economy, planetary boundaries, sustainability, and social-environmental responsibility. The main idea of this research, within sociology and psychosociology, is to assess nature-related alienation by summarizing the content of ecology-related social representations within the business class collectivity. Moreover, this research explores their capacity to be positively transformed regarding intrinsic elements of this collectivity. Thus, we shall not only analyze the level of novelty or traditional socio-ecological thinking in the business class' social representations but also explore this collectivity as an organized system, along with their inside functioning and informational flow. Hence, this work presents the methodological part in which we combine Social Representations Theory and Collectivities Theory to asses Nature-related Alienation in the Business class using a structured questionnaire.

RC36-535.5

FERNANDES, Humberto* (Rio de Janeiro State University, Brazil)

The Unnatural Divide between Culture and Nature: A Unified Sociological Approach to Spinoza on Alienation Theory

Alienation appears in many forms throughout sociological literature. Nevertheless, classical and modern social theories have approached alienation in many different ways and usually as a 'consequence' of a set of patterns of social order. Two hundred years before Marx, Durkheim and Weber, by the XVII century, Baruch Spinoza proposed an innovative -and contradictory, at that time- perspective which combined the natural essence of individuals as animals with the rationality-based processes of human culture. One of the leaders of Enlightenment thinking, Spinoza, proposed limits to the Church's power and new ways of approaching democracy, community-building and good living. Therefore, the main argument herein is that Spinoza brings an interesting approach that re-attaches human knowledge to biology, bringing humans back to nature and pondering an entire discussion on the character of alienation as central to this unified sociological approach. This research analyses three of Spinoza's works: Ethics, Theological-Political Treatise, and On the Improvement of Understanding (or Treatise on the Emendation of the Intellect). From these works, one can picture that when individuals become culturally alienated, in a negative way, diversity fails to belong to a culture and, therefore, lacks as a constituent of the individuals' nature. Alienation is as natural as culture because it is intrinsic to rational animals such as humans. However, as a feature of all communities, this biocultural distancing can be negative since nature's components, such as diversity and community, are detached from commonsensical epistemology. These mindset frameworks have emerged upon individualism, competitiveness and interest-based interactions, which derived from a capitalistic, neoliberal form of thinking. The research aims to include ecology and rationality back to sociological thinking to reinsert the individual back to nature where he belongs. Within the sociology of knowledge, this alienation-centred review of Spinoza's works expects to provide a new perspective on eco-rationality.

RC17-252.2

FERNANDES, Jose Augusto* (Federal University of Pará (UFPA), Brazil)

HAMZA, Kavita Miadaira* (Universidade de São Paulo - USP, Brazil)

DIAS, Gabriela Nobre* (Universidade de São Paulo - USP, Brazil)

COMINI, Graziella Maria* (Universidade de São Paulo - USP, Brazil)

Meta-Organizations and Bioeconomy in Brazilian Amazon

Despite its importance to the world, the Amazon is undergoing an increasingly alarming process of destruction (Lovejoy & Nobre, 2019), making it urgent to strengthen a standing forest economy that combines the sustainable use of biodiversity with income generation and the well-being of local populations (Abramovay, 2021). As collective action devices apt to face complex challenges (Berkowitz, 2018; Chaudhury et al., 2016), meta-organizations have been recognized as possible protagonists of an amazonian bioeconomy (Fernandes & Lopes, 2022), but there is a lack of knowledge about the performance of these organizations in such a context. Thus, we aim to understand how meta-organizations have been orchestrating businesses and productive chains of biodiversity in the Amazon. Based on the case of Origens Brasil, we analyzed materials from documents (reports and internal files), observations (in meetings and events), and interviews. Our analyses show that by promoting participative decisions, bringing communities, small and large companies closer, enabling a flow of information about inputs and production processes to the final consumers, and fostering a sense of collectivity among its members, meta-organizations can support not only the creation of innovative products and the insertion of community enterprises in highly competitive markets but also contribute to the valorization of ancestral knowledge and the reaffirmation of the ways of life of different forest peoples - indigenous, riverine and traditional communities. If, on the one hand, these findings corroborate the role of these organizations in facing grand challenges, on the other hand, they force to pay attention to the difficulties present in their trajectories, linked not only to territorial and contextual specificities but also to aspects such as the dependence on a single orchestrator and the scarcity of managerial knowledge about this particular kind of organization. This invites future research on the internal dynamics of meta-organizations present in the Amazon.

RC25-374.1

FERNANDEZ, Guillaume* (University of Geneva, Switzerland)

A Configurational Approach to Discourse Analysis

Discourse is a matter of choice in particular situations. But what are the factors and constituents of such decision? My poster proposes a conceptual and theoretical framework with methodological tools to develop how discourse produced in dyadic relations is to be considered and situated in the larger social configuration the interaction is embedded within. An integrated and comprehensive view is taken: social situations are expected to be ruled by a normative context, defined as the juncture of the chain of interdependences that structures the personal network of the discourse producer, and his or her life trajectory. In this approach, the determinants of discursive practices are not only constrained by the moment of production and isolated from broader influences. Indeed, the position the individual and the dyad have in the personal social network influences the discursive practices in a twofold manner: on the one hand, the network limits the access to linguistic resources available within it, and, on the other hand, the structure of the network influences the agency of the individual, by the social control inherent to particular network characteristics. As for the life trajectory, the spheres of socialization experienced throughout the life course also provide linguistic resources and norms of usage. Furthermore, life event transitions impact the structure and composition of the configuration, which make the language dynamic and evolutive. The presented framework therefore challenges the current understanding of language use in interaction and tries to conciliate the symbolic interactionism with the configurational view. Social network analysis (SNA) methods and the tools allowing the deep study of social ties, both in terms of structure and content, are mobilized. For the life trajectory operationalization, sequence analysis is the privileged methodology.

WG06-782.1

FERNANDEZ ESQUINAS, Manuel* (Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Cientificas, Spain)

ESPINOSA SORIANO, Paula (Spanish Research Council - CSIC, Spain)

How Institutions Shape the System of Knowledge Production: A Comparative Approach on 'Institutional Quality'

This paper presents the preliminary results of a two-year project about the role of institutional arrangements in the organization, orientation and outcomes of an innovation system.

Institutional quality is defined as a set of social relations, ideological practices and organizational configurations present in major organizational fields of a given society. They intervene in the real functioning of institutions, in the adequacy to their formal goals, and in their outcomes. Based on previous research, we have focused on "meritocracy", "immunity to corruption", "absence of islands of power", "proactivity", "openness to new ideas" and "existence of external alliances" as central dimensions of institutional quality.

Our methodological assumption is that, in order to investigate such issues, institutions should be observed as complex social objects formed by culture and social relations, and that direct observation should be used. The project has studied 11 key institutions of a national innovation system (Spain): 2 funding agencies, 3 universities, 3 public research organizations, and 3 large technology centres.

We have treated each institution as a in-depth case study. The fieldwork for each case has been done with the help of specialized experts who had access and previous knowledge of a specific institution. We have used ethnographic observations, together with qualitative interviews and reviews of internal documents, legal texts and external assessments. An interpretive approach is used firstly to capture the dynamics and meanings around the theoretical dimensions. Then, a Qualitative Comparative Analysis is performed to provide explanations in terms of 'conditions' and 'outcomes'.

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

The results reflect how societal aspects of institutional quality affect modes of knowledge production of major institutions of an innovation system. In particular, we have found that meritocracy, absence of particularistic networks and proactivity are the main determinants for institutional adequacy and for the contributions to relevant types of knowledge.

RC30-436.5

FERNANDEZ MASSI, Mariana* (IDIHCS (CONICET/Universidad de La Plata), Argentina)

ADAMINI, Marina (Instituto de Geografía, Historia y Ciencias Sociales (IGEHCS) - CONICET, Argentina)

LONGO, Julieta (Instituto de Investigaciones en Humanidades y Ciencias Sociales (IDIHCS) - CONICET/ UNLP, Argentina)

El Empleo Típico Como Norma En Argentina: Discursos, Estadísticas y Normativas

En las últimas décadas han proliferado conceptos para denunciar en qué medida el trabajo actual se aleja del "empleo típico": empleo atípico, precario, inestable. Todos estas definiciones se construyen en oposición a aquel empleo típico, caracterizado por una relación asalariada, de tiempo completo, ligado a un único empleador y lugar de trabajo, y protegido por la legislación laboral y las instancias de negociación colectiva.

La propuesta de esta ponencia es analizar, en primer lugar, en qué medida este tipo de empleo fue una norma en la Argentina. Planteamos aquí que si bien no alcanzó a los trabajadores de todos los sectores, fue el ordenador de las demandas y la acción colectiva, de las aspiraciones de los trabajadores y del marco normativo que se encuentra vigente aún hoy. En segundo lugar, la ponencia aborda de qué manera este modelo de empleo típico se ha erosionado en tres dimensiones: como norma legal, identificando en qué medida el marco protectorio de mediados de siglo ha reducido su alcance e incluso se ha tornado ineficaz para regular ciertas relaciones laborales; como norma aspiracional, a partir de discursos críticos del empleo típico que plantean otras características deseables para los empleos del presente y el futuro; y como norma estadística, cuantificando el peso de relaciones laborales que no se corresponden con esa forma de empleo. El análisis combina la revisión bibliográfica con el análisis documental y la sistematización de estadísticas laborales.

RC33-502.2

FERNANDEZ-PRADOS, Juan* (University of Almeria, Spain)
PUNTA-GARCÍA, María (University of Almeria, Spain)
CUENCA PIQUERAS, Cristina (University of Almeria, Spain)
TORRES HARO, María (Universidad de Almería, Spain)

Analysis of Digital Social Networks in the Third Sector: Case Study in Andalusia

The Third Sector is facing a digitization process that has accelerated and intensified in recent years as a result of the pandemic. The analysis of the digital social networks of the entities of the third sector table in Andalusia allows an approximation to the presence, use and relationship of the different individual organizations and collective platforms with each other. This case study focuses on the 100 most prominent entities in Andalusia and their presence on Facebook, Twitter, Instagram and TikTok, the use of the first three, and the interaction only on Twitter (using the Metricool and NodeXL tools). The first conclusions show an unequal presence and use according to the networks and a different interaction according to the networks and subnetworks or substructures, where cohesion is very weak in the Mesa or Cáritas and stronger in the Red Cross. The challenges of a presence and use in accordance with the networks and the language used by young people and reinforcing the scarce interaction-cohesion in digital social networks, highlights the absence of communication and professional plans, as well as the difficulty of developing cybercampaigns and cyberactions.

RC23-JS-24.3

FERNANDEZ-PRADOS, Juan* (University of Almeria, Spain)
CUENCA PIQUERAS, Cristina (University of Almeria, Spain)
PUNTA-GARCÍA, María (University of Almeria, Spain)
TORRES HARO, María (Universidad de Almería, Spain)

Digital Activism Around the World: Comparative, Intergenerational and Gender Analysis of Social and Political Activism.

Social and political activism is one of the pillars of a country's political culture and democratic health. The latest wave of the World Values Survey with a sample of 84,222 respondents in 56 countries, collects two sets of questions on political actions face-to-face and digitally. A typology of activism and two scales of face-to-face and digital activism (FUPAS and DUPAS) have been obtained. A democratic divide is found between those who participate and those who do not, and another digital divide between those who participate face-to-face (Donating to a group or campaign; Contacting a government official; Encouraging others to take action about political issues; Encouraging others to vote) and digitally (Searching information about politics and political events; Signing an electronic petition; Encouraging other people to take any form of political action; Organizing political activities, events, protests). Its impact has been evaluated by age, more active and more digital young people; by gender, less females face to face or digital activism; and by country, the most active and digital developed countries.

RC33-501.2

FERNANDEZ-ZUBIETA, Ana* (Complutense University of Madrid, Spain)
GUEVARA, Juan Antonio (Complutense University, Spain)
CABALLERO, Rafael (Complutense University of Madrid, Spain)
ROBLES, José Manuel (Complutense University of Madrid, Spain)

Digital Activism Masked. the Fridays for Future Movement and the "Global Day of Climate Action": Testing Social Function and Framing Typologies of Claims on Twitter

We aim to analyze the Fridays for Future (FFF) movement and their online mobilization around the Global Day of Climate Action on September 25th, 2020. New media are especially important when analyzing the collective action of young people and their participation in more recent and transnational social movements, such as the FFF (Chase-Dunn and Almeida, 2020; Walström et al., 2019). To do this, we collect tweets using the Twitter API with the keywords #climateStrike, #FridaysForFuture before and after the World Climate Action Day on 25.09.2020. Due to Covid-19 this event is a unique opportunity to study digital activism. The dataset includes 111,844 unique tweets and retweets from 47,892 unique users. We use two typologies based on social media activism (eg Raynauld et al., 2016; Boulianne et al., 2020) and framing literature (eg Wahlström, et al. 2013) to understand the main function of tweets —information, opinion, mobilization and blame— and frames —diagnosis, prognosis, motivational. We also analyze its relationship and test its automated-classification potential. To do so we manually coded a randomly selected sample of 950 tweets that are used as input for the automated-classification process (SVMs algorithm with balancing classification techniques).

We find that the Covid-19 pandemic appears not to have increased the mobilization function of tweets, as the frequencies of mobilization tweets were low. We also find a balanced diversity of framing tasks, with an important number of tweets that envisaged solution on legislation and policy changes. We find that both typologies are not independent. The automated data classification model performed well, especially across social function typology and the "other" category. This indicates that these tools could help researchers working with social media data to process the information across categories that are currently mainly processed manually.

RC21-312.1

FERNANDO, Avanka* (University of Colombo, Sri Lanka)

Elevated Marginality: An Ethnographic Study of Everyday Life in a Tower Block in Colombo

This research study illustrates that urban development projects create disruption in everyday life-worlds of people. My study focusses on urban communities dispossessed from their homes in *waththas* (Sinhala term for informal settlements) to government owned, high-rise blocks in Colombo, Sri Lanka. My main research aim investigates processes, relationships and means which afford resettled residents to construct a sense of home during a time of global and local uncertainty. This paper examines the impact of Covid-19 and governance of urban marginality in Colombo. I use ethnographic research in the form of lived experience and participant observation, a household survey and in-depth interviews. My study investigates the formation and perpetuation of discourses regarding the urban poor who are viewed as "common citizens" or the "urban underclass" (Bayat, 2000, Wacquant, 2008). I argue that the creation of discourses regarding the "urban underclass" and promoting rhetoric of "world class, slum free cities" legitimises the dispossession of the urban poor from "prime land". I also illustrate that despite relocation in high-rise housing projects and attempts to create modern, upgraded living, the discourse of the underclass persists in public sentiment, media representations and research which increases marginalisation of the urban poor. As Wacquant (2008, 4-5) opines "marginalisation is a product of class logic which is redoubled by ethnonational origin and attenuated by state action". This paper demonstrates the excessive power and strategies exerted by the state to govern the urban poor during crisis situations i.e. the pandemic leading to the post-Covid-19 situation. My findings demonstrate however, that all urban communities do not experience Covid-19 in the same way, rather their social class, ethno-religious differences, gender, health status and mobility and access to social capital exacerbate their marginality in diverse ways.

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

RC43-617.1

FERNANDO, Avanka* (University of Sussex, United Kingdom)

High-Life in a High-Rise: An Ethnography of Everyday Life in a Post-Resettlement Housing Project in Colombo, Sri Lanka

This research study illustrates the impact of urban regeneration projects on people's notions of home. My study is located in a state-constructed resettlement housing scheme in Colombo, Sri Lanka. The case of Colombo is significant in the context of global urban development and regeneration projects and pivotal to understanding historical vicissitudes, geopolitical dynamics and contemporary social changes. My study investigates the processes, relationships and means which afford residents in an urban resettlement housing project in Colombo to construct a sense of home. I use an ethnographic research approach to examine lived experiences of residents in tower blocks of Colombo. While much research has been conducted regarding the disruption to people's lives due to displacement and resettlement, studies often infer that urban development projects turn people into passive beneficiaries, increasing their vulnerability. However, the central focus of my study deals with everyday life in an urban community and I draw on Lefebvre's (1968) and Harvey's (2008) ideas of the right to the city to investigate the dispossession of the urban poor from the city. My study observes people primarily in a post-resettlement stage and I argue that people's lives increase in precarity due to development policies located within larger structures of global capital and authoritarian, state led evictions. However, I extend this argument beyond narratives of victimhood to people's everyday resistance and resilience found within their disrupted spaces of home and examine their sense of agency in determining the direction of their lives. I argue that although people struggle and suffer they persist in rebuilding their homes and establishing a sense of belonging and community. Furthermore, my study examines different resources and forms of capital that people possess and mobilise in rebuilding home and the continuities and discontinuities of community formation.

RC32-470.13

FERRARA, Carmela* (University of Naples Federico II, Italy)
SORRENTINO, Concetta (freelance, Italy)

Women Held in a Men's Prison. Ethnography of the Trans Section of the Poggioreale Prison, in Naples, Italy

The Naples prison is the only one in southern Italy to host transgender inmates. The transgender women detained in Poggioreale are in a separate section from the rest of the prison population, along with the sex offenders. During their experience of deprivation of liberty, trans women in prison often have loving correspondence with other inmates via internal mail and they meet their lovers while they have their daily the "stroll". This research collected 4 diaries of transgender inmates who were asked to write a few diary pages daily for 4 weeks. On the first page of the diary there were suggestions for writing. The areas to be explored were: forced coexistence with the other companions; the relationship with the prison staff; self-care; the emotions they felt during the day, the events that were significant to them. From the analysis of the diaries, conflicts emerged on the basis of nationality, as, with the entry of a Brazilian compatriot, the friendship between an Italian woman and a Brazilian woman was compromised by the communication in Portuguese between the two inmates of the same Nationality. In the experience of the Italian woman, the change of cell represented a move and an opportunity to furnish what had become her home for her. The diaries shed light on the role of cooperation for life "inside"; each offers her own material resources and skills: a Senegalese seamstress sews dresses and curtains for her companions, a Brazilian lady prepares the Feijoada for everyone. The passing of time is experienced in a different way by each one. Thanks to "good behavior", some live waiting to leave, someone else commits further crimes in prison, delaying the release from prison more and more.

RC55-740.6

FERREIRA, Lina* (Universidade de São Paulo, Brazil)

The Covid-19 Pandemic and Collective Actions in Response to Impoverishment in Brazil

Among the various phenomena structured and restructured during the Covid-19 pandemic, what the Brazilian media called a wave of solidarity quickly stood out. It was reported messages in elevators that offered services to go to the market or pharmacy, especially for those who were considered a "risk group". There were also reports of concerts on balconies and a series of activities aimed at the well-being of people, that were based on the principle of solidarity. However, these reports did not reveal an important class dimension. Offering a trip to the market or living in a building with balconies are life possibilities that carry the marks of social class in Brazil. For a significant portion of the Brazilian population, the question was less about who would do the shopping and more about whether they would consume food. Although a lockdown policy has not been effectively implemented in Brazil, the periods of low circulation of people on the streets, directly affected the way of earning a living for the lower classes. It was in this scenario that we witnessed a wave of solidarity also in the neighborhoods and slums. In common to all of them was the principle of offering collective responses to risks and uncertainties, in

a scenario of overlapping crises, with low state intervention and accelerated impoverishment of families. The objective of this work is to systematize and categorize these multiple solidarity campaigns that have spread across Brazil as a response to the impoverishment of families. Based on documentary research, which has institutional reports, cataloging, reports, websites, and social networks as its source, this work aims to contribute to studies that are thinking about new forms of associativism in Brazil and the types of attachment mobilized by Brazilians in a crisis context.

RC03-62.5

FERRI, Elena* (University of Huelva, Spain)
RELINQUE, Fernando (Pablo de Olavide Univesity, Spain)
VÁZQUEZ, Octavio (University of Huelva, Spain)
MORILLA, Aleix (University of Huelva, Spain)

Evaluación DEL Impacto Y La Gestión De LOS Riesgos EN LOS Servicios Sociales. Validación DEL Modelo a Través DEL Método Delphi

Nuestra sociedad atraviesa en la actualidad una serie de tensiones sin precedentes que afectan de manera importante a la ciudadanía. El sistema de servicios sociales no es ajeno a esta realidad y debe hacer frente a necesidades sociales más complejas que requieren un conocimiento exhaustivo del contexto en el que se producen. La generación de estrategias y metodologías capaces de prever, evaluar y prevenir estos riesgos sociales en cada contexto territorial es, en la actualidad, una pieza fundamental para mejorar la eficiencia, calidad y oportunidad de la prestación de estos servicios. En esta comunicación se propone un modelo de medición de riesgos, aplicado al caso de los servicios sociales, tomando como referencia el método HVCRA, más utilizado en inundaciones, sequías, zonas sensibles ante tempestades o huracanes, seísmos o consecuencias del cambio climático. En concreto, se presenta los resultados obtenidos de la validación de dicho modelo, a través del método Delphi, El procedimiento para llegar a un consenso por parte de las personas expertas se ha realizado en dos rondas de participación. En cada cuestionario se ha evaluado el grado de importancia de los indicadores en las dimensiones de vulnerabilidad, amenaza y resiliencia, extrayendo la media (importancia) y desviación típica (grado de acuerdo). Los resultados obtenidos en la primera ronda han permitido mejorar el modelo; con la segunda vuelta se han consolidado y revalidado los acuerdos y se ha planteado la propuesta definitiva del sistema de indicadores que conforman el modelo.

Asso-858.1

FERRO, Ligia* (Associação Portuguesa de Sociologia, Portugal)

Beyond Borders: The Contribution of European Sociology to Approaching Migrations and Cultural Diversity

Sociology, recognised as social science, emerged and consolidated in Europe through the contribution of authors such as August Comte, Karl Marx, Émile Durkheim, Max Weber and Georg Simmel. Thoughts and concepts found solid ground in other world contexts where methodologies to approach social reality were refined, as in the United States of America. Many of the early days' sociological concepts and methods continue to be operative when we face an extremely complex and diverse world, facing uncertainty and a process where we see a new world order emerging. One of the biggest challenges we face today is the displacement of people due to wars and forced migration. There are clear moments in the history of Europe where we saw how we could be open to newcomers and envision diversity as social richness. Nonetheless, today we see how rising populist discourses exclude *the other* and suggest closing the borders to those who desire to make their living in the *old continent*. Those discourses threaten cultural diversity and European transcultural societies. Starting from solid tradition, sociologists in academia and outside academia have shown how cultural diversity and intercultural dialogue promote civic participation and improve democracy. Sociologists working in Europe reflect and analyse the importance of culturally diverse communities, not merely tolerating difference but assuming that difference is the basis for building and cultivating bridges in European democratic societies. A wide range of tools, including in the field of arts and cultural education, has been used by sociologists to work from those differences. The social impact of those initiatives has been the subject of research and intervention from researchers and practitioners of sociology. What can we learn from the knowledge produced in that field when face now such turbulences in Europe? Are we disseminating enough their social impact?

RC01-29.2

FERST, Thomas* (Swiss Military Academy, Switzerland)
SZVIRCSEV TRESCH, Tibor* (Swiss Military Academy at the ETH Zurich, Switzerland)

Abstract: Attitudes of Swiss Recruits Toward Conscription

As part of an international research project on "Conscription in International Comparison", recruit surveys were conducted in Estonia, Finland, Lithuania, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland. Between March 14 and 25, 2022 (ninth

and tenth recruit school week), data collection took place in Switzerland, with a total of N=1684 recruits from five different recruit schools being surveyed via an online survey. Using a questionnaire battery consisting of 14 items, the attitude of the surveyed recruits regarding military service and conscription was measured. The results show the following:

A majority of respondents is willing to defend Switzerland under all circumstances in the event of an attack and presupposes a military defense that functions imperatively for this purpose. In addition, the majority of respondents agree that conscription is an important element in guaranteeing security in Switzerland. A relative majority agree that the military is an integral part of society and that Swiss citizens are obliged to defend Switzerland with weapons. In addition, skills acquired prior to military service can be used during military service. Two out of five respondents believe that Switzerland could defend itself in the event of an attack and that extending compulsory military service to women would be the right thing to do. The views that there is a natural link between patriotism and conscription and that, as a result of conscription, there is a latent exchange of values between civil society and the armed forces are the least strongly agreed with.

RC01-29.1

FERST, Thomas* (Swiss Military Academy, Switzerland)
SZVIRCSEV TRESCH, Tibor* (Swiss Military Academy at the ETH Zurich, Switzerland)

Abstract: Conscription in Switzerland: An Important Element in the Swiss Society

Switzerland continues to adhere to conscription and the militia system introduced in Switzerland in 1848, even after the end of the Cold War, the transformation of the Swiss Armed Forces and the trend towards the suspension of conscription in Europe. The 1989 and 2013 rejected military and conscription abolition initiatives are symbolic of Switzerland's direct-democratic system and illustrate the importance of the armed forces. While men would have to perform compulsory military service, women have been able to perform military service on a voluntary basis since 1995. The population supports the current military structure and form of recruitment. Demographic change, departures to civilian service and the declining social importance of the militia system in society, politics and the armed forces are challenging the military in terms of alimentation. As a result, the expansion of compulsory military service and the mandatory participation of women in the orientation day are currently under consideration. The population is open and positive to both plans. Both cases can only be implemented by means of a constitutional amendment. Due to the mandatory right of referendum, the final decision rests with the Swiss electorate.

WG01-JS-128.3

FEUER, Hart* (Kyoto University, Japan)

Youth Food Literacy for Global Health and Ecology: Building Food System Awareness and Action

Youth in developing countries are largely expected to succumb to the worldwide trend of dietary deskilling already widespread in the industrialized countries, whereby nutritional knowledge anchored in local food systems is inexorably devalued. Mitigating interventions, such as food education, have historically taken a limited normative approach focused on nutrition, personal health, or preserving food culture. Although long-term (adult) outcomes of youth food education are difficult to measure, few historical initiatives have targeted more abstract goals such as creating virtuous food citizens. The evolving concept of 'food literacy', however, nominally aims to measure deeper food system awareness and valorize it, thereby mobilizing young people to independently elect novel, more sustainable dietary lifestyles. Not only does high food literacy have the potential to encourage individual efficacy, such as more economical consumption and waste minimization, but it may also lead higher-order engagement, such as ecological diets (veganism, Slow Food, organic, etc.) and food system activism. This study evaluates the nascent food literacy movement, which has minimally targeted food literacy education to improve health and individual food security, and questions whether the creation of political space for higher-order engagement in food literacy is also feasible. The study is based on subsidiary data (side interviews, follow-up discussions, and key informant interviews) that took place alongside food literacy benchmarks in Cambodia and Japan. I conclude that the food literacy ideal is encumbered by the conservative curriculum of home economics, with older generations (including teachers) favoring more conventional outcomes of food education, such as knowledge about nutrition and development of simple domestic and food preparation skills. There is a hesitance to render the neutral practicality of food and diet into a medium for critical learning about justice, animal rights, environmental problems, and public health.

RC53-JS-17.5

FIELD, Hillary* (The University of Melbourne, Australia)

Exploring the Role of Specialist School Wellbeing Staff in Promoting Intersectional, Queer Student Inclusion.

Thesis Supervisors: Dr Ani Wierenga & Professor Lynn Gillam (OAM)

Background

Queer neurodiverse young people are an underserved, underrepresented and under-researched population. Yet, this intersectional population exists within school settings, globally. Specialist wellbeing staff (SWS) work with this particularly vulnerable population in the Australian school context but do so without best-practice guidelines and frameworks. This presents ethical and practical challenges for professionals and their communities.

Approach

This research sought to identify an ethical and practical approach to increasing visibility of a largely academically invisible adolescent population. Despite limitations related to the availability of literature in an emergent field of research, the author drew on a diverse pool of evidence-based resources. The research included policy analysis and the identification of appropriate conceptual frameworks and theories to guide a reflective analysis of the phenomena. Intersectionality, critical social theory and neurodiversity were used as key words and conceptual frames for the literature search, with a foundational grounding in constructivist epistemology.

Outcome

The author suggests that the goals of promoting protection and autonomy of queer and neurodiverse students seem to act as contradictory imperatives, especially in the specialist school environment. The author argues that although this framing is plausible at first glance within literature and practice, it is a false dichotomy. Both goals are valid, and both are achievable. This research identifies increasing intersectional visibility as an approach that meets both the protective and autonomy-promoting values of school wellbeing professionals.

Innovation & Significance

Grounded in a practical and theoretically informed understanding of the phenomena, the author's work provides a conceptual foundation for further community engagement and research. The research challenges myriad ableist notions including neurodiverse population de-sexualisation, offering practical pathways for education communities committed to the improvement of this intersectional population's health and wellbeing.

TG03-808.5

FIGARI LAYUS, Rosario* (Justus Liebig University Giessen, Germany)
HENRIQUEZ, Narda (Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú, Peru)

Dealing with the Past? a Critical Gender Perspective on Current Transitional Justice and Human Rights Policies in Post Conflict Contexts in Latin America: Pending Challenges and Questions

This presentation provides a critical overview of the gradual and complex incorporation of a gender perspective in transitional justice and human rights policies in post cofnclit contexts in in Latin America over the past four decades. It addresses the main milestones along with the pending challenges and vacuums regarding how to provide effective redress for gender-based violence perpetrated in contexts involving armed conflict and authoritarian regimes (with emphasis on Colombia, Peru and Argentina)-. To this end, the presentation includes specific case studies (elites, grassroots organizaciones, human rights and feminist organizations) that illustrate the tensions between the shortcomings and demands of survivors to achieve accountability, truth and reparations for gender-based violence. It also identifies changes and challegnes regarding current human rights discussion and debates in the political arena in post-authoritarian and post-conflict contexts in Latin America exposing how current policies dealing with past gender based political violence is actually a problem of the present.

TG11-850.3

FIGARI LAYUS, Rosario* (Justus Liebig University Giessen, Germany)

Violence Against Academic Freedom in Latin America: Science and Educaiton at Risk?

The presentation will analyze the current trend of growing attacks against academic freedom and scholars in Colombia and Brazil as well as the responses given by universities in order to deal with such aggressions. Violence against academic freedom is not a new fact in Latin America, though it has acquired new forms and modalities. In the context of very fragile democracies, dictatorships, and armed conflicts in the 60s, 70s, 80s and 90s, universities, researchers, lecturers, and student movements were one of the main targets of attacks, human rights violations and political violence (Califa & Millán 2016; Sandoval López 2002; Acevedo Tarazona & Gómez Silva 2000). In the current Latin American context, attacks and restrictions against academic freedom are particularly serious in Colombia and Brazil. However, the seriousness of this situation to which they are exposed does not yet seem to have achieved much visibility. People working in academia are not usually perceived as a group at risk, as other civil society actors such as journalists, trade unionists, or human rights defenders clearly are. Similarly, there are no studies regarding how universities react and respond to protect their scholars, in which there seems to be no protocol for these cases. This research is an attempt to filling this gap

by giving account of a series of reactions which do not seem to be supportive of protection measures but that, on the contrary, can worsen the situation of those who are at risk.

RC38-560.7

FIGUEROA, Maria* (Center of Anthropology and Ethnology Research, Mexico)

Community Gender Alert (ECG) : Decolonizing Quantitative Methodologies for Documenting Violence Against Indigenous Women in Mexico

The National Coordination of Indigenous Women in Mexico (CONAMI) created in 2013 a digital activist initiative called Community Gender Alert (ECG) to raise awareness and mobilize information about the impacts of the Drug War on Indigenous women and their peoples. Derived from a collaborative research process, this presentation will deliver some reflexive thoughts on the challenge of decolonizing quantitative methodologies used by Indigenous women placing the analytical eye on the knowledge production process and less on final outcomes.

RC15-225.8

FILARETI, Caterina* (University of Salento, Italy)

Digital Technologies Applied to Oncology

In recent decades, the National Health Service has gone through phases of change that have challenged established internal relational practices and styles of external representation, decisively affecting the relationship between the hospital and territorial institution and the person-user. The need has emerged for institutions to communicate with citizens, responding to criteria of transparency and market logic, and to ensure consistency between the quality of the service provided and its external representation, initiating complex reviews and reorganizations of internal communication processes (from the "Health Report", 2018). We can consider these dynamics as part of a broader social and cultural shift that sees a growing empowerment on the part of providers, called to a collective participation aimed at taking care of the person. The need for a Network organization stems from the complexity of healthcare needs, and one of the prerequisites for an Oncology Network to function is the activation of an organizational model. Digital technologies are now part of our daily lives, but it is with the Covid-19 pandemic that the need for radical innovation in the approach to health has arisen. The goal is to design a homogeneous pathway in which to take care of the cancer patient and his or her needs by offering effective and efficient responses. It is no longer just the increase in survival but, also, the clinical benefit for the patient in combining disease stability and good or at least acceptable quality of life. The aim is to experiment with autobiography as a space of care through the use of the Logbook as a tool for knowledge and support of patients, caregivers and health care workers through the design and implementation of an Application, for smart devices, as a tool for information-guidance-accompaniment of the oncology patient, his caregiver and social and health care workers.

RC08-132.5

FILGUEIRA DE ALMEIDA, Dulce* (University of Brasilia, Brazil)

A Sociology of Itinerancy: Donald Pierson and Its Importance for Studies of the Body in Brazil

Agreeing that "The past shapes the future", the present research aims to analyze the influence of Donald Pierson in the constitution of the sociology of the body in Brazil. We can consider Donald Pierson (1900-1995) an outsider sociologist, in the sense of Becker (2008), in addition to being a roaming sociologist, as he spent his life between Brazil and the United States, with some passages through Mexico and Europe. In the US, due to his professional activity, he moved quite often. However, we are interested in understanding how his work – notably "Negroes in Brazil" – constitutes a tribute to the studies of the black body in Brazil. For that, we developed a documentary and bibliographical research, of a qualitative nature, in different locci of investigation, in two countries. The first investitures comprised visits and research at the University of Chicago and University of Florida, Gainsville campus, both located in the USA. Subsequently, we carried out a complementary research at the Edgard Leunrouth Archive, located at the State University of Campinas, Brazil. The research findings show us that, despite being an outsider sociologist in both countries, Pierson produces a set of significant research on the relationship between man and society (environment) in Brazil, revealing notions of the body, namely, black body and influencing future studies, which, in one way or another, dialogue with his work. Notions such as race, physical attributes, gestures, social stratification and religious mediations in Bahia/Brazil are some of the important themes addressed by the author in "Negroes in Brazil".

RC54-JS-120.2

FILGUEIRA DE ALMEIDA, Dulce* (University of Brasilia, Brazil)

For the Humanization of Bodies: A Reflection from David Le Breton and Tim Ingold

This article aims to understand possible meanings of the notion of outsider human bodies in Brazil, based on some theoretical-methodological developments of David Le Breton's corporeality paradigm and the notion of "taking the other to seriously" by Tim Ingold. Considering two empirical cases, of an indigenous body and the situation of human bodies thrown into open ditches, we reflect on the meanings attributed and the way outsider bodies are treated during the pandemic of the Covid 19. We consider that the pandemic, insofar as it corresponds to a posture that advances according to individualistic policies of the body, which are mixed with a deep lack of interest in collective life, collaborates to reveal a face of the civilizing process that is barbarized in its meanders. More than a 'sanitary' response, we need a humanitarian response that can establish and establish more solidary relationships that go beyond the individual condition, considering the different corporeities and taking others – in the anthropological sense of the term – seriously.

RC04-69.6

FINEFTER-ROSENBLUH, Ilana* (Monash University, Australia)
WILKINSON, Jane (Monash University, Australia)

"It's Expensive...Not Everyone Can Afford It...It's Unpleasant": Students' (un)Ethical Ideas of Marketised-Privatised Faith-Based Schooling in Australia

Increasingly shaped by neoliberal efforts upholding ideals of 'buy education', Australian faith-based independent schools are envisioned to provide a more responsive market, premised on competition to encourage student mobility. In this economically contested climate, such schools might be essentially driven by income rather than by preference, involving an adaptation to a new moral reasoning 'within the logic of competition'.

This session describes a study which draws from a larger mixed-method research project including focus groups and interviews with 84 stakeholders of one Australian faith-based community-- involving principals and presidents of faith-based school boards/councils, parents, students and teachers, as well as government school students and parents of students in government or private non faith-based schools. Specifically, the session takes a *virtue ethics* approach to bear on normative arguments about the way faith-based and government school students view contemporary faith-based schooling-- a space illuminating its ethical responsibility to foreground values of social consciousness in a nation where marketisation and privatisation are firmly embedded in the field of education. The session explores students' ethical 'understanding' of faith-based schooling and how it is shaped in a context promoting individualist representations of neoliberal subjectivity.

The presentation develops the argument that contemporary faith-based schooling is captured by students as a financial enterprise that (mis)aligns with just virtue, contests the virtue of self-improvement and illuminates the virtue of courage. The emphasis on fee/affordability programs and related consumeristic discourses is paradoxically creating socially unjust divides between the 'haves' and 'have-nots' in a system also seen as 'disconnected' from socially challenging issues-- seemingly reflecting a compromised engagement with ideals of improvement, arguably 'taken for granted'. It is (re)imagined though as a social vehicle that can initiate a courageous course of action intended to foreground an equitable and inclusive education for *all* in a society shaped by neoliberal philosophies.

RC34-513.5

FIORE, Brunella* (University of Milan-Bicocca, Italy)
NOVELLO, Noemi (University of Milano-Bicocca, Italy)
RECCHI, Sara (University of Milano-Bicocca, Italy)
PALEARDI, Federico (University of Milano-Bicocca, Italy)

Youth Unemployment and the School-to-Work Transition Phase: The Case of Italy and Pctos As an Education Policy Tool

Youth unemployment and precarious employment are considerably significant in Italy, trend further intensified by the Covid-19 pandemic. Among 15-24-year-olds, Italy has the highest unemployment rate in Europe after Spain at 22.6% and an inactivity rate of 73.8%. Moreover, several studies found strong connections between economic crises, job precariousness, and youth transition to the labor market. This paper aims to foster this debate by analyzing the implementation of an Italian education policy: Projects for Transversal Competences and Orientation (PCTOs), a mandatory teaching methodology introduced in 2019. This methodology offers high-school students a period of practical experience within an organization, educating and orienting them by promoting *on-the-job* training. We explore PCTO as a possible tool to tackle youth unemployment and favor the school-to-work transition phase in terms of skills transmission and employability. The research investigates the perspective of tutors in organizations and institutions involved in PCTO implementation, resorting to both qualitative and quantitative research techniques. Findings are drawn from a combination of a background research with 12 interviews to key

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informants, an online survey administrated to tutors of organizations aimed to investigate 367 projects, and qualitative interviews with 15 tutors among survey respondents.

The research reveals discrepancies between the official objectives behind these projects and the needs of Italian businesses. Although PCTOs officially focus on orientation and soft skills, the organizations emphasize the gap between the students' outgoing skills and those required in the labor market. Furthermore, the school system lacks in effectively supporting students in their orientation and school-to-work transition phase. Research shows the need to improve the orientation role of PCTOs and emphasize technical and professional skills to increase youth employability. Finally, by showing best practices and weaknesses of this educational tool, the paper also provides policymakers with guidelines to maximize the effectiveness of similar youth policies.

RC48-673.2

FIRAT, Begum* (Mimar Sinan Fine Arts University, Department of Sociology, Turkey)

Solidarity Failed: Organizing the Neighbourhood Ten Years after Gezi

In the years following the Gezi uprisings, many different neighbourhood solidarities emerged and then "mutated" into various forms of organization and mobilization in Turkey. In this talk, I will look at the predicament of neighbourhood-oriented pandemic solidarity groups that emerged responding to the social urgencies created by the COVID-19 pandemic in Turkey. I hope to open up a discussion concerning when and where this form and level of organization, gathered around the ideals of direct democracy, reciprocity, and solidarity, failed by rethinking pandemic solidarity networks established in the first wave of the pandemic, which understood local everyday space/scale and everyday life as a political ground. I focus on the social, cultural, and political contexts in which movements emerge and argue that such local movements cannot fulfil their potentials due to structural conditions. I put forward six dynamics paving the way of 'failure': the first two factors are related to the organizational forms, demands, and repertoires of solidarity networks (Politics of the scale of the neighbourhood and the omission of the gendered relations of the household), the other four are related to the emergence of populist authoritarian regimes and the socio-historical structuring of urban neighbourhoods and the entrenched culture of cooperation. These factors, related to the restructuring of the state and the formation of authoritarian populist regimes in the last decade, have been present since before the pandemic started. The ways in which the state has dealt with the consequences of lockdowns and social distancing seem to have reinforced the effects of these factors on the neighbourhood level. While the practices of solidarity include powerful practices and ideals set forth by our movements, I argue that they run the risk of being 'incorporated' by populist regimes and their opponents alike.

RC44-623.3

FIRDAUSI, Aabid* (Johns Hopkins University, United States)

War of Position in Global Garment Production Networks – the Case of the Asia Floor Wage Alliance

Global garment production networks are characterised by fundamental power asymmetries between lead firms (brands) in the global North and suppliers and workers in the global South. Brands present themselves as "buyers" of clothes even as they cause real harm to workers through their purchasing practices shaped by labour arbitrage. Though global anti-sweatshop activism has been studied extensively, this paper specifically focuses on how labour and its allies in the global South attempt to counter the "race to the bottom" engendered by capital.

I explore this question using a case study of the Asia Floor Wage Alliance (AFWA) – a transnational alliance of garment labour unions and labour NGOs – that emerged as an initiative to bargain for a regional floor wage in the garment industry to match the capital mobility within Asia. Using data from organisational documents and interviews with activists, I argue that compared to top-down corporate interventions and global North-based consumer-based movements, AFWA is a labour-centred initiative that counters both the hegemony of the doctrine of comparative advantage and the gendered and racialised devaluation of women workers of the global South.

Using the Gramscian concept of the war of position, I explore how AFWA articulates a feminist conception of a living wage, promotes freedom of association to tackle gender-based violence, and demands for regulation of supply chains by holding brands jointly liable. AFWA's transnational activism thus cuts across multiple binaries that have caused dilemmas for studies of labour movements – success/failure, exploitation/oppression, global/local, and theory/practice. The paper also explores the contradictions of such strategies – especially the tensions between different levels, the problems of scaling up and coordinating between different labour and regulatory regimes. By analysing the potential and limits of AFWA, the paper contributes to the larger debates on the possible futures of transnational activism.

RC53-724.3

FISCHER, Lisa* (Institute of Educational Science, Technical University Berlin, Germany)

MAERZ, Stella (School of Social Work, University of Vechta, Germany)

GANDOUZ-TOUATI, Yasmina (University of Vechta, Germany)

KOST, Miriam (Institute of Educational Science, Technical University Berlin, Germany)

Well-Being in Socio-Spatial Contexts: Intersectional Perspectives on Children's Experiences in out of-School Learning Settings

Although child well-being has developed into an internationally expanding, inter- and transdisciplinary field of research, the spatial dimension of well-being has long had secondary importance in research. Studies that take a socio-spatial perspective show that well-being and space cannot be isolated from each other. Against this background, we present preliminary results from a research project conducted in Germany (the WIKK*I project), which addresses children's experience of well-being in out of-school learning environments, applying a socio-spatial perspective. In Germany, there are only a few studies that use the concepts of child well-being research for analysing the significance of out of school learning environments for social participation and educational equality. The WIKKI project aims to contribute to this research gap through a comparative ethnographic study analysing children's perspectives and experiences of well-being in two different out-of-school-institutions in two different urban contexts. We investigate how supportive relationships and networks can be formed and strengthened taking into account physical-material and socio-cultural contexts and how, from an intersectional perspective, dimensions of inequality are inscribed in children´s experiences and notions of well-being. Our aim is to provide knowledge for concrete action at the professional and political level in urban and educational planning together with practitioners, municipal stakeholders and children.

In the presentation we reconstruct how experiences of agency, security and self in out-of-school learning environments (such as children's and youth leisure facilities and in the neighbourhood) are made relevant by the children. The analysis has a special focus on the relevance of characteristics of out-of-school learning environments for experiences of agency, security and self from children´s perspective and for their participation in educational processes and projects. We discuss the importance and relevance of out of school environments for participation in education as well as for reducing social barriers to education.

RC24-JS-22.1

FISCHER-KOWALSKI, Marina* (Institute for Social Ecology, Austria)

Energy Transitions and Social Revolutions

According to our research, **social revolutions** are not randomly scattered in space and time, nor are they confined to a certain historical epoch. They are likely to occur under conditions of **shift in societies' metabolism**, in particular their sources of energy. According to our empirical study of 71 countries, for which we could reconstruct the energy metabolism across the past 5 centuries, 80% of all **revolutions** that **happened** in these countries occurred **in the "critical phase" of first access to fossil fuels**. We see good reason for this: the superior energy return on investment (EROI) of fossil fuels over traditional biomass, and the sheer additional quantity of energy becoming available, create new opportunities, shake up power structures and trigger fundamental socio-political transformation. In less than half of the countries this transformation has been achieved without social revolutions, but if revolutions occurred, the process of fossil energy uptake was accellerated. Overall, we could find no statistically significant relation between historical time and the pace of access to modern fuels. Among our sample of developing countries after World War II, many of them previous colonies, we find an even slower pace of transition to an industrial energy regime, which speaks against the availability of technological advances as such being the main driving force. Such insights link the study of politics and history to the study of **social metabolism** in a systematic way and are particularly thought provoking in the current situation where we require a withdrawal from fossil fuels towards "renewable" energy sources (most of them again land-based), and, **climate change** taken seriously, to a lower level of energy consumption.

RC28-417.2

FISCHER-NEUMANN, Marion* (University of Duisburg-Essen, Germany)

The Role of Older Siblings in the Educational Attainment of Children with and without Migration Background

In contrast to the parents, the influence of siblings on children's educational attainment has received less scholarly attention. Yet, sibling relationships

involve in contrast to parent-child relationships particular structural advantages for social influences (e.g., horizontality, longevity, intimacy). Furthermore, the relationship to siblings includes educationally relevant resources (e.g., educational competences) that can be transmitted during everyday interactions. In particular, older siblings are effective role models and surrogate parents, which may be particularly evident and relevant within migrant families, where they can potentially compensate for the disadvantages of parents in host-country-specific resources (e.g., lack of competence in the national language, inter-ethnic contacts).

Hypotheses are derived suggesting a positive influence of older siblings' educational attainment on child's educational acquisition in dependence on characteristics of the sibling constellation (e.g., age spacing, gender, biological relatedness) as well as on older siblings' cultural capital, both determining the quality of the between-sibling socialization.

Results of multilevel models for repeated observations of individuals nested within families in the German "Socio-Economic Panel" (SOEP 1984-2020) confirm that older siblings' educational attainment (maximum years of schooling) increases younger sibling's educational acquisition (years of schooling) over time net of other factors such as family social background. Two-way interaction analyses evince that the between sibling transmission effect is stronger in the case of close age spacing, smaller number of older siblings, mixed gender sibling constellations as well as biological older siblings and among non-migrant children. Further, the influence varies with higher frequencies of high-brow cultural participation of older siblings. Yet, all conditional older sibling mechanisms, except of high-brow cultural participation of older siblings and gender constellation, apply more among migrant families.

Thus, the paper elucidates that older sibling mechanisms and conditions such as close age spacing, small numbers of older siblings or biological relatedness are specifically crucial for educational acquisition of migrant children.

RC15-233.4

FISHER, Alex* (Institute of Applied Health Research, University of Birmingham, United Kingdom)
CARREON, Richie (Faculty of Health, Liverpool John Moores University, United Kingdom)

Beyond the Interview - Qualitative Methods for the Inclusion of RARE Disease Groups in Research

The characteristic physical, cognitive, and psychiatric features associated with rare and progressive neurological diseases such as Huntington's disease (HD) can hinder their research participation particularly in conventional qualitative methods (LaDonna & Ravenek, 2014) and may result in labelling them as hard to reach (Wexler, 2010). Two doctoral researchers, who are also both allied health professionals present and discuss their research approaches and strategies on how to better engage with this often-underrepresented research population (Audulv et al., 2014; Hoppitt et al., 2012).

Through the lens of ethnography and the use of multiple narrative sources, these approaches highlight the importance of a flexible method that tailors and adapts to the research participants unique needs. Establishing a researcher-researched relationship based on trust, thinking of methods as ethics, and drawing on professional knowledge are highlighted as core foundations to maintain research quality.

The reflective and practical accounts offered in this paper hopes to facilitate dialogues on the use of inclusive and creative qualitative approaches in people with complex disease symptoms, and to better encourage researchers to explore the scope of in-depth research data beyond interviews.

TG11-856.1

FITZ-GIBBON, Kate* (Monash University, Australia)
WALKLATE, Sandra* (Monash University, Australia)

Counting Women's Deaths 'with' Male Violence and 'from' Male Violence: Lessons from the Pandemic Practices of Counting Deaths.

From January to June 2020 academics, advocates and media commentators became increasingly concerned with the impact that lockdowns/shelter in place/stay at home directives might have on women and children living with violence. So much so that Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka, Executive Director of UN Women named the gendered consequences of Covid-19 isolation restrictions as 'The Shadow Pandemic' (April 2020). A view shared by Action Aid (2020) who declared that the world was 'sleep walking into the shadow pandemic of global femicide'. However, Fassin (2021: 155) observed that rather than the pandemic itself being unprecedented 'it is the response to the pandemic that has been unprecedented' going on to comment on the consequences of these public health responses for 'missing lives and injured lives' (ibid 169). Indeed, in many countries people were presented with daily counts of the missing and injured in the form of 'deaths with' and 'deaths from' Covid-19. Such counts emphasised the fragility of human life in which the ability to 'colonise the future' (Giddens, 1991) became problematic for everyone. However, for women and children living with violence such fragility has always been mundane and ordinary – an everyday experience (Genn 1988). The coronavirus pandemic may or may not have increased femicide rates globally. It may still be too soon to count. However, in relation to counting such deaths there is much to be learned from the pandemic practices of counting 'with' and 'from' Covid-19.

This paper will explore the implications of these practices and their relevance and implications for understanding how to measure without 'disappearing the measured' (Merry 2016: 216); of counting women's deaths 'with' male violence and 'from' male violence.

RC04-JS-50.4

FITZGERALD, Scott* (Curtin University, Australia)
MCGRATH-CHAMP, Susan (University of Sydney, Australia)
GAVIN, Mihajla (The University of Technology, Australia)
WILSON, Rachel (University of Sydney, Australia)
STACEY, Meghan (UNSW, Australia)

'Core' or 'Administration'?: Navigating Teacher Workload Strategies

This paper addresses the changing conditions of teachers' work in New South Wales (NSW), Australia, one of the largest education systems in the world. Recently, the state Education Department has put forward plans to "free up time spent on low-value work so...teachers can focus on activities that improve student outcomes". Under the Quality Time (QTAP) initiative, the Department seeks to explicitly reduce administrative burdens that have contributed to the significant intensification and extensification of teachers' work. According to our large 2018 workload survey, and reflecting growing teacher workloads in many countries, NSW public school teachers work upwards of 55 hours per week, with 97% reporting an increase in administrative requirements in the five prior years. This situation was also amplified by COVID-19.

Given its intended focus on 'administration', QTAP's strategy to reduce teacher workload by providing lesson plans, texts and learning materials provoked a heated public response from many NSW teachers. Our research shows that, contra the proposed strategy, teachers want *more time,* not less, for "developing new units of work and/or teaching programs" with our research finding that teachers' most valued task is "planning and preparation of lessons".

Succeeding prior policy failure to reduce "red tape", QTAP's proposal raises questions about what is considered peripheral 'administration' and what is considered core 'teaching'. If some aspects of teachers' work is positioned as simply 'administration', this potentially sidelines work that teachers value as part of their professional identity, such as the creative and intellectual work of lesson planning. We examine this development through applying Carol Bacchi's policy analysis tool of 'What's the Problem Represented to Be?" to critique the policy rhetoric. We also draw on labour process theory to understand how the policy's response to work intensification potentially reduces autonomy, discretion and skill, and expands the scope for outsourcing and privatisation.

RC45-637.4

FLACHE, Andreas* (University of Groningen/ ICS, Netherlands)

On Credible Sociological Model Building: Potential and Pitfalls of Empirically Realistic Agent-Based Models

Agent-based computational modeling (ABCM) plays a central role in Analytical Sociology. Analytical Sociology aims to explain social phenomena with precisely described and empirically realistic social mechanisms. Mechanistic explanations in AS target, in particular, complex micro-macro interactions in which individual behavior at the micro-level of society can bring about macro-outcomes individuals neither anticipate nor desire. ABCM research has provided multiple computational explanations of such phenomena, including social segregation, opinion polarization, or societal inequality. ABCM attracts analytical sociologists in particular because it combines the analytic precision of computational modelling with the flexibility to accommodate empirically realistic assumptions and calibrate models based on empirical information As such, ABCM promises to be a valuable tool for constructing credible theoretical explanations of complex social phenomena.

This paper will discuss how striving for empirically realistic ABCM can create a tension with another important aim for ABCM: full analytical comprehension of the link between model assumptions and model implications. Without the full comprehension of the dynamic processes generated by an ABCM, little has been gained if these dynamic processes resemble the social phenomena the researcher wants to explain. By means of a number of examples drawing on sociological applications of ABM to social segregation and opinion polarization, good practices are discussed for how empirical realism can be added to abstract and initially unrealistic models. It is argued that developing credible computational explanations of social phenomena requires a methodology of stepwise addition of empirical realism, combined with systematic development and computational testing of tentative explanations of the outcomes a computational model generates. While this is in many ways similar to experimental methodologies applied for explaining empirical phenomena, the key difference is that other than social reality, a computational model is fully transparent and fully under the control of the researcher, allowing for systematic analysis and experimentation with it.

WG08-795.4

FLAM, Helena* (University of Leipzig, Germany)

Racist Disdain and Murderer-Emotion in the Video Clip of the National Socialist Underground

The video clip whose parts I wish to present constituted one of the main pieces of evidence in a five-year long court case (2013-2018) directed against a group of Neo-Nazis who, undetected, had been killing small businessmen with migrant background in big German cities between 2000 and 2006. They called themselves the National Socialist Underground (NSU). The video is said to have been produced by the NSU and is called variably the NSU-(murder)admission or the NSU-propaganda video. It has several versions. The full version is mostly in color and is over 16 minutes long. The main protagonist in the video is the Pink Panther. An off-voice comments the plot in rhymes. For lack of time I will focus only on two aspects: i) its two ways of portraying the murder victims, the humanizing and the de-humanizing, which, although they contrast, both communicate disdain and ii) the propagated murderer-emotion meant to entice the viewers to join the NSU - the elite of the Neo-Nazis, its "political soldiers". These research results could be achieved by a careful inspection of the images, the spoken word and the time each image was shown, calling for engagement with additional, external information sources.

RC46-JS-10.1

FLEISCHER, Michael* (Organizational Dynamics, United States)
WINSTON, Norma (University of Tampa, USA)

A Brief History and Overview of Capacs Accreditation

CAPACS Chair, Dr. Michael Fleischer, and CAPACS Vice-Chair, Dr. Norma Winston present a brief history and overview of the Commission on the Accreditation of Programs in Applied and Clinical Sociology (CAPACS or the Commission), specifically in the context of global higher education accreditation; the increasing demand to accredit disciplinary and professional programs in the social and behavioral sciences as a process of external quality review; and the oversight of higher education accreditation commissions. Particular attention focuses on the creation of CAPACS in 1995 (originally known as the Commission on Applied and Clinical Sociology or CACS) as an independent accreditor of sociological practice programs covering all approaches and identities supported in the workplace and professional marketplace (e.g., applied sociology, clinical sociology, engaged public sociology, translational sociology, and forensic sociology, etc.); CAPACS's mission; and the Commission's *Accreditation Standards, Policies and Procedures,* and *Review Process Guidelines* for conducting traditional and virtual accreditation reviews in accordance with CHEA, USDE, and international guidance, including under declared public health (and other) emergencies such as the COVID-19 pandemic. Additional discussion addresses the information that is expected in programs' annual reports to the Commission following accreditation and reaccreditation, and the benefits of CAPACS accreditation for sociology departments, the discipline of Sociology, and the profession of sociological practice in an era of jurisdictional closure and state regulated professional practice.

RC47-656.1

FLESHER FOMINAYA, Cristina* (Aarhus University, Denmark)
MIRANDA, Natalia (Aarhus University, Denmark)

State-Movement Relations in Comparative Perspective: Findings from the Deminova Project

State-movement relations in comparative perspective: Findings from the Deminova Project

In this presentation we will present some initial findings from the DEMINOVA project at Aarhus University (PI Cristina Flesher Fominaya) which attempts to excavate democratic imaginaries and innovation repertoires from pro-democracy movements in comparative perspective. In this panel we will focus on demands of the state by movements in the quest for "real or more democracy" as well as state/movement relations in the context of pro-democracy contestation. Some of the case examined will include Hong Kong, Taiwan, Chile, and Spain. If available in the data, we will also discuss strategies to avoid co-optation, particularly challenging when movement actors join institutions and parties.

TG10-845.1

FLEW, Terry* (The University of Sydney, Australia)

Mediated Trust: Ideas, Interests, Institutions, Futures

Questions of trust and mistrust have been identified as being central to contemporary societies. There is evidence globally of widespread and pervasive mistrust of political, media and business institutions worldwide, and declining trust in social and political institutions has been associated with populism and political polarisation (Norris & Ingelhart, 2019), public health misinformation (OECD, 2020; Wang et al., 2021) and citizen disengagement with public institutions. The UN Secretary-General, Antonio Guterres, has identified 'a malady of mistrust' as being as damaging to global societies as COVID and climate change (Guterres, 2021).

The program identifies communication as being central to trust. The centrality of communication to trust has been identified through frameworks such as the public sphere and communicative action (Habermas, 1974, 1984), theories of media influence (Gerbner, 1998), media framing (Entman, 1993; Entman & Usher, 2018), 'post-truth' (Harsin, 2018; Waisbord, 2018), affective news (Papacharissi, 2016), mediated populism (de Vreese et al., 2018), misinformation (Bruns et al., 2020; Livingston & Bennett, 2020), and moral panics (Bratich, 2020). At the same time, the relationships between communications and other fields of trust research have often been implicit rather than explicit (Flew, 2021b). It has often hinged around questions of trust and credibility in media, or what has been termed **mediated trust** (Bodo, 2021; Schafer, 2016; Stromback et al., 2020).

This paper will critically apply the concept of mediated trust to through the framework of the **'Three I's' of ideas, interests and institutions** developed in Flew, 2021. It will apply this framework in the context of two questions: the relevance of trust to the future sustainability of news media in the face of advertising revenue shifting to digital platforms, and the extent to which innovations in internal governance, as distinct from nation-state regulation, can act to enhance trust in leading global digital platforms.

TG10-848.2

FLORES-MÁRQUEZ, Dorismilda* (Universidad De La Salle Bajío, Mexico)

Being There or Not: Presence and Absence in Times of Algorithms

The study of digital practices implies the presence of actors in digital spaces, and usually these presences require the human will to be built, through the creation of accounts in platforms, the creation and consumption of content, the interactions with human and non-human actors. But, what about those actions that appear without having decided? What about those actions that leave traces even without the actors being aware of it? There is a gap about the absence and its implications in times of algorithms.

In this paper I explore the absence and presence in digital platforms, by drawing on two cases of absence that leave traces in digital platforms: the case of an actor who does not have accounts in socio-digital networks, but who is nevertheless traceable from other accounts; and the case of a route that left a trace when the phone was without signal. These cases allow me to display the theoretical, methodological, and practical challenges for social research. In this way, I discuss that from the production of presence (Gumbrecht, 2004) and technologies of life (Gómez-Cruz, 2022). I argue that in times of algorithms, the pervasiveness of digital technology in everyday life is such that absence can be read as a different form of presence. These changing dynamics require methodological imagination to approach them.

References

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TG04-824.2

FOEKEN, Elsie* (Monash University, Australia)

Temporal Risk Management in the Gig Economy: Agentic Responses to Uncertainty and Irregularity

The gig economy – also known as the 'platform' or 'sharing' economy, *inter alia* – has suffered numerous critiques in recent years, mainly having to do with worker rights, safety, and pay. However, its reputation has remained largely unscathed in relation to *time*, where gig platforms are thought to provide greater temporal agency to workers, who manage their own tasks, working locations, and hours. Drawing on qualitative research of a sample of local, 'home task' gig workers in Australia, this presentation explores whether the uncertain, irregular, and routinely risky nature of gig work enables or constrains workers' ability to 'make the most of their time'. While the risky nature of gig work evidently constrains workers' temporal agency, my research finds that gig workers agentically respond to and manage this risk in diverse and creative ways. As such, workers find ways to enjoy and feel in control over their work, even as they acknowledge the uncertainty, irregularity and risk they live with day-to-day.

WG01-JS-48.2

FOLENA, Camilla* (University of Urbino Carlo Bo, Italy, Italy)
DUCCI, Gea (University of Urbino Carlo Bo, Italy)

Decolonising Media Discourses during the Information Warfare: An East-Eurasian Perspective of the Russian-Ukrainian Conflict from Google News

Historically the identitarian politics of Europe is entangled with the Otherness paradigm: firstly with the so-called 'Orient' and later through the Soviet Union

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(Said 1978; Judt 2002) that enriched the early-nineteenth rift between the North and the South with the West-East one (Rietbergen 2015). Currently, post-socialist studies are working on a cultural reinterpretation of states once subjugated to the soviet influence through a post-colonial approach (Kovačević 2008; Kideckel 2009). In fact, within a post-colonial perspective, Eurocentrism is the tendency of viewing an ethnic social standard as the only basis to evaluate judgments over other practices, perceiving it as superior (Joseph et al. 1990).

The research embraces this critical framework to dive into the information flows aggregated by Google News on the Russian-Ukrainian conflict, presenting an East-Eurasian perspective. The study follows three main questions. Aside from a European perspective which narrative and frames typify information warfare? Which media outlets emerged as preeminent about the issue? Is the European viewpoint dominant in post-socialist and Eurasian countries?

Countries undergoing analysis are Italy, Poland, Serbia, Georgia, and Turkey. Methodologically, the commercial determinants under control have been minimised (Ørmen 2016; Rogers 2013). The data collection started the day of the invasion for two weeks: applying a short burst model (Brügger 2011) suitable for sensational events (Hannak et al. 2013). Per a total of 2.400 news, headlines and leads (Van Dijk 1998) of the top five links (Pan et al. 2007) have been clustered into principal frames (Goffmann 1974) and topic categories (Ducci et al. 2021; Guo et al. 2022; Lombardi 2016). Then, trying to overcome a deterministic approach (Bentivegna and Boccia Artieri 2021; Nardi and O'Day 2000), a glimpse of the audience's behaviour about top recirculating news is offered through the Crowdtangle extension mapping re-sharing circles on Facebook public pages or groups (Giglietto et al. 2020).

RC15-218.3

FOLEY, Kristen* (Torrens University Australia, Australia)

A Hermeneutic Exploration of the Alcohol Marketplace and Lived Histories of Australian Midlife Women

This presentation will draw on the thinking, praxis and findings of my doctoral research exploring the commercial determinants of alcohol consumption for Australian women in midlife (45-64 years). I focused my attention on what I call the *alcohol marketplace* to extricate the complex agencies and structures which configure Australian women's alcohol consumption during midlife as 'heavy' in relation to health guidelines and consumption patterns of younger generations of Australian women.

I collate data collected with Australian women in midlife in different social classes during observational interviews in their homes (n=13 participants) with the labels of alcohol bottles (n=246 at writing) captured 2020-2022. These datasets were explored using ideas of flourishing, self-making, social class, gender, time and the lifecourse; further inflected by data analysis within two concurrent projects – repeat qualitative interviews about alcohol consumption with women in midlife (n=90 interviews) and women pre-midlife (n=31 interviews).

This interpretive work was anchored in hermeneutic discussion with two *Women's Thought Collectives* that I designed to oversee my doctoral work 2021-2023 (n=19 participants). These collectives comprised Australian women in midlife who played a dual role both observing the social world – contributing data – and in thinking with me about emerging ideas and logics that could develop a deeper understanding of women's alcohol consumption in our current historical moment.

I reflect on how the novel methodologies I developed for the in-home observations and thought collectives derived particular understandings of alcohol, social worlds, and emotions. In this presentation I will weave together concepts from relational sociology, feminist philosophy and contemporary hermeneutics to explore how alcohol as a social practice emerges from contextual histories, logics, possible selves – as well as their contests and intersections. I bring together the lives lived, voices, and views of the Thought Collectives to surmise 'where next' for sociological alcohol research.

RC30-441.1

FOLEY, Meraiah* (University of Sydney Business School, Australia)

Does Working from Home Mean Working All the Time? Technology-Enabled Work Intensification in the Legal Profession Post-COVID

Flexible working arrangements are an important part of reconciling family and other caring responsibilities, managing work-life balance, and promoting gender equality at work. Advances in digital technologies (e.g., smartphones, video conferencing, cloud sharing) have facilitated the uptake of flexible working in many professions, including the law, a process that was accelerated by the Covid-19 pandemic. While digital technologies have enabled greater flexibility around where, when, how lawyers work, they have also blurred – or even erased – the boundary between home and work, 'insidiously extending the hours of work and impinging on the realm of intimacy' (Thornton, 2016: 1). Drawing on interviews with 30 senior legal practitioners and an online survey of practicing solicitors in New South Wales (n=766), this paper examines men and women lawyers' experiences of technology-enabled flexibility during the Covid-19 pandemic and considers the long-term implications of technology-enabled flexibility for gender equality in the legal profession. We find that women lawyers were much more likely to report that hybrid and remote working had increased the intensity of their workloads and increased their

working hours. Consequently, we argue that, in order to reap the benefits of technology-enabled flexibility without detrimental consequences to women's careers, organisations need to carefully consider the workload demands placed on solicitors in a world where 24/7 connectivity and blurred boundaries are the new normal.

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RC24-371.6

FONJONG, Lotsmart* (University of Buea, Cameroon)

Farmers' Perception and Response to Climate Change across Agro-Ecological Zones in Conflict-Ridden Communities in Cameroon

The livelihood of rural communities in the West African state of Cameroon which is largely dictated by natural forces (rainfall, temperatures, and soil) is today threatened by climate change and armed conflict. This paper investigates the extent to which rural communities are aware of climate change, how their perceptions of changes across different agro-ecological zones have impacted farming practices, output, and lifestyles, on the one hand, and the extent to which local armed conflicts are confounding their efforts and adaptation abilities. The paper is based on a survey conducted among small farmers in selected localities within the forest and savanna ecological zones of the conflict-ridden Northwest and Southwest Cameroon. Attention is paid to farmers' gender, scale, and type of farming. Farmers' perception of/and response to climate change are analysed alongside local rainfall and temperature data, and mobilization for climate justice. Findings highlight the fact that farmers' perception generally corroborates local climatic data. Climatic instability has negatively affected farmers' output, food prices, standards of living, and food security. However, the vulnerability of the population varies across ecological zones, gender, and crop types. While these factors also account for differences in local response and adaptation to climate change, ongoing armed conflicts in these regions have further complicated opportunities for climate-driven agricultural innovations, inputs, and exchange of information among farmers. This situation underlines how conflict can derail local and gender adaptation efforts to climate change because societal challenges do not always occur in isolated sequence to be confronted individually. It thus, call for comprehensive public strategies that do not only mainstream gender into farmers' perceptions, and differences, into climate policy, but also consider Anglophone conflict as another priority for sustainable development in Cameroon.

RC49-687.1

FONTES, Breno* (Universidade Federal de Pernambuco, Brazil)

The Epidemic of COVID 19 in Brazil: The PLACE of Mental Health Care

The trajectory of the epidemic in Brazil is something that deserves to be highlighted for its importance (more than 30 million infected, and about 600 thousand deaths), for the difficulties in facing it, due to its continental territory and population, and for the adversities arising from the fragility of public health policies. The health model advocated by SUS (*Sistema Único de Saúde* - Unified Health System) is recognized for its excellence in epidemic control and effective practices of universal assistance in vaccination campaigns. In fact, the country has successfully eradicated the main pathologies controllable by vaccination: poliomyelitis, measles, smallpox, are important examples. Likewise, the HIV-AIDS control and prevention policy is a world reference.

Manyr problems resulting from this pandemic are only now coming to light: the effects of the pandemic on people's mental health, whether due to complex processes of lack of interactions and the interruption of "normal life" for a prolonged period. The effects of these changes in sociability on people's mental health are not yet known. Several scholars have pointed out the longer-term effects of the action of covid 19 on human health, including those that directly impact mental health: because of social isolation, learning deficits, difficulties in socialization in children, panic syndromes, and states of depression in adults are the most cited. In this communication, we intend to discuss the effects of the covid 19 pandemic in Brazil, taking into consideration mainly the challenges faced by health professionals and educators in the construction of a practice of management and prevention of states of mental illness. I think it is very important to emphasize that the country, living in the horrors of denialism and dissemination of "fake news", finds a very hostile environment for dealing with this problem, which presents unprecedented challenges.

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

RC10-154.2

FONTOLAN, Marina* (Universidade Estadual de Campinas, Brazil)

DE MARCH, Nicole (Universidade Estadual de Campinas, Brazil)

SILVA, Giselle Soares Menezes (Universidade Estadual de Campinas, Brazil)

BARBOSA, Maycon Poli (Universidade Estadual de Campinas, Brazil)

Brazil, Democracy, and Deepfakes: Overseeing the 2022 Elections

Deepfakes are audiovisual content using software capable of emulating real people's appearances and voices. They are a key component of disinformation spread on social media nowadays, as they allow people to create content from scratch with anyone saying anything they wish. These are different from cheap fake materials, which are manipulated media created with basic editing techniques. In September 2022, Brazil had its 200 years independence celebration accompanied by election campaigns. This year's election allows Brazilians to choose a new president and it is regarded to be crucial for Brazilian democracy given its very polarized scenario. Former president Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva (a left-wing and very popular former president of Brazil), along with Jair Messias Bolsonaro (current Brazilian president and far-right politician), are the two leading candidates. The use of deepfake technology during the 2022 campaign became clear when videos started to circulate and went viral. One of them showed journalist Renata Vasconcellos (an anchor from Brazil's biggest news program - Jornal Nacional) stating that Jair Messias Bolsonaro was the one who had the most voting intentions. As Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva was always the front runner of all voting intention polls, the video was quickly classified as a deepfake. Its intentions were clear: to cast doubt about the polls and the election results. Of course, this is not the only case in which deepfakes were used. In this presentation, we will analyze some of these cases, discussing the role this type of disinformation effort plays in a democracy such as Brazil.

RC05-92.2

FORBES-MEWETT, Helen* (Faculty of Arts, Australia)

ARUNACHALAM, Dharma (Monash University, Australia)

MARKUS, Andrew (Monash University, Australia)

Inter-Ethnic Partnering and Integration in Australia: A Qualitative Study

Successive waves of migrants have contributed to Australia's increasingly culturally diverse population. While most Australians support this diversity, there remain concerns about integration and the sharing of Australian values. Australia's migration history and geopolitical location provide a unique context to examine intermarriage and its significance for integration and social cohesion. Mixed marriages and relationships between members of different groups can function as a linking element in society and thereby promote integration and social cohesion. Using intermarriage or interethnic partnering as an indicator of integration, we draw on 180 in depth interviews with individuals or couples to examine the influences on mixed partnering that contributes to transformative socio-demographic changes and integration. We use customised census data to provide insights into patterns of intermarriage in Australia. Participants groups in the study include North African and Middle Eastern (Arabs and Lebanese), East Asian (Chinese), South Asian (Indian), Sub-Saharan African, Southern/Eastern European (Italian and Greek) and Anglo-European Australians. We focus on second or higher generation individuals in the prime partnering age of 20-45 years. This cohort is more likely to have experienced mixed marriage or relationships due to English language proficiency, economic, educational and special integration compared to first generation migrants. We present preliminary findings from the data relating to the life course of individuals including the social dimensions of family, religion and values.

RC44-624.2

FORD, Michele* (The University of Sydney, Australia)

Strategies for Tackling Gbv in the Workplace: The Iuf's Experiment with Global Agreements to Fight Sexual Harassment

Global Framework Agreements (GFAs) are a long-established mechanism through which the international labour movement has attempted to improve conditions for workers enmeshed in global supply chains. From IndustriALL's agreements with global apparel firms like H&M to Public Services International's agreement with French energy multinational Engie, GFAs are negotiated between the Global Union Federations (GUFs) and multinational corporations, most commonly headquartered in Europe.

The development of GFAs can be understood as an attempt by the GUFs to define the terrain of voluntaristic regulation on their own terms. While the content of GFAs varies, they generally affirm core labour standards including freedom of association and the right to collective bargaining. Some also support better working conditions and safety standards or, arguably, open space for ongoing union building and bargaining at global, national or local scales. For the most part, however, GFAs have been broad in their scope and not applied to specific labour policy and governance domains.

A notable exception to this generalisation is a series of global agreements negotiated by the IUF, which focus specifically on sexual harassment at work. The first of these was signed with food services multinational Sodexo, in 2011, and the most recent in 2021. Based on interview data and a detailed examination of these agreements and the processes surrounding their negotiation and implementation, this paper examines the motivations for and impact of these targeted agreements. Our analysis points to the institutional adaptation of global union-MNC agreement making, in particular a transition from general corporate commitments to respect labour standards and worker rights to targeted agreement making to address an urgent policy concern about the injustices of GBV at work.

RC44-628.3

FORD, Michele* (The University of Sydney, Australia)

MATOUS, Petr (The University of Sydney, Australia)

YIN, Jie (The University of Sydney, Australia)

WARD, Kristy (The University of Sydney, Australia)

Tweeting Against Workplace Violence and Harassment: The Global Unions' Use of Social Media in the Campaign for the Ratification of C190

In 2019, the ILO adopted the Violence and Harassment Convention (C190), the landmark convention that seeks to eliminate all forms of violence and harassment from the world of work. The long-standing public campaign against workplace violence and harassment did not begin when C190 was passed in 2019, or even a decade earlier, when the International Labour Conference (ILC) called for measures to end gender-based violence in the workplace. Nor did it end with the adoption of C190 in 2019, or even in 2021 when the convention came into force.

There is no doubt, however, that these milestones generated a new momentum, with feminists and labour activists pressuring governments around the world to ratify the convention. This paper examines one element of that campaign, namely attempts by members of the RatifyC190! coalition to convince sympathizers to amplify their demands by using the hashtags like #ratifyc190 in their social media posts. Using Twitter data from 2019–22, we assess the extent to which Twitter has served as a means to (a) spread awareness of the convention among union and non-union actors and (b) build online communities around the issue of workplace violence and harassment. We consider the implications of this case for a broader discussion of how the digital reach of the global unions can enhance efforts to address instances of workplace violence and harassment.

RC24-367.1

FORDAHL, Clayton* (University of Memphis, Sociology Department, USA)

Charismatic Creatures: Lessons from Sociological Theory for Conservation

In the field of wildlife conservation, scholars and practitioners have developed the concept of "charismatic megafauna" or "charismatic species" to refer to those animal which attract the most attention from the public. The charismatic species concept has been helpful to those in the field of conservation, one way of thinking through the relationship between the public and conservation efforts.

However, while researchers generally agree that charismatic species do exist in popular culture there are important debates about the role these species should play in conservation efforts. Should those involved in conservation efforts—scientists, policy makers, zoos—emphasize charismatic creatures in order to attract public support? Or will focus on charismatic creatures draw attention away from the needs of other species and the complex ecological challenges that exist in the spaces between species?

All of these questions are essentially about the nature of charisma itself. To date, research on charismatic megafauna has been descriptive, involving polls and surveys in which respondents are asked to list or select charismatic animals. This literature is useful for identifying charismatic species, but does not suggest why certain species are charismatic or offer any conclusions about how this charismatic distinction implicates wider conservation efforts.

Two new sociological models of charisma may help demystify the concept of charismatic species. Each presents a unique account of how humans socially construct charismatic relationships with non-human species. The emotional resonance model suggests that charismatic species are the result of highly charged interactions, while the reputational management model suggests that certain species become charismatic because of the work of reputational entrepreneurs. This paper discusses the specific mechanisms identified by each model and outlines how they apply to the specific type of charisma associated with non-human animals.

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

RC56-754.4

FORDAHL, Clayton* (University of Memphis, Sociology Department, USA)

Climate Change and the Micro-Foundations of Social Order: Lessons from Historical Catastrophes

The micro-sociological tradition has maintained that social order can be produced and maintained through small-scale social interactions. Empirical research suggests that small talk is one form of order-generating mundane interaction. Talking about the weather, perhaps the most prototypical form of small talk, demonstrates how people use neutral subject matter to convey a sense of self and a shared definition of the situation. But what will happen to discussions about the weather in a future shaped by climate change? How will people talk about the weather when it ceases to be a neutral topic? To answer these questions, this article surveys cases of social interaction during four environmental catastrophes. Patterns of interaction are analyzed to develop a speculative account of weather talk in a future marked by increased frequency of extreme weather events. The article finds that small-scale social interaction can produce a sense of social order in some—but not all—types of environmental catastrophe. The ability of people to speak meaningfully about extreme weather events in a climate-altered future will depend on the extent to which these events continue to be seen as mysterious and unpredictable.

RC44-620.2

FORDE, Chris* (University of Leeds, United Kingdom)
GRAHAM, Gary (University of Leeds, United Kingdom)
BESSA, Ioulia (University of Leeds, United Kingdom)
DOLEZALOVA, Marketa (University of Leeds, United Kingdom)
ALBERTI, Gabriella (University, United Kingdom)
CUTTER, Jo (University of Leeds, United Kingdom)
CIUPIJUS, Zinovijus (University of Leeds, United Kingdom)

Employer Responses to Supply Chain Crises, Skills and the Use of Migrant Labour: Evidence from the UK Warehousing Sector

Recent shocks resulting from Covid 19, Brexit, Us-China trade, the energy crisis and the ongoing conflict in Ukraine have impacted significantly on supply chains. One particular area of focus has been on the role of labour, labour capacity and skills. Firms have long followed entrepreneurial capital into exploiting global supply design and have become over-reliant on China and other low-cost sourcing alternatives. Long supply chains and networks have become more complex yet these often operate with just-in-time delivery in which lean downstream operations close to markets prevail. Supporting upstream routes that can often be traced to China have become increasingly fragile and shown to be easily disrupted (Galbraith, 2021). Firms are increasingly looking at more local sourcing and shorter chains of production, requiring more labour and skills to be available locally. In sectors like logistics in the UK, such skills are in short supply, and post-Brexit migration policy has done little to address this.

This paper looks at the use of labour, and migrant workers specifically in the warehousing sector in the UK. It considers employers' strategies towards the use of labour (contract types, recruitment, skills development and training) in the context of widespread labour shortages in the sector, which have become more acute since COVID-19 and as a result of changes to the migration regime. The paper draws on analysis of an original survey of UK employers' labour strategies in 4 sectors including warehousing, alongside interviews with warehousing employers, workers and other stakeholders, research which is being conducted as part of the ESRC 'Limits' project. The paper highlights employer workforce strategies, and responses to shortages, including changes in the use of migrant labour. It also considers the role of training and skills within supply chains. The paper draws out the implications of the findings for worker collectivities and solidarities.

RC34-509.1

FORMBY, Eleanor* (Sheffield Hallam University, United Kingdom)
WOODIWISS, Jo (University of Huddersfield, United Kingdom)

LGBT+ Life in and after 'Lockdown': Young People's Experiences during the COVID-19 Pandemic in England

In this paper we draw on longitudinal research with LGBT+ young people in one English location to explore how the covid-19 pandemic impacted on the lives of LGBT+ young people. Early periods of 'lockdown' involved school and college closures, and wider restrictions on how people could (not) socialise. Significantly, the LGBT+ youth service that all participants were involved with became an online service (rather than face-to-face). Although there was early awareness of negative impacts of the pandemic on LGBT+ young people (Barnardo's 2020, Batty 2020), research on this remains relatively limited, at least in the UK.

In our study, young people discussed what they found hard, such as missing friends, missing the routine of school, and fears about the 'threat' of the virus, but they also talked about what they liked about the enforced change in lifestyle. These included the benefits of 'escaping' unwelcome school-based experiences, strengthened (digitally-enabled) peer support, and the responsiveness of youth service provision they were in receipt of. We explore these experiences using data from short online self-completion surveys (36 respondents) and 39 participants involved in discussion groups and/or 1-1 interviews. In conclusion, we highlight the importance of access to support, but also show how LGBT+ young people's experiences of the pandemic, including periods of 'lockdown', were not wholly negative.

RC35-531.1

FORNOS KLEIN, Stefan* (Universidade de Brasília, Brazil)

Contributions By Lélia Gonzalez: Antiracism, Critique and Resistance

This presentation seeks to reflect upon the place of resistance in a conceptual-theoretical sense, hereto pointing out pitfalls in so called critical theory of society, based upon diagnosis brought forward specially by Max Horkheimer and Theodor W. Adorno, and arguing how the social theory of Lélia Gonzalez can contribute towards a wider and more critical understanding of resistance. By rooting my viewpoint in these two theoretical perspectives, conceived in very different historical and social contexts, I aim to address how they complement themselves and, as such, enhance the critical view on contemporary authoritarian manifestations. Notwithstanding the various changes taking place during the last decades, I presuppose that a number of key elements are constitutive of how the forms of repression and marginalization express themselves in capitalist societies, (re)producing an array of inequalities, foremost - though not exclusively - those of ethnic and racial kind. Nevertheless, critical theory, and specially its first generation, did not put racial struggles as a centerpiece of their analysis, although they evidently took into account forms of ethnic persecution. For her turn, as a marginalized and black intellectual writing foremost during the 1970s and 1980s, Lélia Gonzalez offers a relevant critical social theory, allowing us to deepen the reflections on the place of racial oppression to understand how capitalist dominance exerts itself. Hereto I shall account for her arguments surrounding the relation between active and passive forms of resistance in the context of slavery in Brazil. Hence, fostering resistance remains a vital trait for the social sciences' horizon of intellectual practice.

RC08-138.1

FORNOS KLEIN, Stefan* (Universidade de Brasília, Brazil)
NASCIMENTO, Carolina* (Universidade de Brasília, Brazil)

Peripheral Internationalization at a Crossroads: Trajectories and Agendas in the Brazilian Context

Internationalization has become an important trait of the contemporary scientific production, which resulted in the growth of institutional incentives – or rather pressure – towards it. In this process, academic life is often seen as an intrinsically internationalized environment, while it is actually the result of a myriad of social, political, and economic factors and disputes held local and globally.

Our paper proposes to examine several elements that structure internationalization in a peripheral academic context, looking at graduate professors of sociology in Brazil. Hereto we focus foremost on the roles and destinations of research stays abroad, deepening the reflection on the rationales that lead to these travels. We tentatively address patterns of internationalization, trying to understand if there are relations between the themes/objects of research and the decision to go abroad. This takes into consideration that centers and peripheries are relational and condition each other, thus leading us to observe the different dimensions and how the strategies of internalization present themselves. This allowed us to shed light on how the pressure to internationalize has been shaped and is shaping the most recent context of Brazilian sociology.

Our data show an established circulation of researchers, with the countries of destination concentrated in the Global North, especially the USA and West/Central Europe. What stood out is the clear predominance of certain forms of internationalization among institutions with more prestige, leaving open if the institutions' prestige allowed their professors to obtain better funding, or if attracting professors with deeper experiences contributed towards raising their prestige. Concerning the chosen themes and institutions, while circulating knowledge can contribute towards more diverse perspectives, this has been limited through the reproduction of the patterns pointed out above. Thus, our findings corroborate the notion that the simple traveling of researchers is not enough to prevent the peripheral condition.

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RC15-225.1

FORSYTH, Rowena* (Cyberpsychology Research Group, Biomedical Informatics and Digital Health Theme, School of Medical Sciences, Faculty of Medicine and Health, University of Sydney, New South Wales, Australia)

AMON, Krestina (Cyberpsychology Research Group, Biomedical Informatics and Digital Health Theme, School of Medical Sciences, Faculty of Medicine and Health, University of Sydney, New South Wales, Australia)

RIDOUT, Brad (Cyberpsychology Research Group, Biomedical Informatics and Digital Health Theme, School of Medical Sciences, Faculty of Medicine and Health, University of Sydney, New South Wales, Australia)

CAMPBELL, Andrew (Cyberpsychology Research Group, Biomedical Informatics and Digital Health Theme, School of Medical Sciences, Faculty of Medicine and Health, University of Sydney, New South Wales, Australia)

Communication, Connectedness and Collegiality in Health Professionals' Use of Online Communities for Peer Interaction.

Online communities have emerged as sites for new forms of connectivity in health. Research to date has centred on how these digital health tools support patient peer interactions and professional-patient interactions. Our research instead focuses on how health professionals use online communities (including Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, LinkedIn, WhatsApp) to engage with their peers for education, information exchange, support, and social connection across different online platforms. Our study included an international sample of health professionals from medical, nursing and allied health disciplines including physiotherapy, psychology, speech pathology, and podiatry. The current project is the first to incorporate a mixed-method multidisciplinary and multiplatform study of online communities on an international scale to capture the evolving nature of health professional networks, interactions, and communication. Our participants detailed numerous aspects of their online community participation. This included reports of their use of multiple platforms and distinguishing different ways of presenting themselves and engaging with each platform.

Traditional intra- and inter-professional hierarchies were less evident in digital interactions leading to broad inter-professional networks of shared clinical interests. This was achieved through both the functionality of the digital technologies and the responsiveness of individuals to using these technologies. Self-presentation was also considered in these interactions as participants used symbols of membership, including their qualifications, and evidence-based content posting, in their communications. Differences were found in the extent to which participants were concerned about their personal privacy in their professional online profiles. Online connections also translated to collegial interactions and professional achievements including publication writing. These findings show how participation in online communities interlinks with offline professional interactions and provides benefits that may be inaccessible or unavailable in offline worlds. As digital communications become more common place, traditional professional networks are transformed, enabling connections with others with shared interests across hierarchical and geographical boundaries.

RC46-JS-104.4

FORWARD, Pamela* (Whistleblowing Canada Research Society, Canada)

Organizational Culture and Whistleblowing: The Invisible Forces Driving Reprisals

Countries around the world consider whistleblowing a reliable warning system for corruption and regulatory failure because whistleblowers are usually employees who have in-depth knowledge of complex systems and organizations, often impenetrable and incomprehensible to outsiders.

Why then do whistleblowers, these harbingers of wrongdoing, suffer censure and reprisals? The search for an answer sparked this case study of a whistleblower's concerns regarding the regulatory agency Health Canada's process for assessing the safety of new drugs for marketing in 1996. The purpose was to describe, explain and explore to better understand how, and why this paradox occurs and continues, and, to explore the role of law and culture in the situation. The study highlights the impact of whistleblowing on the whistleblower, the organization, and ultimately the implications for public safety and government accountability still relevant today. Additionally, the study provides insights into the human and social processes involved, informs pathways to correction of the paradox and includes a contingency theory of reprisals which the presentation focuses on.

The methods used were process-tracing, in-depth interviews and data and document review.

The results suggested reprisals occurred due cultural dysfunction in Health Canada likely exacerbated by the impact of deregulation. Peculiar occurrences

in the courts and Parliamentary Standing Committees, both mechanisms democratic societies rely on to check organizational abuses of power, point to the need for further research in these areas.

The conclusion is a multi-faceted approach to addressing culture is needed to ensure whistleblower protection legislation can be effective and accountable, ethical organizations can flourish.

RC08-133.5

FOURNIER, Marcel* (Université de Montréal, Canada)

Theories and Methods in History of Francophone Sociology 2000-2020

Recent developments in the broader academic landscape- such emergence of global history, entangled histories, cosmopolitan thought zones, postcolonial perspectives,etc.- leads to a renewal of how the history of a discipline is imagined and written.A large variety of materials (ex. big data) is available electronically, which changes the working habits of the historian, At the same time, more conventional methods of the craft remain on the agenda. My paper combines theoretical and methodological reflections with empirical works on the Francophone histories, mainly France and Quebec, during the two last decades.

RC32-471.2

FRACKOWIAK-SOCHANSKA, Monika* (Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznan, Poland)

ZAWODNA-STEPHAN, Marta (Adam Mickiewicz University, Poland)

Between the Personal and the Political. the Analysis of the Strategies Undertaken By Women Facing Oppression Due to Tightening up the Abortion Regulations in Poland

This presentation analyzes the strategies undertaken by women facing oppression due to tightening up the abortion regulations in Poland. On 22 October 2020, during the pandemic, Constitutional Tribunal ruled that abortion due to "a high probability of severe and irreversible impairment of the fetus or an incurable life-threatening disease" is inconsistent with the Constitution. This ruling led to mass street protests in the following months, and hundreds of thousands of people demonstrated despite the pandemic restrictions. The ruling affects all women by interfering with the intimate sphere of their lives. Additionally, the worsening of perinatal care during the pandemic increased the atmosphere of fear.

During the demonstrations (between 27.12.2020 and 6.04. 2021), we carried out qualitative research – the IDIs on a sample of 25 women supporting the protests, representing three categories – women who:

(1) have not been making procreation decisions yet (on the threshold of early adulthood),
(2) were at the stage of making such decisions (between early and middle adulthood,
(3) did not make such decisions anymore (between middle and late adulthood).

The research analyzes the mechanisms of the interpenetration of the public and private spheres in the protesting women's experiences.

We reconstruct women's strategies for coping with the ruling's oppressive decision:

(1) intimate but repetitive on a social scale dealing with anxiety by constructing narrative hypothetical rescue scenarios (e.g., planning emigration, pointing at cultural, social, and financial capital enabling abortion abroad),
(2) participating in nationwide protests (the rebellion's community of humiliated women described in Castells's term of resistance identity),
(3) the withdrawal to a private sphere where women could regain agency (as the result of the protest's failure),
(4) engagement in grass-root feminist activities (e.g., supporting women's organizations and support nets).

In this context, we analyze the mechanisms of the rebellion's community's emergence, disintegration, and transformation.

RC49-685.3

FRACKOWIAK-SOCHANSKA, Monika* (Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznan, Poland)

MROCZKOWSKA, Dorota (Adam Mickiewicz University, Poland)

Critical Analysis of the Mental Health Diagnosis Process from a Critical Sociocultural and Gender Perspective – on the Example of Eating Disorders in Men

This presentation analyzes mental disorders diagnosis from a critical sociocultural and gender perspective on the example of eating disorders in men. This example reflects the entanglement of mental disorders' concepts and

sociocultural gender schemas (the dialectic tension between the persistence of traditional gender patterns despite binary gender schemas blurring or vice versa).

The insufficient knowledge about eating disorders in the male population is explained by the low morbidity rate, resulting in the exclusion of men from epidemiological studies. Simultaneously, anorexia's incidence among men is rising, and the ratio between women and men has changed from 9:1 to 4:1 over the last 30 years. Moreover, the diagnostic criteria in the latest versions of DSM (5) and ICD (11) systems have partially changed (ex. secondary amenorrhea, attributed only to women, has been excluded from anorexia's diagnostic criteria). These changes, on the one hand, reflect increasing gender flexibility and, on the other hand, generate changes reflected by the epidemiological data.

The authors are sociologists and psychologists, and one of them is also a psychotherapist specializing in eating disorders treatment; and they prepared a model that includes the analyses of:
- the diagnostic criteria of eating disorders in the following versions of DSM and ICD, the critical aspects of functional and dimensional diagnosis from the perspective of gender bias and gender roles patterns transformations;
- the sociocultural schemas in diagnosticians that affect the perception of patients depending on their genders;
- the consequence of diagnosis on the patient's self-perception and social relations;

The authors carry out research (in the mixed methods approach) involving mental health specialists in Poland (psychologists, psychiatrists, psychotherapists). This research focuses on how the participants interpret the above factors. This presentation will discuss the research model, preliminary results, and early theoretical conclusions.

RC44-629.2

FRAGA, Alexandre* (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)

Movilizaciones En El Contexto De La Pandemia: El Uso De Las Redes Sociales Por Organizaciones De Trabajadoras Del Hogar En Brasil

La pandemia de Covid-19 llevó al necesario aislamiento social, dejando a algunas categorías de trabajadores más expuestas que otras a los riesgos de contaminación, como fue el caso, en Brasil, de las trabajadoras del hogar. En ese contexto, organizaciones de estas trabajadoras y movimientos sociales se movilizaron en las redes sociales para hacer campaña a favor de la categoría. Estas diferentes movilizaciones tenían como objetivo, en primer lugar, denunciar que muchas trabajadoras del hogar eran obligadas por sus empleadores a seguir trabajando incluso durante la cuarentena determinada por las autoridades públicas, además de que otras habían sido despedidas. En segundo lugar, estas movilizaciones exigían el permiso retribuido inmediato de estas trabajadoras, formales o informales, y la creación de un fondo de emergencia para las trabajadoras del hogar despedidas o imposibilitadas de trabajar por la crisis del Covid-19. El objetivo de este trabajo es examinar algunas de estas movilizaciones realizadas por la Federação Nacional das Trabalhadoras Domésticas (Fenatrad) – Federación Nacional de Trabajadoras del Hogar – en conjunto con movimientos sociales en el año 2020, como la campaña "Cuida a los que te cuidan" y lo "Manifiesto de las hijas e hijos de las trabajadoras del hogar", y analizar el uso de las redes sociales y su importancia para estas acciones. Para ello, metodológicamente, se monitoreó el desarrollo de estas campañas en redes sociales y se realizaron entrevistas a algunos de sus organizadores.

RC35-526.4

FRAGA, Eugenia* (Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina)
TROVERO, Juan (Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina)
ÁLVAREZ RUIZ, Fermín (Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina)

The Concept of Masses in Quijano, Marcuse and Portantiero

The concept of "masses" is central to many contemporary critical social theories, both from the "North" and from the "South". Among them, we want to highlight three simultaneous reflections made by the Peruvian Aníbal Quijano, the German Herbert Marcuse and the Argentinian Juan Carlos Portantiero, between the end of the 1960s and the 1970s. It is a period in which, from a generalized process of crisis, radicalization and political polarization, the masses acquire significant importance. In this context, each of these three theories focuses predominantly on a specific dimension of the social, that is, they address the concept within a specific "field of problematization". In the case of Quijano, it will be the economic dimension; in Marcuse's, the cultural; and in Portantiero's, the political.

In this presentation we will focus, then, on tracing three key elements within these reflections: a) the "vocabularies" and notions with which each author refers to the masses (such as crowds, popular classes, mass-media, marginal sectors, etc.); b) the dichotomies and conceptual "tensions" that emerge from it (for example, between reactionary and progressive masses, between mobilized masses or publics, between masses and elites, or between intellectuals and masses); and c) the descriptive, explanatory and/or normative "registers" that make up the tone of each theoretical proposal.

After analyzing in detail the perspectives of Quijano, Marcuse and Portantiero on the masses, we will lay out some comparative conclusions, exposing the similarities and differences between them, based on the three key elements mentioned above.

WG08-800.1

FRANCISCO, Warren* (University of the Philippines Diliman, Philippines)

The Role of Emotions in Social Movement Activities in the Philippines: The Case of the Cordillera Peoples Alliance

While relatively more recent scholarship has provided a more nuanced conceptualization of emotions in the context of social movements, there is still a lot of ground to cover – for instance, by 'bringing back' emotions to relatively 'older' perspectives, such as resource mobilization, political process theory, the framing perspective, and collective identity, among others. In this paper, I explore the roles emotions play as 'conduits of collective action and mobilisation' by facilitating/constraining the various activities of a social movement organization (SMO). By drawing on data collected through participant observation, in-depth interviews, and documentary analysis, this study examines the case of the Cordillera Peoples Alliance (CPA), an indigenous SMO in the Philippines, to illustrate the relationship between emotions and a SMO's activity— both latent and visible. In particular, I focus on the organization's formation, recruitment, its memebers' response to moral shocks and political opportunity structures, collective action frames, and affective loyalties and moral emotions formed through its 38-year history.

This paper suggests that violent acts by the movement's antagonists that trigger certain emotional responses among its members. Emotions from fear, anxiety, to sadness may serve as some form of 'deflection' whereby CPA members have become either immobilized or be taken over by these emotions compelling them to undergo some form of emotional management before engaging in any deliberate actions – individually and collectively. Such momentary acts could lead to 'double burden' with CPA members doing emotion work while simultaneously continuing their SMO work. Therefore, emotions can bridge societal events and organizational activities, as events can only be interpreted based on the members feelings, which in turn, influence organizational activities through possible actions that emotions can direct.

RC18-264.3

FRANETOVIC, Gonzalo* (University of Milan, Italy)

Preferences for Income Redistribution in Unequal Contexts: Changes in Latin America between 2008 and 2018

In a developing and highly unequal region like Latin America, it is crucial to understand the determinants that affect people's support for redistribution of resources from the state. A series of theories focused on self-interest have continuously established a negative link between people's income and their support for the reduction of inequalities through redistribution. Despite this, the evidence is scarce and sometimes contradictory while its study in Latin America is almost non-existent. Using data from the LAPOP Survey between 2008 and 2018, a longitudinal dimension is considered for the first time in the measurement of Latin American redistributive preferences, using hybrid multilevel regression models. In contrast to the evidence from studies conducted in other regions, the results reveal that in Latin America it is not possible to detect a clear association between income and redistributive preferences at specific times, but it is possible when changes occur in countries' levels of inequality and economic development. Likewise, other elements that consistently affect preferences are evident, such as educational level, political ideology, and confidence in the political system. In light of this evidence, comparisons are made with previous research findings in industrialized countries, challenging rationalist theories of justice and solidarity.

RC40-583.6

FRANK, Lesley* (Acadia University, Canada)

Affordable and Physical Food Access in the First-Food System: Persistent Challenges and Unanticipated Shocks for Infant Food Security

In February 2022, the Michigan-based Abbott Nutrition factory, a key infant formula producer, temporarily shuttered, instigating a crisis-level formula shortage in the United States (U.S.). News reports and online testimonials swiftly surfaced of empty formula shelves at grocery stores, panic buying/ stockpiling, and desperate families struggling to find formula. Because Canada imports 100% of its infant formula, it wasn't long before the U.S. shortage arrived there in its own fashion, primarily effecting specialty formulas for infants with allergies. The governments of both countries instituted measures to stabilize supply, and health authorities offered advice to families for how to navigate the crisis. The North American formula shortage brought on by food system frailty exacerbated the already existing and growing problem of poverty-induced *infant food insecurity*. This paper discusses infant food insecurity as a relatively overlooked aspect of food security vulnerabilities. It demonstrates how infants are at risk of food insecurity due to their unique

ways of eating, the limited and specialized food substances they consume, and insufficient economic and social protection for sustainable breastfeeding, and/or affordable, available, and safe infant food commodities. It brings together scholarship on food poverty's impact on infants' access to food (across different feeding practices) with that of recent and past first-food system threats related to commercial food systems (e.g., formula contamination in China, resulting supply shortages in Australia, supply disruptions during natural and climate disaster, and conflict) - highlighting their impact on families struggling to access critical nutrition for infants and lessons for developing emergency feeding pathways and long-term solutions for infant food security.

RC03-JS-134.1

FRANK, Sybille* (Technical University Darmstadt, Germany)
KRAJEWSKY, Georg (Technical University of Darmstadt, Germany)

Unsettling the Heritage of Urbanity: Urbanism and Urban Space in (Post-)Pandemic Times

Soon after the COVID-19 shock and first lockdowns, debates about the "end of urbanism" (as we knew it) started in the field of urban studies. Scholars discussed the temporal effects of lockdowns, the substantial record of urban pathologies and shifts in urbanism discourse. The attempts to contain this highly infectious virus have seriously questioned the foundations of urbanism as a way of life. Since many aspects of pandemic social life have been routinized or suppressed by the desire and need of going back to (a new) normal, the accelerating accumulation of crises in globalized risk societies forced urban scholars to revaluate the hidden aspect of both urbanism as a way of life and urban space that are at the heart of the modern idea(l) of urbanity.

The aim of this paper is to discuss the heritage of urbanity in the light of the COVID19 pandemic. In the first step we briefly reconstruct the connection between the urban and urbanism as established in the normative concept of urbanity. In the second section we examine how this idea(l) has been challenged by the pandemic reality over the past years. We will demonstrate that the strategies to contain viral transmission reveal the (materialized) heritage of urban pathologies and inform skeptical urbanity discourses. In the third section we evaluate which aspects of the record of urban pathologies are commemorated or forgotten in urban space by whom. This allows us to critical reflect the heritage of urbanity as an idea(l), whose long-standing blind spots have become visible during the pandemic.

RC39-580.2

FRASER, Roni* (University of Delaware, USA)
DEYOUNG, Sarah (University of Delaware, USA)

The Compound Nature of the COVID-19 Pandemic and Hurricane Response: A Study of Maternal-Child Health Following Hurricane Ida, Louisiana, USA.

Pregnant and lactating persons, new parents, and infants represent some of the most marginalized populations that require special consideration and time-sensitive care in emergencies, disasters, and pandemics. This presentation will provide a preliminary overview of data collected regarding the maternal experiences following Hurricane Ida. Hurricane Ida was a category 4 storm that made landfall in Louisiana, USA, in 2021. Using quantitative and systematic social media sampling methods, this study focused on evacuation/sheltering decisions, medical and childcare access, and decisions surrounding infant feeding. We also examined how the COVID-19 pandemic influenced hurricane experiences, including household risk perception, vaccine availability, and protective action decisions. Participants (n=131) were predominantly white (86%), had a 4-year-degree or higher (59%), and were from Louisiana or Mississippi. The respondents had infants of varying ages, the majority either newborn-to-two-months-old (15%) or 12 months or older (28%). Similarly, respondents had varying approaches to infant feeding, with 25% breastfeeding at the breast only, 20% bottle-fed with infant formula, and 39% fed their child solid or complementary foods. Results suggest that Hurricane Ida led to re-lived trauma from previous disasters, especially since the storm made landfall on the 16th anniversary of Hurricane Katrina. Mothers also reported how challenging it was to navigate both Hurricane Ida and the pandemic in tandem, including disruption of feeding routines, lack of safe play spaces due to wind and water damage, poor access to healthcare, and fear of affording necessities for their families. Policy implications for this research include new interventions and programs that would provide targeted maternal and infant health support during hurricane evacuations.

RC39-568.5

FRASER, Roni* (University of Delaware, USA)

Towards a Whole Community Approach during Disaster Response and Recovery: Understanding Stress and Mental Health Experiences of Volunteers Post-Disaster

Volunteerism strengthens community well-being by increasing social and civil participation, promoting the development of job and life skills, and providing necessary resources to neighbors in need. Volunteerism can also

result in positive mental health outcomes and well-being for volunteers by reducing isolation, encouraging positive social engagement, increasing mastery and self-esteem, and developing supportive relationships. Despite the positive nature between general volunteerism and mental health, disaster volunteers have higher levels of adverse mental health impacts than professional responders or disaster survivors stemming from volunteer-job-related role strain, traumatic environmental stressors, and a lack of organizational and peer support to employ coping resources effectively. Despite most of the literature on disaster volunteer mental health focusing on adverse outcomes, limited evidence suggests that the disaster environment may result in positive mental health outcomes for volunteers, also referred to as post-traumatic growth, closely resembling the positive relationship between other types of volunteering and mental well-being. This presentation will provide a preliminary overview of dissertation data collected during the following storms in the Fall of 2022 and Spring of 2023 in the United States of America. Using quantitative and systematic social media sampling methods combined with qualitative interview methodology with volunteers affiliated with a volunteer organization active in disaster (VOAD), this study focuses on whether volunteers experience positive or negative stress experiences during deployments and after their return home. This study will also focus on how volunteers navigate stress to understand better what mechanisms facilitate positive or negative mental health effects among volunteers. Policy implications from this research will better enhance interventions and programs that target volunteer mental health support during and post-disaster.

RC10-155.5

FREDDANO, Michela* (INVALSI (National Institute for the Evaluation of Educational System of Instruction and Training), Italy)

PAR to Train Teachers in Monitoring for School Self-Evaluation: The Research Experience at the Galileo Technical and Professional Pole

The paper shows a case of participatory evaluation carried out through participatory action-research (PAR), with the aim of monitoring the pedagogical activities carried out by the two schools of the Technical and Professional Pole in the 2020/2021 school year. The culture of school self-evaluation by the self-evaluation report (RAV) promoted by the National Evaluation System (DPR 80/2013) suggests schools to deepen some evaluation processes with integrative tools. The need to know strengths and criticalities that emerged at schooling in times of pandemic stimulate new studies. A monitoring group has been set up consisting of a researcher and six teachers, all fully involved in the realization of the research. For that reason it can be defined a PAR. The main aim is to evaluate the activities related to the 2020/2021 school year, with particular attention to the curvature activities carried out by the two schools in collaboration with the Italian Video Game Association (AIV). A mixed method research approach has been adopted for listening students, teachers, and experts. Since it aimed at listening to stakeholders, it can be defined as participatory evaluation. In order to achieve the triangulation of the different points of view, the monitoring group decided to involve 148 students from grade 9, 25 curricular teachers, 6 experts, of which 2 designers and 4 trainers. Students received a questionnaire of customer satisfaction; the most involved teachers did two focus groups, one per school; a semi-structured interview to designers and a mini focus group with experts who trained students had been conducted. A report has been done. This paper shows the phases of the PAR, the actors involved, the tools used and the main results. Particular attention has been done on the methodological aspects of sampling, the realization and administration of research tools and the effect on school self-evaluation literacy.

RC10-159.5

FREDDANO, Michela* (INVALSI (National Institute for the Evaluation of Educational System of Instruction and Training), Italy)

School Self-Evaluation Report (RAV) As a Tool of Action-Research: The Experience of an Italian Primary and Middle School for Improve the Educational Continuity

The paper deepens how the school self-evaluation report (RAV) can became a tool of action-research to improve school processes by showing a case study of action-science promoted in an Italian primary and middle school in the 2021/2022 school year. A short-term action-research has been conducted in an Italian primary and middle school to self-evaluate the topic of educational continuity between one school grade and another. The initial problem expressed by the client (the head teacher) to the researcher consists in strengthening the educational continuity between one school grade to another to contain the loss of students in the transition from primary school to secondary school and at the same time make the school more attractive. After an initial meeting with some key figures, a working group for school self-evaluation has been created, composed of 25 teachers who will be involved in various activities aimed at reflecting on the processes related to educational continuity, strengths, weaknesses and proposals for the future. Since in the context of self-evaluation, all Italian schools are required to fill in the

self-evaluation report (RAV) in which there is a specific area on the topic of educational continuity, the researcher decides to start from the self-evaluation of that school on that specific area.

In addition to the group of school self-evaluation, the action research involved parents who have been interviewed by the administration of a questionnaire for knowing their opinions on the school service quality, strengths and weaknesses. Therefore, a mixed method approach reconciled qualitative research tools, typical of action-research, and quantitative research tools.

The paper illustrates the phases of action-research (reception, participation and evaluation), the participants, the tools, and the main results in terms of individual, double and triple loop learning.

RC32-480.2

FREEDMAN, Jane* (Université Paris 8, France)
TASTSOGLOU, Evangelia (Saint Mary's University, Canada)

Author Meets Critic: Gender-Based Violence in Migration : Interdisciplinary, Feminist and Intersectional Approaches, London & New York : Palgrave Macmillan, 2022

We encourage questions and discussions on our new book. With contributions from a diverse array of international scholars, this edited volume offers a renewed understanding of gender-based violence (GBV) by examining its social and political dimensions in migration contexts. This book engages micro, meso, and macro levels of analysis by foregrounding a conceptualization of GBV that addresses both its interpersonal and structural causes. Chapters explore how GBV frameworks and migration management intersect, bringing to the forefront the specific inequalities these intersections produce for migrant women. Drawing upon several disciplines, the authors engage in co-writing a critical engagement which proposes an original understanding of how the concepts of intersectionality, vulnerability and precarity speak to each other from a feminist perspective.

RC40-584.1

FREEMAN, Camille* (University of Queensland, Australia)

Retaining Consumer Demand for Ethical and Sustainable Food Consumption: Lessons Learned from the Impacts of COVID-19 on Australian Alternative and Local Food Systems

COVID-19 pandemic, alongside other systems shocks, have highlighted the vulnerability of global and domestic food supply chains. Within Australia, Alternative and Local Food Systems (ALFS), witnessed a rapid spike in customer demand for alternative food provisioning during the early months of the pandemic, with many consumers shifting to ALFS for the first time. This includes alternatives to supermarkets, such as direct-to-consumer purchases, food hubs, food-box schemes, and cooperative-purchasing groups. Food networks that structure ALFS have also demonstrated their potential to contribute to consumers' practical knowledge of sustainable food systems and food system transformation. While consumer demand in the early stages of the pandemic could indicate further growth in ethical and sustainable consumption, there remains a need to understand the conditions and structures in which food networks operate, particularly during moments of crisis, and the role they play in scaling-up consumer commitment to ALFS and broader systems change. This paper explores how ALFS in the Australian alternative food landscape responded and adopted to the pandemic and consumer demand from 2020 through 2023. Using a combination of primary and secondary data combined with theories on ethical consumption, this paper examines the adaptive measures that emerged across a three-year timenospan, and documents the responses and measures applied by food network actors in shifting consumer intentions towards more ethical and sustainable based consumption practices.

RC47-JS-95.2

FREEMAN, Camille* (University of Queensland, Australia)
SMITH, Kiah (U. Queensland, Australia)

Towards a Framework for Scaling-up Civic Food: Lessons from Coalition Building in Australia

The need for a food system transformation is the subject of growing concern. In response, civic food initiatives, networks, alliances, coalitions, and broader social movement actors are organising to find new pathways to address inequalities around producing, accessing and governing food in Australia. While an abundant literature exists on the need for grassroots food system reform, the process for achieving it is less understood from the perspective of multi-scalar coalition building. To address this, we use primary data collected from semi-structured interviews in Australia to examine the strengths and struggles associated with civic food coalitions' efforts at collectivising, collaborating, and planning, and the implications for scaling-up food movements to drive wider ecological and social change. Findings emphasise the need to focus on early stages of coalition formation, highlighting how poorly defined governance and organisational structures can negatively impede internal and external collaborative synergies. Findings also support claims that civic food coalitions

can be one pathway to transform the food system, as they serve as a catalyst to bring food-related issues to the forefront in building alliances across communities.

WG05-JS-74.1

FREGIDOU-MALAMA, Maria* (Department of Business and Economic Studies, Faculty of Education and Business Studies, University of Gävle, Sweden)
SUNDSTRÖM, Agneta (Department of Business and Economic Studies, Faculty of Education and Business Studies, University of Gävle, Sweden)

Cooperative Identity and Corporate Social Responsibility: Regional Cooperatives in Sweden

This research analyzes how Cooperative Enterprises (CE) approach Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) to meet demands from members, stakeholders, and local and global society. We used semi-structured interviews with managing directors, cooperative advisers and other employees to collect qualitative data in four regional consumer cooperative enterprises in Sweden. The findings show CEs need a dynamic use of Corporate Social Responsibility approaches in fulfilling democratic and social obligations to meet contextual requirements. The case shows that CSR activities are integrated in the CEs business and are expressed as having the members' best interests in mind. CEs respond to member demands, collaborate acting responsive to the needs of stakeholders, and transfer responsibilities by putting pressure on others to legitimate their business. The CEs integrated approach enrich the CSR discussion as the findings show that social concerns built on response, collaborations, and pressures, are dynamic in their nature and emerge by demanding flexible solutions. The research contributes to literature by offering an understanding of how CEs respond to new local and global context requirements, how the co-existence of social and economic motives inherent in the CE identity legitimate business, and how the complexity of CSR as practiced by the cooperatives requires collaborative sharing of responsibilities. We argue, the applied CSR constitutes a context-related, flexible, and dynamic concept tied to different stakeholders' pressures and expectations, and signifies part of the business operations of CEs.

RC10-155.1

FREGIDOU-MALAMA, Maria* (Academy of Education & Economy, Sweden)
RYDBACK, Michelle (Department of Business and Economic Studies, Faculty of Education and Business Studies, University of Gävle, Sweden)

From Successful to Unsuccessful Social Enterprise: Unitis a Social Cooperative in Sweden

This research explores Social Enterprises focusing on factors influencing the unsustainable development of the organizations. We apply semi structured interviews and a case study of the Social Cooperative Unitis established in 1998 intending to empower disabled people by setting up a handicraft cooperative managed democratically by the members. In Sweden, the public sector pays for the service a social work integrated cooperative is responsible for and delivers and cooperatives' managers must comply with different requirements from various institutions. Cooperatives are expected to conform with unique conditions and rules and regulations requiring special skills. This creates concern for cooperatives, specifically if adequate infrastructure support is missing. Our research shows that the main factors that affect the unsustainable development of a cooperative are lack of adequate infrastructure that supports the cooperative, the financial dependence of the enterprise on the public sector, the authority and the power of the public sector over a social cooperative business, and the particular management skills required for its operation. The research indicates, when the agreement and the cooperation between the social cooperative and the public sector breakdown and the financing of the public sector disappears, the cooperative enterprise goes bankrupt, and the organisation cannot survive. We argue that inadequate infrastructure support mechanisms, financial dependence on the public sector, and lack of own financial resources are the main factors contributing to unsustainable cooperative. We suggest that partnerships between cooperative enterprises and the public sector must be grounded on long-term financial agreements. Networking and information sharing with different stakeholders is imperative to make social enterprises visible and contribute to the sustainable development of this unique innovative type of organizations that practice democracy and empower people.

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

RC30-436.4

FREIDIN, Betina* (Universidad de Buenos Aires y CONICET, Argentina)

BALLESTEROS, Matías (University of Buenos Aires and CONICET, Argentina)

WILNER, Agustín (Universidad de Buenos Aires y CONICET, Argentina)

ROQUES, Josefina (Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina)

Experiencias De Precariedad Laboral y Sus Vínculos Con La Salud En Varones Adultos De Clase Popular Del Conurbano De Buenos Aires, Argentina

Las condiciones de trabajo, determinadas por fuerzas políticas, económicas y sociales, impactan en la salud de los trabajadores. Por su parte, las experiencias biográficas de trabajo precario están moldeadas por historias de exclusión y marginación que resultan en la acumulación de desventajas a lo largo del ciclo vital. En el contexto latinoamericano y nacional, el concepto de trabajo precario es multidimensional y abarca modalidades de inserción laboral caracterizadas por la inseguridad económica, la vulnerabilidad y la desprotección, que afectan negativamente la subjetividad y la calidad de vida de los trabajadores. En Argentina las características de la inserción laboral condicionan la cobertura de salud que se posee y el acceso a los servicios sanitarios. En esta ponencia analizamos los vínculos entre trabajos precarios y salud a partir de las experiencias laborales de un grupo de varones adultos de clase popular que viven en el conurbano bonaerense. Realizamos entrevistas cualitativas presenciales en 2019 (antes de la pandemia COVID-19) y entre abril y agosto de 2022, lo que nos permite en estas últimas recuperar experiencias de trabajo durante la pandemia. Los entrevistados tienen entre 25 y 67 años y sólo uno de ellos concluyó la escuela secundaria. Mostramos cómo los trabajos actuales y anteriores, mayormente manuales, y de muy baja calificación y con distintos rasgos de precariedad, los exponen a diversos riesgos psicofísicos, vulnerabilidades y privaciones materiales y temporales, resultando asimismo en restricciones para realizar prácticas de cuidado de la salud y limitando su calidad de vida en términos más amplios.

TG04-JS-153.1

FRENCH, Martin* (Concordia University, Sociology & Anthropology, Canada)

JOURDENAIS, Pierre-Olivier (Concordia University, Canada)

VILLOTTI, Patrizia (Université du Québec à Montréal, Canada)

MONSON, Eva (Université de Sherbrooke, Canada)

The Risks of Gambling Studies: A Critical Analysis

This paper considers the various 'risks of gambling studies', which is to say the different conceptualizations of *risk* that have been developed in the field. We first discuss the contemporary concept of risk, taking care to note the differences that risk scholars have drawn between two adjacent concepts, namely *uncertainty* and *harm*. Next, with reference to a larger project examining the use of the concept of risk in the context of gambling studies research into online or internet gambling, we discuss some of the different ways that risk has been used. Our presentation of this usage in this paper focuses on a sub-set of articles from our larger corpus, drawn in this case from the peer-reviewed journal, *International Gambling Studies*. A key characteristic of this research is its quantitative nature, involving the translation of lived experiences of risk into established and validated risk metrics. While important for determining the prevalence of certain risks in populations, what remains under-developed in or excluded from the field are vocaliztions of actual lived experiences of risk in the voices of those who have lived them. As a consequence, some dimensions of the phenomenon of risk remain unknown or under-appreciated.

Our methodological approach draws primarily from techniques associated with scoping reviews and rapid reviews. It is also informed by sociological approaches to discourse, particularly Foucaultian accounts of discourse, as well as thematic and grounded theoretic (e.g. Situational Analysis) accounts of discourse and discourse analysis.

RC55-751.3

FREUDE, Leon* (Universitat de Barcelona, Spain)

DOMINGUEZ, Mario (Universitat de Barcelona, Spain)

Validating a New Measurement Instrument for Homonationalist Values through a Delphi Method

Sociology shows an increasing interest in traditionally peripheral issues such as sexual and ethnic diversity. Sociology of Gender emphasized the importance to study sexual and ethnic diversity intersectionally, that is considering these aspects together and not separately. In this scenario, the conceptual proposal of homonationalism becomes valuable for sociology.

Homonationalism describes a complex interaction between race or ethnicity and gender and sexual orientation. This proposal was translated into analysis of values, conceptualizing homonationalist values as the confluence of racism and tolerance with gays and lesbians. However, this measurement is far

from meeting the complexity of homonationalism. Therefore, we present a more complex dimensionalization of homonationalist values allowing the development of better measuring instruments.

Our three-dimensional instrument is validated by a Delphi Panel composed by 22 academics, professionals and activists improving our theoretical proposal. The first dimension refers the neo-orientalist construction of the West as gayfriendly opposed to the East as intolerant with sexual diversity and is constituted by three subdimensions: the exaltation of the West's inclusiveness, the opposition of Western and Eastern nation states and cultures, and the construction of an internal threat to Western gayfriendliness coming from Muslims and immigrants. The second dimension, a visible LGBT subject, is divided into two subdimensions, first characterizing the visibility and second the characteristics of the subject. The third dimension, homonationalist LGBT agenda, is based on two subdimensions: first, general political demands related to sexual and gender diversity and, second, political demands towards the LGBT movement and its parts. The whole proposal counts with 21 indicators associated with the different subdimensions.

This work contributes as it advances measurements related to intersectionality, provides an operationalization of the most subtle aspects of homonationalist values and presents a theoretically validated measurement instrument of homonationalist values which can be tested empirically.

RC34-516.4

FREYTES FREY, Ada* (Universidad Nacional de Avellaneda/ Universidad Nacional Arturo Jauretche, Argentina)

El Impacto De La Pandemia En Las Desigualdades Socioeconómicas y De Género De Estudiantes Avanzadxs y Graduadxs Universitarixs Del Gran Buenos Aires.

La Argentina experimentó en años recientes un proceso de expansión del sistema universitario público, con la creación de nuevas universidades nacionales en territorios donde la oferta era inexistente o limitada. Varias de estas nuevas casas de altos estudios se crearon en el Gran Buenos Aires. Esto permitió la ampliación del ingreso a la universidad a grupos sociales que antes quedaban excluidos del nivel. No obstante, los recorridos académicos de estos/as jóvenes, primera generación en sus familias en acceder a la educación superior, presentan diversos desafíos, como así también los procesos de inserción profesional hacia el final de sus carreras. La pandemia, con la suspensión de clases presenciales y la adopción de la educación remota de emergencia durante 2 años, a lo que se sumó la crisis económica, profundizó estas dificultades, a la vez que generó otras nuevas. Cabe preguntarse, no obstante, como en toda crisis, si la pandemia no abrió también nuevas oportunidades para los/as jóvenes.

En esta ponencia, entonces, analizamos el impacto de la pandemia en las trayectorias universitarias y laborales de jóvenes estudiantes avanzados/as y graduados/as de dos nuevas universidades del Gran Buenos Aires, indagando los efectos de esta crisis en las desigualdades socio-económicas y de género.

RC04-JS-116.3

FREYTES FREY, Ada* (Universidad Nacional de Avellaneda/ Universidad Nacional Arturo Jauretche, Argentina)

ARROYO ORTEGA, Adriana (MINCIENCIAS, Colombia)

Knowledge Co-Production between University Research Teams and High School Teachers: Educational Inclusion, Peace Building and Citizenship in Secondary Schools in Metropolitan Area of Buenos Aires and Medellin.

Secondary education has been the focus of numerous debates and research in recent decades in Latin America, following an increase in the years of compulsory schooling in several countries. Despite the efforts that public policies have made to effectively guarantee the right to education at this traditionally selective level, obstacles to the universalization of secondary education persist, which most profoundly affect schools in poor and segregated territories.

This paper discusses the case of an international collaborative research carried out by two teams of university researchers and secondary school teachers, one in the Metropolitan Area of Buenos Aires, Argentina and the other in Medellín, Colombia. The objective of the research was: to reconstruct and analyze, through their narratives, the experiences that teachers and students develop around educative inclusion, peacebuilding and citizenship in high schools that serve young people in situation of socio-territorial segregation, in the Metropolitan Area of Buenos Aires and in Medellín. The purpose was to reconstruct the different representations that school actors had of these three concepts, to generate knowledge about the institutional strategies developed on these issues and to identify problematic aspects to improve, in order to collaboratively design intervention proposals.

The university teams worked collaboratively with 4 schools, 2 from Argentina and 2 from Colombia. In each school, from 2 to 3 teachers joined the research group. They were trained to participate from the first phase of project formulation to the data analysis. The field work was carried out mainly through playful-creative and reflective workshops, on the one hand with teachers, on the other hand with students.

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

The paper reflects on the problems and achievements experienced in the collaborative research process. It also presents some of the main results obtained, both in terms of knowledge production and development of intervention strategies to improve the problematic aspects identified

Asso-861.3

FRIED AMILIVIA, Gabriela* (California State University Los Angeles, USA)

Infamous Confessions: Perpetrators and Right-Wing Discourse in the 50th Anniversary of the Civic-Military Dictatorship in Uruguay (1973-2023)

This case study explores the post-transitional endurance and present "re-cycling" of authoritarian discourses of national security in Uruguay, five decades after the initial 1973 coup and over three and a half decades since the 1984 transition to democracy. Our centering in the analysis of politics of dictatorship narratives of perpetrator "confessions" by Uruguayan infamous torturers that have recently resurfaced show how the past is used to serve present political goals. These narratives of State Terrorism have become a civic space where historic battles for memory, truth and justice are deployed in current political debates. As such, they become strategic sites that reveal discursive strategies and long-term mechanisms of institutionalized impunity, silencing and social denial, key bases for the resurgent authoritarianism in recent years. These "confessions" banalizing crimes against humanity in the language of the National Security Doctrine are aimed at relativizing state-sponsored violations and contribute to ongoing political polarization. In addition, the use of these narratives and their reconstruction enables right wing actors to appropriate the language of human rights to justify and represent terrorism of State in the past in socially acceptable ways. These discursive strategies provide a lens for the study of authoritarian past and present political discourse and their complex cultural legacies. Our analysis shows these perpetrators' "confessions" as moments where right-wing discourses make visible cleavages and tensions of the authoritarian systemic machinery: How does it matter that these perpetrator "confessions" emerge publicly after decades of silence? What effects do these narratives have on public debates and practices about the authoritarian legacy? How are perpetrator narratives used to construct a collective narrative of a society's traumatic past that both betrays and "seals" impunity? We show how these systems and practices endure through the silencing, banalization, and "in/visibilization" supporting enduring authoritarian discourses, policies, methods, and practices.

RC11-169.3

FRITZ, Jan Marie* (Univ. of Cincinnati and Univ. of Johannesburg, United States)

Addressing the Mandatory Retirement of Older Adults

This presentation focuses on mandatory retirement, a rather hidden and unaddressed social justice issue. Mandatory retirement - sometimes referred to as forced, enforced, statutory or compulsory retirement - is the age at which persons who hold certain jobs or offices are required by business, custom or law to leave their work. While countries frequently discuss increasing concern about care for "the elderly," many of these same countries have mandatory retirement rules for older adults. People often seem surprised that older adults can be seen as less valued in some societies and do not connect this, at least in part, to whether there is an imposed "normative" structure of mandatory retirement. There does not seem to be recognition that mandatory retirement is a discriminatory act. The presentation covers the following topics: social justice and human rights; ageism and the history of mandatory retirement; the ISA Executive Committee's decision to oppose mandatory retirement and suggested actions for countries that wish to eliminate mandatory retirement.

RC46-642.1

FRITZ, Jan Marie* (Univ. of Cincinnati and Univ. of Johannesburg, United States)

Alice Stokes Paul and Clinical Sociology

This presentation discusses **Alice Stokes Paul** (1885-1977) and connects her work to the history of clinical sociology in the United States. Paul was a Quaker, a member of the Society of Friends. She attended Swathmore College, an institution founded in 1864 by Quakers, and, after graduating, received her M.A. in sociology (in 1907) from the University of Pennsylvania. In her final year at the University of Pennsylvania, she had the opportunity to travel, work and study in England where she was increasingly involved in women's suffrage activities. Because of her suffrage protest activities (first in England and later in the United States) she was periodically imprisoned.

Paul organized her first women's suffrage parade/protest march/procession in the U.S. (involving an estimated 5000-8000 participants) in Washington, D.C. in 1913, the day before President-elect Woodrow Wilson's inauguration. President Wilson finally announced there would be a bill about women's right to vote and suffrage (the 19th Amendment) and this was achieved in 1920. After the Amendment was ratified, Paul earned three law degrees (LL.B, LL.M., and D.C.L.).

Once suffrage was obtained, Paul focused on an Equal Rights Amendment (ERA), a constitutional guarantee of equality for women. Paul and Crystal Eastman drafted the original text and delivered it to Congress in 1923. In 1943 a new version, now known as the Alice Paul Amendment, was drafted: "Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex." Almost 100 years since the amendment was first introduced, there is still movement in the U.S. to ratify the ERA.

RC22-337.2

FROST, Jacqui* (Purdue University, USA)
EDGELL, Penny (University of Minnesota, USA)

Wellbeing across the Nonreligious Life Course

There is a longstanding line of research that finds religious people are happier and healthier than nonreligious people. And there is a whole cottage industry of scholars parsing out the different mechanisms through which religion is good for wellbeing – through providing certainty-filled beliefs, supportive social communities, routinization and ritual, and even financial assistance. However, a majority of this research treats the nonreligious as a homogeneous reference category, ignoring important differences among the nonreligious. This research also typically lacks any meaningful measures of nonreligious identity, belief, or behavior that might point to mechanisms through which nonreligion might contribute to wellbeing. In this study, we utilize a new survey that was constructed to better capture nonreligious beliefs and practices in the United States and we investigate the various mechanisms through which nonreligious promotes wellbeing. Drawing on measures of nonreligious identity, nonreligious group involvement, nonreligious social networks, and the nonreligious life course, we examine how these different factors predict self-reported health, happiness, and life satisfaction among the nonreligious and how the nonreligious compare to the religious when these factors are taken into account.

RC04-77.7

FUENTES, Sebastian* (CONICET/FLACSO-UNTREF, Argentina)

Challenges for University Systems in the Southern Cone: Public and Private Institutions Facing Diverging Social Expectations

Contrary to standardized views on the neoliberalization of universities as a homogeneous process, I am interested in discussing both the idea that public universities are not linked to relevant social and territorial sectors, and the assumption that private universities only deploy consumer relations. The first point is based on a series of research on university extension and the community work of university women in Argentina; the second on research carried out in Mercosur on the expansion of the private university sector, where we identify patterns of customization and territorial capillarization, but also a careful look at state regulations that control the offer and responsible expansion of the system from the private sector. From this point of view, public and private universities actively produce their legitimacy in a context of expanding social needs and problems, as well as the expectations of social sectors fragmented in terms of class and territory

RC04-67.4

FUENTES, Sebastian* (CONICET/FLACSO-UNTREF, Argentina)

Educational Inequalities and Teaching during the Pandemic at Secondary Level: An Analysis of "Innovative" Practices and the Construction of Inequalities in Argentina

Social and educational inequalities are a pre-pandemic starting point at the secondary level in Argentina. The suspension of school attendance by COVID 19 had an impact on them, deepening the pre-existing digital and educational gap. But school actors sought ways to remedy it, while actively redefining their roles and perceptions of school inequalities, as well as what they could do to improve or transform teaching conditions that had already been questioned before. Based on national (Argentina) and local research (City of Buenos Aires) conducted in 2021-2022, I present an analysis of how school actors -supervisors, principals, teachers and students- not only valued the pedagogical and social role of schools: they also deployed "innovation" strategies in teaching and learning, while perceiving social and school inequalities more strongly. This process can also be explained by the fact that educational policies and public discussion on the secondary level, prior to the pandemic, were being questioned and sought to be modified, especially in terms of teaching practices and conditions, teacher work, and the cultural and pedagogical proposal offered to young people.

RC29-425.3

FUENTES DIAZ, Antonio* (Benemérita Universidad Autónoma de Puebla, Mexico)

Las Armas De La Paz: El Efecto Pacificador De La Defensa Comunitaria En El Sur De México

En un polémico informe de 2013, la Comisión Nacional de Derechos Humanos (CNDH) anunciaba la presencia de grupos de autodefensa y de policía comunitaria en más de la mitad de los municipios del estado de Guerrero (CNDH, 2013). En el vecino Michoacán, la proporción era similar. Asimismo, diversas fuentes periodísticas estimaban, hacia finales del mismo año, entre 8 y 16 el número de entidades federativas afectadas por el surgimiento de estos grupos armados. Pese a su imprecisión, estas cifras daban cuenta, más allá de las especificidades locales, de la importancia que ha adquirido en México el fenómeno de la defensa comunitaria. Este último, a su vez, es indisociable, no solo de la crisis de seguridad que ha enfrentado el país a raíz de la llamada guerra al narcotráfico, sino también, en términos más generales, de una crisis de estatalidad para la regulación de la violencia.

¿A qué se debe este éxito de la defensa comunitaria? ¿Por qué las localidades organizan a grupos armados para asegurar su seguridad? Entre otros factores, planteamos que una de las principales razones por las que la defensa comunitaria ha tenido éxito en el México de la guerra al narcotráfico radica en la eficacia de su efecto pacificador, es decir, en su capacidad para reducir efectivamente los niveles de violencia.

RC28-401.3

FUJIHARA, Sho* (University of Tokyo, Japan)

Roles of Education in Social Mobility: A Unified Approach

Education plays two roles in social mobility. First, it plays the role of a mediator: the influence of individuals' social origin on their social destination is mediated by their education (Blau and Duncan 1967; Breen 2004; Breen and Karlson 2014; Goldthorpe 2014; Ishida *et al.* 1995). Put differently, social origin affects education, which in turn influences social destination. Second, it plays the role of an effect modifier. The effect of origin on destination may differ by level of education (Bloome *et al.* 2018; Brand and Xie 2010; Hout 1984, 1988; Karlson 2019; Pfeffer and Hertel 2015; Witteveen and Attewell 2020; Zhou 2019). A different perspective suggests that the impact of education on destination varies by origin (Goldthorpe and Jackson 2008). However, these two roles of education have rarely been analyzed or discussed together. This paper presents a method for decomposing the impact of the origin on the destination, which is mediated and/or modified by education, into four components (VanderWeele 2014; Wodtke and Zhou 2020). This decomposition allows us to discuss the roles of education in social mobility from a perspective that unifies mediation and modification. I demonstrate the decomposition using data from the Social Stratification and Mobility Surveys (SSM) conducted in Japan, where college is not a great equalizer (Fujihara and Ishida 2021). Regression with the residuals method indicates that the mediated or reference interactions were close to zero, as previous studies have suggested. Therefore, education plays the role of a mediator but not that of a modifier in social mobility in Japan. Moreover, the results indicate that the proportion mediated by university graduation is smaller than that calculated by the conventional regression model, suggesting that the role of education has been overestimated.

RC52-714.6

FUJIMOTO, Masayo* (Doshisha University, Japan)

Changes in Professional Job Descriptions Due to Automation of Technology

Modern professional jobs often incorporate artificial intelligence (AI) and automated systems. Some of the specialized knowledge and skills that previously relied on professionals are being replaced by aging populations, declining workforces, and technological developments. Does the replacement of specialized knowledge and skills by machines and systems jeopardize the employment of professionals? If so, how will this manifest in the way they work? This study reports on the results of a qualitative survey of companies that use AI and automated systems to determine how professional work is being replaced, and how it is linked to work in multiple fields. The survey revealed the following four points. First, the introduction of new technologies does not eliminate the need for professionals, but professionals are faced with the need to be able to use these new technologies and knowledge. The work they perform is increasing, as technologies become faster. The younger generation is mainly acquiring new technology and knowledge, but the middle-aged and older generations are unable to use their previous experience, creating a dilemma between generations. Second, modern professionals are not only required to have expertise in one field, but also to have multiple advanced abilities. Third, when professionals use their expertise to make proposals to clients, less experienced professionals may use it to "replace authority" by presenting AI or other judgments to gain more trust than through their own decision-making alone. Fourth, in the translation industry, many women are engaged in foreign language translation work, in which their replacement by AI would affect their employment. In this report, we will discuss these issues, citing examples of how professionals in the fields of architecture, social welfare, and translation work in Japan.

RC39-576.4

FUJIMOTO, Shinya* (Doshisha University, Japan)

The Role of Disaster Schema in Evacuation Decision-Making: Findings from Post-Disaster Social Surveys in Japan

Individual residents' protective actions are of utmost importance to cope with imminent natural hazards. In Japan, the local governments issue and disseminate various types of disaster warnings through multiple medias to induce such actions. In this information provider-receiver relationship, the governments attempt to "control" people's actions efficiently, and people are expected to act in accordance with the information issued. However, previous studies have repeatedly shown that the relationship between information reception and action implementation is not linear, and people do not homogeneously respond to disaster warnings. Sociological insights indicate that people seek for additional information as a process of redefining the situation (i.e., milling). Numerous empirical studies have demonstrated that such cognitive information processing results in action delay. This study focused on "disaster schema", which is individual's structured knowledge that orients them to recognize certain phenomena as disasters, as a key determinant of evacuation decision-making. By investigating the associations between disaster schema, information-seeking, and protective actions, we explored the role of disaster schema in either prolonging or shortening the situation-redefining processes. This study analyzed two datasets: 1) questionnaire survey for the Hita, Nakatsu, and Tsukumi cities residents who experienced Northern Kyushu Torrential Rain in July 2012, 2017 or 2017 Typhoon Talim (n=1,934) and 2) web survey for the 40 cities residents in Japan who experienced 2019 Typhoon Hagibis (n=1,397). The analysis by the first data showed that disaster schema, which were measured by disaster risk reduction literacy and past disaster experience, had the strongest positive effect on implementing protective actions. Furthermore, the analysis by the second data implied that those with well-developed disaster schema initiated faster evacuation than the others, and over half of them evacuated even before the governmental evacuation recommendation was issued. Based on these results, this study discussed an effective risk communication planning for faster protective actions.

RC04-80.3

FUJINE, Masayuki* (Kanto Gakuin University, Japan)

Challenging and Conformity to the Dominant Education System: A Case of Alternative Education Movements in Japan

Sociological studies documenting philosophies and practices of alternative education have pointed to the complexities of relations between neoliberal policies and alternative education. Some studies have shown that alternative education challenges the dominant perspective of the educational system driven by neoliberal policies. Others have revealed that alternative education operates as an exclusion of disadvantaged students from the mainstream education system. This presentation reveals the parallel relationship between alternative education and neoliberal policies through a survey in Japan, where neoliberal and neoconservative policies dominate. The data are drawn from ethnographic research at grassroots networks of alternative schools in an urban region in Japan to examine how the members and adherents frame their commit to the movements. The findings show that the members and adherents: regard discontent with their experience in mainstream school as a problem with the educational system that denies them the right to make decisions and a voice; explain the significance of making alternatives by participation and negotiation of people who are not accredited teachers or the government; justify the alternatives by emphasizing the necessity of considering ourselves and expressing own opinions when people think circumstances are wrong. I argue that these framings have the dual aspect of asserting the right of self-determination, and at the same time supporting cost-cutting in the public sector through self-help. This presentation concludes by pointing that the perceptions of members and adherents of alternative education movements provide the view of alternative education as discursive and contradictory resistance within the social system not outside.

RC21-JS-35.4

FUJIOKA, Nobuaki* (Shizuoka University, Japan)

Relations between the Global City and Regional Cities in Building Solidarity Among Local and Ethnic Residents: A Case Study of Tokyo and Hamamatsu

To deepen our understanding of global cities, this study examines the situation of a regional city located at a certain distance from Tokyo, the global city representing Japan. By comparing the city and Tokyo and considering their relationship, social issues relating to the collaboration and solidarity of local and ethnic residents in both cities will be highlighted.

Hamamatsu was selected as the subject of this study to achieve this purpose. Hamamatsu is about 260 kilometers southwest of Tokyo and has a population of about 800,000. The manufacturing industry is thriving there and mainly because of this, Hamamatsu has a large foreign population. Since the early 1990s, the city has accepted many factory workers from abroad. The largest group of foreign workers has been Brazilians, but in recent years there has been an increase in immigrants from countries such as the Philippines,

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

China, and Vietnam, and the places of employment are diversifying. In addition, because of an increase in families who immigrated to Japan and second-generation immigrants born in Japan, language use, socioeconomic status, and identity of ethnic residents are becoming increasingly diverse. Under these circumstances, many collaborations have been started by local governments, private companies, NPOs, and immigrants themselves to support their social participation and social advancement. Among such collaborations, this study focuses on support for Japanese language acquisition, because various organizations offer Japanese language education services for ethnic residents in Hamamatsu. Although most such services are available free or at a low cost, there are still many ethnic residents who have low Japanese language proficiency and are not highly motivated to learn Japanese, according to recent surveys.

Based on these latest survey results, this study examines the hypothesis that Tokyo externalizes the costs of integrating ethnic residents by imposing the burden of Japanese language education on regional cities.

RC18-275.4

FUJITA, Taisuke* (Nagasaki University, Japan)
YAMAMOTO, Hidehiro (University of Tsukuba, Japan)

Can Rawls Explain People's Attitudes Toward the State's Role Under the COVID-19 Pandemic?

Facing the difficulty of the COVID-19 pandemic, economic activities were forced to stagnate. Not a few people suffered from financial hardship due to the pandemic. Accordingly, states across the world have provided people with economic assistance. However, there have been debates regarding the state's role of providing economic assistance. Some argue that the state's role was necessary, while others claim that the assistance by the state was too much. What explains the difference in people's attitudes toward this debate?

According to John Rawls, the "veil of ignorance" justifies the measures to decrease the influence of luck on success, such as income redistribution policy. Indeed, studies have shown that this logic explains why people support redistribution policy. Luck seems to play an essential role in whether one is influenced by the COVID-19 in terms of health, economy, and other aspects. Hence, the Rawls' logic is expected to affect whether people approve of the state's measures, such as economic subsidies during the COVID-19 pandemic.

The present paper examines if and to what extent the logic of Rawls applies to people's attitudes toward COVID-19 measures in East Asian countries. Utilizing survey data conducted in Japan, Korea, and China from January to March 2022, we analyze whether the differences in beliefs about the role of effort versus luck in life lead to the differences in people's attitudes toward the state's role under the COVID-19 pandemic. Are people who emphasize the role of luck more likely to support the state's role? Are there differences in the extent of Rawls' logic influence between the three countries? We try to answer these research questions.

RC03-JS-122.3

FUJITANI, Tadaaki* (Soai University, Japan)

Influence of Place Memories on People's Lives

This presentation intends to elucidate the current community activities of people who lost their land at the Kadena US military base in Okinawa, Japan, following World War II. The study conducts fieldwork and examines how such community activities help maintain the vitality of individuals.

Many US troops remained stationed in Okinawa, and much of the land was requisitioned in 1945, thereby making it difficult for former residents to return to their homes. In essence, they lost not only the land but also the community. In Okinawa, many groups (Kyoyukai) continue to conduct community activities outside the base.

Hillery G. (1955) pointed out that many commentators define communities using area, common ties, and social interactions. Despite the loss of one of its elements, the area and the people and their descendants continued social interactions and maintained ties while receiving military land rent from the Japanese government for common land. In addition, if funds are available, then communities build meeting places, continue to hold religious rituals and traditional events, pass on the history of the community, and continue to request the government for subsidies for this purpose.

Nearly 80 years have passed since the end of the war, and people in those days have reached more than 100 years old. As such, the generation of their children is aging, and members worry about the decline of the association. However, from this example, we can see how people are eager to maintain the community. The study also proves that even if the area is lost, the memory of place, social interactions, and community ties based on this memory will support members' lives. At the same time, the damage to communities due to war and the presence of bases is becoming evident.

RC25-373.6

FUJIYOSHI, Keiji* (Otemon Gakuin University, Japan)

"Gaman" and "Gacha": How Young People Deal with Social Inequality in Japan

In almost any country, it is common that young people are encouraged to pursue their own well-being and happiness. On the other hand, it is also common that they are expected to respect the norm and convention of their society. Pursuing personal happiness and respecting social norm are sometimes incompatible and which of them should be regarded more important differs from country to country. Here we can remember a phrase *The personal is political* which became popular in the student movement as well as the women's liberation movement developed initially in the United States in 1960s and 1970s and then around the world.

Pursuing personal happiness usually means, especially to young people, getting a better education and then a job which secures better income but it sometimes leads them to face challenges from social norms and social inequality. In Japan, education, especially higher education, often costs a plenty of money and the youth have no one else to rely on except their parents unless they turn to educational loan, and furthermore, they need parents' financial assistance for a satisfactory preparation to get higher education. In this sense, parents' economic level largely affects children's opportunity to get higher education, which may be observed universally around the world.

This paper aims to provide an observation on this kind of condition where the youth are situated in Japan. It will show a characteristic case regarding how a society treats its youth and what idea about self-help is seen behind the treatment. "Gaman" and "Gacha" are Japanese words which are used by the youth who find the inequality in getting good education and give us some insight about social equality.

RC30-445.5

FUKUDA, Tomoko* (Chiba University, Japan)

Agglomeration/Dispersion of Used Car and Used Auto Parts Trade Industries By South Asian Migrant Entrepreneurs in Japan

The reuse and recycling business is an industry in which ethnic minorities have actively participated. A typical example is the metal recycling industry for permanent resident Koreans in Japan. The used car and used auto parts trade is another area where many migrants have entered. The number of dealers in this field is unknown, but multiple data show that migrants are the majority. South Asian migrant entrepreneurs, such as Pakistanis, Bangladeshis, Sri Lankans, and Afghans, are famous in this field.

The presenter has been conducting sociological research since 1998, focusing on Pakistanis, mainly based in Chiba, Japan. Since 2012, she has researched multi-ethnic networks in this field and has collected data on Sri Lankans and Afghans. It became clear that differences in agglomeration/dispersion were observed even among South Asian migrant entrepreneurs.

In the case of Pakistanis, there was a tendency to cluster in the Kanto region, especially Saitama, and to locate their business bases around several trading ports. At the same time, there was a tendency to disperse. In the case of Sri Lankans, there was a tendency to cluster in the Kanto region, especially Chiba, and to concentrate in the vicinity of trading ports. In addition, there is a tendency for ethnic groups to cluster in specific areas away from trading ports. In the case of Afghans, they tend to cluster in the Kanto region, especially Chiba. However, there is no significant concentration of business centers in the vicinity of trading ports. Furthermore, there is a tendency for ethnic groups to cluster in specific areas away from trading ports.

What are the reasons for these differences in the characteristics of agglomeration/dispersion? The presenter will discuss the mechanism differences based on the field survey results.

RC13-195.3

FUNG, Ka yi* (Caritas Institute of Higher Education, Hong Kong)
LAI, Gina (Hong Kong Baptist University, Hong Kong)

Mutual Support and the Influences of Playing Pokemon Go on Older People amid the COVID-19 Pandemic in Hong Kong

This paper investigates the role of technology in facilitating older people to maintain their mobile gaming network during the COVID-19 pandemic and the impacts of video-gaming on their wellbeing. Although Hong Kong did not impose strict social distancing measures throughout the course of pandemic, some leisure routines are discouraged, like chatting in a group in public spaces or having meal gathering. Also, the number of confirmed COVID cases also affected people's motivation to leave home. Thus, many people feel lonely, isolated, and result in deterioration of physical or mental health. Under this situation, this paper demonstrates the role of technologies in maintaining older people's leisure activities and its' impacts on their well-being during the pandemic. Drawing on observational and interview data with around 30 older people who have played Pokemon Go since 2016 in Hong Kong, this paper finds that these older adults dedicated lots of effort and time to figure out how to install unofficial fake location apps in order to play the game without physically present in different locations and use different social medias for chatting. They

do not have high digital literacy, but their strong mutual support equips and enhances their ability to play the game and interact with others in the virtual world. In other words, the technologies and mutual support are the key for keeping the gaming network. As the network did not breakdown, they would gather in the physical world when the situation is improved. This gaming network is important because the learning and gaming make them feel lesser lonely and get chances to share their feelings. More importantly, these older adults are not good at seeking information online. This network is a place for them to exchange information for preventing virus and check the accuracy of information they have.

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RC18-273.4

GADOWSKA, Kaja* (Jagiellonian University, Poland)

Practices for Staffing Public Sector Positions in Poland. Resurgence of the Nomenclature System

This paper examines the actual practices for filling public sector positions in Poland with two turning points as foci: the systemic transformation after 1989, and the changes since the Law and Justice Party took power in 2015. Under Soviet Bloc real socialism, the system for filling key positions in the political, economic, and sociocultural administration of the country had depended upon communist party recommendations. This system – known as *nomenklatura* – resulted in an anti-meritocratic (and extralegal) monopolization of the public sector.

Yet an essential cornerstone for a democracy – to which Poland has aspired since 1989 – is the principle of meritocratic (in the classic sense) criteria in employment. It is argued, however, that, despite formal guarantees of access to public service employment on equal terms, the actual staffing of administrative positions in practice has hinged on political decisions made by successive ruling parties.

Still, after Law and Justice took power in 2015, personnel changes affected nearly all levels and areas of the state structure: government and self-government administrations, national agencies, publicly-held companies, mass media outlets, the police and military, prosecutors and justices, etc. Indeed, the turnover of personnel went significantly deeper, rooted in the aggressive *dobra zmiana* ("good change") ideology which has undercut a quarter century of work on constructing a state of law. The replacement of competitive procedures for public service appointments with political clientelism has eroded public institutions and undermined the very foundations of liberal democracy.

Based on analyses of source materials, press content, and in-depth interviews, this paper argues that, after over 30 years of professed democracy, the past 7 years under the Law and Justice party have restored pre-1989 patterns of a nomenclature system. Furthermore, the study examines the ways in which the nomenclature contributes to demobilizing political contestation and strengthening authoritarian tendencies.

Plen-7.3

GAGO, Verónica* (Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina)

Conceptualizing Neoliberalism after the Feminist Struggles

If neoliberalism now needs to ally itself with retrograde conservative forces – from white supremacy to religious fundamentalisms, from neocolonialism to the most unrelenting financial dispossession, as has been documented and theorized by Wendy Brown, Keeanga-Yamahtta Taylor, Silvia Federici, and Judith Butler, to cite just a few of the books that configure a map of readings nourishing a radical feminist perspective – it is because the destabilization of patriarchal and racist authorities threatens capital accumulation in the present moment. Once the factory and heteropatriarchal family are no longer able to maintain discipline (even as imaginaries of mass inclusion and stability), once securitarian control is challenged by transfeminist and ecological forms of managing interdependence in eras of existential precarity – which includes disputing public services and wage increases, housing, and debt relief –, the counter-offensive, understood as a fascist reaction intensifies. What kind of neoliberalism is taking form? In what sense a perspective from the Global South is key to understand its reconfigurations? This presentation will address these penetrating questions.

RC33-496.1

GAIZAUSKAITE, Inga* (Technical University of Darmstadt, Germany)
EGNER, Björn (Technical University of Darmstadt, Germany)
KROTKÝ, Jan (Technical University of Darmstadt, Germany)

Comparative Focus Group Discussion Research: Dealing with Challenges of Field Work Reality

The focus group discussion method allows generating an interactive exchange between its participants, resulting in a collection of varied experiences, beliefs or ideas. The discussion resembles a real-life conversation about a selected topic where one's perspective is expressed in relation and/or reaction to the perspectives of others. This type of communicative interaction, therefore, was chosen as the most conducive for the HEUREC project which aimed to empirically capture the narratives of participants from nine countries (Finland, Germany, Greece, Latvia, Lithuania, Netherlands, Portugal, Slovakia and Spain) who were asked to discuss their understanding of reciprocity, fairness and cohesion in the European Union (overall, 27 focus groups).

Common challenges of conducting focus group discussions are participant selection (composition and accessibility), moderator's work (managing the dynamics of a group interaction) and processing and analyzing a voluminous corpus of data. In a comparative research setting, additional challenges emerge such as development of a focus group guide that would be comprehensible

across country cases; minimizing the risk of translation bias and/or the risk of moderator bias, and management of cross-country field work. Moreover, the unpredictable constraints related to the Covid-19 pandemic intertwined data collection in many recent research projects.

We present a methodological reflection on our comparative focus group research. We parallel (a) the solutions at the preparation stage aimed to ensure compatibility of field work among the country cases and comparability of the data with (b) the post-field work analysis (using maxQDA tools) of characteristics of discussions and transcripts. Comparing country cases and discussion groups (category of participants; online vs. face-to-face), we look at the parameters of the structure (e.g. length in time, in words; ratio of moderator/participant text) and content (e.g. topic coverage, richness of data) of focus groups. We share the methodological self-assessment and lessons learned as a guidance for other researchers.

RC33-500.1

GAIZAUSKAITE, Inga* (Lithuanian Centre for Social Sciences, Lithuania)

"Forced" Choice of Remote Interviewing: A Pitfall or a Benefit for Data Collection?

The paper reflects upon the data collection process of a qualitative individual-interviews based research conducted in Lithuania between Autumn 2020-Summer 2021. The originally planned research design opted for a classical face-to-face interview format. The research aimed at understanding how social actors perceive and experience the phenomenon of trust. As a phenomenon and as a concept, trust is important but at the same time rather elusive. The topic of trust can be considered as sensitive and therefore, building a good rapport with research participants is requisite. Also, research design included specific interview facilitation techniques, among them a visual technique of trust maps. Therefore, face-to-face interviewing mode was presumed as the best methodological solution having the above reasons in mind.

However, outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic preceded the planned field-work time in Spring 2020, eventually forcing the decision to re-adjust research design and conduct remote interviews. The hesitations related to this decision mirrored the reasons to firstly choose face-to-face mode: (a) How to efficiently implement visual technique during a remote interview? Is it possible at all? (b) How will remote interviewing affect rapport building? (c) How will the use of remote communication technology affect participants' comfort?

The research with remote interviews was successfully completed (overall, 28 interviews). There were some positive effects of remote interviewing on data collection process and data quality (e.g. accessibility of participants, logistics in terms of interview time and place, privacy of participants). However, remote interviewing also prevented full implementation of certain design elements, for example, verbalizing the visual technique had its challenges and even though it worked well enough in most cases, the experiences showed that it still would work better in face-to-face mode. The reflection is based on field work notes, interviewee comments during the interviews and their answers to a post-interview feedback questionnaire.

RC36-JS-14.5

GAL-EZER, Miri* (Kinneret College on the Sea of Galilee, Israel)

Israel Democratic "Staatschmerz" Protestors Vs Illiberal State's Alt-Right "Legal" and Iliegal Violent Militias

Israel Democratic welfare-State, deteriorated after 1967 occupation of Palestinians territories into capitalist-state, and Likud right-wing governments expanded neoliberal nationalistic policies after 1977. Following Netanyahu horrible incitement campaign on PM Rabin 1995, (PM Rabin in Nazi SS uniform; PM Rabin in Arafat Palestinian Keffiyeh), settlers' Rabbis encouraged extreme-right student assassinate PM Rabin. Half year later, Netanyahu became PM after Shimon Peres defeated by false negative campaign, Israel converted to militaristic, authoritarian, illiberal democracy, deteriorating into fascist state.

While Treasury Minister (2003) Netanyahu ordered ongoing austerity shocks on state apparatuses. The Oligarchic Phase 2009, reside upon PM Netanyahu's brutal, austerity policies, as UK, US and many dictatorships. Thus, Israel welfare-state was settled on religious-messianic settlers, and impoverished Israeli working class, through annexed Palestinian lands, coercion by "legal" Israel Defense Force (IDF) acting illegally besides Israeli Police, Shin Bet, many sorts of Trump's "Very Fine Patriotic People" (Capitol Hill), "special units", "elite units", settlers Proud-Boys, Jewish-Supremacists, sorts of Oath-Keepers, etc.

Early on 2020, PM Netanyahu exploited pandemic instigating disastrous distraction, undercover of contagious dangerous pandemic, transferring it to authoritarian military-security-secret war, under Netanyahu supreme-commander, deepening and strengthening his state holding, spying Israeli citizens, monitoring movements and conversations by their mobile phones. Coercing Four general-elections 2019-2022, serve Netanyahu's corruption allegations court proceedings obstruction, destabilizing Israeli democracy, breaking protests against him, forcing political-curfews to 1 kilometer. Paradoxically citizens protested near home at cities, and bridges all-over Israel, 900,000, (10% population), world largest protests forced him stepping down. Nowadays, as opposition leader, Netanyahu dismantled Israel democratic government after one year, instigating fifth elections -1 November 2022.

Currently the 900,000 leaders, elderly professionals, their families, feel fear, grief, worry (schmerz) on state (staat)- democratic Israel "Staatsschmerz" as pariah state; Netanyahu sent his violent militia to beat them, they were bleeding on the bridges but were not deterred.

RC36-532.2

GAL-EZER, Miri* (Kinneret College on the Sea of Galilee, Israel)

Israelis' "Ukraine Weltschmerz" Disobedience Vs Alienated "Miga" Enclave on the "Wrong Side of History"

The WW3 Russia invasion to Ukraine is fascist murderous war which meets most fascism criteria: admirable single leader cult, WW2 fallen, golden age myth -imperial greatness; war as cleansing violence, orthodox church belief, myth of past, always against reason.

Thus, immediate decisive united response of EU leaders, citizens of democratic and authoritarian states, were shocked, felt world (welt) fear, grief, sympathy, and pain (schmerz) "Ukraine Weltschmerz" by Putin aggression, barbarian assault images, many innocent civilians suffering on European soil – evoking the WW2 trauma.

While democrat President Biden following Roosevelt 1940 policies, immediately allying UN, EU, UK and Commonwealth, Turkey and more; reviving and expanding NATO also to Pacific NATO etc.

However, we see enduring war on US democracy: Trump MAGA fascist mythic great imperial golden age, admiration cult, coup trial on Capitol Hill, authoritarian ruling, poisonous patriarchy, mythic religiosity, fake freedom, crimes against humanity of dead Americans cult: black people, other minorities, dead children, killing weaponry admiration, religiosity, women killed by unsafe abortions, or sentenced for 30 years, persecutions, rapes, murders and tortures in US, India, China, Yemen babies, etc. Death cult mythic religiosity had never been so dangerous, vulnerable citizens escape their countries, pledge support and defense for their life as UN refugees.

What about MIGA: Make Israel Great Again? The MAGA parallel mythic religious fascist death and destruction culture within Green Line Israel legal UN recognised borders lead by Netanyahu and its junta about 40 years? And 53 years illegal annexation, and crimes against humanity on Palestinians and their Occupied Territories?

The presentation focused on deep rupture between "Ukraine Weltschmerz" Israelis vs alienated MIGA-state, its alienated most Israelis feel "Schhmerz"-sadness, grief, sympathy only for Jews! These "Jewish Supremacists" back illegal expulsion of Christian-women, babies, children, elderly Ukrainian war genocide refugees, and block their arrival to Israel.

RC29-431.6

GALAN-CASTRO, Erick* (Consejo Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnología, Mexico)

Los Colectivos De Familiares De Desaparecidos y La Construcción De Paz En Veracruz. Oportunidades y Estrategias De Acción Colectiva.

Estudios realizados en torno a la movilización de familiares de desaparecidos en Veracruz han apuntado a analizar la forma en que dichos actores han logrado generar cambios a nivel institucional para construir mejores condiciones de acceso a la justicia (Villarreal, 2014; Zavaleta, 2018; Galán, 2018; 2021). Los cambios ocurridos a nivel electoral prometían a los familiares de desaparecidos un marco de oportunidades distinto, en el que los nuevos actores estatales en escena proponían una mejora en los procesos de impartición de justicia y pacificación del país a partir de un cambio en la estrategia para afrontar la violencia (Galán, 2021). Sin embargo, las condiciones de violencia e impunidad en el estado siguen siendo denunciadas por parte de dichos actores, y han hecho manifiesta su desconfianza en torno a las políticas de atención a víctimas y acceso a la justicia. Del lado de las autoridades gubernamentales, la tónica discursiva no es diferente: denuncian a los colectivos como grupos conservadores que no abonan en la puesta en marcha de la llamada *Cuarta Transformación*. ¿En qué forma los colectivos de familiares de desaparecidos buscan mantener su agenda política vigente, a pesar de las condiciones anteriormente expuestas?

En el presente trabajo parto de un análisis de experiencias de movilización mediante entrevistas a estos actores y un cruce de información con recursos hemerográficos. Los familiares de desaparecidos, en un marco de oportunidades políticas adverso por la descalificación y desconfianza de un gobierno conformado por actores que anteriormente habrían mostrado un mayor acercamiento y empatía hacia su causa, han tratado de generar un mayor fortalecimiento de sus lazos internos, a la vez que cuestionan la estrategia de seguridad de los gobiernos federal y estatal, basando su estrategia de construcción de paz en el fortalecimiento de comunidades emocionales (Robledo, 2017; Jimeno, Varela y Castillo, 2019).

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

TG04-817.4

GALANTINO, Maria Grazia* (Sapienza University of Rome, Italy)

RICOTTA, Giuseppe (Sapienza University of Rome, Italy)

Risk, Cosmopolitanism and Epistemologies of the South

Despite its diffusion across disciplines, Beck's theory of risk society has been fiercely criticised for its 'universalisation thesis', which would underestimate traditional inequalities and cleavages and conceal a Western/Euro-centric perspective. The debate in risk sociology has responded to these critics attempting to rethink the theory in order to enhance its capacity to highlight the intensification of social inequalities through processes of social production of risk. Drawing on Beck's cosmopolitanism, recent studies have moved away from a western perspective emphasising the utility of this concept to illuminate transnational patterns of governance and agency. However, few empirical and theoretical contributions work on the intersection of risk and de-colonization theories.

Moving from a decolonial perspective, our contribution takes a critical stance towards a sociological cosmopolitanism that tends not only to represent and reproduce Eurocentric institutions, values and epistemologies, but also to legitimize and reinforce their hegemony. In line with other authors, we aim to contrast this vision with a critical and dialogical cosmopolitanism based on 'diversality' (Mignolo, 2000) - rather than universality, open to diverse voices and contributions. In this direction, particularly promising is the suggestion of Santos (2018) for a 'sociology of emergences' capable of promoting counterhegemonic alter-globalization through 'epistemologies of the South'.

Can this approach widen and enrich risk sociology? Or is it a totally opposed perspective? What are the points of tension? What the opportunities for a productive dialogue? The contribution aims to address these questions and explore horizons of possibilities for new research.

RC47-654.4

GALINDO, Eryka* (Heidelberg University, Germany)

Human Coexistence with the Semiarid Region and Fights for Transformations in Food Systems: The Case of the Brazilian Semiarid Articulation (ASA)

Under the umbrella concept of food movements (Motta, 2021), a plethora of organizations' forms and activisms have been building, in various parts of the world, fights that are oriented towards the transformation of food systems (Friedmann and McMichael, 1989).

In Brazil, recent studies have highlighted efforts led by family and peasant farming movements (Grisa, Gazolla, & Schneider, 2010; Tanaka & Portilho, 2019), the alliances between agrarian and feminist movements (Aguiar, 2016; Siliprandi, 2015), and territorial defense struggles and self-determination of indigenous peoples and black rural communities (Santos, 2020). However, it is possible to recognize a broad spectrum of social movements and networks that join this struggle, despite their demands do not focus on issues that are conventionally associated with the right to food, such as water security. In this sense, the *Brazilian Semiarid Articulation* (ASA), which fights for water access for the populations of the semiarid region, stands out by its ideas on the coexistence with natural phenomena, such as drought, to guide actions aimed at guaranteeing access to agroecological food.

Thus, through the ASA's institutional documents, this paper analyses how the notion of conviviality with the semiarid region strengthens initiatives to transform food systems and combat inequalities. Aiming this objective, the political letters of the National Meetings of the ASA (EnconASA), held in 2002, 2003, 2004, 2006, 2010, and 2012, will be analyzed using qualitative data analysis tools such as MAXQDA.

WG06-792.4

GALLAGHER, Jeanine* (Queensland University of Technology, Australia)

SPINA, Nerida (Queensland University of Technology, Australia)

Getting the Data Right: An Exploration of Activism across the Institution in the Implementation of a National Funding Model for Students with Disability

Institutional ethnographic (IE) research begins with people's experiences. This project explored the implementation of the Nationally Consistent Collection of Data on School Students with Disability (NCCD), the inaugural Australian Government funding policy for school students with disability. The NCCD requires all teachers in Australian schools to collect evidence of educational adjustments they provide for students with disability. This inquiry shows how the everyday/everynight work of teachers has been significantly reshaped by tasks such as documenting adjustments to teaching practices and collecting evidence student achievement. By beginning with the frontline work of teachers, it was possible to follow textual chains to map how the work of school leaders, policy officers and education consultants were coordinated by the production of evidence to meet government auditing requirements. The angst of "getting the data right" was connected to high-stakes funding

outcomes and orchestrated work and relationships. For example, policy officers found themselves auditing schools, where previously their everyday work had been characterised by mentoring school staff. In this presentation we report on how those in different areas of the institution made attempts to engage in activism, as well as report on the challenges and limitations imposed by institutional rule.

RC48-672.3

GAMUZZA, Augusto* (University of Catania, Italy)

LEONORA, Anna Maria* (University of Catania, Italy)

MAVICA, Giorgia (University of Catania, Italy)

How to Deal with the Protean Chameleon? Participatory Methodological Options (and challenges) in Religious Social Movements and Community Empirical Research

Contemporary radicalization processes should be considered as a protean outcome coming from a multifactorial interaction between risk factors, access routes and triggering events involving the individual, the group and societal dimensions (Ayanian et al. 2018). At the same time, religious-oriented extremist social movements can be seen as threats driven by religious motivation and an ideological bond between international terrorism and episodes of violence in individual countries. Our work aims to discuss an epistemological proposal – based upon H2020 PARTICIPATION project Social lab methodology – implemented in the study of religious social movements aimed at preventing radicalization and violent extremism. The paper will present some methodological hints coming from a fieldwork conducted in 3 countries - Italy, Belgium, and the Netherlands. The research was focused on: narrative interviews with local religious leaders; focus groups with religious communities' representatives on the possible risk of polarization in the local context; Working groups with inter-religious dialogue networks, to elaborate a set of guidelines on how to prevent religious radicalisation and to promote inter-religious dialogue at the local level. Our work suggests that complex social challenges can be dealt with co-creative, participative methodologies because they offer a real-life environment within which social experiments can be carried out to focus on understanding and addressing issues which lie at the root of the problem identified (Hassan 2014). On the other side, the proposed approach requires significant efforts in terms of group-building and strengthen of social bonds between different subjects involved into the research process.

RC55-740.1

GAMUZZA, Augusto* (University of Catania, Italy)

GRECO, Francesca (Prisma srl, Italy)

«a Concern for the Global North Is Only 'one' of the Problems of the Global South». Redefining International Volunteering for Development in a Syndemic Society

This paper aims to deepen volunteering and solidarity practices during the COVID-19 pandemic with the aim of investigating the solidaristic dimension of cosmopolitan socialisation (Cicchelli, 2018) by observing a particular typology of subjects: volunteers for development in third countries working abroad through Italian NGOs. More specifically, the research investigated how cosmopolitan solidarity practices impact on biographical paths of volunteers highlighting their biographical challenges and contradictions. In this way, it will be possible to observe if this unexpected social condition (the Covid-19 pandemic) impacts the biographies and personal life trajectories of volunteers for development by drawing data from a qualitative case study conducted with biographical interviews with international volunteers of 5 Italian NGOs working in Africa, Latin America and the Middle East.

First, we put cosmopolitan solidarity at the test of the pandemic highlighting how this concept can be a theoretical pivot through which operatively translate the inescapable necessity to re-think social processes sparked by the pandemic. After this, the framework of our research focusing on international volunteering for development through the analytical lens of cosmopolitan solidarity practices will be discussed. In addition, our work describes a methodology for the analysis of interviews, based on a mixed-method approach, which integrates statistical techniques of textual analysis with hermeneutic analysis in order to facilitate the work of the researcher and to offer a synthetic, structured and in-depth view of the information collected. Gathered data show how the global health emergency has affected and "bended" the experience and biographical path of volunteers with some contro-intuitive results.

RC31-462.9

GANDINI, Luciana* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Mexico)

Migration Policies and Governance in Latin America: Between Openness and Generosity, and Closure and Containment

Note: I'm sending the abstract in Spanish but I can participate in English too.
La región de América Latina y el Caribe (ALC) fue por mucho tiempo mayoritariamente expulsora de población. Sin embargo, con la emergencia de las caravanas migrantes provenientes de Centroamérica y el Caribe, y el

desplazamiento venezolano, se impusieron nuevos retos en la implementación de políticas migratorias. Las caravanas son nuevas formas de migrar, sin traficantes, auto-organizadas y desafiando muros, políticas de securitización y militarización del Norte y del Sur Global. La migración venezolana reciente constituye el mayor desplazamiento en la historia reciente de ALC. Entre 2016 y 2022, los migrantes venezolanos superaron los 6.8 millones (R4V, 2022), representando 20% de la población total de Venezuela, salida en menos de una década. Más de 80% se dirigió a otro país latinoamericano.

Mayoritariamente, los Estados de ALC poseen leyes de migración y asilo, con una orientación predominantemente garantista de derechos humanos. Sin embargo, sin experiencia, repentinamente comenzaron a transformar esas leyes en políticas migratorias.

Con base en análisis documental de la normatividad y más de 70 entrevistas a funcionarios públicos, ONGs y organizaciones internacionales (previas a la pandemia y durante ella) esta ponencia analiza los desafíos de inmigración e integración de migrantes en contextos latinoamericanos desiguales en la última década. Los principales resultados muestran una tendencia aperturista y positiva pero con medidas emergentes y de corto plazo, que permitieron recibir migrantes pero tuvieron enormes límites para su integración. También surgieron tendencias regresivas yuxtapuestas, como imposición de visados; burocracia excesiva y engorrosa; deportaciones y militarización de fronteras.

La llegada de la pandemia de la COVID-19 agudizó algunas tendencias previas, entre ellas, el debilitamiento del sistema de asilo (Mountz, De Lucas). Asimismo, exacerbó y justificó la naturalización de la excepcionalidad en la política migratoria que parece haber llegado para quedarse.

TG03-JS-26.4

GANGAROVA, Tanja* (The German Center for Integration and Migration Research (DeZIM), Germany)
YILDIZ, Yildiz (Network BeKAM, Germany)

CBPR with Communities Affected By Racial Injustice: Reflections on Power and Privilege

For many Black and Afrodiasporic people, as well as for others affected by coloniality, knowledge production and the practice of Western academic research has never been neutral, objective or impartial. However, colonial violence is not in the past. As many scholars point out it is implicit in disciplines as diverse as sociology, medicine and ethnography (Smith, 2012; Chilisa et al., 2017).

Against this background, Community-based Participatory Research (CBPR) has become understood as a methodology that has the potential to redress the colonial legacy of Western academic research. CBPR has been designed to actively increase the participation of those who have previously been the objects of research but rarely the beneficiaries of its results in all aspects of the research process, to embrace diversity of knowledges and to promote cultural humility.

Although CBPR advances research agendas that are inclusive, it is grounded in relationships and structures, and influenced by power dynamics. It is thus vital for the collaborating partners, particularly for researchers working with oppressed communities, to critically examine the intersecting dimensions of power, privilege, and racism in order to avoid reinscribing these unconsciously.

This paper draws on examples from our current CBPR-project 'Community Perspectives on Racism in Health Care', carried out in the frame of the German National Discrimination and Racism Monitor (NaDiRa) in collaboration with partners from different racialized communities who were trained as peer researchers and supported to conduct CBPR-projects. Through these examples, we explore the opportunities and challenges of conducting CBPR, with a particular focus on the concept of 'cultural humility' – understood as commitment to lifelong learning and reflexivity on power and privilege – and its potential for establishing and maintaining authentic research relationships.

TG03-804.5

GANGAS, Spyros* (DEREE-The American College of Greece, Greece)

Beyond Abstract Universalism and Debilitating Relativism: Human Rights As Capabilities. Extending the Dialogue.

Sen's and Nussbaum's capability approach (CA) has informed discussions about human rights. While rethinking human rights through CA, particularly Nussbaum's central capabilities list (CCL) (life, bodily health and integrity, senses/imagination/thought, emotions, practical reason, affiliation, other species, play and political/material control over one's environment) has established such bridges (including Sen's critique of human rights criticism), this project of bridge-building between CA and human rights is sociologically relevant in a pressing sense: How can we locate human rights in a globalized world of growing interconnectedness but also of indeterminate complexity? How can myriad exclusions, authoritarianisms and sufferings be confronted by a non-hierarchical, non-patronizing and non-neocolonial human rights paradigm? Do human rights require the institutionalization of a world-state that would be solely responsible for the legitimacy conferred upon defining human rights and for monitoring their implementation? Do human rights masquerade instrumentalization processes of political power and geopolitical aggrandizement? In this paper I attempt to shed light to these questions and argue for extending the dialogue among CA, human rights and sociology. An

important pillar for a meaningful coordination of the three areas is natural law. While in many quarters of our discipline natural law discourses seem dated, the idea that certain rights are owed by all is intuitively and theoretically powerful and pragmatically functional. Thus, I briefly consider ways in which sociology revisits natural law (from Marxian reconstructions of natural law, Chernilo's work in sociological theory to Daniel Bell's manuscript on natural law and to post-structuralism only alleged ability to transcend it) and argue that CA is a powerful model for likening human rights to natural law: it is marked by a practical and conceptual agility that enables it to avoid being conflated with abstract universalism, protecting it also from relativist regressions, given its robust ethical core of human capabilities in their sociality.

RC16-JS-83.1

GANGAS, Spyros* (DEREE-The American College of Greece, Greece)

Critical Theory's Unforgetfulness: Human Essentialism Reconstructed in the Capability Approach

In my recent book *Sociological Theory and the Capability Approach* (2020), I argued that the normative compass of sociological theory is in need of conceptual and practical reorientation. Given the multiple crises that Critical Theory (CT) has identified in the domains of neo-liberal dismantling of the social fabric, identity fundamentalisms, depletion of the environment and authoritarian reentries to system complexity, current sociological paradigms seem wanting in face of *interregnum* diagnoses of capitalism's implosive tendencies. In this paper, I argue that a promising path for CT renewal must engage Sen's and Nussbaum's capability approach (CA). Necessary steps for considering this proposed dialogue include: a) revisiting human essentialism (here I argue that some of Marx's most fruitful ideas can be gleaned from the essentialism of the multi-faceted (and unalienated) self and her fulfilled capabilities); b) such essentialism need not be interpreted abstractly (as Jaeggi's CT does); rather, in face of various diminutions of the self in alienated social relations (Honneth's problematic) what can surface through CA is a normative and pragmatic delineation of the capability deprivations in local, regional, national and global contexts; c) CA can operate as an immanent critique of that very individualism from within the liberal framework of theorizing the social; and d) as individualism is elevated by neoliberalism into a sovereign paradigm what also emerge are centrifugal identity fundamentalisms that play up a relativism of rights. This problem of incommensurability forces us to rethink the adjacent to it problem of coordination of identity-claims in ways that salvage the CT project of praxis, solidarity and emancipation. Helpful here are: 1) Sen's notion of 'comparative broadening'; and 2) Max Scheler's neglected anthropology of values and metaphysics of value-convergence can inform the pressing need of coordinating what appear to be intrinsically indeterminate zones of claims for freedom, justice and identity particularisms.

RC32-478.21

GANGULY, Sriti* (OP Jindal Global University, India)

'Charity, Money and Respect': Women's Assertions and Negotiations through Multilevel Marketing in a Delhi Slum

In 2019, during the ethnographic fieldwork for my doctoral work to capture the heterogeneous nature of a slum settlement in Delhi, I came across middle-aged women who were recruited as distributors by multilevel marketing chains. It was interesting to see how multi-level marketing programmes are penetrating urban slums. This kind of marketing is purely based on networking and friendship channels and products are neither conventionally advertised nor are they sold at any retail shops. Srivastava (2010) calls this 'subaltern consumerism' i.e. how the urban poor engages in the consumerist activities of the city. These women used friends and family relationships to build their networks. According to one respondent, this work helped her earn three things: *Sewa* (charity as she was spreading the ideas of a healthy lifestyle)*, maan-samaan* (respect)*, aur paise* (money). Their aspirations for themselves and their family merits discussion as they offer interesting insights into the lives of urban poor women in the city and their pursuit of social mobility. In spite of some of them facing initial resistance from family members to take up paid employment, they were able to negotiate and assert themselves.

The proposed paper seeks to explore the lives of these women distributors. How do they get recruited? What are the stories they were told and what stories do they tell others to expand their network of distributors? What are their aspirations and how does the role of a distributor help them? Does it alter their subjectivities and selves? In a patriarchal setting that is characterized by restrictions on women's mobility and interactions how do they negotiate with those around them to carve a space for themselves? The larger theme of how these chains made their way into urban slums in neoliberal Delhi remains the backdrop against which these questions will be explored.

RC02-JS-143.1

GANTOIS-MALDAGUE, Mailys* (Université Paris 1 - Panthéon Sorbonne, France)

Employer tax optimization strategies and practices. An ethnographic eye from the solicitor job

This proposal focuses on owners' tax optimization practices. Employers, as private and public individuals, can adopt private and public strategies to optimize firm tax payments. They embody two roles at least: the one of the business owner (public taxpayer) and the one of the taxpayer (as any taxpayer, owner or not). Also, they can use a variety of consultants due to economic and legal contraints linked to their firm activities and due to private properties in link or not with their company. This proposal aims at describing and at analyzing the daily job of one specific "expert" or "consultant" which can be situated at the crossroad of public and private strategies and practices: the solicitor (notary). Economic and legal expert, legal public lawyer and private helper, a solicitor can be used for several reasons in any individual life (and death). From an ethnographic fieldwork based on daily direct observations and semi-directed interviews, this proposal will extract solicitor 's daily - or extraordinary - job done which can have as consequence to optimize, to decrease, to minimize, even to hide public tax from economic and legal strategies. The goal is to investigate boarders between public and private roles and tasks to optimize firm economic and legal obligations in practices. First, I will explain the part of tax optimization activities in the solicitor's daily job. Second, I will describe what is going on within and outside the solicitor's office to decrease (or to hide) tax obligations for private taxpayer or public owner. Third, from previous contributions of sociology of professions and economic sociology, I will propose a sociological category to understand the specificity of solicitors' tasks. I would conclude on ethnographic contributions to understand tax optimization strategies in practices.

RC26-383.4

GANTZIAS, George* (Hellenic Open University, Greece)

Dynamics of Cultural Economy in Digital Society: The Info-Communication Creative Industrial Content Sectors in the Era of Artificial Intelligence and Robot

Cultural economy, digital transactions in the artwork, artificial intelligence (AI) and robots have challenged the cultural and creative industrial sectors. In the third decade of the twentieth century, cultural policy and administration are very important issues in creating cultural capital both locally and globally. Support sustainable systems of cultural economy is very important to create a cultural capital in the era of the digital transformation. According to the latest report of UNESCO in 2020, 62.1% of total global recorded music revenues came from streaming, and Video on Demand subscriptions are still rising. However, digitalization also risks exacerbating existing cultural economic systems, due to a digital economy, the concentration of platforms in a few countries and regions, and unsustainable remuneration models for creators and business models that do not favor the discoverability of diverse content. The info-communication creative industrial content sectors should concern of cultural economy and regulation processes in the global cultural markets. The most important and widely debated issues in the areas of culture economy are the protection of the cultural diversity, freedom of expression, digital transactions, public interest and ethical standards in the artificial intelligent era. This paper outlines the cultural economy, the artificial intelligence technology, the role of the info-communication creative industrial content sectors and the values of the model the Business Intelligence Culture, or B.I.C. It examines and analyzes: a) values of cultural production, 2) values of cultural process, 3) values of cultural transactions, and 4) values of public interest and ethics. It introduces a new socio-economic model to manage cultural values in global cultural markets.

RC39-570.4

GAO, Yuwen* (Osaka University, Japan)

A Study on Disaster Management Capacity of International Students at a Private University in Japan

Globally, multicultural coexistence is an inevitable trend in social development. In 2019, Japan's international students increased to their highest level, peaking at about 300,000. However, it is not just Japan's student numbers increasing—disasters are also becoming more frequent in Japan—exposing more international students to a high risk of natural hazards and disasters. Specifically, international students may have more exposure to unknown hazards. For instance, due to language barriers, different living habits, and limited access to disaster-specific information, they may have difficulty taking immediate actions to protect themselves in emergencies. Therefore, improving international students' capabilities to protect themselves in a disaster is an essential issue for Japanese society. The purpose of this study is to identify the problems in international students' disaster management capabilities. The study used the original questionnaire surveys and interview data collected at the time of the 2018 North Osaka earthquake to analyse and explore the ability of international students to react to a disaster. The survey results show that fewer international than Japanese students underwent disaster education

and evacuation drills. In addition, fewer international students have proper knowledge of earthquakes. Further, many international students do not take appropriate action. The survey results also show differences in respondents' disaster prevention capabilities based on international students' attributes. Furthermore, they reveal the need to enrich multilingual provision, reinforce information sharing, and strengthen education provided by the government and universities to international students. Moreover, this study discusses ways to improve international students' capacity to respond to disasters.

RC01-30.4

GARB, Maja* (Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia)

Professional Military Education in Slovenia: Painful Processes and Civil-Military Gap

Slovenia established its own standing armed forces after its independence in 1991. In the shortcomings lack of a professional officer corps, it was decided in the 1990s to introduce a convergent system for staffing the military - future officers must obtain a high school or university degree from civilian educational institutions, after which they are employed by the Slovenian Armed Forces (SAF) and receive military education and training at military schools. An important role in professional military education (PME) in Slovenia (including offering programmes, courses, lecturers, literature...) has always been played by Defence Studies, a study programme and research group at the Faculty of Social Sciences of the University of Ljubljana (FSS UL). The basic idea of cooperation between SAF and Defence Studies has always been that defence and security experts and scientific disciplines are studied, developed and researched in the Defence Studies programme (FSS UL), while military science and military training are provided by SAF's military schools. There are even cases of several successful education and training collaborations of Defence Studies FSS UL and SAF. Unfortunately, such a system of PME has never been fully accepted by some parts of SAF. Currently, there is no (official) cooperation between these institutions in education and training of military officers. Some future plans include joint civil-military programmes.

The presentation will introduce PME in Slovenia and discuss the problematic issues (mutual (mis)understanding, cultural and organisational gaps, holders of disciplines, etc.) and future possibilities for PME development and cooperation (joint programmes, revival of some former forms of civil-military cooperation, etc.).

RC25-377.3

GARBES, Laura* (University of Minnesota - Twin Cities, United States)

American Public Radio Voice and Outsiders within

In this article, I consider how "outsiders within" -- people who hold historically marginalized identities that exist in elite spaces (Collins 1986)-- form a particular twoness in relation to their own voice and to white institutional space. I conceptualize voice performance as a site of both misrecognition and affective distortion between white and nonwhite social actors, and I consider the material and psychological toll it has on nonwhite speakers. To do so, I analyze how 70 public radio broadcasters of color understand their own voice performance within broadcasts, and how their relationship to voice has shifted through their interactions with existing public radio broadcasts, audience members, and coworkers. The iconic public radio voice has been indexed as mirroring the comforts and tastes of predominantly white, upper-middle class listener-members, which disciplines broadcasters' own performance, their affect, and their comfort on air. While some broadcasters react by self-policing their performance, others reject both overt and subtle directives to conform to a modal voice. Still others, those "outsiders within" whose voices match the network, are often made to question their own relationship to whiteness as external feedback marks their voice as unusual for their racial position. I argue that a racialized subjectivity in relation to one's voice is formed or further developed when nonwhite broadcasters speak on public radio, because of the interactions with the white world that this performance entails. My findings reveal that voice performance is a powerful site for interrogating the cultural construction of racial exclusion. Further, I argue that by attuning ourselves to the insights that nonwhite public radio broadcasters have gained through lived experience, the industry has the potential to shift the soundscape to reflect a greater diversity of American voices.

RC38-563.3

GARCES, Gabriela* (Universidad de la Frontera, Chile)
SAGNER TAPIA, Johanna (Universidad de La Frontera, Chile)

Formación De La Identidad Étnica-Cultural En Biografías De Jóvenes Mapuche. Análisis Desde La Perspectiva Del Trauma-Histórico Transgeneracional.

En este trabajo presentamos evidencia preliminar respecto de la influencia de aspectos asociados al trauma histórico transgeneracional en las biografías de cuatro jóvenes adscritos/as a la identidad étnica-cultural mapuche, procedentes de sectores mapuche rurales y que cursan estudios de enseñanza superior en

la ciudad de Temuco, región de la Araucanía, Chile. El análisis se centra en la comprensión de elementos vinculados a la formación/configuración identitaria que emergen desde sus propias narrativas biográficas. De manera específica se analiza la comunicación y traspaso de la historia familiar; y la valoración de la cultura mapuche. La aproximación metodológica corresponde a narrativas biográficas y un diseño de teoría fundamentada en versión constructivista. Los resultados muestran que las biografías de los y las jóvenes expresan de manera diferenciada tanto elementos de afectación, como formas de afrontamiento traspasadas de forma transgeneracional, asociadas al denominado trauma histórico-colonial. Estas dinámicas de interacción, intermedian la formación de la identidad étnica-cultural: En unos casos es el velamiento de la historia familiar, en tanto disuasión/disolución de la memoria, y en otros casos, la memoria es resignificada, actualizada, ejercitada y robustecida en espacios de interacción familiar, lo cual estaría en la base de las posibilidades de reflexionar sobre la pertenencia identitaria y la apropiación de lo mapuche. A su vez, emergen elementos vinculados a compromisos emocionales, en tanto promesas contraídas con los padres, familia extensa, y consigo mismos, que se traducen en expectativas y proyectos a futuro. Estas son fuente de tensión y cuestionamientos, que interpelan el proceso de formación profesional y el sí mismo. En el periodo de estudios, emergen de sus experiencias estrategias de mantención, persistencia y pasividad identitaria, en tanto formas de gestión de la vida entre contextos culturales diferenciados. Ello estaría en la base de las motivaciones y enunciados sobre la adscripción/no adscripción étnica-cultural mapuche.

RC14-211.3

GARCIA, Felipe* (Cultural Studies, University of São Paulo, Brazil)

MORETTO, Marcio* (Universidade de São Paulo, Brazil)

Counterpublics and Cancel Culture

Public sphere intends to be universally accessible, like a common space of free circulation that would allow the birth of links able to assimilate a plurality of ideas, publics and agencies that, in turn, would enable a plural and dynamic coexistence, with a wide and open access to a discursive arena, being an organizing principle of our political order (Habermas, 1990). However, the public sphere has shown to be a conformation of publics, although not isonomic, which allows plural experiences and connections at the same time that hinders a balanced dispute in public spaces, thus being an arena of exclusions, frequently disregarding some non-hegemonic or non-normative publics, inasmuch as public sphere idea designated a specific kind of discursive interaction (Fraser, 1990). So, when there is a confluence of hegemonic audiences with counter-publicity audiences, it is also a moment of discovering new interests, new languages, new forms of expressions and guidelines that this shock of the common arena manifests, revealing the existence of counterpublics (Fraser, 1990; Warner, 2002) and, with social media networks, phenomena such as cancel culture. This article aims to discuss cancel culture from counterpublic's perspectives, understanding this dynamic as a phenomenon of disputes.

RC07-JS-23.4

GARCIA, Felipe* (Center for the Study of Violence / University of São Paulo (NEV/USP), Brazil)

HIGA, Gustavo* (Center for the Study of Violence / University of São Paulo (NEV/USP), Brazil)

CALLARI TRIVINO MOISES, Pedro* (Yale University, USA)

NOVELLO, Roberta* (Center for the Study of Violence / University of São Paulo (NEV/USP), Brazil)

The Idea of Authoritarianism in Brazilian Sociology: A Critical Review

Brazilian history sheds light on a myriad of authoritarian regimes, ideals, discourses and practices. To comprehend such phenomenons, Brazilian social sciences, in general, and sociologists, in particular, developed different theories for their analyzes. Some authors, like José Murilo de Carvalho, start from an institutionalist point of view and argue that authoritarian regimes shaped an authoritarian way of living, in a top-down model. Others, in a more culturalist approach, as Florestan Fernandes, for instance, argues that an authoritarian culture is the key to understanding the authoritarian regimes and their threat to democracy, in a more bottom-top model. In this paper, we proposed to map this discussion and analyze the different ideas of Authoritarianism in Brazilian sociology as well as their theoretical backgrounds, both national (e.g. Raimundo Faoro, Sérgio Buarque and Gilberto Freyre) and international (e.g. Max Weber, Karl Marx and Frankfurt School). Our scope focuses on the classical discussion of this idea, from 1960 to 1990, where "Authoritarianism" might appear as an native category, not necessarily an academic one. Therefore, analyzing their potentialities and limitations is crucial to produce an accurate (critical) review.

At the same time, with the recent rise of Brazilian authoritarianism in mind, with this paper we argue that mapping all these different perspectives can show how this new authoritarian wave is not necessarily a recent phenomenon. But, on the other hand, it is fundamental to understand that this past authoritarian structures are renewed and reestablished by actors and institutions, beyond mere systematic reproduction. With this systematic review of the literature produced on the subject, we seek to map the history of the idea of authoritarianism in Brazil and its forms of use in recent decades, and with that we hope to provide a more solid repertoire to apprehend the phenomenon today.

RC03-59.3

GARCIA, Manuel* (Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Spain)

¿Afectan Las Políticas Urbanas a La Estabilidad Residencial? Evidencia Para España

Hay muchos factores que pueden reducir la estabilidad residencial en un barrio, pero la literatura científica sobre cómo las políticas públicas urbanas pueden afectar las preferencias residenciales de los ciudadanos de barrios vulnerables es escasa. Los efectos de estas pueden hacer que un barrio sea más habitable, pero también pueden tener efectos no deseados, haciendo que los ciudadanos con más recursos estén más dispuestos a abandonarlo, incentivando la movilidad residencial. También pueden cambiar los motivos de esta, mejorando algunos servicios, pero no otros. Utilizando datos de la Encuesta de Regeneración Urbana y Cohesión Social (RUCOSA), desarrollada para evaluar las políticas urbanas implementadas en Andalucía (España), tenemos la intención de analizar cómo esta ha afectado a las preferencias y motivos para la movilidad residencial en las zonas intervenidas, frente grupo de control de zonas donde no se han aplicado las políticas. Además, trataremos de ver si existe un factor individual diferencial entre la población más vulnerable y el resto de los ciudadanos y cómo se puede relacionar con el efecto contextual de las áreas intervenidas.

RC47-661.5

GARCIA, Yerko* (Pontifical Catholic University of Chile, Chile)

Un Acercamiento a La Diversidad De Procesos De Economización. El Caso De Las Economías Mapuche, En Los Proyectos De Intervención Territorial (ERNC y Forestales).

Este articulo busca problematizar el proceso por el cual la naturaleza y el territorio son reducidos a una forma de valorización económica, basada en la métrica del dinero. Este proceso se sofistica, actualiza y cristaliza por medio de toda una estructura logística de prácticas, procedimientos y dispositivos que permiten la intervención de los territorios, poniendo al centro modelos de desarrollo basados en la extracción de recursos (Gudynas, 2015), el bien común y la concepción de buena economía (Asdal, 2021).

Haciendo un zum a las formas en que estos modelos se internalizan en la red de prácticas territoriales, planteamos que este proceso es eminentemente controversial y en gran parte experimental. Específicamente, las diferentes dinámicas que configuran los procesos de economización de la naturaleza (Çalışkan & Callon, 2009; Shamir, 2008), producen toda una serie de fricciones que, al mismo tiempo, posibilitan o funcionan como soporte para, hacer emerger o visibilizar una pluralidad de procesos de economización y valorización de la naturaleza, el territorio e incluso la tecnología.

Esta diversidad de valorizaciones y economizaciones, como las provenientes de la cosmovisión, prácticas y conocimientos de las comunidades mapuche del sur de Chile; se tratan, no como "tradicionales" o ancladas a un pasado lejano, sino como todo un sofisticado proceso técnico-económico, que se produce y reproduce por medio de la relación, de equivocación y desacuerdo, con la naturaleza (de la Cadena, 2020; Viveiros de Castro, 2004), especialmente a nivel de economías comunitarias (Gibson-Graham,2008).

Para la idea de acercamiento a estas formas alternativas de economizar, considero algunos casos empíricos, basados en los vínculos que han tenido algunas comunidades mapuche con proyectos de intervención, como lo son los proyectos ERNC los cuales han tenido una explosión importante en el sur de Chile durante estos últimos años y los proyectos forestales los cuales han tenido importantes procesos conflictivos.

RC54-JS-78.1

GARCIA ANDRADE, Adriana* (Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana, Mexico)

Emotional Bodies in Synchrony. Sociology in Dialogue with Social Neuroscience: A Review of the Literature in Social Neuroscience.

The presentation will address how Social Neuroscience has inquired about synchronization and its relation to emotional bodies in the past five years. The objective is to build on a possible collaboration between disciplines as other sociologists have proposed (e.g., Franks, Turner, TenHouten, von Scheve).

I used PubMed as a search tool to observe Social Neurosciences publications addressing the aforementioned process. Fifty research articles were found using the words "interpersonal synchronization" and "emotion" or "affective" or "empathy" in the title, keywords, or abstract from 2017 to 2021. These papers were analyzed using the following questions: How do bodies synchronize in interaction? What is the importance of emotion, shared emotion, or emotional

contagion in the process? How are emotions measured in the body or bodies? Furthermore, what are the surpluses of the synchronization process for the body/brain of the participants

The paper is based on the premise that Sociology and Social Neurosciences share interpersonal synchronization as a research problem, among others. Interpersonal synchronization is, in its simplest form, "a temporal alignment of periodical behaviors [of at least two persons]"(Cacioppo et al., 2014, p.842).

Synchronization between human bodies has been documented and researched in Sociology (Collins, 2005; von Scheve,2012; Jasper, 2011), physiological psychology (Kleinbub, 2017), and in the past thirty years, in social neuroscience (e.g., Caccioppo, 2020; Konvalinka, 2019; Feldman, 2016). Bodies in interaction may synchronize and share similar heart rates, similar brain waves, similar behavioral patterns, and similar emotions or emotional meanings. While Sociology has addressed synchronization and its social consequences, the biological processes and its emotional implications in the body/bodies have been underinvestigated.

In Social Neuroscience, one can find different methods for observing emotions in interaction, how bodies affect each other, and how synchronization can be a non-conscious or a conscious process. These findings may complement or enhance sociological explanations.

RC27-392.4

GARCIA GONZALEZ, Vanessa* (Universidad Autónoma Chapingo UAC771230988, Mexico)

Calculating Risks: A Mechanism to Medicalize Physical (in)Activity

The purpose of this paper is to contribute to the understanding of the process by which individual behaviors and aspects of daily life related to levels of physical activity performed by people have been defined and problematized in the medical jurisdiction. I propose that calculating risks linked to health-disease processes can be identified as a mechanism to medicalize physical (in)activity. I used as coordinates of analysis the following sensitizing concepts (Blumer, 1969): a) medicalization understood as a process that can be presented at different levels: conceptual, institutional and interactional (Conrad, 1992), the analysis presented here focuses on the conceptual level; and b) mechanism (Hedström and Ylikoski, 2010) to make visible the way in which the participating agents, their properties, activities, and relationships produce the medicalization of physical (in)activity; c) calculating risks is understood as a statistical analysis where the probabilities of i) contracting noncommunicable diseases, ii) becoming incapacitated, iii) dying, iv) obtaining health benefits, or v) being overweight or obese are calculated in relation to the frequency, intensity, and duration with which certain people perform physical activities. I focused this study on a literature review where I explored the relationship between physical activity -specifically sports-, medicine and health. I examined scientific and gray literature and digital references, paying special attention to what, how, when and what consequences physical activities, including sports, are defined as a medical problem. The hypothetical explanation that raised from my analysis is as follows: if the calculation of the probabilities of contracting noncommunicable diseases, or becoming incapacitated, or dying, or being overweight or obese, or obtaining health benefits increase or decrease according to levels of physical activity that people perform; then, there are elements to define and problematize in a medical frame of reference behaviors and aspects of daily life related to people's physical activity levels.

RC47-664.3

GARCIA MARTIN, Joseba* (University of the Basque Country, Spain)

Catholic Movements, Neoconservatism and "Moral Panic." the Opposition to the Legalization of Euthanasia in Spain

The recent legalization of euthanasia in Spain has, unsurprisingly, encountered the fierce opposition of conservative groups inspired by Catholicism. The mobilization of this opposition, which took place in the public space since the initial debates in 2019, was abruptly interrupted by the COVID-19 pandemic. Rather than kill mobilization, however, COVID-related restrictions on mobility triggered the adaptation of the repertoire, shifting to the digital medium. They also generated the further tightening of the alliance between Catholic-inspired collectives and conservative or extreme right-wing parties, whose strategy has been closely linked to that of the Catholic Church — a key agent in spreading distrust towards the law. Since the initial debates, both offline and online, Catholic collectives and extreme right-wing parties have utilized belligerent language and overdramatized arguments to fight legalization, constantly underlining its potentially tragic consequences for society. However, in the post-pandemic context, these anti-euthanasia groups have lowered their level of exposure by integrating into a broader space of opposition currently waging a "cultural battle" against various "moral policies" (e.g. rights related to cultural diversity and the expansion of sexual and reproductive freedoms).

The objective of this paper is twofold. First, I identify the main conservative groups of Christian inspiration opposing the law, and outline their mobilizational repertoire and strategies. Second, I delve into their discourse of "moral panic," distinguishing three phases: 1) before the legislative process began; 2) during the process of debate and approval of the law amidst the pandemic; and 3) the post-pandemic scenario. The fieldwork, qualitative in nature, was carried out between 2018-2022. It is based on 25 in-depth interviews with anti-euthanasia activists, and on the analysis of secondary data, that is, internal documents of both conservative organizations and right-wing parties, and the official pronouncements of the Catholic Church.

RC04-79.2

GARCIA REYES, Jesus* (UNAM, Mexico)
MARQUEZ, Alejandro (UNAM, Mexico)

Factors That Affect the Perception of Citizenship and Community Partition of Young People Aged 15 to 17 in Mexico

Within the framework of modern democracies, the existence of a close link between education and the construction of democracy is considered, since it is assumed that an essential function of education, formal or informal, is to train the new generations in the knowledge, values and principles that shape democracy, as a form of government and citizen participation as a way to solve public affairs (Guevara, 1998; Hart, 1993). Therefore, it is through education that the new generations begin to form themselves as citizens, which implies the promotion of a political culture that stimulates civic and civilized participation within the framework of democracy (Guevara, 1998). Due to the above, the objective of this work is to provide an overview of the perception that young people from 15 to 17 years old have with respect to the total population in terms of democracy, their interest in the problems of the country and their participation aimed at solving some problems that directly affect their community. Likewise, it seeks to appreciate how these aspects are related to some factors related to the characteristics of the population: gender, schooling, school attendance, the economic income group to which they belong and their situation with respect to a series of social deprivations they suffer. The work is divided into four sections, this introduction, two main sections and a closing as final comments.

RC04-79.5

GARCIA REYES, Jesus* (UNAM, Mexico)

Formación Profesional y Ética En Post Pandemia En Estudiantes De Pueblos Originarios De Educación Superior

En esta ponencia se analiza analizan la formación profesional que los estudiantes de pueblo originario de educación media superior obtuvieron en tiempos de confinamiento. Para ello, es importante identificar aspectos de la ética profesional por parte de las instituciones.

La formación profesional recayó en la experiencia y pericia de los docentes frente a grupo, los cuales se reorganizaron y tuvieron que adaptar a la modalidad virtual. Por medio, de Tecnologías de la Información y Comunicación (TIC), se buscaron estrategias para el uso de las herramientas tecnológicas actuales, que fueron bridadas de forma pública o privada, y que, en ocasiones, las universidades adquirieron las licencias.

La TIC más usadas fueron Moodle, Zoom, Meeting, Skype, Google, Hangouts, Blackboard, e inclusive aplicaciones de comunicación telefónica grupal, fueron utilizadas como herramientas para continuar en el semestre y la impartición de los contenidos académicos. Por tanto, la práctica docente se modificó el acompañamiento, hasta aparecer un nuevo vocabulario y léxico didáctico.

En la pandemia del Covid-19, la educación superior vivió cambios drásticos en la forma de impartir docencia ante el cierre de las instalaciones de las universidades. La población estudiantil, regresaron a sus lugares de origen y se refugiaron en sus hogares. Ante tal situación la vida social se vio afectada, los individuos cambiaron sus hábitos cotidianos por un confinamiento y se adaptaron a realizar actividades, en muchos casos, de forma remota.

RC31-457.8

GARCIA VAZQUEZ, Olaya* (Universidad Pontificia Comillas, Spain)
MENESES FALCÓN, Carmen (Universidad Pontificia Comillas de Madrid, Spain)

Human Trafficking Survivors in Spain: The Variables of Gender, Citizenship and Covid-19 Pandemic

During previous pandemics, the risk of human trafficking has increased (Worsnop, 2019). The Covid-19 economic crisis also intensified the risks of exploitation.

In order to denounce the circumstances of survivors in Spain, 14 interviews with professional and 19 in-depth interviews with survivors of sex trafficking were conducted. They were asked about several topics such as health, living circumstances during the lockdowns, economic situation, family and social net, gender inequalities, discrimination, access to rights and difficulties related to residence or work permit.

The main results founded related to social are: digital divide, lack of identification and police work or inspection, increased exposure to violence (gender violence in the domestic area or because of prostitution occupation), lack of social support in Spain. In relation to health, difficulty of medical care when there is no documentation, lack of COVID protection, stop sexual health check-ups and mental health problems (such as PTSD, Anxiety, Depression) were found. Regarding to economic impacts, it is being found that they suffered economic abuse after the trafficking situation because of the vulnerability, lack

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

of a safe home in a population that moves frequently, difficulties in applying for economic aids, food insecurity, economic pressure due to family economic responsibilities and increased debts.

In conclusion, the pandemic has reinforced the economic vulnerability of the women survivors of sex trafficking in Spain. It is very difficult for them to escape from the spiral of socioeconomic vulnerability and prostitution.

TG03-812.1

GARCÍA-DEL MORAL, Paulina* (Department of Sociology & Anthropology, University of Guelph, Canada)

Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls in Canada and Indigenous Women's Human Rights Activism

In 2015, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and the United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW Committee) issued reports on the epidemic of missing and murdered Indigenous women and girls in Canada, describing it as a human rights crisis. Canadian politicians and media, activists, and academics (whether Indigenous or not) refer to this problem in these terms. Yet, this understanding of violence against Indigenous women and girls – and the attendant legal definitions of state responsibility that it invokes – is in fact relatively new. While scholars have pointed to the salience of Indigenous women's activism in constructing this violence as a social problem, the role of international human rights law here has remained underexplored. How have Indigenous activists used international human rights law to define the problem of violence against Indigenous women and girls? How and when did this form of Indigenous feminist activism start? What have been its main goals? What have been the responses of the Canadian state to it and its limits? These questions motivate this paper. The paper further draws on decolonial Indigenous perspectives on human rights.

RC41-595.3

GARCIA-GOMEZ, Jesus* (University of Salamanca, Spain, Spain)

Completed Fertility Among Latin American Immigrants and Their Descendants in Spain

Spain is an interesting country to study the fertility of Latin American immigrants (LAi) because 1) with 2.4 million Latin American immigrants residing in Spain (according to the 2011 Census), it is the main destination for LAi in Europe and 2) Spain is currently the third Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development country with the lowest TFR (Total Fertility Rate) and the second with the highest average age at first birth.

We use a database that links the 2011 Census with the Natural Movement of the Population records from 2011 to 2015 and apply Poisson regression models, the dependent variable being the number of children had. The sample is made up of women born between 1950 and 1969: 550.321 Spanish women, 18.469 first-generation LAi, 2.521 1.5 generation LAi, and 2.646 second-generation LAi.

Results show that first-generation LAi have a higher completed fertility than natives. However, 1.5 and second-generation immigrants have around 10% lower completed fertility than natives. These results hold when controlling for birth year and education level. We run the same models for each of the 19 Latin American countries individually. We find both variability in the results among countries and common patterns. Finally, we run a Poisson regression model of the total number of children had, by generation of immigrants and TFR in the country of origin and year of birth. This model allows us to analyze the effect that the TFR at origin has on the completed fertility of the three generations of immigrants. We find that among first-generation LAi, only those who were born in countries with TFR above 5 children per woman have a completed fertility in Spain that is 10% higher than that of native women. No effect of country-of-origin TFR is found in 1.5 and second-generation immigrants.

RC07-124.3

GARCIA-RAMOS, Tania* (University of Puerto Rico, PR)

Care Work in Puerto Rico: Relevant Contributions and Proposals for Future Research

In this paper we summarized an article submitted to publication in 2022. The purpose of this presentation is to highlight relevant contributions on care work in Puerto Rico by historical periods. Also, to present proposals that include social policies to address the socioeconomic, labor, and emotional situation of caregivers, specifically in the post-pandemic context. In each period we emphasized the role of the state, feminist groups, women care workers, and other sectors. Between 1940 and 1980, Puerto Rico was one of the pioneer countries in Latin America and the Caribbean to study and publicly discuss care and domestic work. Beginning in the 1990s, with the advance of neoliberalism, the government considerably discontinued care services, transferring some to the private sector. There has been a setback in the approval and implementation of social policies to protect caregiving workers. This has negatively affected many women. We recommend that care work continue to be studied in Puerto Rico and other regions from diverse perspectives and methodologies, including Future Research, Sociology of Work, Work and Organizations Psychology, and Labor Studies. To address the conditions of care workers and the situation of care work, educational, labor, community, union, and social proposals are discussed. The projects, policies and alternatives implemented internationally must be evaluated. This evaluation includes initiatives from the Western and Eastern hemispheres. We propose that an interdisciplinary committee, with representation of caregivers, feminists, academics, government officials, and legislators, study and establish a plan to address the labor and social conditions of care workers in Puerto Rico, regardless of their immigration status.

RC30-441.4

GARCIA-RAMOS, Tania (University of Puerto Rico, PR)
CACERES CRUZ, Virgen* (University of Puerto Rico, PR)
RIVERA RODRÍGUEZ, Katherine (University of Puerto Rico, PR)

Labor and Social Impact of COVID-19 on Women in the Global South

In this presentation we expose the labor and social impact of COVID-19 on women in the Global South. We carried out a documentary analysis of articles published in 2020 and 2021 on COVID-19 in the Global South. Women were one of the most affected social groups, evidencing structural and historical gender inequalities. Among the salient results, it stands out that women increased the time (in hours) dedicated to non-salaried care work (mainly to their relatives and patients). This generated work overload, job loss and setbacks in job classifications, affecting their labor trajectory. Despite of being on the front line of the COVID-19 infection, remunerated care work was poorly paid, made invisible, and lacked adequate labor protections. Women also experienced the highest rates of unemployment, financial crises, physical and emotional overload, mental deterioration, worse working conditions, poverty, dissatisfaction, economic dependence on partners, increased isolation, violence and femicide. The jobs available to young women were the most precarious. Young black women had the highest unemployment rates. Immigrants' participation in the informal sector was the highest, lacking economic aid, insurance, health services and being more exposed to the virus infection. They had to choose between working to retain their immigration status (citizenship or residence) or their health. For them, reporting situations of domestic violence was more difficult due to cultural and linguistic barriers, as well as the pandemic confinement. In addition, they were more exposed to job loss, some were forced to return to their countries.

RC30-447.2

GARDES, Cyrine* (Center for the Sociology of Organizations (Sciences Po Paris), France)
BILAND-CURINIER, Émilie (Center for the Sociology of Organizations (Sciences Po Paris), France)
PÉLISSE, Jérôme (Center for the Sociology of Organizations (Sciences Po Paris), France)

Does Remote Social Work Increase Labor Conflicts? Evidence from Social Workers' Pandemic Experiences in France

The Covid-19 pandemic has led governments to take restrictive measures that severely limited social interactions. While the crisis has increased social vulnerabilities, how have these measures transformed the work of those whose job is to help others? Social work, which is based on interactions with various actors (recipients, other staff members, managers, funders, etc.), has faced major changes that have caused (or reinforced) conflicts in this sector.

This talk results from a collective research project, which documents the individuals' legal experiences during the pandemic, especially in the social care sector. 46 interviews were conducted with mostly female workers (educators, animators, case workers, psychologists...), in various organizations (NGOs, activist groups, public services), both in the Paris region and Brittany.

These social workers had to reorganize the way they interacted with people in need, in a constraigning and uncertain environment. While teleworking, they focused on the most vulnerable recepients, and invented new ways to give support at a distance. Due to the pandemic, they also had to take charge of unprecedented requests. Those who continued to work in the facilities were in charge of new tasks, such as disinfecting premises, checking people's compliance with health regulations, reorganizing interactions to comply with new rules. Care work continued, at the cost of overwork.

These workers have been quite aware of their social usefulness, while suffering from discredit. The pandemic has reactivated the insuffisant social and material recognition of these feminized jobs. The sudden work reorganization has generated tensions, with recipients, colleagues, managers, funders and even the government. Wage increases, "Covid bonuses", vaccines at work... the pandemic has drawn new conflictuality lines, relayed by trade unionists when they are present at workplace, while interacting with the structural discontent in the care sector, due to the implementation of managerial policies and to the lack of resources.

RC40-JS-90.1

GARDEZI, Maaz* (Virginia Tech, USA)
JOSHI, Bhavna (Virginia Tech, USA)
CARCAMO, Pablo (Virginia Tech, USA)
PRUTZER, Edward (Virginia Tech, USA)

"Has Anyone Ever Innovated Responsibly?" Social Scientists' Participation in Responsible Co-Design of Digital Farming Tools

There is a robust body of literature on effective team science and knowledge integration in interdisciplinary collaborations for better convergence of expertise across social, natural sciences, and engineering. Team science imagines social sciences to offer a bridge between the natural sciences, science communication and public policy. However, social scientists involved in transdisciplinary technology design research projects can struggle to adequately avoid or remove tensions emerging between different epistemic communities. The basic premise of this paper is to discuss the challenges and opportunities for social scientists who are involved in multi-year transdisciplinary research projects in the context of responsible innovation of co-designed digital farming tools. We discuss challenges of integrating knowledge, perspectives, and approaches to technology development that bridges diverse expertise from within disciplines in academia and between farmers. For example, traditional natural science researcher often have trouble with research projects that are emergent and dependent on "subjects" for direction. In this paper we explore the overlap among these strategies for engaging the user populations in technology development as well as the significant differences in these emergent approaches to research. We invite conversation on developing more creative strategies for engaging end users in technologies, while supporting responsibility among transdisciplinary project team members

RC40-585.16

GARDEZI, Maaz* (Virginia Tech, USA)

Reconfiguring Meanings and Possibilities through Digital Agriculture: Lesson for Innovation Dynamics

Viewing digital farming from a sociomaterial lens begins with the premise that technologies come to matter and generate possibilities and perils for people and the environment through enactment in everyday practices. Big agricultural data and algorithms, are for example, not only important for helping farmers decide about nutrient use, but also are an orchestrating center around which multiple aspects of productivity and sustainability converge. Here, I highlight the recent ontological turn in science and technology studies and information systems research to describe digital agriculture as a phenomenon—rather than a thing—held together through the drawing of materials and humans composed in particular arrangements. Through this ontological shift to new materialism, I am less interested in precisely representing the impact of objects (e.g. digital farming apps) on subjects (e.g. farmers / farm advisors) and vice-versa, but instead in describing the assemblages of non-human and human elements that co-constitute 'new' phenomenon, such as 'digitally aware farmers reading yield maps on their phones or tablets'. At the same time, these 'new' phenomenon emerging through the interaction between human and non-human elements in digital agriculture also produce certain uses of objects and positioning of subjects through formation of certain possibilities, knowledge, and identities, while excluding other ones. I use data from focus group discussions and interviews with a wide range of stakeholders across the digital agriculture value chain in the US, to show that the performativity of digital farming practice challenges and reconstitutes knowledge, farmer identities and relationships, and conception of power and control. To address these challenges, I provide some strategies through which innovation in digital agriculture can create possibilities for human and non-human agencies to act and respond to greater challenges of technological governance, while addressing socioenvironmental challenges of climate change, water quality, and soil health in the US.

RC13-197.3

GARG, Priya* (Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya, Sagar, M.P., India)

Leisure and Tourism in India: A Study of Housewives of Marwar Region during COVID-19

Time is a phenomenon that is difficult to comprehend and manage. Leisure is taking time off from the everyday work to relax body and mind. Leisure is a basic need of human life. It is equally important for both men and women. In the patriarchal order, there is a huge difference in the leisure time and activities of men and women. Women have been treated as subordinated to men in every aspect of life. Traditionally, their place of work is confined to the household chores. In the case of housewives, the domestic work done by them is not paid work and hence there is no separate time for leisure. The process of globalization has popularized the concept of leisure through tourism especially among the newer generations. Religious tourism serves as a bridge between traditional and modern aspects of life and is very popular among the housewives. Religious tourism provides them a time off from the daily household chores and gives them a sense of happiness. The COVID-19 pandemic has affected their leisure time through tourism even more difficult. This paper will analyze the relations between leisure and religious tourism in relation to the housewives. It will also try to understand the changing nature of leisure activities undertaken by the housewives of two different generations during the religious tours before and during COVID-19 in the context of modernity. This paper will be qualitative in nature and will be based on primary and secondary sources.

RC39-573.5

GARNETT, Johanna* (Charles Sturt University& Torrens Resilience Initiative, Flinders University, Australia)

Incorporating Cultural Heritage into Disaster Risk Reduction Policy

The inclusion of cultural heritage as a primary priority in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction for the first time demonstrates the growing significance of cultural heritage in disaster risk reduction on a global scale. However, in Australian national, state and territory emergency management policies cultural heritage is not readily recognised in its role in disaster risk reduction and resilience building. Nevertheless, instances exist throughout Australia of communities protecting, leading the restoration of or mourning the loss of cultural heritage in disasters. Examples are also evident of the cultural heritage sector, inclusive of art galleries, libraries, museums, and archives, that have been working with communities to build resilience and support communities during and after disasters. This presentation will discuss examples of cultural heritage involvement in disaster risk reduction and exam the inclusion of cultural heritage into disaster risk reduction policies.

RC32-468.1

GARUTSA, Tendayi* (North West University, South Africa)

Strategies to Enhance a Feminist Classroom: An Auto-Ethnography

This article reflects on my journey and pedagogical experiences as a student and later a feminist lecturer. Feminist pedagogues are promising approaches for social transformation in institutions of higher learning. I focused on my experiences, exploring the tensions that have shaped my praxis. I employed an auto-ethnographic approach to illustrate my experiences as I transitioned from being a female student to a female tutor and a female lecturer within institutions of higher learning in South Africa. In this paper, I explore mutual vulnerability and discomfort in a feminist classroom. Furthermore, I discuss how reflexive journaling, negotiating and listening can challenge conventional power relations in institutions of higher learning. The article recommends that feminist pedagogy can work towards solving potentially unequal relations and discriminatory learning environment. This can be done by disrupting normative power hierarchies in the classroom by allowing both lecturers and learners to negotiate the process of 'being listened to' and 'being heard' in the teaching and learning environments and thus creating room for plural voices and more inclusive learning spaces.

RC12-180.2

GAS AIXENDRI, Montserrat* (Universitat Internacional de Catalunya, Spain)

Cómo Avanzar Hacia Una Aplicación Global y Multicultural Del Sistema De Derechos Humanos: El Paradigma De La Libertad Religiosa y La Igualdad De Género

La Conferencia mundial sobre Derechos Humanos de Viena (1993) planteó la necesidad de armonizar la aplicación global de los derechos humanos, sobre la base de su universalidad, indivisibilidad e interdependencia, reconociendo el derecho a la diferencia en nuestras sociedades multiculturales.

Un paradigma de los conflictos en la interpretación del sistema de derechos humanos es el choque entre el derecho de libertad religiosa y el derecho a la igualdad de género, que aparecen a menudo en artificial antagonismo. Reconciliarlos parece ser un intento posmoderno de equilibrar la comprensión secular y religiosa del género por medio de un enfoque fragmentado, práctico y contextualizado, que puede resolver problemas específicos, pero difícilmente reconciliará concepciones diferentes.

La legislación contra la discriminación no puede vencer por sí sola la batalla contra la intolerancia y la desigualdad. El éxito se alcanza a través de un cambio de actitudes y comportamientos. Así, el objetivo de este estudio teórico es reflexionar sobre cómo establecer con éxito una relación constructiva entre derechos humanos aparentemente contrapuestos en nuestras sociedades multiculturales.

Conviene considerar formas de armonizar posiciones diversas que van más allá de las tácticas de resolución de conflictos. Algunos de estos medios consisten en centrarse en los problemas y necesidades reales de las mujeres; escucharlas y empoderarlas dentro de las comunidades religiosas. Abrirse a las lecturas que desde las tradiciones religiosas y culturales puedan enriquecer y completar el concepto de igualdad. Impulsar programas educativos en

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derechos humanos para eliminar patrones de comportamiento que reflejen prejuicios sobre la inferioridad de la mujer; y eliminar los estereotipos religiosos que pueda sustentar el activismo de género.

Este análisis puede extrapolarse a otros conflictos entre derechos fundamentales, de modo que contribuya a una aplicación del sistema de derechos humanos plenamente respetuosa con la diversidad cultural cada vez más presente en nuestras sociedades.

RC19-278.4

GATTA, Arianna* (University of Queensland, Italy)

A Welfare for the Truly Needy? Targeting, Conditionality and Non-Take up of Welfare Among the Homeless in Italy

Homelessness remains an unresolved issue worldwide, even in countries with high per-capita GDP levels and the presence of historically established welfare states. This form of extreme poverty persists despite the existence of welfare payments meant to reach those considered "truly needy", such as means-tested targeted benefits. However tightly targeted benefits might be less accessible due to more stigma, bureaucratic complexity, and administrative errors. The accessibility of welfare payments and their potential for redistribution might have been further hindered by the upsurge of behavioral conditionality, especially for those most vulnerable. Thus, this work aims at answering the following research question: do tighter targeting and behavioral conditionality hinder the take up of welfare among the homeless?

I study this question through a probabilistic sample of 557 homeless interviewed in Rome (Italy) in March 2021. I focus on the take up of a Minimum Income Scheme (Reddito di Cittadinanza), the Covid-19 Emergency Payment (Reddito di Emergenza) and a Disability Benefit (Invalidità Civile). The relative importance of welfare stigma versus bureaucratic barriers was studied through two field experiments. I manipulated perceived complexity and appropriateness of applying for welfare and observed how this affected willingness to apply.

Results show that welfare conditionality in the form of strict administrative requirements and lack of information can significantly limit the opportunity to even attempt applying. The availability of a phone significantly predicts access to conditional welfare payments requiring contact with local social and employment services. Administrative errors and benefit sanctions are the main determinants of low take up, while psychological barriers, such as perception of stigma and bureaucratic complexity play a limited role. Ultimately, overly targeted and conditional welfare payments fail to reach those most disadvantaged, contributing to persistence of their condition of deprivation.

RC04-78.8

GATTU, Satyanarayana* (Osmania University, India)

Higher Education in India and Emerging Trends (A Sociological Study)

India is a second highly populated vast country in the World, which consists of numerous socio-economic, cultural and political problems. It is very difficult to frame a uniform policy for higher education, which has to reflect uniformity and universality in the pursuit of higher education to suit for the needs of national and international objectives.

Since independence, efforts have been made to impart the higher education by initiating numerous policies and programmes by establishing central and state universities under the guiding principles of UGC and AICT etc. Since the education comes under the concurrent list of central and state government frame the rules and state Universities face number of challenges. Hence, there is emerging crisis in the pursuit of higher education in all universities and in all the states. The rules and regulations of State and Central Universities with regards to their autonomy, financial support, content and quality of teaching and learning also varies.

This problem has been further widened after 1991 due to globalization policies and programmes. The State Universities are fast loosing their identities in competition to Central and Private Universities. Hence, multiple problems are emerging in the pursuit of higher education in all the State Universities in terms of quality and content of education, besides lack of teachers recruitment and required facilities which is the cause for deterioration of standards and intellectual apprehension.

This study aims at to explore the nature and content of higher education in the contemporary time and its consequent increasing problems. It based on secondary data, such as books, articles, reports and its content analysis with reference to the state of Telangana in South India.

RC48-666.2

GATTU, Satyanarayana* (Osmania University, India)

Social Transformation of Post-Independent Indian Society (The need for Second Freedom Struggle)

India attained freedom seventy five years ago and organizing its diamond jubilee celebrations. The traditional social-economic political structure of Indian Society did not change much as expected due to persistence of age old imbedded inequalities social structure since ages. The hierarchical Indian inequal society constructed based on religion, verna and caste. Despite highly advancement in science and technology and planned development programmes of the Governments, the society could not transform its basic nature and persists unabatedly nature. As such consequent crisis emerging on democratizing to construct just society. This has become a serious impeadment in the pursuit of democratic policies and programmes and for objective construction of just society. Though majority people belongs to Dalit, Bahujans that is about 80%, minority castes like Brahman, Bania, upper Sudras rule the nation.

People belongs to working castes or classes are yet to realize the freedom and lead a dignified life in all social spheres. The institutions of governance and justice are also in the grip of upper castes and classes and their functioning naturally maintain the status-quo. Hence, people belongs to working castes and classes increasingly feeling restlessness than ever before in all walks of life.

As such, there is a need for understanding the social transformation in post independent Indian Society and the need for second freedom struggle for the construction of a just and democratic society as visualized by Mahatma Gandhi.

It is a critical and explorative paper based on secondary data and its content analysis.

It is concluded that, India society needs to be a democratized for the objective justice for all through mass movement for transformation socio-economic, political sphere of Indian society.

RC53-729.5

GAUTAM, Prerna* (Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai, India, India)

Child Rights in Situations of Armed Conflict: The Case of Kashmir

The broad political framework of the Indian state is a welfare state; however, in conflict zones like Kashmir, the state transforms itself into a security state where the rhetoric of defending national security leads to grave violation of child rights. Despite children being one of the most vulnerable groups in situations of armed conflict, the state prioritized law and order over children's rights which explains the delay in bringing the juvenile justice system to Kashmir. The paper is based on the findings of empirical research conducted in Srinagar and Kupwara districts of Kashmir. The paper unfolds in four sections. The first section highlights how the protracted conflict creates a growing crisis of orphans in Kashmir. The breakdown of social order and social disarticulation impacted the traditional support structures for the care and protection of orphans and this along with discriminatory rehabilitation policies of the state led to the emergence of NGO-run orphanages in Kashmir. The second section gives insight into the survival strategies and coping mechanisms adopted by the orphanages and NGOs to address the risks and challenges posed in crisis situations such as curfews, prolonged lockdowns, communication blockades etc. The third section throws light on how experiences of social reintegration of care-leavers vary according to the nature of orphanhood, conflict experiences, gender and the type of institutional care experienced. The final section argues for the need for an overarching rehabilitation policy on conflict-affected children in areas of civil unrest which takes into account the multidimensional impact of conflict on children; which is non-discriminatory in its approach and does not exclude children whose parents were in non-state armed groups; and which adopts a non-punitive and restorative approach towards children involved in strife with the state.

RC09-148.1

GAUTAM, Tika* (Tribhuvan University, Nepal)
ACHARYA, Hari Prasad (Tribhuvan University, Nepal)

Capitalism, Migration and Entrepreneurship in Nepal

Entrepreneurial activities are central to the evolution of capitalist societies because new businesses drive economic and employment growth. In capitalist societies, continued economic growth depends on the extent to which potential entrepreneurs can obtain and effectively utilize the social and economic resources they need. "Entrepreneur" and "entrepreneurship" constitute somewhat contested terms, especially outside of the community of scholars who regularly publish in entrepreneurship journals. Debates over the meaning of the terms became a regular feature of conference presentations and journal articles in the 1970s, as the field struggled for academic legitimacy. Among many, some of the debates reflected the field's attempt to distinguish the field of "entrepreneurship" from the field of "small business studies," which had been the traditional home of people studying business startups. Based on both qualitative and quantitative data gathered from both primary (interviews) and secondary (academic books, and journals including newspapers and social media) sources this paper argues that in many countries of the world many immigrants bring technological, managerial, and professional skills acquired in the homeland and they become in a better position than those groups without these assets to start a business. This framework explained immigrants' self-employment rates primarily on individualist grounds. Nepalese entrepreneurs of the new generation are also running their entrepreneurship with their individual human capital attained through education and training in their homeland and destination and social capital (social networks) and are also mostly migrants who brought professional skills and experiences from abroad, have social networks, and understanding the current culture of consumerism as argued by new economic sociology. However, entrepreneurship in Nepal is mostly focused on the service sector which is different from classical capitalist societies.

RC05-94.3

GAUTAM, Tika* (Tribhuvan University, Nepal)
ACHARYA, Hari Prasad (Tribhuvan University, Nepal)

Ethnicity, Social Transformation and Changing Dalithood in Nepal

This paper explores social transformation taking place in Nepal in the last 30 years from the establishment of multiparty democracy in 1990. Transformation is described in terms of changes in various dimensions common to all sections of population, categorized as ethnicity, particularly focusing on Dalit and non-Dalit. However, Dalithood, as the relationship between dalit and non-dalit, which is at the core of contemporary ethnic debates in Nepal, is often discussed as if it is stable or unchanged forever. Based on macro data-national level survey data (1995-2022) and micro data-few qualitative interviews, this paper argues that there is remarkable change in dalithood over the period of 30 years. Some key individual and household level indicators of living standard clearly reflect the change taking place in dalithood as well at both micro and macro level. At macro level, remarkable changes can be observed in key indicators of individual and household dynamics; household size and material for the roof, economic status; remittance and poverty status, education; literacy rate and year of schooling, migration; rate of migration and inter-caste relations. These macro level indicators clearly show the higher level of mobility among dalits is contributing in the interaction and intermixing of dalits and non-dalits in workplace as well as other wider public places such as school, restaurant and feasts. The micro level individual-individual relations based close conversation and commensality proves the remarkable changes in the relationship between dalits and non-dalits at local level. It clearly indicates that the untouchability and discriminatory nature of dalithood prevailed in the past is changed into non-discriminatory and touchable nature dalithood at present reflecting the change in ethnicity as a whole.

RC11-173.6

GAUTUN, Heidi* (Norwegian Social Research Oslo Metropolitan University, Norway)
BRATT, Christopher* (Department of Psychology, Inland Norway University of Applied Sciences, Lillehammer, Norway)

Employees As Caregivers for Older Parents

By analysing survey data from Norway, the current study identifies variables that predict to what extent employees provide help and care to their old parents. Data were collected in 2022 among 4,416 employees in a nation-wide survey. Besides emotional support, help with the use of new digital technology was a particularly frequent form of help, an aspect that has drawn little attention in earlier research. Such help with using digital technology was strongly associated with assisting the parents to maintain contact with public agencies and health and social care services. Various forms of practical help were also relatively common, but few employees provided personal care to their parents. The analysis showed that numerous items on specific forms of help and care could be systemised into three separate types of help and care: administrative help (which included help with using digital technology), practical help, and personal care. More care was provided to mothers than to fathers. The parents' health, whether they lived alone, and living outside elderly institutions were the most substantial predictors of help and caregiving to parents. Except for assistance with the use of digital technology, senior employees (55+) provided more help and care than younger employees. In contrast, the gender of employees, their socio-economic status, working full or part-time seemed overall to have little effect on help and care provided to parents. Differences across industries were also overall small. We conclude that the transition to a digitalised society has altered daughters' and sons' role as care givers. Many of those 80 years or older have no or week digital competence. Our analysis suggests that children are particularly important for providing assistance to older people with the use of such technologies.

RC06-117.5

GAVIRIA, Sandra* (Université Le Havre Normandie, France)

Returning to the Nest in a Time of Pandemic

The purpose of this paper is to show the specificities of the return of young people to their parents in France at the time of confinement. The central question is to understand whether this moment represented a moment conducive to an evolution of family relations or whether it was part of the continuity of past relations.

Several questions are at the origin of this paper. How did the families experience the return during the confinement? What are the specifics compared to returns in normal times? Is there a link between the feeling at the time of return and at the time of departure?

The results are based on a qualitative survey of 53 interviews conducted with parents of young students who returned during confinement. A comparison will be made with young people who returned before the confinement. This is a fieldwork of a survey conducted with young students who returned to their parents' home in time before the pandemic.

It will be a question of showing the links between the departure and the return, of analyzing the family relations in this unprecedented, new and specific context and of understanding how the need for autonomy of the young people was set up in a context of sudden and unforeseen family recohabitation. The analysis of the feelings but also of the uses of the space will allow us to understand if the family relations were maintained in the continuity of the past or evolutions took place during this period.

TG04-819.2

GAVRILOV, Kirill* (Independent researcher, Russian Federation)

The Perception of Abstract 'War' in Russia: The Psychometric Paradigm Approach

There are real risks of independent sociologists to study the Russian invasion of Ukraine from inside. One of the options is to use indirect measures and avoid statements that are regarded as criminal acts by Russian Criminal Code. Our study uses the "psychometric paradigm" methodology that is aimed at finding risk perception dimensions by analyzing judgments people make about risks (Slovic, 1987; 2000). "War" was one of the risks that were presented for survey participants before and during the invasion.

The first wave of the survey ("Before") was conducted in November, 2021. More than 1700 respondents were recruited via Yandex Toloka platform (a crowdsourcing platform similar to MTurk). We applied a split questionnaire design when each participant rates only 1/6 of all risks (see Bronfman & Cifuentes (2003) for similar design), so there were about 300 evaluations of the 'war' risk.

The second wave of the survey ("During") was conducted in September, 2022. More than 1000 respondents were recruited using the same method and the split questionnaire design.

My presentation will be focused on the shifts of the perception of abstract 'war' that occurred between these two waves. These shifts are analyzed using not only 8 "classical" psychometric scales that cover two main dimensions of risk perception ("dread" and "unknown" risk), but also 4 additional questions concerning the responsibility of some actor for preventing and compensating risk.

In addition I will show how the perception of war is related to sociodemographic characteristics (age, gender, income) and to attitudes towards the 'special military operation'.

RC36-536.3

GAVRILYUK, Tatiana* (University of Tyumen, Russian Federation)

Emotional Labor and Alienation of Frontline Service Workers: The Case of the Russian Food Service Industry

The research is focuses on the emotional nature of frontline service work in a food industry that forces employees to develop the tactics of alienation. Three public catering chains in Samara, Russian Federation, have been chosen as the subjects of the empirical study conducted in 2021.Within the framework of a case study method, from 6 to 8 people employed in working-class positions were interviewed in each organization. The open data (corporate websites, official and informal communities in social networks) was studied by means of content and discourse analysis. The findings have shown that resistance to dehumanization, instrumentalization, and de-identification of their personality in the work process becomes a key aspect of service workers' life experiences. Most often, it's not expressed in an organized form but manifests itself through alienation from the process and the result of labor, as well as from emotions. The so-called "negative consciousness" is being shaped, embodied in separating from the role being performed, detachment, emotional dissonance, a feeling of inauthenticity, and professional burnout. An analysis of three empirical cases demonstrates that the emotional repertoire, subjective meanings, solidarity practices, and professional identification processes largely depend on the micropolitics of interactions at a particular workplace, as well as managerial regimes. When strict managerial control take place, prejudice against employees and the absence of flexible agreements often become acceptable. A low level of alienation is observed when there are elements of empathic work and regular informal communication with customers. Besides, the research proved that clients and managers share common stereotypes about employee representation of physicality and material attributes of role performance, which support the reproduction of racial and gender segregation and therefore lead to an increase in alienation.

RC55-748.5

GAVRILYUK, Tatiana* (University of Tyumen, Russian Federation)

Young Frontline Service Workers in Russia: Class Contradictions and Striving for Wellbeing in Times of Change.

Along with industrial workers, the group of lower-level frontline service employees constitutes the new working class of a post-industrial society. The impact of societal changes on the specifics of service labor (digitalization, global restructuring of the division of labor, contingent work, persisting

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

gender inequality, the consequences of the pandemic and the war conflict) substantially influences the wellbeing of this group of youth, improving their already disadvantaged position. This research aims to reveal the specifics of interactive service work in the conditions of the Russian poorly-regulated service labor market and its interrelations with such aspects of youth wellbeing as job satisfaction and value of work, positive class and professional identity, social justice assessment, trust in basic institutions, fears and tensions in planning for the future. Three public catering chains in Samara, Russian Federation, have been empirically researched in 2021 within the framework of a case study method, including 20 semi-formalized interviews with youth aged 16-35, the content and discourse analysis of open web data, and 2 focus groups. The research has shown the predominantly informal nature of employment; the total absence of trade unions; the complete or partial absence of social guarantees and mandatory payment; irregular working hours. The situation is exacerbated by the economic consequences of the pandemic. The loyal attitude of service workers to segregation and discriminatory practices rooted in everyday life indicates the absence of a pronounced antagonism between class cultures, blurs class boundaries and prevents the emergence of solidarity practices aimed to improve wellbeing. The value of service work is described by informants in terms of gaining independence, separation from parents, social capital acquisition; gaining endurance and stress resistance; respectful attitude to any kind of labor; development of patience, goodwill, responsibility, physical endurance, purposefulness, emotional intelligence, self-confidence, and communication skills.

RC11-174.7

GAWRON, Grzegorz* (University of Silesia in Katowice, Poland)

Co-Production Practices in Public Social Services during the COVID-19 Lockdown Period. the Example from Centers for Seniors Organized Under the Polish Government's Multiannual Program "Senior+".

The continuing COVID-19 pandemic has been affecting our health and other aspects of our lives – work, family life, and contact with others. Everyday functioning has changed completely. The threat of the pandemic has forced us to develop new everyday practices, including co-producing services in conditions of minimal direct contact. The speech aims to present co-production practices in public social services during the COVID-19 lockdown period. Older adults constitute a heterogeneous group, which explains the diversity of their life situations, needs, and attitudes in different situations, including lockdown COVID-19. Many studies have been published examining the impact of pandemic constraints on people's functioning. Their results depend on the studied region and age group (Wang et al. 2020; Krendl & Perry 2020; Kim & Jung 2021; Atzendorf & Gruber 2021). It is essential to better understand the unique experiences of older people during a pandemic so that governing bodies at the central and local levels of government can develop appropriate policies and services for the real needs of older people.

Therefore, the discussion is based on the results of nationwide research conducted in Poland among formal organizers and recipients of services in local centers for seniors organized under the government's multiannual program "Senior+" (772 centers for seniors throughout Poland and 19,000 beneficiaries). The main research questions for the author were: What co-production practices have been developed for the realization of services during the COVID-19 lockdown period? Which of these dominated and why? To what extent were new technologies useful? What were the results (gains and losses) that recipients of the services (older people) achieved during the COVID-19 lockdown period by realizing different forms of co-production? The variety of service practices during the COVID-19 lockdown period was the basis for the author proposing a typology of forms of services co-production.

RC32-474.1

GAYAN, Gargi* (krishna Kanta Handiqui State Open University, India)

Examining the Idea of 'Self'-Learning within Gendered Spaces

It is believed that in a democratic society education bridge all the inequalities and higher education is the means to attain upward mobility. But in India irrespective of the growth in the investment in the sector of education there has been a disparity in distribution of educational facilities between different social categories like caste, class, ethnicity, gender as well as between the rural and urban areas. Keeping this picture in mind the first Open University of the country was introduced. In the similar lines the State Open University of Assam was established with a vision to reach the unreached and generate an engaged and reflexive citizenship. The Open and Distance Learning (ODL) system is based on the philosophy of 'self-learning' independent of formal teaching whereby the pace and place of learning the materials provided needs to be 'self-monitored' and initiating a discussion requires to be pursued by a learner. This process requires exercising one's agency to create 'space for self'. In this paper, one intends to argue that while the ODL system, characterised by "openness and flexibility" asserts to provide access to higher education to the "unreached" at the door step and offers a "choice" to the learners to pursue their dreams, yet the question of "choice" and "space" in socially segregated society, needs to addressed critically. This exercise has become a necessity in the present context with the existing authoritarian regime aggressively promoting 'gender'

without interrogating the existing power dynamics that reproduce inequality. This study stems from one's experience as a teacher in an Open University intending to locate and reflect upon the gendered experiences of the female learners.

RC44-632.1

GEELAN, Torsten* (Department of Sociology, University of Copenhagen, Denmark)

Transitioning to a just low carbon economy: a critical and interdisciplinary review of the role of the trade union movement

In this article, I provide a critical and interdisciplinary state-of-the-art review of the role of trade unions in transitioning to a just low carbon economy. In doing so, I seek to lay a foundation for generating a holistic understanding of the three key interconnected arenas in which trade unions are currently navigating the 'jobs versus environment' dilemma: internal union strategizing, climate policy-making and public debate. The article begins by discussing the key sociological theories and concepts that can help explain why old and new inequalities are created and reinforced during transitions. And how just transitions have become the latest battleground in the contested terrain between trade unions, employers and the State. The next part then examines and synthesizes the key thematic insights from three fields of research – industrial relations, environmental sociology and environmental labour studies – along the organisational, institutional, and societal dimensions of analysis. With that in mind, I suggest that scholars need to look more closely at discourses circulated through the media by trade unions in competition with other political actors. This requires expanding the theoretical and methodological repertoire of research to include social theories of discourse and critical discourse analysis as well as a greater range of empirical sources (e.g., media coverage, parliamentary records, and social media data).

RC20-301.5

GEERTS, Robbe* (University of Antwerp, Belgium)
VANDERMOERE, Frederic (University of Antwerp, Belgium)
OOSTERLYNCK, Stijn (University of Antwerp, Belgium)

The Pitfalls of Inequality. a Comparative Analysis of Green Purchasing Behavior in European Countries

In this study, we explored European cross-national differences in green purchasing behavior, focusing on the role of inequality. Previous studies have mainly approached these inequalities from an individual perspective. We examine the role of inequalities between (GDP) and within countries (GINI), and how this relates to their citizens' engagement in green purchasing behavior. Data from the Eurobarometer (2019) was used. Firstly, our study confirms the social gradient in green purchasing behavior; it is most common among people who are affluent and higher educated. It seems that people need certain economic and cultural resources to engage in green purchasing behavior. Our results suggest that this holds true on a country level. Economic inequalities between countries appear to affect their citizens' green purchasing behavior. Particularly, the GDP of a country was positively related to its citizens' green purchasing behavior. Moreover, our study shows that inequality relates to green purchasing behavior on a more fundamental level than (in)access to resources and wealth differences between countries. Green purchasing behavior appears to be less common in countries with high levels of income inequality. Additionally, the negative consequences of inequality seem greatest in rich countries. Finally, inequality seems to amplify social class differences; the income and educational gap widens with increased income inequality. In conclusion, we point out that a country's economic state influences its citizens' green purchasing behavior. While economic development matters, it is not sufficient. In line with previous studies, results suggest that inequality is corrosive and divisive. Inegalitarian countries perform worse on a range of health and social issues, which – based on our study –includes efforts to engage in green purchasing behavior.

Spot-14.2

GENOV, Nikolai* (Free University Berlin, Germany)

Individualization in Collectivist War

It is sociological common knowledge that collective entities wage wars. The profound change of conditions, content and effects of individualization under war conditions receives much less attention. Starting with the changed status of Crimea and continuing with the Russian Special Military Operation in Ukraine the processes brought about tremendous changes in all dimensions of individualization in the Ukraine and in the Russian Federation. What was and remains the major challenge to individualization under the conditions of war? No doubt, it was and remains the transition from the liberties of civil life to the restrictions on liberties due to the call-up. Actually, the crucial difference is the high level of existential security in civil life and the intensity of existential risks. Nevertheless, on both sides of the front line there are people who joined the battles voluntarily. They made the collectivist war an element of their own individualization. Against the background of the interplay of collectivist war and individualization a series of research questions arises: What is the extent the technological parameters of collectivist war provoke

strengthening or weakening of the incentives for individualization? How do the organizational characteristics of the collectivist war provoke strengthening or weakening of the individualization? How do the ideological characteristics of the collectivist war provoke strengthening or weakening of the conditions for individualization? The variety of the combined answers to the questions opens the way for establishing three modalities of relationship between collectivist war and individualization: 1. Mutual constructive impact between collectivist war and individualization; 2. No mutual impact between collectivist war and individualization; 3. Mutual destructive impacts between collectivist war and individualization. Empirical information will be obtained from international information sources.

RC15-217.6

GENOVA, Angela* (university of urbino, Italy)
LOMBARDINI, Simone (University of Genova, Italy, Italy)

General Practitioners in Front of Covid-19: Italy in European Comparative Perspective.

Background
Primary care has had a crucial role in managing Covid-19 pandemic, despite the differences in primary care models in Europe. Focusing on GPs number as key aspect in primary care services, this study is led by the following research questions: 1) Is the number of GPsper 100.000 inhabitants increased or decreased in the last 20 years in European countries? 2) Has the GPs number per 100.000 inhabitants in Italy been consistent with the rest of the EU countries trend?3) Is there any statistically significant correlation between the trend in GPs number and the Covid-19 mortality?
Methods
Comparative data of the number of GPs per 100,000 inhabitants, in 22 European countries is investigated, between 1995 and 2014 (the last available data), with a specific focus on Italian case study. Moreover a statistical correlation is investigated between GPs trend and Covid-19 mortality rate.
Results
Data shows that the number of family doctors over 100,000 inhabitants in European countries have increased over the last 20 years, except for Italy where it has strongly reduced. The correlation between GPs number trend and Covid-19 mortality rate shows an inverse statistically significant results: countries with an increasing number of GPs had a lower rate in Covid-19 mortality.
Conclusion
This study contributes to the debate on the key role of primary care and GPs in managing the pandemic, showing the unpreparedness of the Italian health system to face the emergency.

RC27-393.2

GENOVESI, Federico* (Ulster University, United Kingdom)

Solidarity Grassroots Football and Right to the City: How Solidarity to Refugees and People Seeking Asylum, and Resistance to the Commodification of Public Space Intersect in Italian Grassroots Football.

Following the 2007-2008 financial crisis, Italian left leaning social movements have experimented with ways to provide free access to sports. While this was initially mostly in the form of community gyms within self-managed social centres, grassroots football increasingly became a widely popular activity organised by social movement activists. In the aftermath of the so called 2015 "refugee crisis", grassroots football became a privileged way for left leaning social movements to engage with and provide solidarity to people seeking asylum.

In this paper, through a discussion of the practices and discourses adopted by the grassroots football project explored in my doctoral research, I will analyse how the Italian social centres' traditional fight for "the right to the city" (Harvey, 2008) intersects with practices and discourses in solidarity with people seeking asylum. In particular, I will firstly reflect on the role played by grassroots football in the local resistance to processes of gentrification. I will then explore how football was mobilised for engagement with, and to provide opportunities for leisure to, people seeking asylum. In this context, I will also discuss how participation in grassroots football provided participants with attachments to the local space. As such, a sense of "place-belonginess" (Antonsich, 2010) for people seeking asylum was fostered by involvement in the project. Finally, I will maintain that this localised sense of belonging was a key feature for resisting both commodification of public space and people seeking asylum's sense of liminality in the hosting country. From this perspective, solidarity to people seeking asylum is part of a wider political project of belonging, alternative to the nationalist-autochthonic one carried out by the rising right-wing parties in Italy.

Antonsich, M. (2010) Searching for belonging: an analytical framework. *Geography Compass*, 4(6), 644-659.

Harvey, D. (2008) The right to the city. *New Left Review*, 53, 23-40.

RC03-58.1

GENTLES, Timothy* (University of Newcastle, Australia)

The Curation of Affective Experiences of Nature- the Case of Two Far Right Groups

This paper looks at the way social movements may utilise affective experiences in 'natural' landscapes to further ideological and political goals. A series of outdoor events organised by two far right groups- the National Socialist Network (Australia) and Patriotic Alternative (UK) are investigated. It is argued that organisers create events in rural space which are curated to allow the enmeshing of affective experiences of nature with specific ideological framings of socioecological issues. This takes place at two levels. Firstly, the curation of the particular physical outdoor space in which participants attend, its discursive content and group bonding processes. Secondly the curation of group media representations of the events which seek to project an appealing image to supporters and sections of the general public.

Both groups in this study have similar far right, ethnonationalist ideologies but utilise affective outdoor experiences in different ways. The NSN utilises a martial and highly masculine approach with affective connections related to the conquering of land, reinforcing an extreme version of settler colonial dynamics in Australia. PA takes a different approach, emphasising their perceived harmonious 'indigenous' connection to the British rural landscape that is supposedly threatened by non-white migration. Both seek to naturalise their relationship to the landscape, one via racial dominance and the other via racial harmoniousness. Despite their differences, these constructed eco-social relations are seen as indicative of a 'natural order' which is under threat from multiculturalism and the 'other'. It is argued that these curatorial approaches aren't necessarily successful in creating the desired participant experiences and can be undermined by interventions from the state, opposing political forces and the social dynamics of the organisations themselves.

RC25-JS-118.4

GEORGIEVA-STANKOVA, Nadezhda* (Trakia University, Bulgaria)

Discursive Dimensions of Media Representation of Roma Identity and the Ghetto in the Context of Covid-19

The Covid pandemic has had a serious impact on vulnerable social groups with the greatest concentration of racial or ethnic minorities. The Roma community remained more seriously affected than other communities (Ryder, Taba and Trehan, 2020), representing an intersection of ethnic and social-class factors, related to specific inequalities, some of which also determine existing health inequalities. The paper aims to deconstruct the discursive representation of Roma identity and the ghetto in popular Bulgarian print media in the context of the Covid pandemic. The social and health condition of the community is rarely defined and represented by members of the Roma community itself, but by various public authorities and institutions, such as medical expertise, state power and the media, involved in the construction of its image and the space occupied by it, reflecting different spheres of power and knowledge (Foucault, 1978). Methodologically, the research focuses on the online editions of two popular Bulgarian daily newspapers, "24 Hours" and "Telegraph" (for the period March 2020 - May 2022), which have the highest circulation and readership in Bulgaria in recent years. Certain common nodal points and issues related to the recontextualization of existing negative prejudices and stereotypes about Roma are analyzed in new local contexts, leading to media excesses and Romaphobic discourses, reinforcing the marginalization of the group and its social exclusion. Conclusions are drawn regarding their embodiment in state policies concerning the control of movement in Roma ghettos and the issuance of special measures about the regulation of the pandemic in general. On the other hand, emphasis is placed on the possibility of overcoming marginalization and stigmatization and the need for social protection and access to representation.

RC48-JS-141.1

GERBAUDO, Paolo* (Industries Department, United Kingdom)

Social Movements in Times of Ecological Risk Social Implosion

Social movements are an important viewpoint from which to look at more general social trends and developments (Touraine, 1984). In present times many social movements and in particular those campaigning on climate change seem to speak to a situation of general implosion and ecological collapse, or what sometimes in France is described as "collapsologie". This paper will discuss how social movements such as Extinction Rebellion and Fridays for Future are thematising the risks of ecological and social collapse, their interpretation and narrative of such events and the way they attribute the fault to various culprits. The paper draws on research on social movement discourse online and offline, with a particular focus on views on the future and of solutions to the climate crisis. Using Alberto Melucci notion of social movements as prophetic phenomena (1989) and the notion of collective action frames (Snow and Benford, 1994) I will argue that the theme of social change is in this circumstances largely sifted through the notion of avoiding collapse and constructing means of protection and self-sustainment beyond the present

productivist paradigm and towards an imagined sustainable and self-sufficient society. Hence, studying the discourse of ecological movements provides with a way to make sense of possible scenarios to address climate change and to build more self-reliant and robut societies.

RC47-656.6

GERBAUDO, Paolo* (Scuola Normale Superiore, Italy)

Video-Sharing and Social Movements: Imitation As the New Logic of Participation?

In the digital age social movements have been heavily shaped by the technologies they use, their affordances and logic of communication. The first wave of social movements was imbued with the logic of sharing that stood at the heart of social network platforms such as Facebook and Twitter. So what is happening with new social movements emerging in a different communication environment, amid a second wave of social media, dominated by video-sharing applications such as TikTok. My proposal in this paper is to explore the logic of imitation that is often associated with video-sharing applications and see how it reflected in the forms of participation and subjectivity mobilised by new social movements. Drawing on the forms of technological mimesi (Zulli and Zulli, 2022), available on video-sharing platforms social movements often invite participants to act out a given scene, following a certain script, to broadcast it to one's personal network of followers. The logic of imitation, I will argue, differs from the logic of sharing, because participants are not merely expected to amplify a message but rather at recreating and reinterpeting in their own ways. Further, this logic emphasises a different aesthetic and ethic to the logic of sharing, one in which a strong emphasis is laid on sincerity and authenticity (for how much often staged and constructed), and on proving one's individual worth and determination, as seen in the context of various internet challenges that have found in video-sharing sites, a particular conducive arena. Thus, the logic of imitation can provide us with an interesting entry-way to explore the changing way in which processes participation and belonging is developing in contemporary social movements and how it differs from social movements in previous technological waves.

RC22-335.4

GERRAND, Vivian* (Deakin University, Australia)

Understanding Processes of Radicalisation within Wellness Communities in an Age of Polarisation.

Adherents to conspiracy and extreme wellness movements are readily dismissed as unstable. Yet the motivations driving their trajectories of radicalisation are both highly complex and context-dependent, requiring detailed and critically empathetic analysis of the narratives, networks and nuances that inform their radicalisation pathways. In particular, the introduction of the QAnon conspiracy – a divisive social movement advocating resistance to so-called 'global elites', seen as manipulating populations for their own ends – into wellness communities through prominent lifestyle influencers has led some to radicalise on 'conspiritual' trajectories of militancy (Beres et al. 2020; Khalil 2020), including recruitment into violent extremism.

Complementing existing studies of (con)spirituality in Australia that consider the role of conspiracy theories in wellness circles through the prism of religion and spirituality (Halafoff et al. 2021; Ward and Voas 2011), this paper maps radicalisation trajectories towards militant forms of conspiracy thinking and wellness, identifying the ways in which the conducive environment of COVID-19 heightened vulnerabilities has intersected with the unique selling points of conspiracist groups, often with an agenda that leverages existing anxieties and hesitancy surrounding vaccines. Rather than viewing such radicalisation trajectories in isolation, or as exceptions, this chapter explores the ways in which (con)spiritualist narratives mobilise cherry-picked versions of spirituality and new religious movement (NRM) narratives to construct polarizing in- and out-group dynamics that bear similarities to those of religiously inspired or attributed extremist groups. To enhance understanding of how spiritually inspired or attributed forms of radicalisation to conspiracy-thinking have increased their reach and influence during the pandemic, this paper draws on in-depth interviews and qualitative ethnographic case studies.

RC39-579.4

GERSTER, Julia* (Tohoku University, Japan)
SHIBAYAMA, Akihiro (Tohoku University, Japan)

Storytelling and the Arts As Tools in Disaster Education: Tohoku University's "Kataritsugi" and the Stories of 3.11

After the Great East Japan Earthquake, tsunami and nuclear disaster devastated large areas in the Tohoku region on March 11, 2011, passing on the memories of survivors as lessons learned from these so-called 3.11 disasters became a significant goal in disaster education. Several disaster archives and institutes were developed to collect and share data. However, people who are not already interested in disaster preparedness may not be aware of these resources. To tackle such access problems related to passive data sharing, Tohoku University's Disaster Digital Archive organizes the "Kataritsugi," an event which combines a variety of art forms with the practice of disaster storytelling (saigai kataribe katsudō). In the Kataritsugi, the actress Takeshita Keiko reads

short stories that are based on interviews with 3.11 survivors in a different disaster-affected municipality every year. Her readings are accompanied by musical performances and the stage is decorated with paintings that depict scenes from the disaster areas. In this paper, we introduce the results of a survey conducted from 2012-2019 as well as analyze the stories presented at the Kataritsugi until 2021 to discuss how conveying lessons learned from disasters emotionally through art affects the risk awareness of the audience. We found that despite some criticisms regarding the selection and combination of the art forms, most respondents to the survey found the event to be helpful in terms of disaster education and were so emotionally moved by the performances that they were not only reminded of what had occurred during and after the 3.11 disasters, but also deeply motivated to reflect on their own preparedness for future disasters and the significance of passing on such stories. We therefore hope that the benefits of artistic events such as the Kataritsugi will be considered to increase the outreach of knowledge distribution in risk education.

RC04-67.3

GETOVA, Antoaneta* (Sofia University, Bulgaria)

Three Years of Online Learning in the Universities in Bulgaria: Effects and Perspectives for the Future

The COVID 19 pandemic led to unprecedented changes in all social spheres. The education was one of the most affected areas, as in a very short period the educational institutions, including the universities should transfer the process online with almost no preparation and in some cases no additional resources or state/public support.

The online learning in Bulgarian Universities, introduced during the first lockdown in the spring of 2020 was considered as temporary measure in the beginning. However, it continued during the next two academic years. What looked as an emergency situation in the early spring of 2020 nowadays can be described as the dominant educational approach for the last three years in the Bulgarian universities with the potential to continue, as the pandemic is far from its end. This situation in Bulgarian higher education is in a way paradoxical, as the online education was seen as temporary even during its reintroductions in the last two academic years but nowadays there are more students in the university that have more experience with the online learning, than those who had studied on site.

Such long period of online education has its consequences on the process itself and respectively on its main actors: lectures and students. The main goal of the analysis is to describe the long term effects on the actors in the educational process in the universities and also to show the possible consequences in the future of the Bulgarian higher education and if this digitalization could continue in some form (apart from the pandemic).

The analysis is based on results of online survey made during the first three years of the pandemic with lecturers and students of different Bulgarian universities. A content analysis of media publications related to the topic is also included in the research.

RC32-478.17

GHALEBEIGI, Aida* (Roy Morgan, Australia)
DOUGLAS, Karen (University of Tasmania, Australia)
GEKARA, Victor (RMIT University, Australia)

Implementing Voluntary Workplace Gender Targets: A Case Study of Challenges and Opportunities in an Australian Transport Organisation

Legislative workplace gender quotas have been effective in various countries to increase the numerical representation of women in corporate boards and as non-executive directors. Research has demonstrated that businesses respond positively to legislative quotas if appropriate sanctions are in place. However, legislated quotas have not successfully influenced overall inequalities within organisations. Voluntary policy-based targets are an alternative approach in jurisdictions without legislated quotas and sanctions. These gender targets are ambitions set by organisations to increase women's numerical workforce representation. Gender targets are designed to apply to entire workforces, not only boards and non-executive directors. Although research has been undertaken examining the effectiveness of quotas, there is limited research examining the effectiveness of voluntary targets and how organisations might implement them.

This paper examines how voluntary policy-based gender targets might be set and implemented including challenges and opportunities raised in this approach. A case study method is adopted in a leading public organisation in the Australian transport sector that has set a fifty percent voluntary target to increase women's workforce participation. Workforce data analysis reveals setting one broad organisational target reinforces more gendered segregated divisions where larger numbers of women work in administrative and communication based professional roles and men dominate technical, engineering and leadership roles. Furthermore, the findings indicate targets are often regarded as contrary to core business operations and objectives and received limited priority in managers' performance goals. We propose linking targets to managers' operational key performance indicators (KPIs) as an effective mechanism to recruit more women and develop a positive culture among managers. We conclude voluntary targets in KPIs play a similar role

to sanctions in legislative quotas. Moreover, targets should be supported by micro-steps challenging the historically embedded male workplace culture and structures to overcome the "stigma of incompetence" that negatively impact on women's competency and confidence.

RC48-679.2

GHARTI MAGAR, Jhakendra* (Saraswati Multiple Campus, Tribhuvan University, Nepal)

GHARTI MAGAR, Dhirendra (Saraswati Multiple Campus, Tribhuvan University, Nepal)

GHARTI MAGAR, Om Prakash (Saraswati Multiple Campus, Tribhuvan University, Nepal)

Trophy Hunting in the Himalaya: Conflict between State and Local People in Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve, Nepal

Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve (DHR) is the only hunting reserve in Nepal established in 1987 to meet the demands for controlled wildlife hunting. The DHR is located in the lap of the Dhaulagiri Himalaya range of western Nepal covering 1325 sq. km. of Baglung, Myagdi, and Rukum East districts. Every year in two seasons, more than a dozen of foreign hunters arrive here for the blue sheep trophy hunting and the Nepal government collects a good amount of fees from them since its establishment. Interestingly, the local people of Dhorpatan were properly not informed about who comes to blue sheep hunting, how, and why they come to hunt, or what exactly the hunting reserve does? However, after 29 years of its establishment, the government of Nepal established the Nepal Army camp in 2016, decided to declare the buffer zone area, and mobilize Army to maintain security in the reserve. The local people in the DHR-protected areas opposed the government's decision to the Army mobilization in the reserve because they believe that the decision is against the ILO convention 169, which gives indigenous local peoples primary rights over natural resources. As local people were accused, now Nepal Army as state authority has been controlling the right to use natural resources, and local people seem unhappy in their ancestral pastureland. Due to the local protest, the government has not been able to announce the buffer zone project. Therefore, the paper attempts to explore the causes and consequences of conflict between state authorities and local people in the DHR based on long-time observation as local citizens of the Dhorpatan area and purposefully selected key informant interviews.

RC18-JS-51.1

GHAZARIAN, Zareh* (Monash University, Australia)
LAUGHLAND-BOOY, Jacqueline (Monash University, Australia)
SKRBIS, Zlatko (Monash University, Australia)
SMITH, Jonathan F. (Australian Catholic University, Australia)

Women and Political Participation in Australia

Gender and representation in national politics has been a key issue in contemporary Australian society. While women in Australia have been allowed to vote and run for parliament since 1902, the nation has only ever had one female prime minister (Julia Gillard, 2010-2013). Furthermore, the total number of women in parliament has never reached parity with men. Over the last few years, allegations of sexual harassment and violence in the nation's parliament led to campaigns where thousands of Australians demanded a change to attitudes, behaviours, and political culture.

Within this context, this paper seeks to examine the factors that are presenting as barriers to young women running for public office in Australia. The paper highlights three key themes. First, it considers gender roles in Australian society and how they may impact on women being active in the political sphere. Second, the paper explores the parliamentary culture and how 'toxic masculinity' may be creating barriers to the political participation of women. Third, we examine how political knowledge may be contributing to women excluding themselves from political activity.

This paper focuses on the experiences of young people who participated in the Social Futures and Life Pathways Project. This longitudinal research project, which is also known as Our Lives, began in 2006. It has continually gathered data from a single age cohort of young Australians from the state of Queensland. The voices of these young people will not only highlight existing challenges, but also potential ways in which barriers may be dismantled.

RC53-726.5

GHISLAIN, Leroy* (University Rennes 2 (France), France)

Injunctions to Child Autonomy

Expectations of child autonomy have grown in recent decades. We cross here the results of several surveys we have realized between 2011 to now, about French preschool and about French families. We seek to grasp the new qualities expected in children in neoliberal context, and the ways in which the are educated. In the official texts of French preschool, autonomy is now an essential value. This autonomy has several dimensions; it is linked to the children's abilities to do one's own school work (without the adult having to

formulate injunctions), to a certain self-control of one's emotions, and to the ability to manage one's own physiological needs from the start of the preschool (2, 3 years old). These new values are linked to a neoliberal context in which we expect faster school performance from children and from preschool. The children who best manage to play this role come from middle ans upper classes. Our surveys in this environments show how the autonomous child is produced, from an early age. This may, for exemple, involve encouraging the child very early to dress, eat, go to learning activites, etc. Our ethnographic observations in the classrooms show that not all children are ready to play this role because of different and inequal initial socializations. All this suggests new forms of inequalities in childhood. We will cross the resultats of two books that we have produced: L'école maternelle de la performance enfantine (2020) [The preschool of child performance] and Sociologie des pédagogies alternatives (2022) [Sociology of alternative pedagogies].

RC40-582.3

GHOSH, Shamayeeta* (Jhargram Raj College (Girls' Wing), Affiliated to Vidyasagar University, India)

Foodways of Package Tours in Contemporary Bengal: Situating 'Bengali Cuisine' in the Culinary Culture of Kundu Special

This paper is an ethno-historical account of the culinary practices characterizing tour packages in West Bengal. Through the documentation of the ways in which a leading private tour operator in contemporary West Bengal named *Kundu Special* conducts its tour packages with Bengali tourists, this paper shows how the gustatory practices of tour packages are intended to evoke a sense of familiarity associated with everyday life. *Kundu Special* is commonly believed to have pioneered the practice of conducting tour packages across India in late-colonial Bengal. Located at the methodological intersection of history and anthropology, this paper demonstrates the correlation between the ambivalent nature of colonial modernity in Bengal and the preponderance of 'quintessential' Bengali foodways in the package tours of *Kundu Special* since its inception in the late colonial period. The culinary culture typical of *Kundu Special* can be traced to the discursive construction of 'authentic Bengali cuisine' that was central to the politics of middle-class identity in colonial Bengal. Tracing the trajectory of the changing institutional arrangements of *Kundu Special* owing to broader socio-cultural transformations, this study shows how it has capitalized on the perceived cultural authenticity of 'Bengali cuisine' and its primacy in the everyday life of middle-class Bengalis. The indigenization of disparate food elements to construct 'Bengali cuisine' in the wake of Bengal's colonial encounter, however, is indicative of the constructedness of the idea of culinary authenticity. Taking package tours as shifting anthropological sites, this study documents the ways in which *Kundu Special* attempts to transport *Bangaliyana* or Bengaliness to unfamiliar locales outside Bengal through the creation of a seemingly 'authentic' Bengali culinary experience for middle-class Bengali tourists. This paper also examines the changes in the food culture fostered by *Kundu Special* corresponding to the changing contours of middle-class taste in contemporary Bengal.

RC50-691.2

GHOSH, Shamayeeta* (Jhargram Raj College (Girls' Wing), Affiliated to Vidyasagar University, India)

The Past and Present of Package Tours in West Bengal: An Ethno-Historical Documentation of Continuities and Paradoxes

Tourism is an institutionalized practice of temporary leisured mobility premised upon the separation between home and the world. The establishment of railways catalyzed the development of mass tourism in Europe and its colonies. The ideological origins of European tourism can be traced to the desacralization of natural landscapes facilitated by Romanticism and the emergence of 'leisure' owing to the metamorphosis of industrial society into its post-industrial incarnation. Contrarily, institutionalization of tourism in India was a colonial endeavour of commercializing the age-old practice of pilgrimage. The primacy of pilgrimage continued well into the post-independent era marked by the entry of private tour operators into the tourism scenario. Travel-as-leisure was a late entrant in the precincts of Indian tourism. With its focus on package tours, the most prevalent mode of travel since late-colonial period, this paper takes as its case *Kundu Special*, a private tour-operator in contemporary West Bengal that is believed to be the pioneer of package tours in pre-independent Bengal. Located at the methodological intersection of history and anthropology, this paper documents how *Kundu Special* appropriated the railways, a modernizing agent, as a means to foster the tradition of pilgrimage. Delineating the package tours of *Kundu Special* as mobile anthropological locations, this paper analyzes the way institutional arrangements of *Kundu Special* are designed to construct a bubble of familiar environment for Bengali tourists on their trips to unfamiliar locales. The transportation of *Bangaliyana* or Bengaliness to places outside Bengal is facilitated primarily through the creation of a seemingly quintessential Bengali culinary experience. This work strives to unearth the paradoxical relationships between tradition and modernity, the ideology of leisure and that of pilgrimage, and finally, familiarity and novelty, that are inherent within the practices constituting package tours and trace these back to the ambivalent nature of modernity in colonial Bengal.

RC10-157.1

GIAMPIETRO, Letizia* (INVALSI (National Institute for the Evaluation of Educational Instruction and Training), Italy)

LITTERI, Angela (INVALSI (National Institute for the Evaluation of the Education and Training System), Italy)

NERLI BALLATI, Enrico (INVALSI (National Institute for the Evaluation of the Education and Training System), Italy)

What Shared Governance to School Development? the Valu.E for Schools' Case Study

The Valu.E for Schools (VFS) Project, implemented by INVALSI (National Institute for the Evaluation of the Education and Training System) aims to give indications to decision-makers regarding informal and formal networking between schools and partnership between schools and other institutions supporting school self-evaluation processes for improvement. As part of the National Operational Program 2014-2020 "For School - skills and learning environments", within which the VFS research intervention is inscribed, particular attention was paid to networking and partnership to promote and enhance school development processes, to encourage the decentralization of evaluation and improvement design skills, balancing centralized training with local ones, strengthening the capacity building of educational institutions (European Union, 2015). Networking and partnership in educative context are considered a promising lever for large scale reforms (Muijs, Ainscow and West, 2010, p. 7) more sustainable and equitable (Ainscow et al. 2012; Poliandri et al., 2022). According to European Commission, decision-makers should promote collaboration within and between schools: "*schools may also build bridges with wider communities including researcher to support school level learning and develop strategies for school development*" (European Commission, 2020:2). The VFS Project experiments a new governance model to support professional development of school staff. The project promoted new cooperation forms between public and private subjects, linking the central administration and peripheral educational agencies, stimulating collaboration through actions located in the contexts to which they belong, adapted to the needs of schools, capable of triggering bottom-up processes upwards of collective learning, socialization of knowledge (Cappello, 2015), empowerment of the people involved and sharing of the risk connected to innovation (Perrin, 2022). Some of results of the case study are presented, in relation to the different forms of collaboration activated: 1) by central administration; 2) between schools; 3) between people participating in the training.

Spot-14.1

GIANNAKOPOULOS, Angelos* (University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy, Germany)

The Russian Heim-Ins-Reich Policy: Historical Revisionism and Conquest War

This presentation is not just a literature review in the specific scientific realm of East European Studies. The Ad Hoc session was proposed and prepared while war in Europe takes place again. The aim of this presentation is, hence, to pick up and summarize the most important information, testimonies and analyses published in different European media on Russia and the war in Ukraine just before and after February 2022 with the goal to highlight the reasons behind this war. As a matter of fact, the Russian attack on Ukraine changed for ever the "perfect" world we believed we lived in. As one of the most renowned Ukrainian historians, Serhii Plokhy, Professor at Harvard, stated "on February 24, 2022, the world awoke in a new reality". The presentation goes, however, beyond the feeling of shock and embarrassment caused by the war in Ukraine, trying to show in as rational a way as possible the inevitability of this war and the naivety with which Europeans, especially Germans, have so far dealt with Russian irredentism and aggression.

RC53-JS-89.4

GIBBS, Lisa* (University of Melbourne, Australia)

NURSEY, Jane (Phoenix Australia: Centre for Posttraumatic Mental Health, Australia)

WRAITH, Ruth (Child Trauma Psychology Consultant, Australia)

MARINKOVIC CHAVEZ, Katitza (University of Melbourne, Australia)

Long Term Academic Impacts after Disaster

The longer term impacts of disasters on learning can sometimes be difficult to determine if students are young at the time of the disaster and their academic skills and pathways are still developing. This paper presents a study which tracked the academic outcomes of students as they progressed through 8 years of schooling following the major Black Saturday bushfires in Victoria, Australia in 2009. The data from standardised academic assessments in Australia were used to compare the outcomes for students attending government primary schools in rural communities of Victoria with varying levels of bushfire impact. The initial cohort included 33,690 students who in

2008 were enrolled in first year at a Victorian government primary school in a rural community and completed their standardized academic assessments in 2011 (Grade 3), 2013 (Grade 5), 2015 (Year 7) and 2017 (Year 9). The results showed that expected gains from Year 3 to Year 5 in reading and numeracy scores were reduced in students from schools with higher levels of bushfire impact. Further, the academic outcomes at Year 5, 7 and 9 for students who attended primary schools in areas highly impacted by the bushfires was lower than their peers for all subjects. Bronfenbrenner's socioecological framework was used to consider the multi-level influences on children's ongoing learning post disaster and opportunities for recovery support strategies including school-based psychosocial support programs, access to additional learning and vocational guidance.

RC30-443.2

GIBSON, Linda* (Nottingham Trent University, United Kingdom)

DINGWALL, Robert* (Dingwall Enterprises Ltd, United Kingdom)

Community Health Workers in Uganda and the Division of Labour: An Analysis of the Structural Barriers to the Genesis of an Occupation

The sociology of work and occupations is interested in how groups form collectively around notions of 'work', both paid and unpaid, and the social processes that facilitate or hinder their emergence as an occupation. There is a long tradition in the sociology of Western epistemologies of trying to understand taxonomies of work and occupations and how work is classified and used within the social structures of any given area, and these are often focused on highly developed/ capitalist economies. Less attention has been given to the low income settings of the Global South where occupations are shaped by wider structural forces. This paper uses the device of a case study that explores the factors that determine the genesis and shaping of an occupation within a specific group of workers, in this case, community health workers in Uganda, and seeks to make explicit the barriers and structural factors that may impede or facilitate their progress. We argue that the genesis of an occupation is a mobile and shifting process that recognises the potential agency that emerging occupational groups may exert to overcome barriers to their formation and recognition. Using Freidson's '*subjective economy*' we refer to the Chicago School theorists who understood the need for a recognition of both the social and cultural contexts and historical, organisational and economic roots of occupations. We aim to contribute toward a new global taxonomy of occupations that embraces a broader understanding of the ebb and flow of their emergence.

RC51-703.5

GIGLIETTO, Fabio* (Università di Urbino Carlo Bo, Italy)

RIGHETTI, Nicola (University of Vienna, Austria)

MARCHETTI, Rita (University of Perugia, Italy)

MINCIGRUCCI, Roberto (University of Urbino Carlo Bo, Italy)

Unintentional Exposure to Political News on Facebook's Religious Pages during the 2022 Italian Election Campaign

Incidental exposure to news content has been longly debated in media studies (Berelson 1949; Esser et al. 2012). Digital media has revived the interest in the topic, because it makes it easier for users to be unintentionally exposed to politics (Tewksbury et al. 2001; Fletcher and Nielsen, 2018). However, most studies do not examine how incidental exposure occurs. With this paper, we aim to reduce the gap by analyzing networks of Facebook pages, groups and accounts ("entities") that occasionally but systematically share political news.

Applying established computational methodologies (Giglietto et al. 2020) we detected several Facebook networks quasi-simultaneously sharing political news during the 2022 Italian electoral campaign. Surprisingly, some were religious pages that from time to time published political news too, de facto exposing to political information subscribers supposedly following these accounts for reasons related to faith rather than politics.

To dig deeper into this phenomenon with potentially massive effects, we collected all the posts published by religious pages in Italy on Facebook and analyzed them by asking two research questions:

1. What is the extent and potential impact of the phenomenon? In particular, how large are the pages in terms of accounts and reach? What is the proportion of political posts and engagement over the total?

2. What is the logic behind the pages' activities? In particular, does the publishing of political news follow identifiable patterns in terms of political factions and themes that are given visibility?

By mapping an unprecedented phenomenon using computational methods on a large dataset of religious posts, this study provides an original contribution to the literature on incidental exposure, political communication, and digital religion.

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

TG04-JS-111.3

GIL, Magdalena* (P. Universidad Catolica de Chile, Chile)

The Language of Risk and Responsibility: The Case of the 2010 Chilean Earthquake.

The Language of Risk and Responsibility: the case of the 2010 Chilean Earthquake.

Under the modern framework of risk, disasters are no longer seen as problems where people are the unintended victims of destructive forces beyond ordinary human control. Today, the problem is reshaped into one in which into one where social, economic, and political conditions are responsible for society´s vulnerability to hazards, and where human actions and political decisions are crucial to mitigate impacts. This has enormous political consequences for governments since discussions of responsibility almost always follow catastrophic events. In this paper, I explore the case of the 2010 earthquake in central-south Chile that killed at least 525, affected 69% of Chile´s territory and more than 75% of its population, causing total damage of $30 billion USD, equivalent to 18% of the country´s GDP. The event became a turning point for the Chilean state, not only because of the destruction but also because of critical problems in terms of urban planning, technological failure, inadequate protocols, and misinformed human decisions. This led to a public discussion aimed on attributing responsibility for the disaster. Throughout this case, I argue that discussions about risk are inextricable from discourses about responsibility.

TG11-851.4

GILDERSLEEVE, Jessica* (University of Southern Queensland, Australia)

BROMDAL, Annette (University of Southern Queensland, Australia)

SANDERS, Tait (University of Southern Queensland, Australia)

TONE, Heidi (University of Southern Queensland, Australia)

The Murder of Mhelody Bruno: Media, Violence, and Justice

In September 2019, Rian Toyer, a corporal in the Royal Australian Air Force, telephoned triple-0; his girlfriend Mhelody Bruno, a 25-year-old trans woman visiting Australia from the Philippines, was not breathing. Paramedics found her unresponsive, and she died the next day in hospital, without regaining consciousness. Toyer claimed that Mhelody had passed out following an act of consensual choking during sex, and the judge in his sentencing accepted this explanation, initially only sentencing Toyer to an Intensive Correction Order (which does not include prison time). Shortly afterwards he was forced to revise this as inapplicable to the crime, and Toyer was resentenced to 22 months in prison, with the judge expressing 'considerable regret' that he must do so.

This paper uses thematic and content analysis to examine media articles covering Bruno's murder and Toyer's sentencing in order to identify common themes in the cultural reception of murder and violence against trans women. Through a comprehensive examination of news articles covering the case (*N* = 20) and drawing on public discourses about intimate partner violence against women, this paper considers the media's impact on how calls for justice are made (or not made) in cases of such violence against trans women, as well as how such reporting constitutes its own act of structural violence. Several studies have found that trans women are at greater risk of intimate partner violence than non-trans women. This conference paper aims to understand how media can influence attitudes towards violence in trans women's sexual relationships.

RC37-542.2

GILHUIS, Naomi* (Radboud University, Netherlands)

Dionysus at Play: Exploring the Potential of Theatre Plays As Vehicle for Moral Burden-Sharing By Veterans in the Wake of Moral Injury.

Dionysus, the Greek God of theatre introduced the notion of the individual struggle against fate in Greek theatre, where drama was used as communal therapy as well as a way to reintegrate combat veterans in society after deployment. Plays such as Philoctetes give insight in not only the physical, but also the psychological injuries endured in the context of war, wherein mental and moral integrity is often at stake. As Verkamp (2006) mentions, the moral treatment of returning warriors has a long history of symbolic and ritualistic practice. Yet, structural contemporary practices as a way to communalize trauma for returning warriors do not exist, rendering the combat experience as psychological and individual, rather than (also) moral and communal.

Following the principles of practice theory, this article explores the dynamic between actors and public, as well as ways in which requests for recognition and attempts to communalize trauma are accepted, denied and ignored by focusing on one of the few theatre plays in the Dutch context where the moral experience of war is acted out by veterans, in dialogue with civilians. The theatre play revolves around the dialogue between a Dutchbat veteran and survivor of the Srebrenica genocide that share the stage as they play

themselves in an attempt to shed light on the construction of victimhood and perpetratorship, as well as attempts to question the moral responsibility for the Srebrenica genocide of the Dutch civilian population at large. This article combines insights from participant observation of the theatre play, the after talk with the audience, and semi structured interviews with the actors to explore in what ways the concepts or Moral Injury and recognition can be used to better understand relational aspects of trauma, as well as theatre and its potential as vehicle for moral burden-sharing and healing.

TG11-854.2

GILHUIS, Naomi* (Radboud University, Netherlands)

EIKENAAR, Teun (Radboud University, Netherlands)

STEVENSON, Lars (Radboud University, Netherlands)

Sisyphus in Court: A Study of the Dynamic between the Dutch Police Organization and Their Personnel in Light of Requests for Recognition in the Wake of Trauma

The police is on the implementing end of the monopoly of violence held by the state. In their work as agents of the government they have to navigate the responsibility of enforcing the law, protecting citizens and acting in high stakes situations, hereby fulfilling a complex position in society. The combination of continuous exposure to seeing, using, and being on the receiving end violence, navigating between responsibility within their discretionary power as well as restrictions in their job, and dealing with morally challenging choices, can lead to trauma.

A recurring theme during interviews with police personnel that have experienced traumatic encounters at their job, is the dynamic between them and the police organization in the wake of trauma. The dynamic paints a puzzling picture of requests for recognition from their organization that are seldomly met. Instead, respondents describe vast amounts of paperwork, slow bureaucratic procedures, and a dynamic between the individual and the organization that turns increasingly sour, to the point of years of legal battle causing immense stress and sadness, leaving the respondents with an intense feeling of betrayal by the organization they once considered family. In some cases the interaction with the organization is described as more impactful than the incident leading to trauma, leading to respondents describing their interaction with the organization as morally injurious.

This article explores the ways in which the concepts of moral injury, bureaucratic violence and recognition can be helpful in finding new ways to understand the effects of traumatic encounters by police personnel that go beyond the individual experience, focusing on the organizational context of the aftermath, as well as the relational aspect of trauma. This research engages with this question by a narrative analysis of 11 semi structured interviews with police personnel who are in the process of medical discharge.

Inte-27.1

GILLAN, Michael* (M261 35 Stirling Highway, Australia)

Authoritarian Innovations and Labour Governance in Myanmar's Reform Era

Drawing on the concept of authoritarian innovations, this paper analyses the differences between the USDP period, when a military-led government created space for democratic labour relations, and the NLD period, when a civilian-led government presided over the contraction of that space because of changes to union registration procedures and the failure of the dispute resolution system to address freedom of association violations.

A series of reforms initiated by the military-dominated Union Solidarity and Development Party (USDP) Government (2011–2015) in an attempt to rebuild international legitimacy and shore up its economy by reconnecting with global investors saw vast improvements in workers' democratic participation, labour rights, and collective representation. Supported by international actors including the International Labour Organization, a legal-institutional framework for industrial relations was established and trade unions legalised after a long period when neither existed. Although these institutions were flawed – a fact that became increasingly evident in the final years of the USDP government – they were nevertheless profound in their impact.

On the surface, the 2016 transition to a civilian-led National League for Democracy (NLD) government, with its commitment to discourses of democracy, responsible business practices and sustainable development, should have seen a consolidation of Myanmar's new industrial relations institutions. But this was not the case. The NLD government chose not to support Myanmar's nascent trade union movement, instead allowing employers and bureaucrats to act in ways that undermined labour rights and collective representation in the workplace – a pattern that continued until the military again seized full power in early 2021.

As the demonstrates, there is strong analytical benefit in distinguishing between authoritarianism as a system of government and authoritarian innovations in a particular governance field – in this case, labour governance – which do not rely on the presence of a particular regime type.

RC44-624.3

GILLAN, Michael* (M261 35 Stirling Highway, Australia)

The Global Unions and the Quest for a Living Wage

Initiatives to address the problem of a living wage reflect the motivations of the different actors that drive them and the 'institutional logics' that frame and condition actions in this domain. Unions and employers – but also global supply chain actors – have very different imperatives when it comes determining a living wage. Unions see low wages as being linked to social inequality, but also as a symptom of inadequate worker voice and representation in wage bargaining or wage determination processes. These concerns are reflected at the global level, for example, in the ITUC's claim that the 'world needs a pay rise' to compensate for labour's declining share of income within different countries. Not surprisingly, then, an important element of Global Unions' claims is their emphasis on the role of enabling measures that involve their national affiliates and other unions in wage-setting, either through multi-stakeholder arrangements or national and workplace collective bargaining mechanisms.

With Southeast Asia as its geographical focus, this paper examines global union interventions in relation to the living wage. Home to well over half a billion people, Southeast Asia is a labour-intensive manufacturing hub that sits at the heart of multiple Global Production Networks. It is also a region where authoritarian and hybrid regimes are the norm, and the influence of organised labour is at best patchy. As a consequence, it has been the target of multiple Global Union interventions, including several on the living wage. The paper argues, drawing on field-based research in multiple Southeast Asian countries, that the impact of these interventions has been limited in terms of their capacity to achieve concrete outcomes for workers.

RC11-164.2

GILLEARD, Chris* (UCL Division of Psychiatry, United Kingdom)

Rethinking the Social Construction of Old Age

The aim of this paper is to review the social constructionist view of age and ageing that emerged in the late 1970s and early 1980s and which has been highly influential in sociological accounts of ageing. Starting with a general consideration of social constructionism as an epistemological framing of the social world, the paper turns to its use in gerontology as a corrective to overly structural accounts of the nature of later life. Treating later life as a social reality, framed as a consequence of emerging symbolic struggles over identity has had a number of effects. Beneficially it has drawn attention to the salience of the social in fashioning age and ageing and thereby advancing a more reflexive sociology of later life. However, focusing on the social construction of old age does risk neglecting the importance of another social reality, that of corporeal decline and the fear of the body-to-come. This dark side is often minimised in accounts of the social construction of old age. For social constructionists the exclusive emphasis upon ageing as a 'social kind' and the denial (or bracketing) of its status as a 'natural kind' has lead to critiques of 'the absent body' in social gerontology. Treating age as a hybrid form, realised as the entanglement of both a natural and a human kind, is a difficult but necessary position to maintain. This task is important for the sociology of ageing as it seeks to address what it is that separates later life from other parts of the life course.

RC30-444.3

GILLET, Anne* (CNAM-LISE-CNRS, France)
TREMBLAY, Diane-Gabrielle (University of Quebec (Teluq), Canada)

Interculturel Work in the Sky. Rules, Relations and Cultures

In the air transport sector, one particularity of the work of flight attendants (hostesses, stewards, flight directors) is the international context.

International and intercultural dimensions concern I particular the aspect of relations with travellers (customers) in a context of relational exchanges on the plane, and the working and cooperative relations with other colleagues. The cultural diversity and the number of nationalities within the same crew, or the passengers, is more or less marked depending on the airlines and the destinations served (particularly for medium and long haul flights).

We mobilize several theoretical approaches to analyze the intercultural aspects of their work. Sociology of work is our main framework. Also, symbolic interactionism is one theoretical sources of analysis, with social and cultural anthropology, and international comparative approaches (functionalist, culturalist, societal).

The professional activity of the cabin crew is part of a framework of competences and structuring rules with precise tasks to be fulfilled, with professional exchanges between cabin crew and interactions with the passengers (Gillet, Tremblay, 2020). Exchanges between cabin crew and passengers are generally quite coded, but in certain specific situations, which need to be managed, cultural norms are expressed. Specific skills are then needed to avoid or manage conflicts.

Our results illustrate social regulations that take place in the face of the intercultural situations encountered, which also participate in the learning of ways of working, in an ever-changing intercultural professional context. Social and intercultural skills (listening, openness, empathy, understanding, caring, acceptance, inclusion, adaptation etc., verbal and non-verbal) are developed and determine the work behaviors of the cabin crew, the resolution of tensions or potential conflicts, among colleagues and/or with passengers.

Our communication is based on our analyses of data (qualitative, quantitative) collected from hostesses, stewards and flight directors, in several airlines (regular, low cost or charter) from several countries.

RC05-92.5

GILLIERON, Gwendolyn* (LinCS, Université de Strasbourg, Morocco)

Searching for Belonging. How Mixed Individuals Navigate Racism in Morocco and Switzerland.

Symbolic borders have a huge impact on the experiences of mixed individuals and how they construct their identities. Here, multiple dimensions become relevant such as skin colour, gender, national origin of the parents, processes of othering and/or social origin, to name a few.

Based on a recent study (2020) with young adults of binational origin I reflect on the different dynamics in Switzerland and Morocco. Although the two contexts seem to be very different (Switzerland is a democracy while Morocco is a constitutional monarchy and defines itself as an Islamic state, they differ according to their GDP and their geographical localization leading to different migration flows and thus different social hierarchies), I observed similar dynamics in the sense of belonging of the mixed individuals. Mixedness was conceptualized here starting from the origins of the parents: one parent is native, and the other parent migrated to Switzerland or to Morocco. Furthermore, other dimensions of mixedness such as gender, class, race or ethnicity were also taken into account in order to understand how individuals give sense to their mixedness.

By comparing the biographical narratives of the young adults, I address the following questions: What are the symbolic boundaries these individuals are confronted with? How do national discourses, racism but also biographical experiences influence their self-perception? How do they navigate through social attributions?

Applying an intersectional perspective, I present the different strategies mixed individuals have developed in the course of their life in order to stay actors of their biography. Four forms of balances between self-perception and social positioning emerged: 1) Trying to unite, 2) Becoming an expert, 3) Searching for alternative spaces of belonging, and 4) Establishing normality. These four strategies present creative ways of dealing with experiences of stigmatization, othering and exclusion in contexts where their mixedness is not socially recognized.

RC38-556.1

GILLIERON, Gwendolyn* (LinCS, Université de Strasbourg, Morocco)

'I'm Not a Problem!' – Negotiating between Concepts of Analysis and the Perspectives of the Participants.

In social interactions, attributions are inevitable, and this is also true for the interaction between the researcher and the participants. In my research on experiences of 'mixed' individuals, I looked for life stories of individuals of binational origin. The sample criteria 'binational origin' is based on theoretical assumptions but presents at the same time the danger to reproduce national, ethnic and cultural attributions and to perpetuate experiences of othering.

In the presentation I will discuss two encounters during my research in which individuals resisted my designation as 'mixed' and 'binational'. They refused having particular experiences to share with me as a researcher. I will show how in one case this led to the end of the research alliance and how in the other case the analysis of the very first resistance broadened the understanding of the biographical narrative in particular and the experiences of individuals of binational origin in general. This discussion will give insights into the co-construction of our research subject, into what resistance against our concepts and questions can tell us about our research field and how it may open up to new questions.

RC08-133.2

GINNERSKOV, Josef* (Uppsala University, Sweden)

Revisiting Popular Theories of Sociology with an Interpretative Take on Computational Methods

From postulates formulated by the classics at the turn of the 19th century, to the emergence of sociology of sociology taking place in the early 1970s, sociologists have been seemingly obsessed with finding a general definition of sociology. However, these theories of sociology are often based on lived experience rather than collected data, not seldom focused on drawing boundaries between good and bad sociology, and, unfortunately, sometimes mix up "what sociology is" with "what sociology ought to be". Nevertheless, concepts found within these theories are some of the first disciplinary terms sociology students encounter and continue to form a central part of the jargon used by sociologists to speak about and conceptualize the history of their discipline on an everyday basis. In this presentation, I revisit some of the more famous theories of sociology and pose the question if they can be enhanced

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by the context provided by empirical studies. The case used for this inquiry is the sociology dissertations defended at the Swedish universities over the last 70 years. The sociology dissertation constitute two corpora – one based on full-texts the other on abstracts – which are scrutinized with qualitative interpretations of models generated by computational text analysis methods. Thus, this is an invitation to consider tools developed during the 21st century within branches of natural language processing and machine learning when undertaking histories of sociology.

WG08-JS-102.2

GINSBURG, Ruthie* (Beit Berl College, Israel)

Kites on Fire: Disobedience Objects on the Fence

In March 2018, as part of the Palestinian Great March of Return, incendiary kites and balloons flew over the barrier fence between Gaza and Israel initiating fire of agriculture fields and nature around the strip. The demonstrations near the fence continued almost for two years when most of them each Friday gathered peacefully. Israeli armed forces respond resulted in the killing of 214 Palestinians and wounding over 36,100. Marwan is one of the Palestinian youths who began spontaneously preparing kites and after balloons with helium with martial immersed in diesel and lubricant oil and tossing them to fly over the fence. While the kites and balloons set on fire over 2,250 acers there were no human casualties on the Israeli side. The Gazan kites enchanted the local and international publics as having a double feature: longing for freedom and the ability to cause random harm and destruction.

The presentation will focus on the kites as disobedience objects, which refers to objects that are art and designed, produced by protestors, grassroots, and social movements, making the objects objects of dissent (Flood & Gavin 2014). The role of emotions in the research will be brought through the connection between disobedience object and its political imagination and the kite as a toy and its marital imagination. By juxtaposing these two parts and through looking on the images of kites and balloons as part of the Palestinian struggle I wish to demonstrate the manifold of the object/scene (Ahmed 2009, Berlant 2022).

RC16-JS-127.4

GIRARD, Christian* (The University of the South Pacific, Fiji)

Social Entrepreneurship and Social Business: Foundations for the 'Great Reset' or Canary in the Coal Mine?

Social entrepreneurship and social business have been growing in popularity, importance and recognition as innovative approaches to tackle societal issues and achieve social, environmental and economic impact (double or triple bottom line), producing 'social value' (Portales, 2019) or 'blended value' (Emerson, 2003). In its quest to make capitalism 'all inclusive, the 'Great Reset' builds on similar concepts, ideas, and goals and may fuel the interest for these areas and the lessons that have been drawn so far. While it is easy to see a 'goldrush' for 'best practices' in the field, it is key to recognize the diverse and scattered nature of social entrepreneurship, the importance of contexts, as well as the limitations, risks and potential pitfalls of such approaches. This presentation will explore the foundations and principles of social entrepreneurship and the links with social innovation, social change and sustainable development. Examples and case studies will be used to illustrate how certain approaches, organizations or projects have tried to address/ tackle social challenges and problems and to highlight the lessons that can be learned from these experiences, including in relation to the tensions between the different 'bottom-lines'. Questions will be raised as to the ability of such approaches to adequately tackle/contribute to tackle complex societal issues and social problems and the relevance and applicability of market 'solutions' in different spheres. The presentation will also discuss power, responsibility, and accountability in relation to achieving the common goods through private initiatives.

RC02-45.1

GIRON, Alicia* (Instituto de Investigaciones Económicas- UNAM, Mexico)

China Railway Construction, Chinese Finance Capital

China Railway Construction is synonymous of China's finance capital expansion. Countless projects led by this corporation are being developed around the world. In this presentation due to its importance, the different investments that are being carried out in various countries will be studied, not only their investments and the growth of corporate capital should be observed, but also the profitability and the growth of overdue portfolios of the different projects, and the impact on the political and social economic space, where they are located and their relationship with the process of China's internal accumulation. Focusing on one of the main companies such as China Railway Construction beyond studying the different projects in which it participates worldwide, we are interested in studying who its main financial partners are at an international level. The objective of this work is to demonstrate the expansion of these Chinese corporations, their main areas of investment and the institutional investors that participate inside these companies. One more element is that these big corporations along with the government of China are dominating globally under the call of the Belt Road Initiative for the past decade. Likewise, keep in mind the current situation

characterized by high inflation rates, restrictive monetary policies, high interest rates, war conflict and a call to action for climate change. On the world stage, China is seen as competing with the multilateral financial organizations whose birth was forged in the creation of the Bretton Woods monetary system at the international level. The growth of Chinese investments and loans granted in various investment projects in Africa, Latin America, Southeast Asia, and other countries can be approached from several angles.

RC31-JS-66.1

GLICK, Jennifer* (Pennsylvania State University, United States)
YABIKU, Scott (Pennsylvania State University, USA)

Livelihoods, Migration, and Disruption Due to COVID-19

To prevent the spread of COVID-19, many areas implemented shelter-in-place periods and travel restrictions designed to reduced mobility and disease spread. Theoretically, resources, such as education and wealth, allow households to buffer against uncertainty and shocks: these resources act as cushions as well as access to alternatives when mobility was limited. But even after these local or regional restrictions on mobility were lifted, many countries retained strict regulations and prohibitions on immigration. These restrictions, which varied according to citizenship and/or COVID-19 infection and recovery status, delayed or completely prevented international border crossings. Because many livelihood strategies rely on remittances, we may expect that COVID-19 has disrupted the migration strategies of households engaging in migrant labor. We hypothesize that less well-resourced households were more likely to experience migration disruption and remittance loss compared to better-resourced households. In this paper, we explore how households were most impacted by COVID-19 migration disruptions using data from two regions: the Chitwan Valley in South Central Nepal and the state of Jalisco in rural central Mexico. Households in these regions commonly engage in labor migration as a livelihood strategy, and thus our data are ideal. The Family Migration and Early Life Outcomes (FAMELO) project interviewed approximately 2,000 households each in Nepal and Mexico in 2017 and then conducted a follow-up survey of the same households in 2020-2021. The 2021 survey assessed if, during shelter-in-place periods, households were unable to send migrants for work or school or if a household member was unable to return. In addition, surveys asked if remittance support changed during these periods. Analyses examine changes in migration, gender and family composition, and access to resources and well-being over time. The results are expected to increase our understanding of the vulnerabilities to wide scale disruption among migrant-sending households.

RC04-70.4

GLICK, Jennifer* (Pennsylvania State University, United States)
YABIKU, Scott (Pennsylvania State University, USA)
RANDRIANASOLO, Arinala (Pennsylvania State University, USA)
ALCARAZ, Melissa (Brigham Young University, USA)

School Closures, Household Livelihood Loss and the Retreat from Educational Engagement

The coronavirus pandemic (i.e., COVID-19) has impacted health and well-being around the world over the course of the last three years. Mitigation strategies to curtail the spread of COVID-19 included school closures, travel restrictions, and other measures that directly impacted the life course transitions of adolescents and young adults. Interruptions brought about by these specific mitigation strategies, or other externally induced interruptions in access, may shape the educational trajectories for entire cohorts of young people around the world. This paper asks how such interruptions to schooling impacted educational engagement and educational expectations among children and adolescents in settings where access to education had been expanding prior to the pandemic. The analyses take advantage of comparable longitudinal data on youth in rural Nepal and youth in rural central Mexico from the Family Migration and Early Life Outcomes project (FAMELO). One wave of data was collected prior to pandemic related closures with approximately 3,000 young people in each setting. A follow-up wave of data collection occurred after widespread closures and travel restrictions in both settings. The analyses consider the role of household resources and social capital (i.e., parental education, parental educational expectations, and parental involvement) in mitigating the impacts of school closures on children's school engagement. Results suggest children's educational expectations were resilient in the face of school closures, but school attrition increased following these closures. Further, engagement in educational activities decreased when households' livelihoods were negatively impacted by related illness or closures and youth were less likely to view education as necessary for success following school closures. Such slowdowns in educational engagement are concerning if they reverse progress in educational attainment. These results are especially worrying for transitions from primary to secondary and post-secondary education in contexts where educational infrastructure does not yet reach all children.

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RC28-411.1

GLINKA, Hannah* (Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg, Germany)

Compositional Effects on Math Competences of Refugee Students in Germany

In 2021, more than 89.3 million people worldwide were forcefully displaced, a substantial number of refugees also found asylum in Europe. During 2013–2017, Germany accepted the most refugees in EU. Today, almost 1 million Ukrainian refugees arrived in Germany since February 2022. A large part of these refugees are minors. Since a large part of refugees intends to permanently reside in Germany, integration into the educational system of minors has become a major challenge in politics.

However, current research has already reported large deficits in educational achievement for refugees. An important driver for immigration related educational differentials are contextual factors. Children and youth from migrated families are more likely to learn in schools with a high share of immigrant students which negatively affects their achievements in most school subjects. Yet, it has not been studied whether refugee students face a such situation. In our study, we examine how immigrant and socioeconomic composition of classrooms affects achievement in mathematics and science of refugees and how these compositional effects can be explained. By using the IQB Trends in Student Achievement 2018, with representative data for all 9th grader students in Germany (n=44,882), we apply the largest assessment study in Germany.

Our analyses indicate much lower math competences of refugee students, corresponding to approximately up to two school years that refugees lack behind in this subject. Social composition of classrooms partly impacts math achievement differentials between refugees and non-immigrant students – especially the socioeconomic composition of the classroom was important for these competences.

In conclusion we observed that compositional effects partly mediate differences in math achievement of refugees and students without an immigrant background. Therefore, educational contexts, i.e. conditions of the learning environment, in particular the socioeconomic composition, are important for the educational integration of refugees.

RC53-732.2

GLOCKNER, Valentina* (Colegio de Sonora, Mexico)
ROSEN, Rachel (University College London (UCL) Institute of Education, United Kingdom)

Minorization Regimes and the Politics of Bordering

In this paper we develop the concept of "minorization", highlighting the role minorization processes play in regimes of protection and care, as well as detention and punishment, encountered by children in contexts of often violent mobility. Starting with the basic understanding that minorization refers to the bureaucratic, legal, and everyday ways in which young humans are categorized, infantilized, disciplined and subjugated simply because of their youth, here we are interested in theoretically and empirically elaborating this concept. By analyzing the ways in which it acts a key component for border regimes and the control of migrant children and their families, we consider how minorization processes have both transformed and persisted, despite multiple reforms and putatively positive changes in child rights and protection policies, legislation, and standards at national and international levels.

Drawing on our field work on child mobility in Mexico and the UK, we argue that minorization encourages us to think critically about the construction of categories such as "minor" and "best interest of the child", and how it continues to largely shape the ways in which we think and relate to "vulnerable" childhoods. We propose it as a multi-scalar concept that allows us to recognize the links between micro-interactions, bodies, politics, inequalities of power, and political economy from a perspective that brings childhood centrally into analyses of care regimes, border violences, and racial capitalism more broadly.

RC02-44.3

GOBBI, Fernanda* (Federal University of São Carlos, Brazil)

Money and Violence in Informal-Illegal Loans in the Popular Strata of São Paulo-Brazil

From an ethnographic research that activates little explored interfaces of economic and urban sociology, this study intends to answer the following question: what are the social, political and economic dynamics inscribed in the practice of loan sharking in the periphery of Latin America's largest city? Studies interested in the credit market tend to produce a structural approach to the economy, being mainly concerned with large crypts that circulate in global institutions through formal transactions. Works that analyze informal-illegal transactions in popular economies have not yet succeeded in understanding the specificities of the circulation of money as credit, nor how our social particularities - marked by intense multidimensional inequality - condition this credit. To fill these gaps, it is important to ethnographically deepen the informal-illegal loan system, a phenomenon so important of popular economies and so absent in economic sociology.

The histories of debts between loan sharks and their clients are the analytical unit of the research. Around this history, I test the following hypothesis: does the circulation of debt money trigger networks of protection, resource mobilization and clients that guarantee the functioning of loan sharking? The fieldwork was divided into three stages: a) access to notes recording the history of debts; b) ethnographic observation, focused on direct observation of operating routines and negotiations between loan sharks, customers and members of the networks and c) analysis of descriptive situations, debt trajectories and the networks of the loan sharks in question, obtained in qualitative interviews. I understand the networks that loan sharks establish as a web that supports relationships and enables alliances. The central feature of this form of organization, however, is local reciprocity that links relationships supported by mutual interests and that will produce the parameters that define the terms of negotiations between loan sharks and clients.

TG11-855.1

GOCEK, Fatma* (University of Michigan, USA)
TUCKER-SHABAZZ, Aunrika (University of Michigan Ann Arbor, United States)
CAPONI, Jacob (University of Michigan Ann Arbor, USA)
MALCOLM, Sadiyah (University of Michigan, USA)

Undermining "Legitimate" Autocrats through the Analysis of Violence in the Global South

Autocracy has evolved as a concept in opposition to democracy; democracy as a political ideal was articulated during Western European modernity, by Western European elites to legitimate their undemocratic colonial interventions throughout the world. Political leaders that did not abide by modernized ideals were identified as 'auto'crats investing all the power in themselves, as opposed to 'demo'crats in the Global North who invested power in society at large. In addition, these autocrats who are almost always male, heteronormative, and often belonging to the racial majority are politically analyzed at the nation-state level alone -- social actors who centralize power at the local and communal levels are overlooked, as well as women. At the level of knowledge production in the public sphere, autocrats emerge in the Global North as a political anomaly, whereas they may reside 'naturally' in the Global South.

In our essay, we critically explore the relationship between autocrats, autocracy and violence in the Global South to destabilize existing naturalized and normalized assumptions in social science research. We anchor our critical sociological perspective in violence (Durkheim 1897), to challenge the naturalization and normalization of the heteronormative, Western European male as the iconic 'auto'crat, prevalent in mainstream social theory. Specifically, we use a variety of qualitative methods to highlight how social actors belonging to various spatial and temporal configurations within the Global South undermine underlying assumptions regarding gender, sexuality and the public sphere in the Global North. Using ethnographies (Black girls coming of age in the Jamaican context), interviews (women previously incarcerated for genocide in the Rwandan context), memoirs (of perpetrators of the Armenian genocide), and archival newspaper analysis (on the textual reproduction of American slavery), we aim to reinterpret how social actors centralize power through spatial configurations which rely on normative assumptions of gender, sexuality, and violence.

RC15-221.1

GOGOI, Pariz Pikul* (Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur, India)

Covid 19 Pandemic and the Persons with Intellectual Disabilities in Assam

The scholarship on disability suggests that persons with intellectual disabilities must have equal access to opportunities in their physical, social, economic, and cultural environment as persons without disabilities. Many disability rights activists argue that persons with intellectual disabilities should see themselves as a minority group which would maintain their solidarity and argues for political empowerment. However, due to specific impairments, persons with intellectual disabilities experience social and cognitive incompetence and are often discouraged from participating in social processes. In third-world countries like India, persons with intellectual disabilities are often discouraged from participating in the social system. Their problems are further compounded by India's existing social divisions, such as class, caste, gender, and race. The Covid 19 pandemic has also affected this population group due to a lack of welfare-related services. In the case of women with intellectual disabilities, their issues are coupled with the socio-cultural valuation of disabled persons on the one hand and the social role of being a woman on the other. Both these factors influence how intellectual disability is constructed and shaped in society. With this backdrop, this paper aims to explore how the pandemic has affected this population in the rural Northeastern state of Assam and how parents have managed to overcome this complex situation. Based on the voices of persons with intellectual disabilities, this paper employs an ethnographic study using in-depth interviews and participant observation for data collection. This paper also argues that the problem is not that intellectual disability is represented differently in a different social context but requires an emancipatory approach and adequate theoretical representations to gain

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insight into the experiences of persons with intellectual disabilities. The study will provide a holistic conception of intellectual disabilities by exploring the sociological theories on disability.

RC43-614.1

GOH, Laura* (The University of Sydney, Australia)

Barriers to Collaborative Housing: A Challenge Beyond Hacking the Planning System

The appetite and interest for collaborative housing has increased in Australia, with the planning systems in various jurisdictions making reforms to allow a formal version of this typology to flourish. Individuals with a common interest in sustainability and community are looking for ways to develop new housing projects as a way to share resources and lifestyles. Collaborative housing, often referred to in Australia as cohousing, with its balance of private and shared spaces, is an appealing typology. This paper looks at the challenges of allowing cohousing in one Australian case study, the Australian Capital Territory (ACT). Aspirations for a shared, more sustainable living experience are being hindered by existing ACT laws, with cohousing recently the focus of both a traditional planning policy reform and an experimental policy program, the Demonstration Housing Project. Whilst on the surface it appeared that the planning regulations were the only aspect that needed to be amended, the unique policy testing process of the Demonstration Housing Project found that the requirements of the National Construction Code and the Australian Capital Territory Building Code were equally as prohibitive. Issues around unit titling of a shared space also need to be resolved to allow new cohousing developments. Through policy analysis, grey literature review and semi-structured interviews with government representatives and cohousing groups, this paper seeks to understand why even after so much government focus on the cohousing typology, interested groups are still unable to develop cohousing projects across much of the Territory. Results reveal a government that does not fully understand the unique characteristics of cohousing and how this typology differs from other multiunit developments. The impacts of the formal policy review unexpectedly intersecting with the experimental policy program, where the government tries to 'hack' its own planning regulations, are also a key finding from this paper.

RC10-162.3

GOHN, Maria da Gloria* (CNPq- National Research Council, Brazil)

Activism in Brazil Today: In Defense of Rights and Democracy

The paper presents a picture, from 2020, of the struggle for rescue or obtaining, of systems of democratic controls in the context of dedemocratization of institutions and collective subjects in Brazil. Facts and narratives about the constant tension between acts of resistance and attacks on Brazilian democracy are presented. The search for legal controls is highlighted, which guarantee rights provided for, or to be acquired, in constitutional means. Two groups of collective actions are selected : peoples originating from indigenous nations, fighting for legal rights that guarantee their own existence; and groups of Afrodescendants and entities in actions of identity reaffirmations. The two groups are organized into movements, solidarity networks, collectives, and civil support institutions.

The *paper results* from a synthesis of issues discussed and analyzed in the first part of my book: "*Activism in Brazil: Social Movements, Collectives and Civil Social Organizations- how do they impact and why do they matter?* (Vozes Ed., 2022).

RC47-JS-86.1

GOHN, Maria da Gloria* (University of Campinas, Brazil)

Urban Activism in Brazil Today: How Do Movements, Collectives and Civil Organizations in Solidarity Networks?

The aim of this paper is to analyze the changes that have occurred since 2013, in Brazil, in relation to urban activism, especially among young people. It is asked: what happened to urban social movements, and what new forms have emerged; how do youth collectives articulate with movements? And the networks of community civil association and solidarity that developed with the covid 19 pandemic, how do they relate to social movements? How the old urban social movements and their struggles for housing and public equipment worked throughout this period. What are the new configurations, impacts and legacy of the June 2013 protests on Brazilian urban activism? The paper initially presents a balance of central arguments in the main productions published in the last ten years regarding the new urban activism in Brazil. The following will be a mapping of urban collective actions from data files collected in the media and social networks, organized throughout this decade, always asking: what transformations, memories, novelties and new collective actions were created, what kind of new activism was developed in the urban? How have conflict and solidarity been expressed in the new urban movements?

RC18-JS-16.3

GOLDBERG, Chad* (University of Wisconsin-Madison, United States)

Eros and Trumpism: A Marcusean Interpretation

An explanation for former US president Donald Trump's continuing political appeal is developed, drawing mainly on Herbert Marcuse's study *Eros and Civilization*. Trump does not represent the authority of a strong father-leader so much as filial rebellion. His rebellion against the father-rule, now transmuted into an impersonal "rigged system," permits and even encourages the explosive release of suppressed sexual and aggressive drives. However, this release does not constitute the liberation of Eros that Marcuse envisioned. Instead, Trumpism explodes suppressed sexuality within the institutions of the performance principle, gives sadistic expression to the sexual drive, conditions the abolition of sexual taboos on the creation of new objects of humiliation, and turns a collectivized sense of guilt "against those who do not belong to the whole, whose existence is its denial." In sum, Trumpism was a betrayed revolution from the beginning; what it really represents is the political utilization of sex and aggression to reinforce social domination.

RC01-33.1

GOLDENBERG, Irina* (Military Personnel Command, Canada)
DENOMME, William (Department of National Defence, Canada)

Defence Civilians: Integration in the Total Defence Workforce

Like most Western countries, Canada has integrated military and civilian workforces. The Department of National Defence (DND) and the Canadian Armed Forces (CAF), collectively referred to as the Defence Team, are comprised of military and civilian personnel who work closely together in a variety of contexts, including in headquarters, on bases, on missions, and in military academic institutions. Many civilians are supervised by military supervisors and managers and some civilians supervise military personnel. Although they often work closely together, military and civilian personnel differ from each other in important ways: most notably with respect to different personnel management systems as well as distinct cultures, reflecting the different histories values, roles, and polices of defence civilians and CAF members. These differences can result in unique challenges and opportunities, and impact organizational and operational effectiveness. Results of a survey study based on a stratified random sample of 3,036 DND defence civilians will be presented, focusing on the unique issues central to the partnership between civilian and military personnel in the DND/CAF, including quality of relations and communication, issues related to the effects of military supervision of civilian personnel (and vice versa), and effects of the military rotational cycle on civilian employees were examined. Findings will be discussed in relation to optimizing collaboration between civilian and military personnel in defence organizations.

RC39-579.2

GOLTZ, James (Natural Hazards Center, University of Colorado, Boulder, USA)
YAMORI, Katsuya* (Disaster Reduction Systems, Disaster Prevention Research Institute, Kyoto University, Japan)

Disasters without Borders: The Coronavirus Pandemic, Global Climate Change and the Ascendancy of Gradual Onset Disasters

Throughout much of its history, the sociological study of human communities in disaster has been based on events that occur rapidly, are limited in geographic scope, and their management understood as phased stages of response, recovery, mitigation and preparedness. More recent literature has questioned these concepts, arguing that gradual onset phenomena like droughts, famines and epidemics merit consideration as disasters and that their exclusion has negative consequences for the communities impacted, public policy in terms of urgency and visibility and for the discipline itself as the analytical tools of sociological research are not brought to bear on these events. We agree that gradual onset disasters merit greater attention from social scientists and this paper addresses the two most significant ongoing disasters that are gradual in onset, global in scope and have caused profound impacts on lives, livelihoods, communities and the governments that must cope with their effects. These disasters are the coronavirus pandemic and global climate change, and though they differ in many respects, including temporally, we discuss them together in that both involve dimensions that challenge the prevailing definition of disaster. We begin with an examination of the foundational work in the sociological study of disaster that established a conceptual framework for future work and has guided the field throughout the latter part of the twentieth century and into the current period. Our focus is on several components of the existing framework for defining and studying disasters, which we term "borders." These borders are temporal, spatial, phasing and positioning, which, in our view, must be re-examined, and to some degree expanded or redefined to accommodate the full range of disasters to which our globalized world is vulnerable.

RC31-451.7

GOMES, Catherine* (RMIT University, Australia)

The Wellbeing Turn: A Necessary Consideration in International Student Mobility

When the COVID-19 pandemic hit in 2020, education institutions, international education stakeholders (e.g., education agents) as well as aspiring international students were faced with an unexpected global health emergency which halted any kind of international mobility. While migration and mobility scholars attempted to make sense of this global immobility, localized mobility restrictions to hinder the spread of COVID-19 were fundamentally reshaping the lived experiences, expectations and aspirations of international students themselves. While the pandemic in Australia heralded temporary hardships, restrictions and stresses, there are also fundamental long-term implications to international student mobility scholarship. Just as the growth in international student mobility has been driven by narratives of social and professional prestige through 'western' education, and possibilities of permanent migration (Baas 2019) into Australia, so new narratives around the lived experiences of international students informed by the restrictions on international and local mobilities are now shaping the future of the international student mobility; and on a broader scale, international education itself (Marginson 2020). These new narratives this paper argues should be around international student wellbeing. To find out how the COVID-19 global health crisis is bringing about a new paradigm in which to conceptualise and theorise international student mobility, this paper relies on a data gathered before and during the pandemic. These include interview data from 60 international students collected in 2013, survey results from 6,699 international students in 2015 and interview data from 17 international students collated from two separate projects from 2020 to 2021. This paper thus suggests that the COVID-19 global health crisis and its impact on not only the international student lived experience but on student expectations and aspirations, have fundamentally changed. Here this paper proposes that migration and mobility studies need to consider a 'wellbeing turn' as a necessary consideration in international student mobility research.

RC20-292.6

GOMES, Cristina* (FLACSO Mexico, Mexico)

Racism in Sweden and Latin America - Subtle or Explicit, It Hurts

This research considers how discriminatory and stigmatizing discourses about ethnic-race, gender, and social class (GRSC) are articulated and normalized in the media and the education system in Sweden and in Latin America.

Qualitative methods as interviews and focal groups were applied to explore the discourses of Afro-descendants and indigenous men and women in Sweden and Latin American countries, Brazil, and Mexico on how they experience racism, where and from whom racism is reproduced and normalized through discourses, attitudes, and practices, how the victims perceive, react, and interiorize unfair and aggressive treatments, and its intersections with gender, social class, and anti-migrant discrimination.

The strategy of the research aims to emphasizes the relevance of racism based on skin color and in indigenous language-culture as relevant factors crosscutting patriarchalism, poverty, migration and other social inequalities, as well as to discuss how racism is reproduced in specific contexts at school, work, and daily life: what are the different arguments of racist discourses, the most common racist attitudes and practices, and to analyze the patterns and peculiarities of racism in different historical and institutional landscape, adopting the Foucault's terms on the historical phases of the development of racism around the world.

Results: in Sweden Racism is hidden through the concept of ethnicity, and it manifests itself through the isolation and segregation of Africans and indigenous people since childhood, while in Brazil it is explicit, with violent attitudes and often hidden and denied in the form of jokes and with security forces adopting practices of extermination of both groups; in Mexico racism is hidden under jokes and nicknames, and also segregates black and indigenous people from childhood. Differences and levels of racism happen independently of laws and policies to criminalize it, and it is reproduced institutionally in different ways in each country.

RC47-662.5

GOMES, Lucas* (Universidade Federal do Paraná, Brazil)

L'extrême Droite Au Brésil: Les Proximités Et Les Differences Entre Les Bolsonarismes Et Les Lavajatismes

L'ascension de Jair Bolsonaro à la présidence de la république au Brésil en 2018 fut l'aboutissement, entre autres, d'un fort engagement anti-corruption qui a été nourrie principalement par l'exposition médiatique de l'opération Lava-Jato (lavage express) après 2014. Cette opération a eu comme conséquence, la création ou la fortification des groupes de droite et d'extrême droite qui ont fait des grandes manifestations de soutenance à l'opération et à ce qui est devenue son héros, le juge fédéral Sergio Moro.

Pendant les élections de 2018, la plupart de ces groupes ont fait campagne pour Bolsonaro et, après les élections, Sergio Moro a accepté l'invitation d'être son ministre. Ceci a signifié une certaine imbrication entre des mouvement qui soutenaient Bolsonaro (suivant appelé Bolsonariste) et des mouvements qui soutenaient l'opération Lava Jato (suivant appelé Lavajatiste). Néanmoins, cette relation harmonieuse a eu un nouveau tournant quand, dans le milieu de la pandémie, Sergio Moro a quitté le gouvernement avec un discourt très critique à Bolsonaro.

Le présent travail, résultat d'une enquête de terrain menée avec des groupes bolsonariste et lavajatiste dans les rues et dans les réseaux sociaux à la ville Curitiba, berceau de l'opération Lava Jato, cherche à comprendre les moments d'approche et de différenciations de ses groupes dans et après les élections de 2022.

RC54-JS-120.3

GOMES, Rui* (University of Coimbra, Centre for Social Studies, Portugal)

Body and Risks

Safety is a symptom of 18th-century biopower. Making death an object of unease, disciplinary power concerned itself with survival, with prolonging life and protecting public hygiene. Affiliated to new political technologies of the body, it extended its action to the whole population with regard to such issues as birth, fecundity, old age and the control of endemics. The issue of safety is an old one and cuts across various spheres of life – from the body to the environment, to road safety and financial risk – but now the responses have been anchored in prevention and in personal accountability for the control of risks and health. Over the last 25 years, prudential socialisation has created a mentality conducive to swift compliance with all the confinement measures following the COVID-19 pandemic. In many cases, these paved the way for the State's exceptional measures, which are typical of health authoritarianism and ultimately gave specialists extra power.

Alongside the safety brought about by new technologies, which reduce the fears that used to characterise corporeal existence, there has been an increase in the uncertainties related to the risks looming in the future. In addition to the statistics of the infected and the dead, there will be a curve for risk inequality: the poorer will have died more, minority ethnic groups will have been more seriously affected by mortality rates, the most vulnerable will have been the first to lose their jobs and fall below minimum subsistence levels.

The alternative is to establish participatory policies and care for others, valuing the National Health Service, public health and all social organisations that, through their intervention, recognise the asymmetric prevalence of health risks according to social groups and the living and working conditions provided to them, and promote solidarity towards the most vulnerable.

RC13-200.1

GOMES, Rui* (University of Coimbra, Centre for Social Studies, Portugal)

Confined Leisures

Those who experienced confinement during the COVID-19 pandemic report a strange sensation in which subjective time either accelerated or slowed down. As if in a fictional time capsule, where movements occur at unimaginable speeds without the travellers being physically aware of the fact. This spatio-temporal disconnect is paradoxical when we think about bodily leisure practices because we have gotten used to perceiving them as the archetype of movement and mobility. Some alternative forms of leisure adopted during this period, especially those involving remote exercise, the use of simulated forms of physical activity, or filling the slowness of time with e-sports, inverted the customary motor logic: movement was replaced by anxious stillness.

On the one hand, the speed of virtual contact with others, whether people, objects or symbols, suggests intensity; on the other hand, the paralysis of confinement produces dejection. The feeling of speed is no longer a feature of the moving body; it has moved to the screens of TV sets, smartphones and computer monitors. Leg speed has shifted to the visual-manual anxiety of keyboards.

The confinement created the conditions for the exacerbation of already existing tendencies, which entered the various fields of life as an extended form of simulacrum and hyper-reality.

The pandemic highlighted the two paths to leisure. The first is the immersion in hyper-reality that defines a material and mental condition of life in which the distinction between the real thing and its imitation is abolished.That which is geographically distant seems very familiar and that which is geographically close creates the illusion of strangeness.

The alternative path is the growing demand for the dazzling spaces of domesticated nature that were left out of the great confinement.

RC05-JS-84.2

GOMES, Shelene* (The University of the West Indies, St Augustine, Trinidad and Tobago)

Competing Nationalisms: Venezuelans and Spanish-Speakers in Postcolonial Trinidad and Tobago

Within the most recent comparatively small movement of persons from Venezuela to Trinidad and Tobago in the southern Caribbean, inequalities cross-cut experiences and the trajectories of Venezuelan migrants. Varied public, institutional and state responses to this migration are also visible. In

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

this paper I focus on the less visible claims and designations of belonging and citizenship at the core of public statements and remarks about the increasingly visible 21st century Venezuelan presence in Trinidad and Tobago, particularly Trinidad. I conduct a textual analysis of various sources to discuss postcolonial nationalism and conceptions of Trinbagonian (Trinidad and Tobagonian) and Trinidadian nationhood in particular. There are gradients of migrant acceptability and therefore unacceptability within the framing of Anglophone nationhood and Trinbagonian multiculturalism. Classifications such as class, race, colour, and nationality shape how Spanish-speaking Venezuelan migrants are represented and discursively situated in the postcolonial present, demonstrating how othering functions on a continuum rather than as a clearly defined local/foreign dichotomy. Histories of colonial-era migration and integration under Spanish colonialism and a French plantocracy as well as pre-conquest indigenous multiculture are selectively incorporated within Trinbagonian nationhood, while there are few remaining actual Spanish speakers in Trinidad from 19th and 20th century migrations. All this is done within a context of the state's managed mobility (Mbembe 2018) — particularly important in the petro-state of Trinidad and Tobago which requires international labour, the criminalisation of vulnerable migrants and a two tier system of global migration that reproduces systemic brutality (Sassen 2014). I connect the material and symbolic in this presentation to interrogate these dimensions to citizenship.

RC27-393.5

GONASHVILI, Aleksandr* (St. Petersburg State Technological Institute (Technical University), Russian Federation)

Sporting Practices of Intellectual Workers: The Results of an Empirical Study

Sports socialization is an integral part of the socialization of modern man and provides the reproduction of the culture of leisure physical activity and competition. In the conditions of modern society the distribution of sports socialization is connected with the development of the social structure of society. With the scientific and technological development in the structure of capitalist society intellectuals begin to stand out. The social group of intelligentsia consists of hired intellectual workers - competent specialists with higher education, sometimes acting as a highly paid labor force. The basis for distinguishing the intelligentsia group is intellectual labor and the evolving need for this type of labor in modern society. Intellectuals as a group have formed a number of key features. These include: performance of hired intellectual labor, high value of spirituality and belief in the power of human thought, feelings and ideals, as well as, as a rule, creative professional activity. The intellectuals are characterized by various forms of leisure, but physical activity draws the leisure of intellectuals in a special way, because they need to compensate for the lack of motor activity, recreation and the removal of psychological tension, which is actualized with the course of the division of social labor. K. Marx noted that the wealth of society will be determined by measuring the free amount of time people will use to restore their physical and mental strength, to improve their knowledge and abilities for spiritual growth. . Sports socialization and the social phenomenon of sport act as a form of social relations that find their place in the lives of individuals.

RC38-553.6

GONCALVES, Ana* (Instituto Universitário de Lisboa, CRIA, Portugal)

Flashes of Lives: Photography As a Tool in Life and Family (hi) Stories

The use of visual tools may open up numerous analytical possibilities in auto/biographical research. As a result of the democratization of photographic practices, everyday life is saturated with countless images. Photographs are currently common personal artefacts, tangible or intangible, of self-representation and self-reflexivity, which allow the retrospective reconstruction of life events. Essentially, they matter not only because they show aspects of the lived experience but also because they make people talk about them. Often accounts of lives are organized around flashbacks inspired by real photos. On the other hand, it is also usual that verbal descriptions of visual records spontaneously appear in auto/biographical narratives. Perhaps it is not known if it is the sight that induces the speech or if it is the speech that guides the sight, but one can infer their mutual interference. All these issues will be discussed and illustrated through examples taken from a recent research project conducted in Lisbon, Portugal, based on the methodologies of life and family (hi)stories. In general, the results of this research point out that both modes of enunciation — the visual and the verbal — constitute parallel narratives that mutually reinforce or disregard each other at some points.

RC37-551.2

GONCALVES, Ana* (Instituto Universitário de Lisboa, CRIA, Portugal)

Placing Cultural Heritage and Inheritance into the Alley

Drawing upon long-term fieldwork conducted in Lisbon, Portugal, this presentation focuses on the ground-level and lived experience of cultural heritage. In particular, it explores how small-scale and locally based events may serve to deepen bonds of intimacy and ensure the intergenerational transmission of expressive forms of culture. One such event will be presented: The Rua Joaquina Party. To a greater or lesser extent, bound up with the socio-musical worlds of Fado, this alley party constitutes a relational setting that annually brings together a selective group of persons that jointly appreciates or performs music they value and engages beginners in musical pathways. The Rua Joaquina party is attended exclusively by the alley residents and their visitors, which thus makes it a sort of home territory, whereby the partygoers experience a relative level of relaxation and a sense of intimacy. It is possible and even likely that such close social connections unlock potential opportunities for creative cooperation between the attendees. But, above all, the event remains an intimate affair, where many of the people involved experience a broad sense of familiarity and cultivate, to a large extent, family-like connections with each other.

RC15-226.2

GONEN, Limor* (Ariel University, Israel)

Satisfaction with in Vitro Fertilization Treatment: Patients' Experiences and Professionals' Perceptions

Background: This paper investigates patients' satisfaction with various aspects of fertility care and seeks to determine to what extent fertility specialists are able to assess patient satisfaction. Patients' experiences with in-vitro fertilization (IVF) services and facilities have been compiled and examined in order to discover whether patients' satisfaction is correlated to psychological factors and demographic, socio-economic, and health characteristics, and whether patients' satisfaction has an influence on the willingness to pay (WTP) for IVF treatment. Methods: The study was carried out on 204 patients and 19 fertility professionals from 8 public IVF units in Israel. Results: The study found that, overall, infertile patients are satisfied with the care they received. Several demographic variables (age; education; income; number of fertility treatments) and psychological factors ('Pessimism' and 'Activeness'), were found to be significantly correlated with patient satisfaction with IVF. The results yielded a negative correlation between the WTP for IVF treatment and the satisfaction with access to care and physical conditions. Conclusions: Patient satisfaction is an important component in the evaluation of fertility treatments as well as other medical interventions. Insights into the quality of care as seen from the patients' perspective may help healthcare staff better meet patients' needs, wishes, and priorities.

RC15-226.1

GONEN, Limor* (Ariel University, Israel)

Valuing the Invaluable: Do Emotional Experiences during Fertility Treatments Affect the Willingness to Pay for Them?

Introduction: This paper extends the accepted economic method of valuation by taking psychological factors into consideration. Objective: The unique psychological factors of in-vitro fertilization (IVF) have been explored and examined in order to discover whether psychological variables are correlated to background factors: sociodemographic, satisfaction from IVF medical treatment, and health-related factors, and whether psychological variables have an influence on the willingness to pay (WTP) for IVF treatment. Another purpose of this paper is to investigate the moderating effects of satisfaction from IVF treatment on the relationship between the psychological variables and the willingness to pay (WTP) for IVF treatment. Method: The study was carried out on 204 patients from 8 public IVF units and provided data on their emotional response and their maximum WTP for IVF treatment. Results: Background factors were found to have a significant impact on IVF patients' emotional outcomes. Evidence was found for gender-based variances in psychological reactions related to infertility; however, WTP remained robust and was not influenced by psychological variables. The results show that satisfaction from treatment can be regarded as a moderating variable between the psychological variables and the willingness to pay (WTP) for IVF treatment. Conclusion: The research findings indicate that fertility problems affect the quality of life of women more adversely than of men, and women suffer more negative emotions as a result of infertility. A unique emotional response that seems to be an important outcome in the experience of infertility and that was demonstrated in our study is shame. The sociocultural environment affects emotional responses regarding WTP, while IVF patients' satisfaction with medical treatment may moderate the emotional effect of psychological factors on the WTP for IVF treatment.

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Asso-859.6

GONZALES, Chelsea* (University of Guam, Guam)
MARIN, Nicole (University of Guam, Guam)
CABRERA, Debra (University of Guam, Guam)
CARREON, Haley (University of Guam, Guam)

Generational and Ethnic Differences in Fear of Victimization Among Guåhan Women

In social science literature, the proposition that fear of victimization is more prevalent among women is well-supported. Specifically younger women are more conscious of the misogynistic principles and practices in modern society. Various western institutions utilize messaging tactics that take advantage of women's vulnerability to victimization, oftentimes leading to the sexualization of women as "desirable objects." Younger age groups of women are more alert and aware of the need to taking extra precautions when they are out at night or doing things they enjoy. However, the excessive levels of fear among women can greatly impact their mental well-being, causing them to have feelings of stress, anxiety, and difficulty in decision-making. Moreover, advancements in technology utilized primarily by younger generations combined with the increased awareness of crime allow them to be more cautious of potential victimization, especially as they receive real-time news of current events. The younger generation of women is more vigilant about their safety, but it can reduce their quality of life by living fearfully in their surroundings.

Levels of fear among Guåhan women are not widely known, and there is even less available information about how possible generational and ethnic differences affect such fear. The conflict theory was applied to data gathered in 2021 from a survey, Guåhan Women's Study, to analyze levels of fear among women. The questions were measured using a Likert Scale and distributed to more than 200 female participants living in Guåhan. The study specifically examined the social control mechanism this fear has on women's behavior at night and when participating in things or activities they enjoy. This study's results indicated contrasting levels of fear of victimization across different generations of Pacific and Asian women who live in Guåhan, and the impact of this fear on their mental health.

RC32-471.1

GONZALEZ, Veronica* (University of California, Irvine, USA)

The Role of California's Sanctuary Policies in the Formal Help-Seeking of Latina Immigrant Survivors of Intimate Partner Violence

The present paper describes the role of California's sanctuary policies in the decision of immigrant intimate partner violence (IPV) survivors to seek formal help for the violence they are experiencing. To explore the topic, the study used interviews with 12 women who identified as immigrants to the United States and IPV survivors. The interviews with immigrant IPV survivors were supplemented with 14 interviews of individuals who provide assistance, resources, or services to IPV survivors. Results indicate that there is a gap in knowledge of sanctuary policy between service providers and immigrant IPV survivors. Additionally, survivors seemed unsure of the sanctuary policy's ability to protect them from detention and deportation.

RC14-215.7

GONZALEZ CHOUCINO, Mariano Agustin* (Universidad de Alicante. Domicilio: Crta. San Vicente, s/n; 03690 San Vicente (Alicante), Spain)
RUIZ CALLADO, Raul (Universidad de Alicante, Spain)

Las Desigualdades Digitales En Los Procesos De Socialización. Análisis Desde Una Perspectiva Generacional y Figuracionista

El siguiente trabajo parte de la consideración de la brecha digital como un elemento clave en la explicación de los procesos de retroalimentación de la desigualdad social en las sociedades modernas. Se propone un planteamiento del concepto de brecha digital ligado a la desigual capacidad de aprovechamiento útil de la tecnología y la minimización de los riesgos socioeconómicos y psicosociales de sus usos individuales y sociales, analizando cómo dichas diferencias se desarrollan a lo largo de los procesos de socialización y están basadas en las disposiciones "pre-tecnológicas" y las distintas formas de socialización figurativa. De este modo, se lleva a cabo un análisis biográfico a partir de entrevistas personales en población joven, buscando identificar el papel de las instituciones educativas, los efectos de la transmisión intergeneracional dentro de la familia y los procesos de socialización en los grupos de pares, tanto dentro como fuera del espacio virtual. Las hipótesis planteadas sostienen que la mediación activa de los centros educativos y la presencia de figuras paternas con información sobre las implicaciones de las nuevas tecnologías aportan mayores probabilidades de que se desarrollen itinerarios de socialización digital que supongan menores niveles de vulnerabilidad individual. Estos factores incrementan, a su vez, las posibilidades de desarrollar mayores capacidades para el aprovechamiento útil de estas tecnologías. No obstante, en línea con las hipótesis, dicha capacidad de aprovechamiento es definida desde los distintos campos sociales,

evolucionando en torno al desarrollo del hábitus, de tal modo que más allá de los aspectos ligados a la alfabetización digital no existen habilidades objetivas aprovechables independientes de dichos campos sociales. Los resultados apuntan a distintos aspectos a considerar desde el ámbito socioeducativo.

RC31-JS-57.5

GONZALEZ FLORES, Maria* (Universidade da Coruña, Spain)

Re-Centering Resistance and the Tal'3at Movement: Lessons from Palestinian Feminist, Anticolonial, Emancipatory Mobilizations Against Gender-Based Violence(s)

While conducting fieldwork in the Occupied Palestinian Territories (OPT) and Palestinian refugee camps inside them, Palestinian feminist activists and researchers would often identify the main causes of their sufferings as a three-headed Cerberus: (1) the Israeli occupation, (2) patriarchy, and (3) the NGO system. Those three main oppressions are intertwined constituting the foundation upon which life for Palestinians (and more so for Palestinian women) turned almost unbearable. After the Oslo Accords, the OPT became more and more dependent on external aid, usually delivered through the different ramifications of the International Cooperation and Humanitarian systems. The NGOification of Palestine (Jad, 2003) has been described and denounced by a number of Palestinian activists and scholars as an imposed restructuring of women's activism through a Western agenda lens, and its main consequence is the continuous shrinking of Palestinian civil society.

This paper follows the surge and development of the movement Tal'3at: a feminist, anti-colonial, political movement that achieved mobilizations and repercussions all through the WANA region's main cities and Palestinian refugee camps. Tal'3at was born in September 2019 in response to a gender-based violence murder (the kind frequently described as an honor killing, although Tal'3at activists refuse the terminology), and pushed over hundreds of women to the streets to chant against patriarchy while centering Palestinian liberation and questioning the NGOs and researchers role and positionality in the struggle. On the 26th of September of 2019 Palestinian women of different backgrounds marched together all over the WANA region and beyond.

Through participant observation and analysis of social media connected to the Tala'3at movement, this research aims to hold a candle to its methodological and theoretical proposals, achievements, and shortcomings. The main objective is understanding and learning from the Tala'3at experience focusing on the anticolonial feminist critique of the International Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid system.

RC48-JS-93.2

GONZALEZ MARQUEZ, Luis ruben* (University of California, Merced, USA)

"the Dam Only Brought Us Bitterness". Extractivism, Authoritarian Development and the Conflict-Repression Nexus in Central America

This paper examines how extractivist projects and authoritarian development strategies have fostered the dynamic of political violence in Central America. For this I consider the dyad of repression and conflict as a form of contentious politics. Also I understand extractivism as a longstanding form of appropriation of nature that has defined the role peripheral territories in the capitalist global treadmill of production. And third, I consider authoritarian development as one potential pathway of integration of "national territories" and local spaces into the global economy, defined in the dispute for hegemony that involves the State, elites and subaltern actors in a given political process. I argue that structural pressures for extraction of resources add to the implementation of authoritarian strategies of development in shaping the contentious interaction of affected communities and repressive forces. Under these conditions, the conflict-repression nexus of extractivist projects unfolds in three moments. 1) Extractivist projects are implemented unilateraly employing repressive repertoires over communities, forced to displacement and dispossession. 2) According to existent organizational resources and ideological changes, communities respond, accommodate or mobilize against the attributed responsible authorities. 3) Authorities radicalize repression by intensifying the previously implemented repressive repertoires, extending the latter in space and intensifying the repressive strategies. The consequences of the latter could motivate an interactive cycle of mobilization, intercommunal conflicts and mass repressive violence. To understand this, I use archival material to reconstruct and compare the cases of the biggest hydroelectric projects in El Salvador (Cerrón Grande) and Guatemala (Chixoy) in the 1970's, a decade of rising authoritarianism. I analyze how the local and regional conflicts fostered by these projects enmeshed with larger contexts of collective violence. These historical experiences of extractivist contention anticipate current conflicts attached to the extraordinary demand of commodities and authoritarian turn in the Global South

RC24-354.2

GONZÁLEZ VEGA, Alba* (Universidad de Guanajuato, Mexico)

Reflexiones De La Contabilidad Ambiental Desde El Desarrollo Sostenible y La Responsabilidad De La Empresa Reflections of Environmental Accounting from Sustainable Development and Corporate Responsibility

El presente trabajo tiene la finalidad de reflexionar en torno a la contabilidad ambiental en el marco del desarrollo sostenible desde una perspectiva crítica exponiendo un discurso construido desde la gran empresa y el Estado. El texto expone una ética disfrazada desde los modelos de gestión y la contabilidad ambiental construida a partir de una cosmovisión anclada en el capitalismo y sus axiomas. La búsqueda de la ganancia establece los medios de reproducción y prácticas organizacionales con base en la estandarización y certificación de las experiencias socialmente responsables, las cuales se han incrementado paulatinamente conforme ha permeado el concepto. De tal forma que, las organizaciones internacionales y especializadas han buscado regular el actuar de los gobiernos y de la empresa; sin embargo, se sigue manifestando una brecha importante entre el discurso y la práctica. La contabilidad ambiental nace y se propone como modelo de gestión que busca reducir el impacto de la toma de decisiones del gobierno con las cuentas nacionales ambientales y la contabilidad financiera y administrativa para la empresa en el deterioro del medio ambiente a través de la medición de los costos privados y sociales. Lo ambiental de la contabilidad queda limitado y supeditado a los intereses del modelo de desarrollo sostenible, donde el crecimiento económico y el mercado forjan su principal base y sustento. La ganancia y la acumulación sobre la conservación del medio natural. La prevención, mitigación y reparación del actuar de la empresa es sólo para seguir creando riqueza y beneficio tratando de enverdecer sus objetivos y prácticas, pero, sin un cambio de fondo.

Palabras clave: ética ambiental, empresa, desarrollo sostenible, capitalismo, discurso, gestión

RC15-216.5

GONZALEZ-AGUERO, Marcela* (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Chile)

A reflection on citizenship and therapeutic markets: Chileans with rare diseases and their journeys to access orphan drugs

During the last two decades, Chilean society has increasingly demanded better access to healthcare with financial protection and greater quality. This push influenced the implementation of Universal Health Coverage (UHC), which has been praised for highlighting patients' right to health and for addressing individuals' burden of disease. However, this state-led policy has raised concerns about the emergence of new uncertainties and risks, leaving some patients unprotected: those with low-prevalence conditions and those who need pharmaceutical treatments that lack evidence regarding its cost-effectiveness. These elements have created a healthcare context where only some individuals seem to be able to claim their rights.

Through the case of children living with Spinal Muscular Atrophy (SMA), a severe genetic rare disease, this paper explores the paths individuals without health coverage follow when attempting to claim their right to health (more specifically, to pharmaceuticals). Up to 2016, there were no pharmaceutical options to treat children with SMA, causing their early death before turning two. Currently, there are three orphan drugs approved to treat this condition, including the most expensive single-dose drug available in the market. If children receive the drug, they most certainly will not die, which means that finding a way to access the drug is a matter of life and death.

This paper explores the limits of citizenship for individuals who try to access high-cost drugs without financial protection. This raises questions related to patienthood and belonging, where the damaged biology of individuals becomes the ground for staking citizenship claims (Petryna 2004). What happens to those who are left unprotected after health reforms are implemented? What kind of patienthood and citizenship do they enact? Is there space for hope to emerge amidst illness and vulnerability?

RC30-445.1

GOOD, Laura* (University of Sydney, Australia)

The Experience of Digitalisation in a Feminised Industry: Retail Workers and the Future of Work

Digitalisation is said to mark a new phase of technological development in shifting the way work is organised, but processes of digitalisation have largely been examined in male-dominated industries like manufacturing and logistics. This paper explores how workers experience digitalisation and how managers justify digitalisation in the context of a female-dominated service industry, retail. Identified as paradigmatic of low-wage service sector employment in the 21st century, the retail sector is crucially important as one of the largest private sector employers in Australia and one of the most feminised industries. Prior research on digitalisation in retail has linked it to automation and job loss, changes to skills requirements, work intensification, precarity and surveillance. The potential gendered impact of these changes in retail has received relatively less scholarly attention. Gender is an important consideration when studying digitalisation given the occupational segregation in retail, with women dominating the frontline cashier work at risk of automation, and the potential for seemingly neutral technologies to impact people differently on the basis of gender.

This paper draws on a worker-centric mixed methods approach to answer the research questions, 'How is digitalisation conceptualised by senior stakeholders and workers in the retail industry, how is it experienced by workers, and are these conceptualisations and experiences gendered?' As part of a broader project on gender equality and the future of work, the paper combines data from interviews, a nationally representative survey of over 1000 retail workers and workplace observations. The paper draws on a combination of Labour Process Theory and a feminist Social Shaping of Technology approach to examine the impact of new digital technologies in the retail industry on workers and their responses to these technologies.

RC02-JS-3.6

GOODMAN, James* (University of Technology, Australia)

Climate Movements in Germany, India and Australia: Dynamics of Transition, Transformation and Emergency

Climate movements have emerged with increasing force as governments fail to address climate crisis. The institutional power of the fossil fuel sector is increasingly laid bare, negating the legitimacy of public power. At this juncture the capacity of climate movements drives effective climate policy and defines climate agency. Analysis of strategy for mobilisation, and for leverage, has become central. This paper addresses climate movements as movements against 'carbon democracy', beyond fossil capital. Three pathways are identified – 'climate transition', 'climate transformation' and 'climate emergency'. Implications for democratic change, and for wider society, are explored through comparative analysis of the practice of movements. Climate movement mobilisation is compared across three contrast cases, in Germany, India and Australia. The dominance of fossil capital in each of the cases is heavily contested, and increasingly so. At the same time, the contrasting contexts for this struggle, in post-industrial, post-colonial and extractivist states, produce divergent directions and outcomes. Dynamics of contestation across fields of climate contestation are mapped over time and across social contexts using survey and interview data. The paper draws-out common problems, directions and strategy to gain insights into emerging agendas beyond the hegemony of fossil capital.

RC24-371.4

GOODMAN, James* (University of Technology, Australia)

Decarbonising Electricity: The Promise of Renewable Energy Regions in India, Germany and Australia

The transition from fossil fuels to decarbonised renewable energy is establishing new socio-ecological relations of energy, and is embedded in forms of structural change, social antagonism, collaboration and transformation. In progressing transition, questions of social legitimacy become integral. This paper reports on the cross-national 'Decarbonising Electricity' research collaboration which compares three regions in India, Germany and Australia: Brandenburg in Germany, Karnataka in India and the state of South Australia. All three sub-national regions have become heavily reliant on wind and solar power for electricity, and have become drivers for energy transition. The paper explores social transformations and contestations that this has entailed. It reports on ethnographic engagement in the three regions, along with interview data and analysis of regional political economy. The paper argues that these experiences, across contrasting post-colonial, post-industrial and extractivist contexts, hold insights for wider questions of energy transition and decarbonisation.

RC18-272.3

GOODWIN, Susan* (Sydney University, Australia)
GERRARD, Jessica* (University of Melbourne, Australia)
PROCTOR, Helen* (University of Sydney, Australia)

2. Grassroots Conservatism and Participatory Politics: Mobilisations Against the 'Perils of Progressivism' in Australian Schools.

This paper provides an historically grounded analysis of mobilisations of conservative grassroots groups that aim to challenge 'progressive' reforms in education and schooling in Australia. Based in a large empirical study of community organising for education reform in the 1970s and 1980s, we track the emergence and persistence of conservative groups formed to counter the so-called perils of progressivism: migrant rights, Indigenous rights, feminism, gay liberation and the emergence of 'progressive' school subjects.

The 1970s and 80s was a significant period of community ferment surrounding education across the globe, and was also a time when participatory politics, as an idea (and practice) took particular hold and shape. Groups seeking class, race, or gender justice, for example, were concerned both with remaking education systems *and* recasting democratic participation. In this paper we

describe the conservative actors and groups that cohabited with progressives in this space: the religious conservatives, morals crusaders, censorship advocates, anti-feminist groups as well as the reactionary educationalists. We found that the tactics, rationales, and forms of sociality of these groups were often concomitant with those of progressive and radical groups, despite their ideological basis running against democratic goals or sentiments and argue that the existence of 'participatory' conservative politics complicates the notion of 'participatory politics' in liberal democracies such as Australia.

In the 2000s, calls for *more* citizen engagement and participation in politics and policy processes continue to be championed as ways to interrupt anti-democratic, anti-diversity, neo-conservative and colonial interventions in education, but the tensions we found *within* notions and practices of participatory politics reveal deep fissures in the liberal democratic imaginary of 'participation' itself. We conclude by suggesting an alternative conceptualisation of participatory politics that extends work on 'publics' may assist in understandings of contemporary 'populist' activisms and resistances.

RC16-246.5

GOOK, Ben* (University of Melbourne, Australia)
CUBITT, Sean* (University of Melbourne, Australia)

Cultural Politics: Disaffection and Imagination

Australian Prime Minister Scott Morrison opened the nation's 2022 election campaign by noting, "I get that people are tired of politics." We suggest citizen disaffection with democratic politics is a notable structure of feeling in 21st-century culture. Cultural politics – complexes of feeling, thinking and doing at individual, interpersonal and social scales – are not simple, spontaneous outpourings of feeling. They are shaped, historical, and often intentional, and form an important component of social imaginaries and political formations. The felt experience of disaffection may result from estrangement from other people, social formations, technical systems or ecologies, but might also be described in terms of transformations of organic flows into rifts within and between individuals, social groups, technologies and their users, environments and their inhabitants.

Disaffection and alternative modes of implicit or explicit affection fit into a wider cultural landscape. Political modernity has mobilised the cultural industries for a century or more to instil and reinforce these feelings, but culture is also the site of negotiated and contested reception of political messages. In the 21st century, driven by the accelerating role of information and artificial intelligence as economic and biopolitical resource, these sites of contestation include social media and their break-up of network communications into internet bubbles, and new assertions of nationalism in popular politics. Meanwhile anxiety about global futures, characterised by loss of political or economic control, has morphed from Cold War fear of atomic apocalypse to fears of climate change and economic catastrophe.

Departing from pessimistic accounts of cognitive mapping, we propose the imagination as the utopian dimension of any social imaginary. Like fantasy and nostalgia, imagination can power both connective and alienating emotions. By encouraging debate on the concept of imagination and imaginaries, we hope to open new terrain for cultural political analysis.

RC34-505.5

GOOK, Ben* (University of Melbourne, Australia)
CUZZOCREA, Valentina* (Universita di Cagliari, Italy)
SCHIERMER, Bjørn (Oslo University, Norway)

Still Together: Forms of Collectivity in Contemporary Youth Practices

Since the Toronto ISA congress in 2018, we have developed two edited collections reflecting on the marginality of "collectivity" in youth studies. This paper draws together the (fittingly collective) work our contributors have developed on this concept. The paper offers theorisations and hypotheses on the overlooked status of collective practices in contemporary youth cultures. We suggest the decades-long dominance of the individualisation thesis has made scholars less attuned to forms of collectivity. In the books – "Forms of Collective Engagement in Youth Transitions" (Brill, 2021) and "Youth Collectivities: Cultures and Objects" (Routledge, 2022) – we trace, with contributors, the vital practices of "being together" that have long constituted and continue to be integral to what most observers consider to be "youth culture" globally. We also suggest that some of the metaphorics used in the youth transitions and mobilities literature, again stemming from individualisation approaches, screen out all sorts of collective navigations of young adulthood. Rather than noting particularly deep-seated individualisation within youth practices, we argue that scholars have simply downplayed the continuing centrality of collectivity among young adults. In summarising this work between congresses, we will also open new avenues for youth studies to explore how collectivity structures young people's lives today, including across the digital and the non-traditionally political.

RC06-98.5

GORDON, Mellissa* (University of Delaware, USA)
OHANNESSIAN, Christine (University of Connecticut, USA)

Social Media Use and Early Adolescents' Internalizing Symptoms: The Moderating Role of Family Functioning

Perhaps no other platform has changed the human experience in such a profound way in recent decades as social media. Social networking sites (SNS) specifically, has changed the ways in which we communicate, gather information, and foster and maintain relationships (Anderson & Jiang, 2018). The most notable examples include Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, and Snapchat. In keeping pace with its ever-changing landscape however, researchers must continuously re-examine social media's influence on today's youth. As such, there has been surmounting evidence illustrating the negative impact of SNS on various aspects of youth well-being, including those related to internalizing symptoms (Ohannessian, Fagle, & Salafia, 2021). Nonetheless, researchers have advocated for the positive effects of family functioning in mitigating the impact of adverse circumstances on adolescent outcomes (Jeynes, 2005). For example, increased positive family functioning is associated with greater emotional stability among adolescents (e.g. Kim et al., 2007).

Given the importance of positive family functioning in impacting adolescent outcomes, and the potential for social media use to negatively influence adolescents' mental health, family functioning may alleviate the negative effects of social media use on early adolescents' internalizing symptoms. Therefore, based on the premises of Bronfenbrenner's ecological systems theory, the present study utilized structural equation models to test the moderating effects of family functioning on the association between social media use and early adolescents' internalizing symptoms. Participants were N= 1,092 adolescents recruited for middle and high schools located in the Northeastern region of the United States. First, findings suggested that use of all four platforms directly influenced early adolescents' internalizing symptoms. Second, findings were such that family functioning moderated the association between social media use and early adolescents' internalizing symptoms: Facebook (b= -.40, p= .00), Twitter (b= -.60, p= .00), Instagram (b= -.34, p= .00), and Snapchat (b= -.31, p= .00). Implications warrant further discussion.

RC34-JS-37.1

GORING, James* (School of Education, Deakin University, Australia)

Disadvantaged, Marginalised and/or Disengaged Young People and the Politics of Participation and Voice

In youth policy and service delivery the idea of youth voice and participation is an uncontested 'good thing'. But *which youth voices? Who is heard and who is left out?* This paper addresses some of the challenges that come from listening to and trying to understand the concerns that many young people have about 'having a voice', and having that voice 'listened to' and 'acted upon' in spaces, and by people who can impact the circumstances that shape their lives.

This paper draws on the work of Mayssoun Sukarieh and Stuart Tannock (2014), and Soo Ah Kwon (2019) who have discussed the problematic character of young people's voices and participation in movements against such things as the climate crisis, war, and racism, and their encounters with the neo-Liberal, institutionalised promise of 'youth participation' through forums and conferences which seek to 'shape the conduct of youth into ideal global citizens'.

I will share the stories of three young people which were gathered in a place-based project in the Greater Geelong region (AUSTRALIA) titled: *COVID-19 and Disadvantaged Young People's Education and Employment Aspirations: A Longitudinal Study of Young People's Transitions in Geelong*. Using innovative, platform based, video capture technologies the project is conducting a series of video interviews with young people as we track their education, training and employment pathways in COVID 'normal' socio-ecologies that are profoundly shaped by historical and contemporary processes of disadvantage and marginalisation.

Referencing Gayatri Spivak's (2008) essay *Can the Subaltern Speak?* I will argue that these stories can illustrate some of the complex 'entanglements' that shape young people's participation - to consider how and why some disadvantaged, marginalised and/or disengaged young people appear to have no 'voice', and are denied access to participating in the processes that shape their oppression.

RC47-660.1

GOROSTIDI, Izaro* (University of Basque Country, Spain)
ORMAZABAL, Andere* (University of the Basque Country, Spain)
GURRUTXAGA, Igor* (University of the Basque Country, Spain)

Collaborative Research with Social Movements

Collaborative research with social movements: University training practices to promote new forms and relationships between the community and academia.

For more than 15 years in the Master's Degree in Participation and Community Development at the University of the Basque Country, we have been developing academic practices that promote the use of transformative participatory methodologies based on Participatory Action Research. The training of the master covers the learning of the research methodology necessary to propose and develop applied social research, through participatory processes, including participatory techniques. In this way, we have been able to collaborate with different basque social movements that carry out socio-political experiences that involve different agents of civil society who come together to respond to collective problems and thus carry out democratizing practices that empower and help transform power relations between the rulers and the ruled. Through this work we have been able to foster links and coordination with entities outside the University, since we understand that it is essential for the University to be present in society and thus establish collaborative relationships with the different political and social agents that are part of the basque social movements. This type of contribution from the university to its immediate social context has a return both in terms of knowledge of the reality of the sociopolitical processes; and in educational terms, since it is also nourished of what has been learned working in these processes.

RC40-585.15

GOSPODARCZYK, Marta* (Faculty of Sociology/Doctoral School of Social Sciences, University of Warsaw, Poland)

Innovation - What Is It Good for? the Case of Agricultural Drought Compensations in Poland

Events such as the wildfires in Australia and California, or floods in Pakistan, acutely demonstrate societal helplessness towards the devastating forces of nature accelerated by human actions. This presentation will focus on agricultural droughts in Poland, and the strategies undertaken by the Polish government to mitigate their negative consequences. The main finding is that Polish governmental agencies rely on compensation schemes for affected farmers in their approach towards agricultural droughts. Several issues with the compensation schemes, such as the lack of transparency and complicated application process will be highlighted. The presentation is based on an analysis of the governmental strategies towards drought compensations undertaken after 2015.

Since 2012 drought has been noted in Poland every year. The droughts have a negative impact on farmers' incomes, but also their well-being (see e.g. the works by Margaret Alston). Polish government grants the farmers the right to compensations while the application process has undergone a drastic change. Previously, applications were personally turned in by the farmers, who estimated the extent of the damages themselves and attached proof. After that, a team of experts could inspect the farms and make a decision.

The roles of officials and experts who used to assess the damages and went over the applications were taken over by an algorithm, that uses information from the farmers and data from the system for the monitoring of drought that collects data about bio-hydrological factors such as soil moisture and rainfall levels. The intent behind these changes was to improve the quality of the application process, to make it faster and easier to assess the size of damages and potential compensations.

The paper will argue that governmental compensation strategies are making it more difficult for farmers to obtain financial help; the innovation is not, therefore, beneficial for those who need help.

RC55-749.2

GOSWAMI, Haridhan* (Manchester Metropolitan University, United Kingdom)

Children's Wellbeing during COVID-19 Pandemic: An Exploratory Study Among 10-12 Years Old School Children in Bangladesh

The study of subjective wellbeing has received increasing attention in social science research and policy in the wake of COVID-19 pandemic. However, there appears to be gaps in knowledge in terms of children's views on how the pandemic affected their lives during the pandemic especially in developing countries. This article fills out that research gap in the context of Bangladesh, which has around 64 million children and young people. The aim of this article is to examine the impact of the pandemic on children's subjective wellbeing in Bangladesh. Using a convenient sampling and a child friendly questionnaire, a survey is conducted among 1370 school children aged 10-12 years using both face to face (1060) interviews and online completion by children. Overall, children's level of worry (measured by an eleven-point scale, 0-10) regarding the impact of the pandemic on their lives was found to be very high. Children's level of worry in getting bad school marks was found to be the highest (mean score = 7.9), followed jointly by worry of the changes in student life and worry by the Coronavirus situation (both with the mean score of 7.2). Using pre-COVID-19 period as the benchmark, the study revealed the negative impact of the pandemic on children's wellbeing which was reflected in the reduction of their satisfaction on time spending (29% down), learning at school (40% down), relationship with friends (30% down), and the people who they live with (13% down) during the pandemic. These findings are discussed in the context of child wellbeing theories and previous empirical studies on wellbeing and pandemic. Suggestions for future research are also put forward.

RC53-726.2

GOSWAMI, Nirmali* (Tezpur University, India)
BHUYAN, Navarupa (Tezpur university, India)

Class, Gender and Community Identity at School: Girls' Style on Saraswati Puja in Assam

Saraswati Puja, a celebration of the Hindu goddess of learning, is organised in educational institutions in the eastern parts of India. Women and girls, dressed up in traditional attires of *sador mekhela* and *sarees*, can be seen visiting the puja pandals in schools. While normalisation of majoritarian religious symbols in educational institutions has been a matter of public debate and discussion in India, the gendered and classed modes of participation in these festivities by young girls have received relatively little attention. We draw on the field insights from a government school with a mixed-religious population in Assam and argue that the middle-class and caste- Hindu ideals of femininity underlie the normative ideas of appropriate dress within the school. While everyone is expected to follow the norms of appropriate dressing on the day of Saraswati Puja, the contradictory discourses of modesty, identity, and style put Muslim girls in more vulnerable positions than others. In this paper, we examine how young Muslim girls from lower classes negotiate the caste-Hindu middle-class norms of participating in the Puja by actively engaging in doing style along with friends and by staying away from the gaze of the teachers.

RC21-JS-63.5

GOSWAMI, Nirmali* (Tezpur University, India)

Schooling Aspirations and a Neighbourhood School in a North Indian City

In recent decades, private players have emerged as major providers of education in urban India. The popularity of private schools among the lower income groups is extensively reported and has received a mixed response in academic writing. Existing literature in the domain has often focused on the experiences of middle-classes located in the metropolitan centres of India. A more nuanced understanding of the spatial politics in urban India calls for a detailed examination of the social context of the urban poor and those belonging to the lower income groups located in non-metropolitan urban spaces. It is also important to unravel the processes through which they navigate the private educational market against the backdrop of the post reforms period in India. This paper sets out to explore the class and status dynamics of families associated with a private neighborhood school in the North Indian city of Banaras. The paper begins with a historical examination of the demarcation of urban space for the poor in the city of Banaras along lines of class, caste and occupation identified as a 'weavers' settlement'. It seeks to explore how families living in these areas seek to reconstitute their relation to schools through increased monetary and cultural investments with the hope of securing valued cultural resources for their childre. A closer examination of school choice, however, suggests how the realisation of such ends remains difficult.

RC53-JS-17.3

GOTFREDSEN, Anne* (Umeå University, Sweden)
LINANDER, Ida (Dept. of Epidemiology and Global Health, Umeå University, Sweden)

Young Trans People's Experiences of Leisure and Mental Health: Belonging, Creativity, and Navigation

There is a lack of research on young trans people's everyday leisure and wellbeing. Therefore, this paper sets out to analyze how leisure, defined within a broad spatial context beyond sport and physical activity, is perceived and experienced by trans youth in relation to their mental health and wellbeing. We draw upon theoretical concepts of cisnormativity and bring a feminist trans geographical perspective to our analysis of sixteen interviews with young trans people (16-25 years old). Three themes have been constructed from the analysis. The first refers to how both queer- and non-queer-specific leisure spaces connect people with similar (and different) experiences regarding queer- and trans-identities and shows how these identities can shift in importance. The second highlights how creative spaces (e.g., theatre, cosplay) can offer opportunities to carve out a leisured space to explore different gender identity/ies and expressions that are often crucial and life changing. The final theme illustrates how leisure is avoided, postponed, waited for, and reclaimed by trans youth. Excluding mechanisms include transphobia and cisnormativity, as well as the lack of access to gender-confirming care which can be a prerequisite for engaging in leisure activities. Our analysis illustrates the complex connections between leisure and mental health among young people with trans experiences. Leisure can be a source of discomfort and distress but also of belongingness and affirmation of one's identity. Finding and accessing strengthening leisure spaces demands emotional investment, engagement, and navigation.

RC40-587.1

GOTSCHI, Elisabeth* (University of Natural Resources and Applied Life Sciences, Austria)

VOGEL, Stefan (University of Natural Resources and Applied Life Sciences, Austria)

LARCHER, Manuela (University of Natural Resources and Applied Life Sciences, Austria)

The Role of Social Norm, Attitudes and Cultural Preferences in Choosing Organic Food Items. Two Case Studies of High School Students in Austria

There has been a trend towards organic food consumption since the 1990s in the European Union. Concerns about one's personal or family health are stronger then altruistic concerns for the environmental or animal welfare when it comes to predicting shopping behaviour of organic food. This trend towards consuming organic food for one's own 'wellness' or 'wellbeing' has been further enhanced by the COVID pandemic as consumers look for healthier nutrition and are preparing more food at home.

At the same time, most European societies have experienced significant economic growth leading to improvements in education, modernisation, and increased choices in all aspects of daily life. With respect to social change, class and social strata have been increasingly replaced by lifestyle, cultural preferences and consumption choices.

Food consumption patterns have changed significantly, resulting from increased choices and changing demographics. But, so far, research has not yet sufficiently recognized adolescents' preferences towards organic food and the influence they are having on household food purchasing decisions. Two surveys (n=340, 2005 and n=565, 2018) were conducted in Austria to investigate urban and rural high school students shopping behaviour for organic products. While the two case studies, mainly for the time gap, cannot be compared directly, we explore similarities and differences in cultural preferences and consumption choices as indicators of social change. The Theory of Planned Behaviour, extended with socio-demographic, cultural preferences and knowledge variables is used as a theoretical framework. Key findings from both surveys include the influence of attitude, trust and subjective norm, particularly primary socialisation, on self-reported shopping behaviour of organic food. Socio-demographic variables and cultural preferences determine attitudes towards organic products and have an impact on self-reported shopping behaviour. Given the strong influence of primary socialisation, we confirm the importance of family units as incubators of social change at the micro level.

RC02-40.2

GOTTFRIED, Heidi* (Wayne State University, USA)

Beyond Old Divides: Care Migration in Regional Perspective

How countries mobilize the migrant workforce is shaped by politics and policies in regional contexts. Case studies of Germany and Japan allows us to compare the trajectories of two similar conservative gender regimes located in different world regions. Beyond old divides, we take stock of emergent supra-national (transregional) political institutions (e.g., the European Union) and proliferating regional trade agreements (ASEAN) that regulate cross-border labour flows. The increasing demand for low wage migrant labor, especially for rapidly aging countries, yields a stronger regional and global integration of social- and political-economies, and concomitantly a tighter intersection of inequalities along class, gender, and race/citizenship distinctions. Regional reorganisation of care, within the Asia-Pacific in the case of Japan, and the European Union for Germany, vary in important ways.

RC05-JS-84.4

GOUARD, David* (University of Toulouse, France)

Inequalities in the Electoral Registration of the Non National EU Citizens Living in France

La transnationalisation des votes constitue un nouveau champ de recherche pour les études électorales. En la matière, l'espace politique européen offre un vaste terrain d'observation. En effet, dans la partie du Traité de Maastricht de 1993 consacrée à la citoyenneté de l'Union européenne, plusieurs droits politiques ont ainsi été accordés aux citoyens des États-membres, dont le droit de vote aux élections européennes et municipales dans l'État membre où ils résident, et ce dans les mêmes conditions que les ressortissants de cet Etat. Mais tandis que l'UE promeut une citoyenneté supranationale et que les migrations intra-européennes s'amplifient, peu de citoyens européens font aujourd'hui usage de ces droits. En France, seulement un quart d'entre eux ont fait la démarche de s'inscrire sur les listes électorales.

Cette recherche vise à identifier les facteurs sociaux et politiques explicatifs de la variabilité des niveaux d'inscription électorale des citoyens de l'UE non-nationaux résidant en France. Elle s'appuie d'une part sur les listes électorales transmises par les préfectures où figurent plusieurs informations sur chaque électeur, notamment sa nationalité. Elle mobilise également des données sociodémographiques issues du recensement pour chacune des 26 nationalités européennes présentes en France.

Les résultats montrent une hiérarchie importante des taux d'inscription sur les listes électorales selon les différentes nationalités. Schématiquement, on distingue trois groupes de citoyens européens selon leur région d'origine. Les citoyens issus des pays d'Europe du nord sont les mieux inscrits, suivis par les citoyens issus des pays méditerranéens, et enfin les citoyens issus des pays d'Europe centrale et orientale. Pour expliquer ces différences, l'analyse statistique fait toutefois apparaître le poids de nombreuses autres variables (durée de résidence en France, situation socio-économique, lieu de naissance, etc.). Ainsi, cette étude saisie l'exercice pratique de la citoyenneté au prisme de la grande diversité des profils et des situations migratoires des citoyens européens mobiles.

RC48-673.3

GOULD, Deborah* (University of California, Santa Cruz, USA)

Political Emotion, Political Horizons, and the Question of Composition in 2023

The coming into being of a political collectivity is both ordinary and not: it happens all the time but is never natural or inevitable, meaning "composition"—whether class-based or one that revolves around other dimensions of being and desiring—is a question rather than a given, always. Curious about shifts over time in what is seen as politically possible, desirable, and necessary, and how such imaginaries get tethered to different forms of political (in)action, this talk raises the question of composition through the lens of political emotion and with an eye to the 10th anniversary of the Gezi Park protests. Taking the Gezi uprising as an important moment in the global protest cycle that began with the Arab Spring, I explore the emergence of a new structure of feeling—from "there is no alternative" resignation to the felt contingency of now—and ask what it means for Left activism in the current moment. Along the way, I discuss the afterlives of social movements, the uses of history, and composition as always a something to be done

RC18-270.1

GOULD, Mark* (Haverford College, USA)

Fascism: Towards a General Sociological Theory

I explain the genesis of fascist movements, conceptualizing them as forms of patrimonialism (particularistic, personalistic political processes, even if bureaucratically grounded), as fundamentalisms (charismatic re-evocations of traditional, subterranean values, within the context of (incipient) modernity), and by characterizing them as forms of internal disorder (motivated violations of institutionalized norms) that proceed from within the state (i.e., where state actors violate institutionalized norms of authority) and are supported within the societal community/civil society (by significant portions of the political nation). If we think about fascism within a general theory that specifies societal universals, intendedly valid for all societies, we can explain individual cases, here the genesis Nazism and incipient fascism in contemporary USA. What some view as the descriptively different historical situations generating fascist movements are theoretically the same if conceptualized within a general theory of disorder. If we articulate our theory at the correct level of generalization, we can explain the wide variety of movements we may loosely characterize as fascist.

It is often noted that unlike some other types of revolutionary parties, fascist parties were not associated with a (set of) class(es). In one situation, they were supported by class A and in another by class B. For example, workers aligned to working class socialist or communist parties were less likely than members of other classes to support fascism during the 1930s. Contemporaneously, it may no longer be the case that workers are resistant to fascism. "Phenomena" like these suggest that we are unable to formulate successfully a general theory of fascism. In contrast, I argue that if we construct our explanation at the proper level of generality, different class positions in different societies may generate *the same* variables. If so, the construction of a general theory of fascism is possible when we orient ourselves correctly theoretically.

RC17-252.3

GOUTEUX, Mathilde* (Aix Marseille Univ, CNRS, LEST, Aix-en-Provence, France)

Literature Review on Meta-Organization and Grand Challenges

"Grand challenges" are complex socio-environmental issues, which solutions imply changes in societal behaviors, but also a reinvention in the modalities of collective action (George, Grenville, Joshi, Tihanyi, 2016). By their very nature, they require coordinated and sustained effort from multiple and diverse stakeholders toward a clearly articulated problem or goal.

Because of their complexity and interdependencies, grand challenges are unlikely to be solved through traditional forms of organization (Berkowitz & Grothe-Hammer,2022) and should be addressed through coordinated and collaborative effort. Tackling grand challenges is then also an organizational problem, that need to deploy inclusive and democratic processes to facilitate the cooperation between a diversity of stakeholders at a territorial level. Recent works have emphasized the multiple contributions of meta-organizations as one innovative mode of organization to tackle grand challenges and

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

sustainability issues (Berkowitz & Grothe-Hammer, 2022). Multistakeholder meta-organizations, because they are embedded in their territory, especially seem to be powerful tool to respond to these challenges (Berkowitz et al 2020).

A lot of questionings that are not fully covered by literature arise from this, including the type of governance system that meta-organizations can implement to ensure democratic processes and inclusion of a multiplicity of stakeholders to tackle grand challenges. The modalities of the territorial anchorage of meta-organization and the relationship with the organizations that are not part of it is also not often dealt with in the literature. This literature review aims to develop a dialogic discussion about literatures of multistakeholder meta-organization (MSMO) and transition studies to explore those questionings.

Inte-24.5

GOVENDER, Jayanathan* (University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa)

South Africa'S Double Failure: State and COVID-19

This is a short description of major events associated with the COVID-19 in South Africa. South Africa earned global praise for its historic anti-apartheid struggle and the establishment of a truly democratic state after 1994. In seemingly similar terms, the South African government's response to Covid-19 during March 2020 was praised and hailed as more efficient than several other countries of the world. However, astonishingly, by mid-2020 the 'feel-good bloom' was extinguished: first by government's mismanaged of the non-pharmaceutical interventions (lockdown); and second through the collapse of the economy.

This aim of the paper is to demonstrate the system of exploitation during the South African's government response to the Covid-19 crises, rendering it an antithesis of global humanitarian goals, as well as a public health policy failure. The approach of the paper is framed upon the public interest approach, i.e. the well-being of the general public *vis-à-vis* public health policy. The focus is on the contradiction and misfortune of rent seeking and corruption during the pandemic crises in South Africa. Data and the conclusion of the presentation is reliant upon South African political process; the public health policy guidelines of the World Health Organization; and scholarly documentation of the South African Covid-19 crises.

The paper holds that a return to public interest as *the* discourse of development is possible vis-à-vis inclusive and equitable public health policy.

RC24-356.5

GOVIND, Modho* (Jawaharlal Nehru University, India)

Determinants of Pro-Environment Behaviour of People in Urban India: An Application of the Extended Theory of Planned Behaviour

The growing volume of municipal solid waste and its dumping on landfill sites has become a serious environmental and health problem for people living in urban areas, particularly in developing countries. Today proper waste management services are considered vital not only for the governance of cities but also to ensure basic human rights, capitalize on economic opportunity and ensure ecological balance. Pro-environmental behaviour like source segregation of waste is recognized as the most efficient and economical way to achieve sustainable management of municipal solid waste. Such behaviour benefits the environment and may not benefit people personally. India, like most developing countries, despite having taken intense efforts to motivate people for source segregation, through *Swachha Bharat Abhiyan,* which started in 2014*,* has continued with the problem of low level of source separation practices. Separating waste at the source requires a behavioural change and a commitment on part of the individual to practising pro-environmental behaviour.

Based on a questionnaire survey of 400 residents in Delhi and Varanasi this paper investigates the determinants of source segregation and waste disposal behaviour of residents in urban India. We extend the theory of planned behaviour(TBP) to explain the effect of the environmental worldview and the perceived effectiveness of policy in shaping people's pro-environmental behaviour. Our study showed that perceived behavioural constraints, mistrust towards waste collection services and perception of others' behaviours directly influence people's waste segregation behaviour. The findings of the study provide insightful information for policymakers to design effective policies on source separation of waste and promotion of a circular economy,

RC23-353.2

GOVIND, Modho* (Jawaharlal Nehru University, India)

Transfer of Knowledge from University to Industry in Post-Covid Era: A Study of Indian Biological Scientists in National and International Context

The increasing importance of universities in the production of new knowledge for economic competitiveness has put pressure on universities to engage with industries and contribute to the economic development of society. The need to translate research into products and to develop new enterprises are pushing the academicians to take up an entrepreneurial role along with

their traditional roles of teaching and research. Governments across the world have been promoting such changes by encouraging collaboration between universities and industries through incentives to researchers and by creating supporting structures. However, the MNCs ,which were collaborating with academia across the countries to access the knowledge capital to maintain their global competitiveness, are now facing new challenges in post covid era as the governments have started putting conditions on the exchange of knowledge. Based on structured interviews of different stakeholders in biological sciences, this paper seeks to analyse the role of government policies and programmes in shaping the pattern of university-industry collaboration and the different processes of transfer of knowledge and technology from universities to industries in national and international contexts. Our analysis showed that government policies and funding mechanisms are being realigned to address national issues and challenges. Although Indian scientists emphasised more international scientific collaboration and more open access to the global innovation system, the national policies emphasised strengthening the strategic sector by pooling the resources locally and globally. An innovation eco-system, with a focus on national priority, is being created to contribute to the global supply chain.

WG05-JS-74.3

GOVINNAGE, Sunil* (Independent scholar, Australia)

Aragalaya: The Struggle of People in Sri Lanka

This paper aims to provide an outsider's perspective on a people's movement named ARAGALAYA in Sri Lanka. It emerged in April 2022 without formal political leadership and affiliation to any political party in Sri Lanka. Aragalaya is a Sinhala word meaning "struggle" in English and emerged against a nepotistic and ineffective government that failed to provide basic needs for the people in Sri Lanka. Aragalaya can also be described as peoples' uprise who rallied against the Rajapaksa government elected two and half years ago with the support of Sinhala-Buddhist voters. In November 2019, Gotabaya Rajapaksa, a former Defence Secretary, was elected with over 6.9 million votes and a five-year tenure mandate. Gotabaya's victory was followed by his elder brother Mahinda Rajapaksa who won the Parliamentary election held in 2020. However, after two-and-a-half years of tenure in the Executive President's job, Gotabaya had to abandon his job due to the political pressure of the Aragalaya. The riotous voice of the people against the Rajapaksa government also forced Prime Minister Mahinda Rajapaksa to step down from his job as the Prime Minister on May 9, 2022.

This paper concludes how Aragalaya may end Buddhist-nationalistic governments that have existed since 1956, paving a path by flushing out the current political system in Sri Lanka.

RC52-723.6

GOYAL, Manju* (RETIRED PROFESSOR AND PRINCIPAL, India)

Impact of Covid-19 on Real Estate Professionals in the National Capital Region of India

In the last three decades of globalization, the Indian economy has expanded and the dynamics of the forces of globalization resulted in an impetus for the process of urbanization, The migration of the people in large numbers from the villages and small towns to the national capital region of India for work has enhanced the scope for the growth of real estate in the NCR. It has increased the demand for secured and well-designed houses/apartments in the region, The peripheral areas in the region have developed at a very fast rate and corporate builders have entered the business of real estate. These real estate hired a number of professionals like civil and electrical engineers, architects, and other professionals like lawyers to their firms. The demonetizing in 2017 and the crisis of Covid-19 have affected the real estate sector adversely in spite of the demand for houses as the purchasing power of the Indian middle class decreased due to the loss of their jobs, cuts in salaries, etc. Today real estate sector professionals are struggling for their survival or working on compromising terms and conditions. The present paper explores these issues among the real estate professionals in NCR of India

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

RC41-593.2

GRACE, Daniel* (University of Toronto, Canada)

STEWART, Mackenzie (University of Toronto, Dalla Lana School of Public Health, Canada)

BLAQUE, Ezra (University of Toronto, Dalla Lana School of Public Health, Canada)

RYU, Heeho (University of Toronto, Dalla Lana School of Public Health, Canada)

GASPAR, Mark (University of Toronto, Dalla Lana School of Public Health, Canada)

WORTHINGTON, Cathy (University of Victoria, Canada)

GILBERT, Mark (British Columbia Centre for Disease Control, Canada)

Challenges to Communicating the Undetectable Equals Untransmittable (U=U) HIV Prevention Message: Healthcare Provider Perspectives

"Undetectable equals Untransmittable", or U=U, is a public health message designed to reduce HIV stigma and help communicate the scientific consensus that HIV cannot be sexually transmitted when a person living with HIV has an undetectable viral load. Between October 2020-February 2021 we conducted 11 in-depth interviews and 3 focus groups with diverse HIV/STI service providers (nurses, public health workers, physicians, frontline providers, and sexual health educators) in Ontario, Canada (n = 18). Our objective was to understand how U=U was communicated to sexual health service users in healthcare interactions. Interview questions were embedded in a larger study focused on improving access to HIV/STI testing. Transcripts were transcribed verbatim and analysed following grounded theory. Most providers emphasized the significance of U=U as a biomedical advancement in HIV prevention but had some challenges communicating U=U in everyday practice. We discovered four interrelated barriers when communicating the U=U message: (1) *provider-perceived challenges with "zero risk" messaging* (e.g., wanting to "leave a margin" of HIV risk); (2) *service users not interested in receiving sexual health information* (e.g., in order to provide "client centered care" some providers do not share U=U messages if service users are only interested in HIV/STI testing or if other discussions must be prioritized); (3) *skepticism and HIV stigma from service users* (e.g., providers explained how the hesitancy of some service users accepting the U=U message was shaped by a legacy of HIV prevention messages and persistent HIV stigma); and (4) *need for more culturally appropriate resources* (e.g., communities other than sexual and gender minority men; non-English speaking service users; that account for broader legal context). We discuss ways to overcome barriers to communicating the U=U message as well as the limitations and potential unintended consequences of U=U framings in the context of unequal access to HIV prevention and treatment.

RC19-288.2

GRAHAM, Lauren* (University of Johannesburg, South Africa)

DE LANNOY, Ariane (University of Cape Town, South Africa)

A Service System Strengthening Approach on to Promoting Service Delivery to Neet Youth in Underserved Communities

When focusing on the issue of reconnecting young people to learning and earning pathways, the needs of many young people are overlooked. In South Africa active labour market policies have focused on connecting young people to work opportunities without considering the barriers they may face to doing so. Issues such as income poverty, care responsibilities and mental health, off of which affect young peoples ability to take up learning and earning opportunities are seen to be the domain of welfare policy. However welfare interventions often reach only the most poor and vulnerable young people. As a result youth who are not living in the most vulnerable households, but nevertheless face several barriers to learning and earning are overlooked.

This understanding prompted the development of an intervention that sought to deliver a coaching program to youth in vulnerable communities, alongside facilitating a community of practice for service strengthening at the local level. The community of practice drew together several local service providers who could address the welfare, education, health and labour market needs of young people living in precarious situations. Drawing on a thematic analysis of interviews and focus groups with local level service providers in two vulnerable communities of South Africa we report on the challenges and successes of the approach as well as views of the participants on its value as a strategy for promoting integrated service delivery. We draw out the implications for embedding such collaborative approaches into policy thinking and implementation.

RC52-717.4

GRAMMARE, Magali* (CNRS/BETA University of Strasbourg, France)

Gendered Professions, Prestigious Professions: When Stereotypes Condition Career Choices

Despite social changes and the opening up of all professions to men and women, society continues to adhere to many stereotypes, and many professions are still considered to be feminine or masculine. In addition to gendered representations of occupations, there are also social representations linked to the social prestige associated with a profession. These two elements shape the study and professional choices of individuals. Based on this observation, the aim of this article is twofold: on the one hand, to study the representation of professions according to the degree of feminization and the degree of prestige; on the other hand, to measure the influence of the perceptions of professions on the individual choices of professional project. I use a questionnaire administered to secondary school pupils and students. The results obtained show a differentiated influence of stereotypes on career plans. It also appears that individuals tend to underrate the professions they consider 'feminine'.

RC57-762.2

GRANA, Ervin* (University of the Philippines Diliman, Philippines)

Visualizing Organizational Legitimacy: The Case of a Women-Led, Urban Poor Community Association in Barangay Tatalon, Philippines

Organizational sociology has progressed into a field that privileges bureaucratized organizations (e.g., firms, industries, and state-owned enterprises). Organizational sociologists have thus relied upon a stream of scholarship that excludes organizations that operate in the absence of formal rules, hierarchies, governing structures, and well-defined goals (e.g., people's organizations and community-based organizations in developing countries) to explicate a variety of organizational phenomena. My paper will address this gap by theorizing the relationship between care work and organizational legitimacy through the case of the Tatalon chapter of the *Pinagkaisang Lakas ng Mamayan* (People Power United), an urban poor, women-led community association waging an in-city housing campaign in the slum community of Barangay Tatalon, Quezon City, Philippines. In so doing, I will make use of data gathered through participant observation, and a visual methodology that bifurcates the concept of organizational legitimacy between its *objective* and *subjective* aspects. The former pertains to coercive pressures that constrain the legitimacy of an organization. The latter, in contrast, pertains to processes of legitimation and meaning-making. The visual methods that I am to utilize and introduce in what follows will address certain questions built upon either one of these aspects: (1) repeat photography (objective) – What issues constrain the legitimacy of urban poor, care-led community associations (e.g., demolitions, typhoons, floods, government directives, and social norms)? (2) photo voice (subjective) – how do leaders of urban poor, care-led community associations organize in response to these issues? And what organizing strategies do they utilize to garner legitimacy within (e.g., from community residents and other community associations) and beyond (e.g., from government officials and the general public) their community? The findings of this six-month research project will contribute to more inclusive theory-building in the field of organizational sociology, and prompt discussions on the relevance of visual methods in organizational research.

RC18-266.5

GRANATO, Natalia* (Universidade Federal do Paraná, Brazil)

Bonapartismo En El Estado Brasileño: Un Estudio Sobre El Gobierno Del Presidente Jair Bolsonaro

Este trabajo tiene como objetivo establecer paralelismos entre el concepto de bonapartismo y el gobierno de Jair Bolsonaro. Elegido presidente de Brasil en 2018, su gobierno se vio atravesado por una grave crisis económica, política y de salud pública. El presidente pronunció discursos que conmocionaron a la opinión pública, dominando los titulares de los principales medios de comunicación del país, con un fuerte sesgo antidemocrático y negacionista. Investigaremos las prácticas de su gobierno a partir del análisis de los 20 principales discursos pronunciados por Bolsonaro que más han tenido el mayor efecto en Google Trends a lo largo de su administración. Otros discursos analizados corresponden a las declaraciones en la cadena nacional de radio y televisión y a los discursos en manifestaciones en apoyo al presidente, que reunieron multitudes vestidas de verde y amarillo en las principales capitales de Brasil. En la investigación de la relación entre bolsonarismo y bonapartismo, plantearemos las principales características de esta forma de Estado en la obra histórica de Marx. El bonapartismo bajo el sesgo marxista indica que si bien las clases burguesas son económicamente dominantes, son incapaces de acaparar el poder político del Estado, prefiriendo transferir el poder a un líder vago e impreciso que se confunde con el Estado mismo. A través de los discursos de Bolsonaro, perfilaremos las principales características que acercan el contexto brasileño actual al concepto de Estado bonapartista. Este análisis discursivo

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dialogará con las obras de Dominique Maingueneau y Patrick Charaudeau, que relacionan sujetos con contextos históricos rodeados de poder e ideología. Entendemos el bonapartismo como un Estado basado en un sesgo autoritario que se presenta en el capitalismo bajo nuevos enfoques, manteniendo sus características esenciales que garantizan la dominación, el sometimiento de las clases populares y la reproducción de las clases dominantes.

RC32-487.5

GRAND'MAISON, Valerie* (University of Guelph, Canada)
PARENT-CHARTIER, Clothilde (University of Ottawa, Canada)
SOLDATIC, Karen (PO Box 11, Australia)

Stigma As Structure of Disablement: Towards Collective Justice

Globally, women who experience violence and children born out of this violence face stigma from their communities as they are often bear the blame of their victimization. This mark excludes them from accessing basic needs and enjoying a full participation in life. Research on the stigma of violent victimization has focused on the individual outcomes of stigma and has emphasized the role of culture in creating and sustaining stigma and gender-based violence. Drawing from an analysis of gender-based violence discourses in transnational meetings adjacent to United Nations conferences, we argue that stigmatization acts as a core pillar of the structural and everyday practices of disablement of victims of violence and their children, especially those coming from historically marginalized groups, such as transwomen, Indigenous women, trafficked women, and ethnic minorities. Engaging with critical and postcolonial disability scholars, we theorize that the post-violence stigma acts as *a structure of disablement* for survivors and their children: stigma works as an organizing principle, in combination with other structures of domination, that materializes hierarchies of worthiness through resource allocation. The politics of disablement signal a commitment to materialist analyses of everyday life and center a critique of the ways in which processes of global capitalism and ongoing colonialism not only maim bodies and minds, but also assign meaning as 'subhuman' to those non-normative bodies and minds. This assignment creates, but also justifies, conditions of exclusion and precarity and thus further directs power towards dominant groups. Our theorization contributes to explaining processes of co-constitution between gendered and structural violence on a global level. Importantly, we aim to demonstrate that it allows for formulations of collective justice and reparations by the victims of such violence that are foreclosed in the dominant judicial and therapeutical approaches addressing the stigma of gender-based violence.

RC14-209.2

GRASSI, Edmondo* (San Raffaele University, Italy)

Artificial Intelligence and Ethical Changes

The pervasiveness of artificial intelligence has become an immanent reality in the structure of contemporary society. It is a device which, being able to influence and model some characteristics of the social individual, to know multiple aspects of it, to become a shadow assistant - as if to rise to the role of that unconscious part of thought and personality that emerges only in the flow of big data -, manifests a character of innovation and ultra-accelerated development compared to that of the subject and his ability to use: artificial intelligence has become indispensable element of a biotechnological system that is called to an ontological remodeling .

We are experiencing a revolution of which, since in a decade the communicative pillars of our civilization have been unhinged, in which technology has changed private habits, public practices, practices institutional, collective actions, asking questions of an ethical matrix.

Have you become omnipotent? Science is carrying out "impossible but real" enterprises with its technique, such as cloning, artificial uterus, biometric studies. Has omniscience been achieved only because every question that is asked to the devices is answered in a few tenths of a second? The online consultation has become the first action to dispel doubts. Has politics become the subject of finance and technology? Intelligent algorithms study and work in stock exchanges around the world or act for the surveillance and control of the person.

The emerging need to rethink an ethics that can become a morally regulatory tool for relations with the device, for the development of the person, for his dependence on the artifact, for an ethics that is also thought for the algorithm and the machine that hosts it. Its non-neutrality was the subject of a three-year qualitative research, followed by a monograph on the subject.

RC04-81.2

GRASSI, Edmondo* (Roma Tre University, Italy)

Technology and University: The Perception of the Student Population in Roma Tre

The abstract presents the results of the empirical research "Roma Tre 4.0: Big data and artificial intelligence for the University of the future" conducted between 2020 and 2022. From a methodological point of view, first of all, the question regarding the need to define the areas to be investigated, since the links of the growing complexity of contemporaneity on issues such as technology and communication represent key elements for understanding future projections and its scenarios.

The core group was selected with the aim of investigating the perception that the student population, specifically within the Roma Tre University, has of technological progress, of the digital devices available and of the reception of the structures regarding the digitalization of knowledge, in order to conduct an examination of uses, values and models experienced through their devices.

RC34-503.5

GRASSI, Paolo* (University of Milan Bicocca, Italy)

"Hands up, This Is Not a Concert". Mediation and Educational Policies on the Margins of the City of Milan

Starting from a three-year ethnographic research (2019-2022) focused on the topic of street groups within the European project entitled "Transgang: transnational Gangs as agents of mediation", my paper will present a specific mediation experience that took place with young people in conditions of vulnerability in the city of Milan (Italy). This mediation experience involved a rap crew formed mainly by "second generation" kids living in one of the biggest social housing neighbourhood of Milan and the Municipality, with the support of a non-governmental organisation linked to a Catholic parish priest. The mediation process was triggered by a particular episode: in April 2021, at the height of the pandemic, one of the rappers shot a video clip in the neighbourhood, gathering hundreds of young people. Someone called the police, who intervened with police cars and trucks. The boys threw objects; the police responded with tear gas. The incident triggered a considerable repressive reaction and incredible media exposure of the boys. The neighbourhood was described in dramatic tones and its youngest residents suddenly become a "problem" for the city. In this climate, the mayor himself decides to meet with two rappers from the crew. My paper will shed light on the evolution, scopes and limits of this process, and will highlight its connections with waves of moral panic and media narratives (sometimes fed by young people themselves) through which the city of Milan has defined and redefined its own ecology in a recent period of profound urban and social transformation.

RC06-99.9

GRAU I GRAU, Marc* (Universitat Internacional de Catalunya, Spain)
GAS AIXENDRI, Montserrat (Universitat Internacional de Catalunya, Spain)

Understanding Family Resilience during COVID-19: The Role of Spirituality and Religiosity

Family resilience is the ability of a family to overcome adverse situations. Highly stressful events like the irruption of the pandemic impact each person individually, but also the family relationships, family dynamics and family life. Families used several strategies to face adverse events. Religiosity and spirituality seem to play a critical role to handle difficult moments. In fact, according to Walsh, one of the nine key processes to develop family resilient is transcendence and spiritualty. However, although some studies suggested that extraordinary moments are associated with an eventual "return to religion", by accepting the situation as "God's will", or by increasing the number of spiritual exercises or prayers, little is known about the relationship between spiritualty and religiosity and family resilience.

Thus, the goal of the paper is threefold: to understand the relationship between religiosity and spirituality and family resilience during COVID-19; to examine how new practices and family dynamics contributes to family resilience; and to analyze the role of the religious communities in promoting new family practices and support that may lead to family resilience. In other to achieve these goals, we used a multimethod approach in Catalonia, which includes 23 interviews with family members (religious and non-religious), and 11 focus groups with member of different religions including Adventism, Bahá'í Faith, Buddhism, Islam, Jehovah's Witnesses, Mormonism, Roman Catholicism, and Sikhism. Finally, we conducted in-depth interviews with religious leaders and experts. The result of our study contributes to the advancement of the literature by examining the role of spirituality and religiosity on family resilience, by understand the indirect role (formal and informal) of religious communities on family resilience, and by exploring these relationships in Catalonia, where religion is highly diversified, using different voices (families, communities, and experts). We conclude by discussing how our results may advance theory, research, and practice.

Inte-21.2

GRAVANTE, Tommaso* (Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico, Mexico)

From Prosumer to Activism: The Politicization of the Everyday in Latin American Pandemic Times

Activism in Latin American pandemic times has been characterized, mainly, by the creation of networks of solidarity and mutual aid from grassroots groups. Groups, in which prosumer communities – who were already present in the urban territory before the pandemic – have participated. This participation is due to a process of politicization of aspects of everyday life such as health and food. Throughout the pandemic we have been able to see how the prosumer

has become involved not only in mutual support activities, but also in becoming the links between grassroots solidarity groups and food activism groups, the latter having also existed before the pandemic. In this session I will discuss this process of politicization experienced by prosumer communities in Latin America, and their involvement in grassroots activism.

RC09-JS-136.3

GRAY, Marzell* (University of Minnesota Duluth, United States)

GIBSON, Linda (Nottingham Trent University, United Kingdom)

OMODARA, Damilola (Nottingham Trent University, United Kingdom)

BROWN, Michael (Nottingham Trent University, United Kingdom)

SAWADOGO, Natewinde (Thomas Sankara University, Burkina Faso)

MUSOKE, David (Makerere University, Uganda)

Using a Collaborative Online International Learning Approach to Apply Social Theories to Global Health and Development Issues

Conventional evidence-based public health research often imposes technical solutions that are both euro-centric and neo-colonial in nature. Attempts to address these health inequities ignore local context and knowledge. Within the emerging sociology of global health and development, a Collaborative Online International Learning (COIL) programme was developed to examine these issues through critical social theory lenses.

The programme was delivered by academic and early career researchers from the UK, Africa and the USA and provided an innovative pedagogical approach that connects students and faculty from different institutions and countries, promoting cross-cultural exchange, bi-directional learning and co-production. Using social theory, the aim was to critically challenge ideas, and explanatory speculations about where knowledge comes from, what knowledge, whose knowledge or hypothesis is being used, and how this structures the space of global health.

Undergraduate and postgraduate students globally, from six different institutions, attended. A mix of presentations, online content, group discussion and case studies gave students an understanding of how to challenge traditional assumptions around the production of the flow of knowledge within the global health and development arenas. Students worked with graduate-level peer researchers and co-tutors to critically appraise different modes of knowledge production/construction. Concepts of reverse knowledge innovation were used to encourage mutual learning.

Through the production of posters on a global health issue of their choice, they were able to explore the tensions between the social/structural vs individual determinants of health. Participants valued working across geospatial borders and the opportunity to work with other students with different experiences and knowledge of their own, and to be able to understand the value of applying social theory to global health. In this way, we enabled future researchers and academics to critically apply social theory to understand the mechanisms of social change when working with communities and valuing their knowledge.

RC52-JS-82.2

GRAZIANO, Federica* (Università della Calabria, Italy)

Controlling the Poor

In the Usa and Western Europe, the changes in the main economic support policies include, since the 1980s, a restructuring of all social policies, marking an important shift from the idea of collective integration, typical of the Keynesian era, to the Neoliberal era of insertion and activation. This is based on conditionality, in which the social background disappears, and the individual is seen as responsible for his or her condition.

In this general context, our hypothesis is that the increase of control and sanction instruments in economic support policies (especially of minimum income) represent a tool aimed at reducing the demand for subsidies and, according with conditionality, disciplining beneficiaries.

The increase of controls and sanctions in social benefits in countries like UK and Usa has been investigated for several years and by several authors, offering rich insights from the perspective of disciplining the assisted. This analysis is less present in those countries where activation policies have been implemented in a more gradual manner, following mainly a system of social investment, based on the idea of self empowerment than on workfare. Precisely for this reason, we will study the context of France and Italy, countries with different and relatively less harsh control policies of beneficiaries.

We will analyse the OECD and European Commission reports and guidelines to investigate the change in the European context. Then we will study two social measures in French and Italian contexts, the Rdc (Reddito di cittadinanza) and the Rsa (Revenu de solidarité active). We will study the legislative framework and analysing the change in the civil, administrative, and criminal sanctions against those who commit social fraud or do not respect the conditionalities provided in exchange for the subsidy.

RC31-JS-92.4

GREAVES, Lara* (iNZight Analytics Ltd, New Zealand)

Indigenous Peoples, Mobility, and Migrant/Settler Relations - Presenter 6

Senior Research Associate, iNZight Analytics Ltd and member of New Zealand's Independent Electoral Review Panel.

RC05-84.4

GREAVES, Lara (University of Auckland, New Zealand)

LINDSAY, Cinnamon Jo* (University of Auckland, New Zealand)

MURIWAI, Emerald (Ngā Pou Mana Tangata Whenua Allied Health, New Zealand)

MOORE, Charlotte (University of Auckland, New Zealand)

LI, Eileen (University of Auckland, New Zealand)

SPORLE, Andrew (iNZight Analytics, New Zealand)

CLARK, Terryann (University of Auckland, New Zealand)

Māori and the Integrated Data Infrastructure: A Critical Review of the Literature and Suggestions to Realise Māori Data Aspirations

The Statistics New Zealand Integrated Data Infrastructure (IDI) is a collection of de-identified whole-population administrative datasets. Researchers are increasingly utilising the IDI to answer pressing social and policy research questions. Our work provides an overview of the IDI, associated issues for Māori (the Indigenous peoples of New Zealand), and steps to realise Māori data aspirations. We first introduce the IDI including what it is and how it developed. We then move to an overview of Māori Data Sovereignty. We then move to the main issues with the IDI for Māori including technical issues and problems with ethnic identifiers, deficit-framed work, community involvement, consent, social licence, further data linkage, offshore access, and barriers to access for Māori. We finish with a set of recommendations around how to improve the IDI for Māori, making sure that Māori can get the most out of administrative data for our communities. These include the need to build data researcher capacity and capability for Māori; work with hāpori Māori to increase utilisation; change accountability mechanisms, including greater co-governance of data; adequately fund alternatives; or potentially even abolishing the IDI and starting again.

RC05-85.1

GREAVES, Lara* (University of Auckland, New Zealand)

The Māori Electorates: Exploring Māori Electoral Roll Choices in Our Own Words

The electoral system in New Zealand features seven reserved electorates for Māori (the Indigenous peoples). These electorates have long been the foundation for political movements and policy (re)gains. However, despite them being in existence since 1867, there has been very little research on these electorates from Māori perspectives. Māori have the choice between the Māori roll and the General roll, and while work has explored the demographic and geographic predictors of roll choice, it has not asked Māori to explain their roll choice in their own words. In this paper, I present the results of a qualitative online survey of 2,000 Māori and their reasons for choosing a roll. The themes found in the data include relational reasons for enrolling, that is, deciding based on what family members told them to do, and a lack of availability of resources and education to make an informed choice and learn about the rolls. Choosing the Māori roll was often viewed as enhancing tino rangatiratanga (Māori sovereignty) and facilitating effective Māori representation (agentic reasons). However, many reflect that they simply chose the Māori roll because they are Māori ("he Māori ahau"). Reasons for the general roll choice included discussion of making a strategic choice to most influence election results, and expressing tensions between choosing the Māori roll and exerting Māori influence in Whitestream politics. Some Māori expressed the view that the Māori electorates are "racist", "apartheid", and should not exist, reflecting right-wing discourse in Aotearoa. The discussion of the results will include lesson drawing for policy and international Indigenous contexts.

RC14-205.2

GRECO, Francesca* (Sapienza University of Rome, Italy)
LA ROCCA, Gevisa (University Kore of Enna, Italy)
BOCCIA ARTIERI, Giovanni (University of Urbino Carlo Bo, Italy)

Evolution De L'opinion Publique Occidentale Sur Le Conflit Russo-Ukrainien Dans La Twittersphère

Lorsque des crises ou des événements catastrophiques surviennent, il y a une production importante de hashtags dans la plateforme numérique de Twitter, qui reflet le besoin, ressenti par les utilisateurs, de partager des informations, de suivre l'actualité et de la commenter, en utilisant un collecteur de sens, le hashtag, afin de ne pas disperser le flux d'informations. Cette étude vise à étudier la réaction de la twittersphère au débat public occidental concernant le conflit russo-ukrainien, en analysant la production et l'évolution des collecteurs de sens qui ont été produit dans les premières phases du conflit, une semaine avant et une semaine après l'invasion russe. Dans ce but, tous les messages en langue anglaise publiés dans la période considérée ont été collectés. Les hashtags contenus dans le 1,7 million de messages identifiés a été extraits et classé par catégorie et par date de publication. Les résultats montrent comment le débat public occidental s'est déroulé au cours de la période observée, en raison des quatre catégories identifiées (territoires, acteurs, raisons du conflit et instances) et de l'évolution de leur importance relative. Cette étude apporte une contribution significative à la littérature car, en plus de fournir un examen clair de la façon dont le débat public et l'opinion publique sont formulés à travers les chaines de communication en ligne, elle supporte également une discussion théorique sur l'utilisation des hashtags en examinant les thèmes d'intérêt.

RC14-JS-81.2

GREENWOOD, Joseph* (University of Kurdistan Hewlêr, Iraq)
MARQUES, Ana Cristina (University of Kurdistan Hewler, Iraq)
SALAM, Vienna (University of Kurdistan Hewlêr, Iraq)

Songs and Performance of Kurdish Identity

The Kurdish language, oral traditions (particularly stories and songs), and more "recently", written literature, have been central to the "construction" of a Kurdish cultural identity, supporting the claim for independence. In the contemporary world, the transmission of songs through modern media, cross over national boundaries, helping to give Kurdish people across the globe, a sense of common identity. Taking into consideration the importance of songs in contributing towards this sense of a distinctive cultural identity, we want to unveil issues of Kurdish everyday nationalism and identity through the use of songs for young adults. In this presentation we focus on the results of 7 focus-group conducted with university students (with ages between 18 and 29 years old), from the governorates of Sulimaini, Erbil, and Dohuk. We look particularly into the perceived significance of Kurdish songs: for feelings of Kurdish identity; when compared to the significance of foreign songs; and in terms of generational change. We argue that Kurdish songs play an important role on feelings of national identity for young people. Positive qualities—such as more in-depth meaning— associated, particularly, with Kurdish songs from older generations, can be contrasted with the "lack" of meanings and feelings created by foreign songs and contemporary Kurdish music, which are often seen as commercialized and objectifying women. This opposition between past/present, local/foreign can be understood in terms of a political resistance against the foreign presence and influence in the Kurdistan region and as an expression of an everyday life nationalism that, at a minimum, assumes the right of existence of Kurdish people, but that for many corresponds to a right of self-determination. Still, there are young people, that welcome foreign songs, in what can be interpreted as a "cosmopolitan" feeling of belonging, that places them as citizens of the world.

RC39-580.3

GREER, Alex* (SUNY Albany, USA)
MURPHY, Haley (Oklahoma State University, USA)
WU, H. Tristan (University of North Texas, United States)
CLAY, Lauren (University of Maryland Baltimore County, USA)

Hurricane Evacuation, Sheltering, and Re-Entry Decision-Making in the Context of COVID-19

In August 2020, Hurricane Laura made landfall as a Category 4 storm, heavily affecting the coastlines of Texas and Louisiana. At the same time, both areas were coping with a surge in COVID-19 cases absent a vaccine. For this study, we explored how emergency management stakeholders navigated evacuation, sheltering, and re-entry planning and decision-making during a dual hazard threat where hurricane risk reduction measures contradicted COVID-19 risk reduction measures. We conducted 35 semi-structured interviews with emergency management stakeholders in Texas and Louisiana in the spring of 2021. Participants were recruited using a purposive sampling strategy designed to identify agency representatives and other officials involved in Hurricane Laura response. We used thematic analysis to code and analyze the data.

Three themes emerged from the data. First, while the process for planning for hurricanes had to shift to an online approach, the plan for addressing hurricane season was largely unchanged from the perspective of most participants until days before impact when the decision was made to move to noncongregate sheltering. Second, emergency management stakeholders often described balancing the risks presented by COVID-19 and the hurricane as a series of trade-offs that they had to weigh, and households had to consider. Third, due to the shift to noncongregate sheltering and challenges presented by both COVID-19 and the hurricane, communicating with evacuees presented unanticipated challenges that required improvisation to address. Given the continued threat posed by COVID-19 and other respiratory illnesses, this study provides insights that emergency management stakeholders could apply to current and future planning and response efforts for hazards that require evacuation and sheltering.

RC57-766.2

GREGORIO, Veronica* (National University of Singapore, Singapore)

Visual Research in the Philippines

How do Global South scholars, such as those from Philippines, catch up with the fast-paced developing ways of collecting, producing, and analyzing visual data and knowledge? This edited volume proposal aims to collate multi- and inter-disciplinary scholarly works that use visual and multisensory data to understand Philippine socio-cultural and political realities including gender and sexuality, religion, deviance, democratic participation, rurality, among others. Sources of visual and multisensory data should include older and new media and developing visual technologies such as drones, CCTVs, and dashcams. In the presentation, the editor will also discuss an overview of chapter contributions from sociologists, political scientists, social workers, anthropologists, and gender studies scholars. There will be twelve chapters in the volume – one for introduction, ten contributions, and last one for the conclusion. The book will underscore the integral role of visual methodologies in constructing, deconstructing and reconstructing knowledge in contemporary Philippines.

The editor is a sociologist focusing on agrarian change, gender studies, and family research in Philippines, Malaysia, and Singapore. She is currently based at the National University of Singapore.

RC06-101.5

GREGORY, Sheree* (Western Sydney University, Australia)

Rethinking the Role of Gender, Care and Work: A Case Study of Screen Industry Directors, Gender Equality Policy and Pathways Toward Change

The obstacles to gender equality in screen industry careers are a vexing problem for practitioners, industry stakeholders, and audiences, and are part of a neo-liberal political discourse where responsibility for a range of work and family issues is shifted to individuals. Whether it is the calling out of gender pay inequality, the flooding of sexual harassment allegations in the media, it is now well-documented that women −including women who experience a disability, identify as lesbian, from non-Anglo backgrounds, with caring demands− are critically underrepresented in positions of power, and in particular: directing careers in screen in Australia, and internationally. In November 2015, Screen Australia implemented a gender equality policy, and similarly, the United Kingdom and the United States implemented equality initiatives to address women's invisibility and in relation to caring, disability, sexuality, ethnicity and racial diversity.

In this paper, I argue that gender equality and the resilience of the figure of an 'ideal' screen director has a strong hold on the work, culture and organisational imagination in the screen industries. Moreover, the visibility of inequality issues in screen industries is a characteristic of this 'ideal' director, and reproduces inequitable power relations and divisions of labor. Equality and diversity policy and initiatives contribute to the destabilisation of the ideal of a normative 'man' screen director, citizen and worker unencumbered by caring and family demands. I demonstrate this argument by examining the obstacles to women's participation in screen directing, drawing upon qualitative research interviews with 13 emerging and established directors and stakeholders from screen, cultural and creative industries, and sector mapping in Australia, the United Kingdom and the United States. This paper contributes to a theoretical rethinking of the intersection of gender, care dimensions and working life practices, and pathways towards change in the context of female directors' careers in screen industries.

RC32-JS-88.8

GREGORY, Sheree* (Western Sydney University, Australia)

Succession Planning and the 'Glass Ceiling' in Australian Universities

Succession planning, gender inequality and diversity remain critical and intersecting issues for leadership in universities within Australian and internationally. Despite decades of progressive measures and initiatives, gender inequality and the 'glass ceiling' persist and limit women's access to

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

leadership and positions of power. Although succession planning in universities is relatively new, uneven, inconsistent, and limited, executive leaders and senior management continue to develop interest. More than this: inclusive leadership is critical for innovation and the future. Yet, the continued underrepresentation of women in leadership positions within the Australian and international higher education sector, remains a major concern. How university senior executive groups plan and manage their succession transitions, and what this tells us about gender inequality, power and networks in higher education, may offer insights and reflections into pathways toward change. This paper reviews succession planning across Australian universities and in relation to gender equality. Findings from qualitative interviews with 15 university executive or senior management leaders from the level of the Dean to Vice Chancellor and President, from a range of public and private institutions in higher education Australia, are examined utilising an analytical framework of feminist theory and Bourdieu's habitus, and concepts of uncertainty, cohesion and leadership social dynamics and networks. Findings identify three key emergent themes: 'Activist - Advocates' for gender equality within a succession planning process, 'Networks and Social Relations', and 'Career Events', as present in respondent perspectives and experiences. This paper argues for a rethink of the role of succession planning in universities, in relation to gender relations and inequality in society, and what this may offer for pathways toward long term change for advancing women's participation in university leadership.

RC35-528.2

GRETSCHISCHKIN, Felipe* (University of Sao Paulo, Brazil)

Politics As Protest: Decolonization and Praxis Around 1968

The relation between decolonization, political praxis, and critical theory has been extensively discussed in the last decade. Through the critical engagement with the category of progress or the theoretical *ouvre* of members of the Frankfurt School, the expansion and relation with other critical traditions or the engagement with the category of civil disobedience in order to put the political protest in new lenses, pressing political conflicts and theoretical debates have urged to think the relation between decolonization and Critical Theory forwardly.

This presentation aims for a different path, through an analysis of Oskar Negt's "Politik als Protest" and Hans-Jürgen Krahl's "Konstitution und Klassemkampf". Both books are different manifestations of a fragmented theoretical activity, aiming to intervene in a very turbulent political moment, the student movement in West Germany around 1968.

My interpretation is that both works can shed new light on the relation between praxis, politics, and the decolonization of critical theory, due to the highly known relation between the alliance between the students and the struggles for liberation in the Global South. In order to defy the so-called "authoritarian" aspects of late Capitalism, and the difficulties of the student movement to relate politically with the German Proletariat, the solidarity with struggles in the Global South was a major point of reflection in those texts.

In order to do so, my presentation will present the main guidelines of those two books, focusing on the role of protests in politics and their potential to alter and influence the public sphere of the time, and the attempts to raise the "political consciousness" through the solidarity with movements from the Global South. I aim to use those works and show their potential and limits to contribute to the aforementioned contemporary themes.

RC22-335.6

GRIERA, Mar* (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain)

Healthy Lifestyles, Healing and Holistic Spirituality in Contemporary Times

The paper focuses on analysing the role of spirituality in shaping hesitancy, or resistance, towards biomedical technologies (vaccines, chemotherapy and hormonal therapy). Based on a mix-methods project, the paper explores the existence of a dense network of interactions between alternative medicine spaces, spiritual communities, wellness influencers and people in search for a healthier lifestyle. The research shows that holistic spirituality is increasingly playing a role in shaping individual attitudes, and practices, towards biomedical technologies, which is illustrative of broader processes of questioning science and technology from a spiritual anchorage. A questioning that comes together with the consolidation of a market of alternative healing providers and the growing popularization of "healthy lifestyles", which promote, and regulate, new forms of approaching and dealing with everyday life (from breastfeeding, to diets or medical supplements). In a (post)pandemic, the links between health and spirituality have taken on a new public relevance, and debates around vaccination have become symbolic spaces for the production of new relations between politics and spirituality. Considering both the case of chemotherapy and the opposition to vaccination allows us to glimpse the multiple implications of the interplay between health, spirituality and politic in contemporary times. In empirical terms, the project combines big data analysis of social media, and qualitative fieldwork.

RC30-443.5

GRIGORYEVA, Irina* (State University of Sant Petersubrg, Russian Federation)

Socially- Oriented Npos and Social Enterprises As Drivers of Denationalization in Social Services: Barriers and Opportunities

The 'golden age' of the welfare state is already in the past, and both in theory and in practice, it is drifting towards increasingly complex and mixed models, and ultimately towards welfare pluralism. Social enterprises and socially oriented NPOs (SO NPOs) are providers of social services. They interact in the same field and compete for government subsidies or grants. We use the example some of social services, we answer the following questions: how does the state withdraw from the provision of social services? What are the barriers and opportunities of this process? Our interpretation of these changes relies on a classical approach to the analysis of intersectoral interactions in social policy. Materials used for analysis include: current regulatory legal acts; statistical data; officials' speeches; research publications; and materials from NPO sites. SO NPOs and social entrepreneurship play an important role in the withdrawal of the state from social services, which accelerated in 2015 after the adoption of the new Federal Law on Social Services. In practice, the government often creates organizational and financial barriers to NPOs in an effort to maintain its monopoly in social services. Crowdfunding and grants can be viewed as a starting tool for the development of NPO and social business projects. Endowment funds could increase sustainability, but not all, even large NGOs, manage to create them. Other barriers are low awareness and level of public confidence; poorly developed mechanisms for the sale of products and services. Withdrawal of the state from social services through the active involvement of SO NPOs and social enterprises opens up opportunities for them to effectively compensate for the imperfection of state services, increase self-sufficiency and the self-employment of the population. Non-governmental providers of social services are changing the field of solving social problems, turning passive 'service recipients' into active agents.

RC35-523.3

GRIMM, Natalie (Sociological Research Institute Goettingen (SOFI), Germany)
HENSE, Andrea* (Sociological Research Institute Goettingen (SOFI), Germany)
KAUFHOLD, Ina (Sociological Research Institute Goettingen (SOFI), Germany)

Reconstructions of Different Understandings of Social Cohesion and the Experiences of Different Status Groups

Social cohesion is not only disputed in theoretical terms, also the understandings are different between diverse members of society. The talk aims to explore these subjective concepts empirically by reconstructing different understandings of social cohesion and by relating them to the biographical experiences of different status groups. The following questions are guiding: How is cohesion thematized or not thematized? Who means what by cohesion (e.g., consensus, trust, conformity, cooperation)? What kind of biographical, work-related, familial, or institutional experiences shape notions of cohesion? What explicit or implicit attitudes toward social cohesion do different status groups orient their practices to in different spheres of life? Assuming that there are both explicit and implicit forms of knowledge, we distinguish between talking explicitly about social cohesion and implicit orientations that equally guide the practices of the actors.

Our analysis is based on the first wave of the FGZ-Quali-Panel, which investigates practices of endangering or maintaining social cohesion on the basis of 90 biographical narrative interviews with different status groups. Since the interviewees narrate their life stories as well as their experiences with social cohesion according to their own relevance structures, it is possible to reconstruct different understandings, to embed them in the underlying experiences, and to differentiate between im- and explicit ways of reflecting social cohesion. By contrasting different status groups and previous cohesion-promoting or cohesion-threatening experiences, the question will be explored to what extent they can explain the different understandings of cohesion or to what extent social position or social career affect these orientations.

Spot-13.3

GRINBERG, Lev* (Ben Gurion University, Israel)

From Military Occupation to upgraded Apartheid, a path dependent eventful sociology of the Dynamic Zionist Colonizing Project

This lecture will focus on the dynamic features of the Israeli-Zionist colonizing project, taking it not as a stable structure, but as a matter of eventful sociology, a result of agency and contingent power relations that include the use of force, or violence, and are influenced by international processes and events. It will focus on the peculiarities of the Israeli-Palestinian case, following the expansion of the Israeli borders in 1967, which created a colonial regime,

exploiting Palestinian labor and a captive market. The settler expansion was in the first period relatively moderate, concentrating in emptied territories, East Jerusalem and Hebron. In reaction to the initial settler expansion arose locally organized resistance of the Palestinian civil society. The first Intifada (1989-1992) forced Israel to open the political space of Israel-Palestine for negotiations and mutual recognition, culminating in the interim Oslo agreement (1993), and the establishment of the Palestinian Authority. The agreement reflected a new balance of power however, it facilitated the expansion of colonial domination based on controlling the movement of Palestinians, thus enabling their segregation and increasing their internal political divisions. Parallel to this improved colonial domination started a more violent settler expansion, protected by the military. The attempt of the Palestinians to resist the new domination regime in the second Intifada (2000-2004) was used by the Israeli government to improve the tools of domination. The next step was imposing an even more harsh segregation and creating an effective hierarchy of three different regimes of discrimination, repression and subjugation: The Gaza Prison, the West Bank direct military domination, and East Jerusalem indirect rule separating them from the West Bank, inserting them in the Israeli polity with no citizen rights. This is an upgraded Apartheid regime, because it succeeds to effectively divide geographically and politically the Palestinians conquered in 1967.

RC47-662.1

GRIPPO, Andrea* (Guglielmo Marconi University, Italy)

No-Vax and Extreme Right. the Conspiracy Side of the Pandemic

In December 2021, the German Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution stated that conspiracy theories are an almost universal phenomenon, which has a significant catalytic effect in delegitimising and rendering preventive and protective measures against Covid-19 ineffective. No-Vax, No-Lockdown, No-Vaccine Certificate movement (No-VLV) cannot be explained by a lack of information, especially in light of the significant public health initiatives and press coverage. In this research, it is hypothesised that the negative feedback from the receivers is mainly, but not only, related to the lack of trust in the source/sender, i.e. the authors of the communication. Trust in public authorities and public figures will be conceived as an explanatory variable of the phenomenon. Furthermore, the organisational and political convergence between No-VLV and extreme right organisations seems to play a pivotal role in the spread of the phenomenon. In Germany, No-VLV movement rallied under the banner of Querdenker ("lateral thinker"), which gathered thousands of protesters in the streets. Among them was also the main organisation of the extreme right social movement, the Alternative für Deutschland, which demonstrated side by side with Querdenker against the federal government's Corona measures. This paper aims to analyse the Querdenker movement and to investigate its relationship to: a) legitimacy and trust in public institutions; b) the extreme right social movement. Finally, with regard to the social movements' outcomes, it will be examined whether and how the spread of the Querdenker and the extreme right social movement influenced the spread of the unvaccinated population and the spread of Covid-19. The research questions will be answered through the triangulation of research methods: frame analysis of Querdenker and AfD; Protest Event Analysis; secondary data analysis on trust in public institutions.

RC36-535.2

GRONLUND, Veronica* (Gothenburg university, Sweden)

Alienated Love in Patriarchal, Consumer Capitalism

The first aim of the paper is to present an integrative theoretical approach on contemporary love, using the frameworks of Axel Honneth (1995) and Anna G. Jónasdóttir (1991). My second aim is to present a sketch of how the concept of alienation can be extended on and utilized within the fields of sociological and feminist love studies.

Within sociological love studies, critical approaches on contemporary love and intimacy emphasize that the modern person seems to face severe difficulties in their love life, i.e. that love has, more than ever, become a source of fragmentation, pain and even depression. In general, it is regarded that contemporary consumer capitalism causes this state of affairs. Feminist approaches, in turn, emphasize that contemporary love is a site of patriarchal power relations, where men's social agency is affirmed and enhanced at the expense of women's ditto.

Honneth argues that love is realized through mutual recognition of one another's basic needs and dependencies, and as such is a socially transcendent phenomenon which generates a positive relation-to-self through which one acts in the world. Jónasdóttir similarly argues that love is necessary for a positive self-hood and agency, however she emphasizes that love is a creative and transformative capacity which can be subject to relations of alienation in the process of its realization. Integrating these perspectives, I argue that love is a socially contradictory phenomenon, which can be experienced as both a source of social transcendence and alienation. Henceforth, I introduce the concept of *alienated love* in order to critically examine and describe contemporary love, and ask: which are the sources of transcendence, mutuality and transformation in love in contemporary, patriarchal consumer capitalism?

RC35-522.4

GROS, Alexis Emanuel* (Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina)

The Role of Doxa in Contemporary Critical Theory

Since the end of the 20th century, a structural transformation in the multi-paradigmatic field of critical theory is taking place. This shift concerns the way of approaching and evaluating doxa, i.e., the pre-theoretical point of view of lay actors. The "orthodox" model of social critique, present in the works of authors as different as Adorno, Althusser or Bourdieu, operates with a mostly skeptical and/or pejorative attitude towards doxic knowledge that ultimately goes back to Platonic epistemic paternalism. Due to both philosophical-theoretical and normative-political reasons, such a model has entered into crisis in the last three decades. This is evidenced by the recent emergence and consolidation of a myriad of anti-paternalistic and immanentist critical theories: pragmatic sociology of critique (Boltanski), recognition theory (Honneth), hermeneutic-communitarian social critique (Walzer), critical sociology of world-relations (Rosa), critical theory of life forms (Jaeggi) and critical phenomenology (Guenther), among many others. In spite of their undeniable differences, all these positions share a common feature: they strive to reconstruct and take seriously the perspective(s) of the pre-theoretical addressees of critique, placing special focus on their experiences of suffering and vulnerability, intuitions of justice and notions of the good life. The aim of my paper is to describe this structural transformation in current critical theory and to explain some of its main causes.

RC17-261.4

GROSS, Amanda* (Fundação Getulio Vargas, Brazil)

What Is Management and Organization Studies Made of? an Invitation to Recover the Multiplicities and the Interdependence within the Field in Face of the Grand Challenges and the Anthropocene

Informed by the paradigm and its incommensurability debate, in doing management and organization studies, we are commonly trained and encouraged to identify ourselves with one scientific paradigm, and to conduct our studies and research from this specific perspective. Nevertheless, during this journey, we tend to discover that things are not as simple as those scholars stated, mainly, in regard to contemporary themes as the Grand Challenges and the Anthropocene. Underpinned by Deleuzoguattarian philosophy and Actor-network theory, this essay aims to advocate for a different perspective that focusses on the tensions and the struggles that occur within and in relation to MOS as a field of knowledge. The call is for a less naïve perspective of the field and to realize how we are constantly fabricating new scientific sub-fields in a rhizomatic form, throughout nomad and aberrant movements. Thus, in this essay, I present the idea of nomad science and the sociology of translation to highlight that science, in general, and, MOS, in particular, are much more about ruptures and controversies. Following that, I present how these perspectives have been applied within the field and advocate that we should apply concepts such as rhizome, nomad science, aberrant movements and translation to rethink MOS and its future. The main argument is that, by applying those ideas, we are going to be able to identify much more collaboration, dependencies and interdisciplinarity among the divergent sub-fields and among MOS and other fields of knowledge.

RC17-254.2

GROSSMANN-HENSEL, Benjamin* (Chair of Organzation and Management, Switzerland)

Between Meta-Organization and Sub-Organization: Bureaucracies As Internal Reflectors of Complex Environments

Organizations come in different layers. Following an influential conceptualization of meta-organizations as formal organizations composed of other organizations (Ahrne and Brunsson 2005; Berkowitz et al. 2022), recent studies have advocated a more "normative approach" to the study of meta-organizations (Berkowitz and Bor 2018), asking how an engagement with the so-called "grand challenges" of management research (George et al. 2016) can be further enhanced by a focus on the role of governing meta-organizations (Berkowitz et al. 2020). An implicit assumption in this stream of research is that organizations are "particularly well positioned to address grand challenges" (Berkowitz and Grothe-Hammer 2022, p. 121) when engaging in (partial) meta-organizing (Berkowitz and Souchaud 2019). Organizations are thus thought to be particularly apt to establish new organizations above their own individual level. In our paper, we seek to complement this perspective with an additional focus which lends itself equally well to the study of meta-organizations: The level of sub-units or sub-organizations (Brunsson 1986). In contrast to earlier studies, we are not so much interested in whether sub- or meta-organizations facilitate hypocrisy (Brunsson 2002; Berkowitz et al. 2022), but rather in the "strategic Indeterminacy" (Luhmann 1972, p. 151) resulting from the creation of multiple organizational layers. This constellation is particularly pertinent in the social orders most frequently conceptualized as "boring organizations" (446) and yet not typically studied as meta-organizations: state bureaucracies. In spite of its origins in the study of bureaucracy (Luhmann 2021; Monteiro and Adler

2021), organizational scholarship still has much to gain from analyzing public administrations as a set of interrelated layers of meta- and sub-organizations. Against this background, we present a longitudinal, in-depth case study of the strategy development process in a municipal administration which was marked by a complex "layering" of organization in both sub- and meta-organizations (Grothe-Hammer et al. 2022).

RC01-33.4

GROSSWIRTH KACHTAN, Dana* (Open University of Israel, Israel)

Why Quality Matters? Researching the Military from Bottom to Top

Military research in general and critical military research in particular tend to focus on macro viewpoint and examine the social, economic and political processes and mechanisms, and the way they influence, construct and change the military and civil-military relationship. In recent years more and more researcher recognize the importance of micro research and focus on the agents' performance and their subjective experience and understanding the military and its connection to society.

The session aims to examine the part of individuals in constructing, maintaining and even challenging perceptions, images, practices and processes within the military. We invite scholars that use qualitative methods that highlight the contribution of micro perspective and examine the military from bottom to top, to participate in the session. Furthermore, the session wishes to emphasize the importance of critical military research. Focusing on the agent's viewpoint and performance reveals the probability of challenging military conceptions and images. Doing so discloses the fluidity and the potential change in the structure, mechanisms and social conceptions through individuals' performance. By emphasizing the active part of agents in creating, maintaining and challenging meaning and perceptions we will aim to underline the connection between micro and macro research and the importance of micro perspective analysis to military sociology.

RC06-115.6

GU, Peiwei* (City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)

The Anxious Middle-Class Parents? the Role of Parental Style and Children's Academic Performance on Chinese Parents' Mental Health

The over-parenting behaviour of middle class parents and its long term impact on child outcomes and parent's wellbeing have gained much attention these years. There is empirical evidence that middle class family can mobilize more resources during childrearing procedure and suffers less mental health problems compared to their non-middle-class counterparts. Meanwhile, the fear of falling under the challenging time drives middle class parents invest more time and resources on their children, which has been found to be the anxiety of intergenerational social mobility.

However, whether middle class parents suffer more pressure from childrearing than non-middle class parents still lacks empirical support; and to what extend their parenting style and children's outcomes can affect parental mental health still remains unexplored. Furthermore, previous studies on parents' wellbeing during childrearing in contemporary China treated middle-class parents as a single group, and ignored the heterogeneity within the social class.

In this study, I will explore the middle class parents' anxiety during childrearing procedure in contemporary China, and examine whether and to what extent parenting styles and children's academic performance can explain (or mediate) parents' mental health and whether and to what extent the mediation effect vary within different middle class groups. I use a national representative survey data China Family Panel Studies (CFPS) conducted in 2014 and find three preliminary results.

First, middle-class parents overall tend to have lower depression symptoms than non-middle class peers, and middle-class parents are more likely to conduct positive parenting styles and their children have better academic performance than those from non-middle class family. Second, within the middle class groups, marginalized middle class parents suffer higher depression than the core middle class parents. Third, positive parenting styles and children's higher academic scores can help reduce parents' depression.

RC06-108.1

GU, Xiaorong* (University of Suffolk, United Kingdom)
BUEHLER-NIEDERBERGER, Doris (University of Wuppertal, Germany)
SCHWITTEK, Jessica (University of Duisburg-Essen, Germany)
KIM, Elena (American University of Central Asia, Kyrgyzstan)

The Young Generation As Blessing, Bridge, and Burden Bearer: Intergenerational Relations amidst Social Challenges-- Lessons from Asia

Asian societies are characterized by strong intergenerational norms and obligations rooted in their diverse cultural traditions and as well in modernization trajectories. Our contribution examines the negotiation and reconfigurations of generational hierarchies and solidarities within the families in these societies. Three theoretical-methodological guidelines are chosen: (1) We foreground the voices and contributions of young people in their structural, cultural and situational contexts; 2) we pursue a dynamic analysis of intergenerational relations in their constant revision and reconstitution in response to social challenges as Asian societies undergo multi-dimensional social transformations, of different constellations in each case; and 3) without reifying Asia as merely a geographic concept, we significantly broaden the scope of our studies to a rich collection of case countries in East, Southeast, South and Central Asia and their diasporas across the world.

Data basis: Our analysis is based on 16 case studies in different countries that were conducted and elaborated under the aforementioned guiding principles. We have compiled and edited and partly authored these studies in a book project with Emerald on childhood and youth in Asian societies and diaspora.

Results: While all the studies analyzed show that there is a high degree of reference to traditions of generational commitment, there are also attributed new, to a certain extent pragmatic meanings to such solidarities, especially vis-à-vis crises, e.g. large-scale internal and cross-border migration, life in the diaspora or as refugees. A striking finding is the high demands placed on young people and the demands young people place on themselves under this aspect of generational obligation: on their contribution to the family's survival, to the family's tradition, to the family's success. This goes along with young people's willingness to discipline themselves and make sacrifices.

RC53-728.2

GU, Xiaorong* (University of Suffolk, United Kingdom)

Theorizing 'Silence' in Childhood Studies

While 'hearing the voices' of children has become a consensus in childhood sociology to break away from the adult-centrism in sociological canons, we are yet to map out *the conditions under which children's voices can be heard* as well as *the varying tones and volumes of children's voices*, especially in contexts where children are embedded in hierarchical social structures and relationships. I propose a theory of *silence* towards addressing the mentioned questions and their methodological implications.

I posit a multi-dimensional theory of *silence* in childhood research. First, from a socio-linguistic perspective, the articulateness and eloquence of children, hence their varying tones and volumes, are often intricately related to their family class backgrounds, in the sense of 'cultural capital' (Pierre Bourdieu), or 'class code' (Basil Bernstein). Secondly, with an inherent imperative to control narratives and censor dissent voices, authoritarian polities and politics tend to constrain spaces for independent expressions of opinions, which often starts with childhood socialization. Third, from a cultural perspective, 'silence' or 'shyness' could be regarded as positive attributes in societies with 'dense normative frames' (e.g. societies with Confucian legacies). In this case, *silence/silencing* is encouraged and incentivized, in a normalizing process, so as not to challenge or disrupt the underlying relational hierarchies along the lines of generation, age, gender, or their different combinations. Last, situational contingencies (e.g. disabilities, orphanage) exacerbate children's general status of dependency on adults or adult-led institutions, producing effects of *silencing* in children.

I argue that this theory of *silence* advances existing literature by transcending a dualist conceptualization of *voice* and *agency* in childhood sociology. Methodologically, this theory pushes researchers to develop contextualized social, political and cultural sensitivities and sensibilities towards neutralizing the power imbalances between the researcher(s) and the researched, uncovering the 'unspeakable' and 'unspoken' undertones and reflecting on research ethics.

RC34-513.3

GUAZZO, Costanza* (university of torino, Italy)

Is Work Not Working Anymore? the Cultural Meaning of Work for Young Highly-Skilled Basic Income Recipients during the Pandemic in Italy

The idea of enjoying and deriving meaning from one's work is the heart of the post-fordist work ethic. But precariousness is the norm in Mediterranean economies, and work is insufficient to gain economic independence for many

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

young adults. Drawing from qualitative interviews with young high-skilled income support (Reddito di Cittadinanza - RDC) recipients in Italy, the research seeks to understand how work is framed by these young adults in a situation of deep economic uncertainty and underemployment.

Firstly, I focus on the contemporary experiences of youth in the labour market and on the meaning of work, starting from the concept of post-fordist work ethic. Secondly, after analysing the features of the conditional basic income policy RDC in relation to the pandemic, I describe the ways recipients experienced RDC and the reasons behind their requests. Even though they are one of the most exposed groups to vulnerability, young adults are rarely seen as a target for social policies in Italy. I analyse their life and working careers, delving into the role of the family of origin in influencing the choices. Last, I analyse the role of work for their identities. I consider what meaning work has for the planning of a good life, and how young recipients relate to the post-fordist work ethic when talking about work. I construct a typology considering their investment in work for self-realisation and happiness even when facing deep economic uncertainty. I conclude by discussing how the joint effect of the pandemic and structural job insecurity, skills mismatch and the unreliable promises of the work ethic seem to have opened a shift towards a different idea of work, that separates its role as a source of income and as a source of identity and self-fulfilment.

RC02-53.6

GUDAGUNTI, Raghavendra* (Near Gopalswamy Temple, India)

Big Pharma Corporatism and Vaccine Monopoly: Indian Struggle through the Pandemic

The world was caught unaware when the COVID pandemic broke out as there was neither a known medicine to cure it nor a vaccine to immunize the people to contain its spread. As a result of scientists working over-time world over, the major pharmaceutical companies could came out with several vaccines with varying degrees of efficacy in record time. But the challenge was to produce the billions of doses of vaccine required immediately. The vaccine production facilities with requisite capacity had disappeared over years owing to profit driven corporate consolidation in the pharma sector on the one hand and the neoliberal policies that ushered in the era of IPR based patent monopolies in medicine including preventive medicine so crucial for public health, on the other The spate of mergers and acquisitions among the vaccine-producers and the monopolistic control over the production of both vaccines and ancillary components appear to have had disastrous impact on the management and mitigation of the pandemic. These powerful drug monopolies were able negotiate for unreasonably higher rates for vaccine and meager discounts on purchases by the governments. Even more sinister was the unreasonable exemptions of liabilities and irrelevant conditions insisted for supply of vaccines to the more vulnerable weaker economies. Even India, widely acknowledged as the 'pharmacy of the world', had to face severe vaccine shortages owing to this monopolistic political economy of vaccine industry to immunize its 1.3 billon people. The Indian vaccine producers have been facing the problem of embargo on import of raw material required for vaccine production and export of vaccines. The paper seeks to ascertain and analyze these issues concerning the constraints on development, production and affordability of vaccine in India as a result of corporate monopolistic practices by pharma corporate and its impact on immunization program.

RC52-722.1

GUDAGUNTI, Raghavendra* (Near Gopalswamy Temple, India)

Spate of Merger and Acquisitions in Healthcare Industry: Implications for Medical Profession and Health Services in India

In the recent years as in the western countries the Bangalore city is witnessing the merger and acquiring of hospitals by the corporate companies. In the recent years in Bangalore city only Acquisition occurs in Apollo Hospital, Columbia Asia, Fortis, Manipal and Naryana Hrudayalaya are the examples of the merger and acquisition of hospital. The increase in the merger and possession of private clinics and hospitals by the corporate companies has made some positive and negative implications on the medical practice of this region and also on the consumers. Trend of acquisition is occurring with a rationale of providing efficient and cheaper health care facilities to the customers and also to have a medical practice with professional touch and modern health care facilities. In practice it is found that the customers are not getting the services as promised and the medical practitioners also losing their professional autonomy in their practice. Doctors' medical practice is slowly transforming into commercial activity. Service relationships are considered on the basis of performance targets which endangers professional autonomy. This is accompanied by the cost increase, medical malpractice and strain in the doctor patient relationship. Here the research question is the role of the government and the Indian Medical Association or the Medical practitioner in setting the profession to its ideal goal of serving the community and making it as a service oriented profession rather a commercial unit. The research suggests the government and the medical professional associations to offer concentration on the ongoing structural changes in the health care sector and on the implications on the medical practice.

Spot-12.1

GUENIF, Nacira* (University Paris 8, France)

Beneath Integration Lie Racism and Islamophobia: A French Situated Account

Rather than considering that integration may be the solution to racism and *a fortiori* to islamophobia, this presentation will argue that the rhetoric of integration in France, and beyond, fueled racist practices and discourses, allowed dismissive policies and opened the path for an enduring islamophobia that until today is sustaining hatred and suspicion against Muslims, be they French citizens from colonial descent, or newcomers reaching Europe through dangerous routes. More than half a century long, such dynamics relies on measuring the lack of integration as a proof of unwillingness to comply with rigidified standards and congealed values always referred to the higher position of France, in a word, its genius. Such decoy downplays the French coloniality that still permeates ordinary and extraordinary circumstances. In that respect, racism is all but subtle. To convince oneself, it suffices to consider France as the pioneering promoter of the "great replacement" trend and its worldwide horrendous translation from Christchurch to Pittsburgh, from Halle to El Paso. The normative implementation of integration constitutes the platform of this fatal ideology.

It is pursued and simultaneously denied through the debate on the use of the word islamophobia, considered until very recently as contentious if not inflammatory. And the other that provides justifications for demeaning the persons object of and fighting against islamophobia, submitting them to suspicion, and stripping them from fundamental rights by erecting a wall of "separatist" laws that divide and isolate Muslims from their fellow citizens. Gendering, sexualizing and racializing political subjects by reducing them to a sole religious identity, and their counterparts belonging to the so-called secular realm, are mighty tools geared towards the purpose of saving France's grandeur, at whatever cost. A task renewed often disclaimed but forcefully pursued across decades.

RC07-128.5

GUETTO, Raffaele (University of Florence, Italy)
BAZZANI, Giacomo* (University of Florence, Italy)
VIGNOLI, Daniele (University of Florence, Italy)

Narratives of the Future and Fertility Decision-Making in Uncertain Times. an Application to the COVID-19 Pandemic.

The sociological and demographic literatures have widely demonstrated that fertility decisions are shaped by individuals' previous life experiences and socioeconomic status – i.e., the "shadow of the past." However, rising uncertainty in contemporary societies necessitates an analytical framework that acknowledges the influence of the future in the fertility decision-making process. Based on the Narrative Framework, we argue that personal narratives of the future, and their constitutive elements of expectations and imaginaries – i.e., the "shadow of the future" – represent crucial drivers of fertility intentions under conditions of uncertainty. Our arguments are tested empirically by exploiting the exogenous uncertainty shock provided by the COVID-19 pandemic, and unique data we collected during the Italian lockdown. Results suggest that, because of COVID-induced uncertainty, subjective perceptions and personal narratives of the future – also shaped by media "shared narratives" – gained the upper hand over the shadow of the past in influencing fertility intentions. In addition, we provide evidence of a causal impact of shared narratives of the future on fertility intentions through an online experiment simulating a "real" exposure of the respondents to a new media narrative on the expected length of the emergency.

RC38-558.3

GUIGUI, Daniel* (University College Dublin, Ireland)

Welcoming the Other: Comparing Munich and Dublin Based Hosts' Biographic Narratives of Cosmopolitan Hospitality in Response to the Russian-Ukrainian War

Between 2010 and 2018, 36 countries worldwide recorded the immigration of over 200 thousand people, with 14 of these countries even exceeding one million immigrants, according to UN International Migration reports. More recently, Europe is experiencing the immigration of an estimated five million Ukrainians fleeing the war, during its biggest migration crisis yet. This puts governments across Europe under pressure to provide accommodations for Ukrainians without compromising the needs of existing residents. In response, people in Europe's metropolitan cities with competitive and precarious housing markets, like Munich and Dublin, started sharing their homes with Ukrainians. Contrasting this phenomenon with support and housing offered during previous European refugee crises raises the question of changes in current hosts' motivations, cosmopolitan outlooks, practices, and identities. Due to their socio-economic and demographic similarities, Munich and Dublin provide excellent comparative cases grounded in a real-world experiment that allows holding factors of population density, demographic stratification, and housing precarity constant. Thereby, enabling the isolation of life-course elements presented in 50 biographic narrative interviews of Munich- and Dublin-based

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

hosts leading up to the decision to share their homes. Moreover, the analysis of autobiographical narratives grounded in the cross-country comparison supports inductive inferences based on national differences in socio-political, historical, and geographic contexts on an individual's biographic narrative and life course. The results of this study provide insights into determinants of biographically constructed narratives that lead to the manifestation of cosmopolitan outlooks, practices, identities, and ethics of sharing, and impact academic theories of formation of cosmopolitan characteristics and attributes. Findings are also interesting to policy-makers seeking to foster and harness the positive effects of cosmopolitan ethics of sharing to alleviate bottlenecks in housing provision caused by unexpected migrations. Ultimately, ensuring that our rapidly growing cities are welcoming the other.

RC02-39.2

GUIMARAES, Nadya* (University of Sao Paulo, Brazil)
PINEDA, Javier (Universidad de Los Andes, Colombia)
WAJNMAN, Simone (Universidad Federal de Minas Gerais, Brazil)
CASTIBLANCO, Suelen (Universidad de La Salle, Colombia)

Pandemic, Labor Market and Gender in Brazil and Colombia

This paper explores how the pandemic crisis reconfigured pre-existing gender inequalities in the labor markets of Brazil and Colombia, based on information from household surveys for the metropolitan centers of those two countries. We have learned that the Covid-19 crisis deepened gender gaps in employment and expanded the flow of women to work "inactivity" or exclusive dedication to unpaid domestic care work, configuring a setback in the sexual division of work. At the same time, we also have found that the pandemic widened inequality among women due to its unequal effect on the different social classes. Highly qualified workers trained for remote work, in command positions, and/or employees with stable ties to the public sector have weathered the health crisis in very different conditions from those hired by families to work in homes in care tasks. The gap deepened during the economic reactivation of the last year when a greater feminization was observed in the most precarious occupations, especially in less qualified paid care work, in the context of great occupational heterogeneity. The paper highlights the importance of defining and making this economic sector of paid care visible for a new research agenda, allowing us to observe particular dimensions of the effects of the crisis. At the same time, the relevance of a comparative analysis is sustained to reveal the role of class, gender and race dimensions in the dynamics of different labor markets due to their institutional construction mode.

RC48-673.1

GUMRUKCU, Selin Bengi* (Rutgers University, USA)

Historicizing Gezi Park Protests

The Gezi Park protests that erupted in spring 2013 brought along an increased interest in social movements and collective action in Turkey. The protests have been variously defined in the literature, while much focus has been placed on their novelty and spontaneity. While aspects of the Gezi Park protests were indeed spontaneous, this paper locates the protests in a broader context and history of social movements in Turkey. It argues that the series of events against the demolition of Gezi Park should be understood as a cycle of protest and that they should be analyzed in relation to earlier cycles to better understand the culture and agency of social movements in Turkey. In this regard, the paper suggests that the Turkish manifestations of the Global Justice Movement in the late 1990s and early 2000s served as precedents for the Gezi Park protests, by providing an organizational infrastructure, collective frames to be mobilized, and models for actions that could be adapted

RC31-460.4

GUNDACKER, Lidwina (Institute for Employment Research (IAB), Germany)
KOSYAKOVA, Yuliya* (University of Bamberg, Germany)
SCHNEIDER, Gerald (University of Konstanz, Germany)

Global Norms, Regional Discrimination: Administrators, the Public Mood, and German Asylum Decision-Making

Asylum policy-making in advanced democracies frequently faces the accusation that biased administrators or an adverse public mood lead to erroneous decisions. We examine in this article whether these two forms of prejudice affect the evaluation of asylum claims and whether a reduced workload and improved information counteracts the stereotyping of certain groups of applicants. Our analysis of a unique German refugee survey shows that discriminatory preferences of street-level bureaucrats in charge of the decision and an immigration-adverse public mood lower the chances for certain refugee groups to obtain protection. An increased workload and information gaps reinforce stereotyping against male or Muslim applicants in line with the statistical theory of discrimination. However, an improved information base on a claim's credibility does not reduce stereotyping in regions with a critical

public opinion towards immigration. The analysis demonstrates that extralegal considerations supersede the credibility of an asylum claim as the key decision-making criterion.

RC25-381.1

GUNEYSU, Erhan* (Anglia Ruskin University, United Kingdom)

Language Policy and Status of the Endangered Languages in the Middle East

The subject of endangered languages has become increasingly popular recently. However, with many languages still disappearing worldwide, there are still considerable gaps in knowledge. In the Middle East, this gap is more noticeable. When we examine the language policies of the regional states, it is seen that the policies apply only to official languages. After the first World War, the lack of a desired peaceful environment in the region negatively affected the minority languages in the area. It has been observed that there has been insufficient work on the endangered language for years due to prolonged wars and political turmoil in the region. However, some languages have survived until today although they are not official and valid anywhere. The "Zazaki" language in Turkey is one the languages among these. This paper will discuss the policies of Middle Eastern countries against endangered languages and how traditional oral culture prevents languages from disappearing. The study will examine the Zazaki language in Turkey as a case study.

RC41-600.1

GUO, Guang* (the university of north carolina at chapel hill, USA)

Sharply Heightened Mortality Among African American Women: BMI-Prone Genetic Variants and Socioeconomic Disadvantage

In this project, we examine whether individuals ages 50 and over, with more BMI-prone genetic alleles and socioeconomic disadvantage, would experience higher mortality using data from HRS. We focus on African American women because their obesity (BMI>30) prevalence (56.5%) is much higher than the already high prevalence among white American women (22.6%) and African American men (28.8%). Previous literature that examines obesity and mortality points squarely at SES-disadvantaged black women as the most vulnerable group. In this project, in addition to observed BMI, BMI-prone genetic alleles are used to predict mortality because observed BMI could change radically over life course and because an observed BMI could be an outcome rather than a cause. While observed BMI does not predict mortality, our analysis shows that African American women with more BMI-prone alleles experienced a mortality rate more than 100% higher than those with fewer such alleles. Among African American females ages 50 to 64, such increase is several folds. The gene-by-education-interaction analysis indicates that the negative effect of "genetic BMI" is sharply exacerbated by lack of education.

RC28-417.1

GUO, Guang* (the university of north carolina at chapel hill, USA)

Socioeconomic and Genomic Roots of Verbal Ability

This project examines how the human genome and SES jointly and interactively shape verbal ability among youth in the U.S. The youth are aged 12-18 when the study starts. The project draws on findings from the latest GWAS as well as a rich set of longitudinal SES measures at individual, family and neighborhood levels from Add Health (N=7,194). Both SES and genome measures predict verbal ability well separately and jointly. More interestingly, the inclusion of both sets of predictors in the same model corrects for about 20% upward bias in the effect of the education PGS, and implies that about 20-30% of the effects of parental SES are not environmental, but parentally genomic. The three incremental R^2s that measure the relative contributions of the two PGSs, the genomic component in parental SES, and the environmental component in parental SES are estimated to be about 1.5%, 1.5% and 7.8%, respectively. The total environmental R^2 and the total genomic R^2 are, thus, 7.8% and 3%, respectively. These findings confirm the importance of SES environment and also pose challenges to traditional social science research. Not only does an individual's genome have an important direct influence on verbal ability, parental genomes also influence verbal ability through parental SES. The decades-long blueprint of including SES in a model and interpreting their effects as those of SES needs to be amended accordingly. A straightforward solution is to routinely collect DNA data for large social science studies granted that the primary purpose is to understand social and environmental influences.

RC06-98.2

GUO, Kaidong* (UCL, United Kingdom)

Home on the Virtual and Physical Space: Negotiating Family Relationships at a Distance in a Triangular Structure

The great internal migration in China has forced more than 61 million children, referred to as liushou children by public media, to face long-term family separation from their migrant parents, which is seen as a social cost of economic reformations. Indeed, the rapid development of digital communication technologies (DCT) has led some technical optimists to believe that DCT can provide the social glue that enables these families to overcome the challenge of family fragmentation. Previous research has focused extensively on migrant mother's perspectives and explored the roles of DCT in re-building the identity of mother and achieving a sense of co-presence. Migration has generated new family structures, requiring these families to do family practices in both virtual and physical spaces. However, particular family members' voices, such as children and caregivers (often children's grandparents), have remained largely invisible. This paper recognizes Chinese liushou families as a triangular structure – migrant parents, liushou children and caregivers, and draws on ethnographic research to bring their viewpoints together to compare different family members' viewpoints on family practices in both virtual and physical spaces. The paper shows how family structure interplays with DCT to generate asymmetrical intimacy, including asymmetrical communications between migrant parents and their children and asymmetrical status of different family members in virtual and physical space; for example, grandparents are often excluded by online family practices due to digital divide, but migrant parents also often feel frustrated due to generational liaison in physical space between liushou children and their grandparents. This research considers the emerging complexity of family structure and family practices and reminds researchers to explore the impacts of DCT on different forms of intimacy in both virtual and physical spaces with a more multilayered perspective among Chinese liushou families.

RC53-732.4

GUO, Kaidong* (UCL, United Kingdom)

Life Around the Hukou System: Debt, Education and Unstable Childhood from a Framework of Slow Violence

In past decades, China's sequential economic reforms have led more than 137 million workers to migrate to coastal cities to earn a living. At the same time, residency restrictions caused by the household registration system (hukou) mean 61 million children, referred to as liushou children by public media and policies, are forced to stay in their hometowns while their parents migrate. Previous research mainly treats the hukou system as the main barrier to children's migration since it restricts migrant children from accessing public education in cities. In recent years, scholars have been optimistic about reformations of the hukou system, which increasingly enable migrant children to access public schools in cities. However, the more lasting impacts of the hukou system have tended to be overlooked by mainstream research. Drawing on ethnographic work involving participating in liushou children's everyday lives, in Sichuan Province in China, a typical sending area of migrant workers, this paper conceptualizes the hukou system as critical slow violence. It demonstrates the lasting and invisible impacts on every aspect of children's everyday lives and illustrates how hukou is not just about influencing children's right to enrol in public education in cities. The paper highlights three key impacts of the hukou system: 'living in debt', 'education as an illusive panacea', and 'children's unstable childhood' and how these are interwoven and generate an extensive network of challenges which puts Chinese liushou families under significant pressure.

RC49-682.3

GUO, Ya* (National University of Singapore, Singapore)
WANG, Senhu (National University of Singapore, Singapore)

What Matters More for Employees' Mental Health in Contemporary China: Job Quality or Job Quantity?

Overwork is increasingly prevalent in China. The trend toward long work hours reflects a normative change and a behavioral shift, which has become embedded in organizational practices, workplace cultures, and beliefs about what it means to be an ideal worker in contemporary China. Moreover, job quality, one crucial job characteristic, is also intrinsically linked to employees' mental health. However, previous studies about job characteristics and employees' health are lacking, especially between job quality and health. The study tries to answer which is more critical on employees' mental health, job quantity or quality. Adopting four waves (2012, 2014, 2016, 2018) of the China Labor-force Dynamic Survey (CLDS), the present study will explore the relationships between job quantity (work hours), job quality (earning, skills, work intensity, prospects, social environment, meaningfulness, etc.), and employees' general health and mental health problems. The study's first goal is to show the status quo of China's job quantity and quality, and the second goal is to demonstrate that job quality will positively affect employees' mental health. In contrast, job quantity will adversely affect employees' mental health. While employee job quantity is increasing, the job quality is unknown and needs further exploration, which is essential to understand China's labor market. The study is expected to confirm the positive relationship between job quantity and the frequency of employees' mental health problems. However, job quality, especially intrinsically meaningful work, positively affects employees' general health and will lower the frequency of mental health problems. In addition, the study will consider under-employment as well, where the study is expected to find that job quality will attenuate the adverse effects of under-employment on employees' mental health. These results will provide references for the policymakers to pay particular attention to job quality when addressing the dramatic increase in total hours of employment in China.

RC20-300.4

GUPTA, Asha* (Directorate of Hindi Medium Implementation, India)

Happiness: Economics, Religiosity and Politics

Happiness remains one of the most cherished goals of human beings since ancient times. Whereas Aristotle considered eudemonia or flourishing the end of life, some modern scholars on the science of happiness find it elusive and a mission impossible. My paper seeks to explore the impact of neoliberalism and authoritarianism on happiness from the perspectives of economics, religiosity and politics by raising certain valid questions and paradoxes, such as the Easterlin paradox, that highlighted the point that more economic growth in certain advanced and developing countries has not led to more happiness. Rather, it has contributed to more unhappiness in many forms. Similarly, we find conflict of opinions on the issue whether religious minded people are supposed to be happier than the atheists or *vice versa*? Is it due to their civic engagement or deep faith in cardinal religious doctrines? Again, it is hard to say whether it would be a good option for the governments to measure well-being in terms of GNH (Gross National Happiness) than GDP (Gross National Product)? Moreover, it is time to ponder whether the state can make us happy or is it individuals' own responsibility? Can welfare benefits be seen as our inalienable right and entitlement or as political parties' generosity in the form of freebies announced at the time of elections? All such questions await honest answers and multi-disciplinary discussions. My paper seeks to analyse the relationship among happiness, economics, politics and religiosity in current times. The methodology adopted is analytical, comparative and empirical.

RC41-600.3

GUPTA, Neeru* (University of New Brunswick, Canada)

Cardiometabolic Health Disparities Among Sexual Minority Populations: Evidence Using National Linked Data Sources in a Context of Universal Coverage

Understanding and addressing the health and social factors that marginalize lesbian, gay, and bisexual (LGB) persons and other sexual and gender minority populations is challenged by methodological constraints in population-based research. Many of the factors connected to minority stressors and stigma associated with increased risk of adverse STI-related outcomes may be simultaneously associated with increased risk of type 2 diabetes and other cardiometabolic conditions. Yet, evidence on LGB status as a sociodemographic correlate of chronic illness is limited. Most studies among sexual minorities are based on non-probability samples or self-reported health outcomes. This study leverages new linked nationally representative survey and administrative datasets to estimate selection biases and health inequalities among LGB persons in Canada. Data from the 2008-2017 Canadian Community Health Survey were pooled and linked to inpatient records from the 2008/09-2017/18 Discharge Abstract Database and the geocoded Index of Remoteness for all communities. Descriptive and multiple logistic regression analyses were used to differentiate risk profiles, health status, and predictors of potentially avoidable cardiometabolic-related hospitalization by sexual identity status among Canadians aged 18-59. Survey data from 202,560 respondents identified 2.7% as LGB, 96.4% as heterosexual, and 0.9% without stated sexual identity. Among those reporting sexual identity, LGB individuals were significantly less likely to have a regular medical provider than heterosexuals (OR: 0.83; 95%CI: 0.74-0.95), after adjusting for sociodemographics, health status, and health behaviours. Among residents of rural/remote communities, LGB persons had a significantly higher risk of hospitalization than heterosexuals (OR: 4.23; 95%CI: 1.53-11.69). The findings reveal important unmet healthcare needs and a disproportionate hospital burden for cardiometabolic conditions among LGB persons, even in the Canadian context of universal coverage. Enhanced population-based research methods are needed to better assess sexual minority health disparities along the continuum of care to address the burden of diabetes and other cardiometabolic diseases.

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

RC32-JS-150.2

GUPTA, Neeru* (University of New Brunswick, Canada)
BALCOM, Sarah (University of New Brunswick, Canada)

Gender Occupational Segregation and Wage Gaps in the Policy Research Workforce: A Neglected Dimension to Developing Gender-Responsive Policies

Evidence of gendered challenges in the professional workforce persists in countries at all levels of development. However, research is limited among those who are essential to developing gender-responsive public policies, such as policy researchers. This national labour market analysis examines gender occupational segregation and wage gaps in the policy research workforce. Sourcing data from the latest Canadian population census, we apply linear regression and Oaxaca-Blinder decomposition to assess wage differentials by sex, traditional labour market measures (e.g., age, education, industrial sector), and social identity variables intersecting with gender (childcare, migrant status) among policy researchers aged 25-54. To support employment equity monitoring, we compare the gender composition and wage gap within and across eight policy research fields, grouped by the National Occupational Classification according to roughly equivalent duties, working conditions, and employment requirements. Results indicate the health and education policy research workforces were characterized by the highest degree of occupational gender segregation: 74% female each, compared to 61% for the total policy research workforce. Occupations in traditionally male-dominated fields (notably, the economics, natural and applied science, and business development fields) tended to offer higher levels of remuneration on average. Female policy researchers in health, education, and social applications earned an average of 88 cents for every dollar that a man earned. Gender wage differentials held as statistically significant in the multivariate analyses, after adjusting for other factors. The wage gap was wider among the better-paid, male-dominated economics policy researchers. Forty percent of the wage differential between women and men in the total policy research workforce remained unexplained statistically - a finding that is often attributed in the literature, at least in part, to (unmeasured and unmeasurable) gender discrimination. Policies are needed to address devaluation of female-dominated professions, including among those tasked themselves with conducting equity-informative policy research.

RC02-48.4

GUPTA, Neha* (National Institute of Technology Silchar, India)
GUPTA, Anushree* (Indian Institute of Technology Hyderabad, India)

Heat Resistance: A Case Study of Platform Workers' 'AC Strike' in Kolkata and Hyderabad

Herein we examine platform workers' agentic response to resist and navigate the economic precarities that platform work entails. Using the case study of the 'AC strike' organised by Uber drivers in Kolkata and Hyderabad, we unpack the actions and processes through which platform workers (re) affirm their position as agentic actors 'despite precarity'. In drivers' narratives, the air-conditioner emerges as a contested technological artefact. The high temperatures in both these cities precipitate a universal demand for cooling in outdoor urban environments. While the platform promises air-conditioned rides to customers, 'arbitrary' platform operation rates coupled with rising fuel prices leave the drivers with no real financial gain, forcing them to turn off the air conditioners. We read this act as a reworking of the platform heuristics that determine fares. Through this strike, workers challenged the algorithmically decided fares and registered their demands for higher earnings.

The 'air conditioner' had become a troubled object much before this. Since the onset of the Covid-19 pandemic, air conditioners were banned in public transport vehicles in India to curb infection spread. As part of the organised campaign, this medicalised intervention was reimagined as an act of resistance by platform workers. Further, when combined with the soaring temperatures in both the cities, the campaign prompted reactions from customers. To circumvent this, workers sought to build new solidarities. Leveraging the shared experience with customers as urban citizens, the drivers conversed with customers during rides, convincing them to write to the platform on their behalf. This sociality, we argue, is an important tool deployed by workers to bridge the platform instituted asymmetries between drivers and customers. Such individual and collective agentic moments and the resulting successes of the campaign, however marginal, highlight the potentialities, possibilities, and new avenues of collaboration that coexist with(in) the structural constraints of platform work.

WG05-774.1

GUPTA, Rajiv (Government of Punjab, India)
GUPTA, Namita* (Centre for Human Rights and Duties, Panjab University, Chandigarh (India), India)

Right to Housing for Poor in Rural India: A Critical Evaluation of Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana – Gramin in Punjab (India)

More than 67% of the Indian population lives in villages and rural economy in India contributes around 46% of the national income. However, as cities are considered the hub of economic development, the focus of States have always been more on urban housing while rural housing projects gets comparatively less attention. The paper endeavors to understand the effectiveness of state led housing schemes in rural India with special focus on Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (Gramin). The first section of the paper provides a brief overview of India's rural housing programmes in India. The second section present a critical reflection on the effectiveness of state-led housing programmes in rural Punjab. The performance of the scheme has been analyzed on various components such as: identification and selection of beneficiaries; beneficiaries from the vulnerable groups; construction of house; transfer of funds; convergence with other schemes; and grievance redressal mechanism. The concluding section draws some inferences for future policies and programmes for the housing for the poor in rural India. From the survey of 100 households who have been the beneficiary of the scheme, the authors identified certain gaps in the implementation of the scheme in the sampled district. Some of the gaps were: exclusion of two most vulnerable groups (physically challenged and landless households); lack of effective training programme for the officials; shortage of manpower; poor monitoring mechanism; and poor convergence with certain centrally sponsored scheme.

RC40-589.4

GUPTA, Saurabh* (Hiran Magri, India)
KHAN, Rashid (University of Hohenheim, Germany)

How Do Agri-Entrepreneurs Make Use of Digital Technologies? Case-Studies from India

India is going through prolonged agrarian crisis. It manifests in the form of declining incomes, rising costs of inputs, water stress, poor soil health, harmful pesticides, and massive outmigration from the countryside. While farming is becoming unsustainable for most smallholders, we are also witnessing a trend of startups in the agri-business sector. Most of these new entrants to agriculture are young, urban-educated, and tech-savvy entrepreneurs without any previous experience of farming or agri-business. They use artificial intelligence (AI), Internet of Things (IoT), and data science for innovations in growing technologies and agricultural advisory, and digital platforms for marketing new products. However, there is a lack of empirically grounded research on these start-ups. It is important to understand the social and self-identity of these agri-entrepreneurs, the way they leverage formal and informal institutions, and navigate through the entrepreneurial eco-system. This paper is a step in that direction. Based on in-depth case studies of three agri-entrepreneurs, it aims to answer the following questions: what the motivation behind venturing into agri-business was; how they acquire resources; what kinds of challenges they face and what strategies they adopt for overcoming those; and more importantly, how do they make use of digital technologies and tech innovations in their respective ventures? The paper brings useful insights to the emerging literature on agri-entrepreneurship, sustainability, and digital agriculture in developing countries context. The findings will help both scholars and policymakers in analyzing the social context of tech innovation in agri-business sector with special reference to digital technologies.

RC02-47.4

GUPTA, Shruti* (National University of Singapore, India)

Migrant Experiences, Gender Relations, and 'Negotiated Agency': Conceptualising Precarity through and Beyond Labour

The dominant sociological literature on precarity has widely covered labour precarity and the precariat as a social class distinct in the 21st century. However, within this, the differentiated experiences of migrants, particularly women migrants remain under evaluated and their varied precarities of legal status, social relations (gender, race, class, and caste), and rights and entitlements along with labour relations and outcomes have been absent. In this paper, through the experiences of Indian migrant women in the United Arab Emirates (UAE), I will draw and expand on the precarity literature to understand the multiple and intersecting forms of vulnerabilities faced by migrant women. In the UAE in particular, migrants across income categories experience economic, legal, and social precarity due to severe limitations put on naturalisation and long-term residency. I show that these precarities are further accentuated within and across borders through the magnifying effects of global capitalism, state policies, gendered positionalities, formal and informal actors and intermediaries, and transnational migratory regimes. Correspondingly, I conceptualise and utilise the framework of 'negotiated agency' to assert that increased knowledge and familiarity of actors allows migrants to better understand risks and rewards while also navigating unequal power relations,

bureaucracies, and social networks to their advantage to counter precarity. In doing so, the paper aims to extend the literature on precarity to include migrants and women across income categories in Asian contexts. The findings of the paper are based on fieldwork conducted in UAE and India in 2017 (Masters' dissertation) and 2020-21 (PhD dissertation) with over 200 Indian migrant women, migration brokers, and Indian government representatives.

RC32-468.5

GURRUTXAGA, Igor* (University of the Basque Country, Spain)

ALVAREZ, Iraide (University of the Basque Country, Spain)

AMURRIO, Mila (Univertity of the Basque Country, Spain)

Gender Really Matters in Group Work: A Visibilization and Politicization Teaching Sequence / EL Género Importa EN EL Trabajo EN Grupo: UNA Secuencia Docente De Visibilización Y Politizacion

Incorporar la perspectiva de género y capacitar al alumnado para visibilizar las desigualdades de género es una oportunidad y una necesidad en la enseñanza en Ciencias Sociales. La construcción de una academia feminista solo podrá hacerse con la capacitación e implicación del alumnado de nuestras disciplinas. En esta tarea, la visibilización de las desigualdades en el aula partiendo de las experiencias personales del alumnado puede ayudar a generar prácticas corresponsables, necesarias en un contexto en el que el trabajo en grupo es cada vez más importante. Además, desvelar las desigualdades de género a través del trabajo cotidiano de los estudiantes puede ayudarles a comprender un elemento clave de la disciplina: que la política necesita ir más allá de las visiones privadas de los problemas sociales, para alcanzar soluciones colectivas. Apoyados en una investigación acción educativa desplegada en la Universidad del País Vasco en la que, a través de diversas técnicas (conformación de un grupo motor de alumnas, 5 grupos de discusión, 4 talleres de reflexión, 2 mapas corporales, un proceso de capacitación y talleres de prospectiva), hemos dado voz al alumnado mostrando cómo las alumnas asumen en el aula roles privados y reproductivos que aumentan su carga de trabajo y afectan negativamente a su evaluación. Apoyados en este diagnóstico hemos diseñado una secuencia didáctica que permite visibilizar las desigualdades de género en las relaciones de trabajo entre pares. La secuencia docente se apoya en tres dinámicas consecutivas (Phillps 66, redacción y defensa pública de una definición de política) destinadas a evidenciar y vivenciar en la primera sesión de una asignatura cómo el género importa y explica quién hace qué en el aula. Ello permite desplegar una secuencia formativa que capacita al alumnado un análisis político de desigualdades presentes en sus interacciones formativas, previamente interpretadas en clave privada.

RC24-370.6

GUSTAFSSON, Karin* (Örebro University, Sweden)

"Listen to the Science". the Climate Youth Movement's Trust in Science.

Following on climate activist Greta Thunberg's solo school strike for the climate outside the Swedish parliament in 2018, the youth movement *Fridays for Futures* (FFF) emerged into a global phenomenon. FFF has created a social space for youths who are worried about the climate crisis to get support from, be a part of, and contribute to a locally based global community of people. By getting organized, young people have created discursive positions and social spaces which offers them a voice in the clime debate and supports their identity development. FFF is not the only youth organization concerned with the climate crisis. Taking FFF's origin country Sweden as an example, *Fältbiologerna* [the Swedish Field Biologists] (founded 1947) is one of Sweden's oldest and still largest organizations that organize young people on environmental issues, and the Swedish section of *Extinction Rebellion Youth* (founded 2020) is one of the youngest and still among the smallest organizations that organize young people to engage in activism to create awareness of the climate crisis. Previous research has shown a great distrust among climate youths towards current political representatives, and the movement's message have primarily been directed at these politicians as well as at other adults with the demand that they should "listen to the science". However, there is less research done on the relation between the climate youths and science. By adopting a perspective of trust and distrust, this study explores and explains how the environmental youth movement in Sweden relate to climate change science, and how this relation creates a discursive context in which young people can participate in transforming the society for a better future as well as foster their one identity development. The study uses an approach of discourse analysis to examine social media content published by Fältbiologerna, FFF Sweden, and XRY Sweden.

RC09-146.1

GUSTAFSSON, Susanne* (Dalarna University, Sweden)

Jan's Life-History: Changing Faces of Managerial Masculinities and Consequences for Health

Life-history research method is used for gendered health analysis to reveals an old type of masculinity that faces difficulties when carrying out two sets of demands simultaneously, as a worker/manager and as a father/husband. The paper illuminates the historical transformation of masculinity and the consequences of this for health. I draw on the idea of the "changing faces of masculinity" to explore the dynamism and complexity of gendered health. An empirical case is used for its illustrative abilities Jan, a middle-level manager and father employed in the energy sector in Sweden, is the subject of this paper. The results reveal a face of masculinity conceived of in middle-level management as tacitly linked to the neoliberal doctrine. Over a couple of decades, the idea of "flexibility" was turned into a valuable characteristic that everyone was supposed to strive for. This resulted in increased workloads. Quite a few employees, and managers, find themselves working both day and night. This may explain why not having enough time to spend with children and family members is a recurring theme in the data. The author's research has revealed that the use of gender in health research is not sufficiently or critically questioned. This lack of critical questioning is a serious problem, especially since ways of doing gender affect health. Gender reproduction and gender transformation are interconnected, regardless of how they affect health. Simultaneously as Jan's masculinity was reproduced in response to workplace practices, Jan's family position was transformed—not totally but by a degree or two, and these degrees became significant for the family's health and well-being. By moving back and forth between varied events in Jan's life, it becomes possible to show that in a time of gender transformations power relations can be renegotiated, leading to consequences for health.

RC03-63.1

GUTIERREZ, Daniel* (Universidad Pablo de Olavide, Argentina)

De La Trinchera AL Bienestar: Redes De Apoyo Mutuo Durante La COVID-19

En el contexto de la Covid-19 se observaron transformaciones significativas en las organizaciones de movimientos sociales, especializadas en dramatizar la contienda política. Ante las restricciones impuestas que impedían tomar las calles para escenificar y reclamar ante las autoridades las demandas sociales propias de cada lucha, las organizaciones de movimientos sociales orientaron su actividad hacia el bienestar local, 'congelando' sus metas iniciales y articulando nuevos mecanismos que les permitieran seguir estando al servicio de la sociedad. A esto respecto, aparecieron y se fortalecieron las redes de ayuda mutua, un fenómeno que ya se había observado en conflictos sociales anteriores, pero que ahora se convierten en agentes del bienestar local con un desempeño destacado.

En esta comunicación se presentan teóricamente las características que definen a las redes de ayuda mutua, así como las actividades y acciones a las que se orientan. Para esta tarea se ha realizado una aproximación a la literatura existente comparada con el caso de red de ayuda mutua RAMUCA de Sevilla. Esta red surgió durante los momentos más intensos de 2019 y su acción se prolongó durante 2020, entrando en una fase de latencia a partir de ese momento. El objetivo es mostrar cómo las redes de ayuda mutua potencian los mecanismos de resiliencia en las áreas urbanas más afectadas por los efectos de las crisis e impulsan el bienestar local a través de sus propias iniciativas ante la ausencia de las autoridades.

RC34-520.6

GUTIERREZ, Jose* (Universidad de Valladolid, Spain)

Social Media Lab. a Media Education and Citizenship Project

Los laboratorios de medios sociales, como espacios de experimentación socioeducativa, se han convertido en uno de los principales mecanismos de innovación en nuestros días. En este marco, los media labs surgen como un tipo de laboratorios centrados en la experimentación con tecnologías y medios de comunicación y evolucionan, con el desarrollo de la sociedad digital, hacia laboratorios de mediación ciudadana e innovación social.

Los media labs se construyen sobre el concepto de innovación social. Esta se define como el desarrollo y la implementación de nuevas ideas (productos, servicios y modelos) que satisfagan las necesidades de la comunidad y creen nuevas relaciones y colaboraciones sociales. La innovación social va más allá del emprendimiento social, atendiendo a las estrategias, tácticas y teorías de cambio, que activan la participación ciudadana en el desarrollo de soluciones compartidas.

Los media labs o laboratorios de medios han sido definidos como unidades para el descubrimiento e impulso de nuevas ideas. En las universidades abren espacios para la experimentación con tecnologías digitales. Los medialabs son espacios experimentales donde se busca deconstruir y criticar las maneras en que las tecnologías operan dentro de la sociedad.

El desarrollo de los media labs en el entorno universitario genera nuevas oportunidades para la innovación, incorporando el espíritu *hacker* dentro de instituciones en ocasiones centenarias. La transformación digital, la apertura

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

y la implicación social adquiere una nueva dimensión poco frecuente en las instituciones de educación superior. La innovación que el media lab aporta se concreta en la materialización de los principios y formas aprendidos en el ámbito digital

RC04-67.9

GUTIÉRREZ BARROSO, Josué* (Universidad de La Laguna, Spain)

PADRON, Ana (Universidad de La Laguna, Spain)

TRUJILLO-GONZÁLEZ, Juan Vianney (Universidad de La Laguna, Spain)

Post-Pandemic University Access in Tenerife: Gender Inequalities

This article will analyze the differences between men and women in access to the University, comparing post-pandemic data (2021 and 2022) with data prior to the pandemic (2018-2019). To do this, the statistics provided by the University of La Laguna (Spain) regarding the university entrance exam that is carried out in the province of Santa Cruz de Tenerife (Canary Islands, Spain) will be used. Specifically, the marks of the subjects of Spanish Language and Mathematics for the selected years will be analyzed, reaching a total sample of 20,000 students. As a result of multivariate analysis (Correspondence Analysis), the profiles of men and women who have been most affected by the COVID-19 crisis will be observed. The results will show the possible gender inequalities from an intersectional point of view, which will undoubtedly affect the transitions from youth to adult life.

RC44-619.6

GUTIERREZ CROCCO, Francisca* (Universidad Alberto Hurtado, Chile)

PEREZ AHUMADA, Pablo (Universidad de Chile / COES, Chile)

Towards the Institutionalization of Labor Protest? an Analysis of Collective Action By Platform Workers in Six Latin American Countries

The research on platform work in Latin America has grown hand in hand with the development of delivery platforms. One of the aspects that has caught the attention of scholars is the collective organization of platform workers. Despite the "individualizing" nature of platform work (Cini y Goldmann, 2022), these workers have been able to engage in different forms of collective action aiming at improving their labor conditions (Bessa et al, 2022). Due to the novel characteristics of this phenomenon, cross-national research is still scarce. In Latin America, scholars have barely studied in comparative perspective the factors that might explain cross-national differences in platform workers' collective action (Gutiérrez y Atzeni, 2022).

This article studies how platform workers' protests have developed in Latin America and how national industrial relations regimes shape such development. Using data from an ongoing investigation, we analyze protest events by platform workers in six Latin American countries (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Perú). Our data allows us to show that in nearly all countries protests peaked in 2020 and declined in 2021. Despite this similarity, our data suggest the existence of important cross-national differences regarding the frequency and type of collective action. In this article we explore the conditions that can account for these differences, focusing on institutional variables (e.g., extension of labor and migrant rights), labor market mechanisms (e.g., level of unemployment and informal labor), and differences in trade union organization (e.g., unionization rates). Our findings contribute to the literature on platform workers' protest by showing how labor regimes shape and are shaped by global phenomena such as the expansion of platform capitalism (Baglioni, 2018; Newsome, 2015).

RC15-216.4

GUZMEN-CARMELI, Shlomo* (Bar-Ilan University., Israel)
RIER, David (Bar-Ilan University, Israel)

Getting Undone Science Done to Make New Treatments Available: Entrepreneurial Organizers and Citizen Scientists

Based on a case study of mannitol and Parkinson's disease, this talk describes an entrepreneurial, citizen-science project to address "undone science" for new drug treatments. Preliminary lab research by credentialed scientists identified mannitol as potentially effective against Parkinson's, yet—as a natural substance—mannitol's products cannot be patented. Pharmaceutical companies were thus uninterested in researching mannitol's efficacy in treating Parkinson's, rendering it an "orphan drug", with the vital clinical testing left undone. We present findings from fieldwork and in-depth interviews with patients, physicians, scientists, and entrepreneurs (2017-2021). Situating our discussion within earlier traditions of treatment activism, we first describe an alternative, patient-designed, entrepreneurial approach to evaluating mannitol's value against Parkinson's, and extract from this account a model for using similar methods to address undone science for future "orphan" substances. We also trace how organizers' view of their project evolved: while originally intending it to *circumvent* or even *supplant* pharmaceutical

companies, they later came to view it as a *complement* to them. We next focus on the patient-participants, first describing their role in developing preliminary crowd-sourced research involving online patient questionnaires. This crowd-sourced study was intended to generate pressure on policymakers and the pharmaceutical industry to conduct formal clinical examination of mannitol's value against Parkinson's. We then explore how patient entrepreneurship creates different types of agency, and how patients attempted to enact such agency within the doctor-patient relationship. Overall, our work: 1)describes new forms of treatment activism; 2)applies the concept of undone science to the new area of orphan drugs; and 3)extends our own earlier work, by adding a new focus on the patient's experience.

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H

RC02-45.5

H, Abhiram* (Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur, India, India)

SAM, Jillet Sarah (Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur, India, India)

Understanding Cryptocurrencies from the Perspective of Social Institutions

The global sociological literature conceptualizes cryptocurrencies as a financial practice and traces its sustenance to a distinctive subculture developed by an online community. Community members were predominantly white college-educated men self-employed in information technology and consulting services preferring pseudonyms to interact online, valuing their anonymity. They were found to have a high degree of social organization and structure (values, principles, norms, rules) distinct from those outside the online community. This literature typically focuses on what is done at an individual or online community level to maintain the social organization and structure for understanding cryptocurrencies.

In contrast, polls from cryptocurrency exchanges and media reports reveal that many urban Indians engage in various exchanges, including people from the upper, middle, and lower socioeconomic levels, women, and teenagers using their offline identities. This paper is based on an ongoing ethnography of cryptocurrency investors from the 'smart-city' Kochi in India since December 2021. In the Indian case, cryptocurrency involvement is directly influenced by how capital is circulated outside online communities. Hence, we examine Indian cryptocurrency engagements through the prism of social institutions (families, neighbourhoods, kinships, and financial institutions) using the social structures of accumulation approach by Alessandra Mezzadri. This approach demonstrates how people channel their resources, such as family funds, social capital, and educational capital, and how they structure or hybridize institutions innovatively to participate in cryptocurrencies.

We found that capital is brought into cryptocurrencies by channelizing it from family, neighbours, kinship and friends by presenting oneself as an entrepreneurial self and cryptocurrency as a self-employment opportunity. The younger generation of higher socioeconomic classes is attempting to accumulate wealth by investing in cryptocurrencies channelling their family funds and income from family firms. Middle and lower socioeconomic classes accumulate wealth by investing in cryptocurrencies, primarily by utilizing their social and educational capital and labour.

RC24-355.12

HA, Jihun* (Seoul National University, Republic of Korea)

The Effect of Policy Naming on Climate and Environmental Policy Acceptance

The 'reasonable human' assumed in traditional economics makes choices that maximize their utility based on a stable and consistent preference system. However, humans have different preferences and do not make only rational decisions based on perfect information. Accordingly, behavioral economics is evaluated as a useful approach to studying human behavior and is being used in various fields. Therefore, this study raises the need for a behavioral economic approach in the process of establishing energy policies that directly affect people's daily lives among various climate and environmental policies and intends to support this through empirical analysis. In particular, this study analyzes the 'de-nuclear power' policy that has raised conflicts between stakeholders since the Moon Jae-In government was launched in South Korea. When President Moon ran for the 19th presidential election held in May 2017, he made a major pledge for the de-nuclear power policy. This means a policy that gradually reduces the proportion of nuclear power plants over 60 years rather than shutting down all nuclear power plants immediately. Nevertheless, some conservative media outlets report that Korea Electric Power Corporation's (KEPCO) deficit has become severe due to its de-nuclear power policy and that an increase in electricity rates is inevitable. For this reason, many people cite the de-nuclear power policy as one of the representative failure policies of the Moon Jae-In government. Although the de-nuclear power policy is actually promoted over a long period, this study judged that the cause of the negative evaluation lies in the policy naming and information delivery method and attempts to analyze it through a behavioral economic approach. In this process, the effect of the policy name on acceptability is analyzed by analyzing the difference in response when the policy content is the same, but the policy name is set differently as a 'nuclear phase-out' policy.

RC09-JS-132.2

HABERSANG, Anja* (University of Kassel, Germany)

Tackling Terricide and Not (only) Climate Change – a Pluriversal Perspective on the Global and Multifaceted Crisis of Capitalist Modernity

This paper explores the imaginaries and practices of alternative futures in interrelation with global crises in conflicts related to the commodification of nature, land and resources. A case study of Indigenous movements in Argentina will reveal that it is time to (re)negotiate the "art of living" because for the participants, there are no distinctions between humans and the natural environment. Empirical data collected in 2019 shows that the forests, the rivers, and the mountains, as they are no separated entities, cannot be transformed into commodities to be sold. Such a relational perspective questions the hegemonic understanding of development that is based on an Anthropocene narrative that portrays humans as having the power to commodify nature, and perceives contemporary crises-ridden times as a crisis of human-nature relations. Something that is best exemplified when participants talk about terricide, their emic concept, instead of climate change. Terricide refers to the destruction of the three-dimensions which shape life and existence on earth: The tangible ecosystems, the people who inhabit them, and the energies that regulate life on earth and constitute the perceptible or spiritual ecosystems. With such a conceptualisation, the Indigenous activists propose a relational perspective for tackling the global and multifaceted crisis of capitalist modernity because terricide results from humans not feeling and acting as part of a "sacred circle of life". Something that puts life on earth increasingly under threat. The circle metaphor reveals a relational perspective, where all living beings are connected and interrelated, including non-human subjectivities, which are also considered as living and sacred beings. Thus, the Indigenous movements in focus here propose the reconstruction of human-nature relationality in order to make futures anew and *otherwise* in terms of pluriversal worlds that are fairer, freer and more sustainably balanced.

RC22-333.6

HACKETT, Conrad* (Pew Research Center, United States)

Pew Research Center's Global Research on Religion (surveys, demographic analysis, religious restrictions): Ask Me Anything!

This poster will discuss Pew Research Center's Global Religious Futures project. Details here https://www.pewresearch.org/topic/religion/religious-demographics/pew-templeton-global-religious-futures-project/

RC22-323.2

HACKETT, Conrad* (Pew Research Center, United States)

TONG, Yunping (Pew Research Center, USA)

STONAWSKI, Marcin (Center for Advanced Studies of Population and Religion (CASPAR) at Cracow University of Economics, Poland)

Why Pew Research Center Is Changing Our Approach to Measuring Religion in China and the Big Impact This Will Have on Our Description of the Global Religious Landscape

About a decade ago, Pew Research Center released a series of reports describing religious affiliation around the world. Religious affiliation is a concept that fits awkwardly in the spiritual landscape of East Asia. In China, our estimates were based on a unique survey that hasn't been repeated – the 2007 Spiritual Life of Chinese Residents Survey. We drew creatively on a variety of identity and practice measures in this survey to get what seemed like the best indicators of affinity with major religious traditions. In this presentation, we will explain why we are now shifting our estimates to rely on measures from the Chinese General Social Survey and the large impact this will have, particularly on our global count of people who are Buddhist and religiously unaffiliated. We will discuss trends in China and evidence about the pervasiveness of traditional beliefs and customs not captured by religious affiliation measures. We discuss special challenges related to measuring Christians and folk religion adherents.

RC30-441.3

HADDON, Edward* (Institut national de la recherche scientifique, Canada)

ST-DENIS, Xavier (Institut national de la recherche scientifique, Canada)

Longitudinal Trends in Perceived Financial and Labour Market Insecurity Among Gig-Workers in the United States during the COVID-19 Pandemic.

Gig workers represent a small but growing share of total employment in the United States. Gig work comes with few labour protections which often

coincides with precariousness and financial uncertainty. The result for many gig workers has been insecurity in employment and earnings, loss of benefits, and unstable career paths. These concerns become especially acute in times of crisis, where financial insecurity can escalate. The COVID-19 pandemic drastically altered the gig economy. The pandemic increased the visibility of gig-workers, particular those in the food delivery sector, as many people began to rely more on such services. To investigate perceived financial and labour market insecurity among gig workers, we harness longitudinal data from 32 waves of The Understanding America Study (UAS) of approximately 9,500 respondents representing the entire United States. The survey collected information on individuals whose primary occupation was in the gig economy from March 2020 to September 2022, representing over 200,000 data points. The resulting data allows us to explore perceptions of financial and labour market insecurity over the course of the pandemic. Initial findings indicate that employment in the gig economy causally leads to a perceived increase in financial and economic insecurity, when compared to non gig economy work. This research contributes to knowledge of how gig workers navigate the pandemic, specifically with regards to their perception of potential unemployment and money loss. The pandemic has ushered in an extreme case where perceived financial insecurity was heightened for gig workers.

RC20-293.2

HAERPFER, Christian* (United Arab Emirates University, Austria)

KIZILOVA, Kseniya (Institute for Comparative Survey Research, Austria)

Support for Democracy in USA, Canada and UK

The main objective of this paper is to analyze the concept of 'Political Support for Democracy' in the USA, Canada and the United Kingdom. The paper will analyze the structure and temporal development of the support for democracy in USA, UK and Canada in the last 20 years. The database for the proposed paper is the World Values Survey, which have been conducted in several waves in all 3 states. The time points of the WVS for USA are the years 1999, 2006, 2011 and 2017. The time points for Canada of the WVS are 2000, 2006 and 2020. The time points for the United Kingdom are 1998, 2017 and 2022. The topic of this article is part of the current scholarly debate about the concept of "political support for democracy." The conceptual framework of this article is based on the concept of political support that was first formulated by David Easton (1975) and further developed by Pippa Norris (1999), Hans-Dieter Klingemann (1999), and Russell J. Dalton (2004), on the one hand, and the concept of a "realist" form of political support, presented by Richard Rose, William T. Mishler, and Christian W. Haerpfer (1998), on the other. One of the leading authors in this field is Russell J. Dalton, who focuses on political support for democracy in general and on political support for democracy in advanced industrial countries in particular (Dalton, 2004). The concept in the tradition of Easton, Norris, and Dalton distinguishes between "objects of political support," on the one hand, and "levels of support," on the other.

Spot-12.3

HAFEZ, Farid* (International Studies at Williams College, USA)

Islamophobia in Muslim Majority Societies: Global Entanglements in a Postcolonial World

I contests that Islamophobia can be explained based on a majority-minority relation and suggests that power is the central feature for understanding Islamophobia or anti-Muslim racism. I propose to understand Islamophobia in Muslim societies from different angles: world system approach, postcolonial and decolonial perspective, racism and Orientalism, and especially self-orientalization of the political elites. In many Muslim countries, state institutions and governments are pushing legislation to discriminate against (politically opposing) Muslims, with large parts of the (dominant/powerful) society supporting these acts. In some cases, authoritarian regimes even legitimize anti-Muslim policies with reference to an Islamic discourse, hence revealing the complexity of epistemic racism in an Islamicate context. Including the colonial heritage and questions of Western notions of secularism that came with the colonization project helps in better understanding 'Muslim Islamophobia.' I draw on Islamophobia as a way of regulating and disciplining Muslims, thus framing Islamophobia as political. The concept of Islamophobia as a form of racialized governmentality that aims at undermining a distinct (oppositional) Muslim identity is discussed in regard to the larger question of nation-state building processes and secularity in Muslim societies.

Plen-11.1

HAGE, Ghassan* (University of Melbourne, Australia)

Profession: Academic

In this paper I want to reflect on what it means to think social science as an academic profession today. In particular I want to dwell on the difficulties of the notion of 'professional knowledge' and the relation it has with authoritative knowledge. Is all authoritative knowledge infused with the desire to subjugate?

Does the notion of 'professional social scientific knowledge' still mean anything or should we give up on it? How can we answer these questions in the face of feminist, queer, post-colonial and ecological critique?

RC37-JS-31.1

HAGEN, Malfrid Irene* (Independent researcher, Norway)

Diversity or Anomie? Does Contemporary Art Reflect Diversity or Anomie in Societies Marked By Changes and Crisis?

Here I look at the development of art in times of changes and crisis; due to the technological development, economical growth, transparent social media as well as the breakdown of norms, economical crisis, political crisis and social inequalities. According to Durkheim, anomie appears in personal and public crisis; such as societies marked by war, political upheavals and economical regression, but it may also appear in times of sudden wealth. For example; during the last decades Norway has gained "sudden wealth" while developing into a wealthy oil-state and welfare society, marked by democracy, high social security, gender equality and inclusion of minority groups, as well as emphasizing human rights, freedom of expression and sustainable development. Yet the Norwegian society is also marked by features of anomie; with a breakdown of norms, and new social problems, for example growing depression among youths. Do features of anomie in the society influence the development of art? Parallel to the economic growth in Norway, the expressions of visual art have also changed. The emphasize on basic skills in visual art, for example within drawing, seems to be abandoned by young artists and marginalized in higher art education, in favour of conceptual ways of creating art; which in the long term may lead to a decline of basic art skills. (In comparison, higher music education still keep their emphasize on basic music skills). Indeed, conceptual art has long traditions, particularly as expressions of art activism, which is still the case for many conceptual artists today. Therefore I try to reveal; to which extent do the multiple expressions of visual art today signal social diversity, and to which extent do they reflect features of anomie in societies marked by changes or crisis? How are the recent and ongoing crises; migration, pandemics and warfare reflected in contemporary art?

RC37-544.1

HAGEN, Malfrid Irene* (Independent researcher, Norway)

Sincere or Cynical? Analyzing the Public Discourse on Four Controversial Art Projects in Light of Goffman

Here I present a case study on four controversial Norwegian art projects financed by local or state government, and analyze their accompanying public discourse in light of Goffmans theory on the presentation of self from 1959. 1) An art exhibition with the art of a contemporary Norwegian artist & Munch, arranged at the Munch Museum in Oslo in 2015. The exhibition was accused by critics and visitors for being unethical and speculative, as well as promoting pedophilia. 2) A series of art projects led by a Norwegian artist in North-Korea (and Norway) during 2013-17, which was criticized in the media for being unethical and exploiting North-Korean youths. 3) Three monumental paintings created by a Norwegian artist commissioned to decorate the lobby in the building of two state government departments in Oslo in 2013. As the paintings were cancelled due to their motifs that were claimed to become a burden for employees, this was heavily criticized in the media for being art censorship. 4) Proposal for a memorial monument for Utøya island, created by a Swedish artist in 2013 to honor the victims of the terror attack against the youth camp at Utøya island in Norway in 2011. The monument was criticized in the media for several reasons, in particular because neighbors who contributed voluntarily in the rescuing of youths during the terror attack were not included in the planning and implementation process, and who also claimed that the monument would lead to re-traumatization of their experiences. I try to reveal why these cases became so controversial and led to such exceptional media critiques, and particularly how the responsible actors described the art projects and responded to the critique. Did they contribute to increase or decline the critique by appearing trustworthy or doubtful, or in terms of Goffman; sincere or cynical?

RC39-564.6

HAGINO, Cora* (UFJF, Portugal)

EL Impacto De Cambios Climáticos EN La Reserva De Desarrollo Sostenible De Praia Do Aventureiro (ISLA GRANDE, BRASIL)

La Reserva de Desarrollo Sostenible Aventureiro está ubicada en la parte sur de Isla Grande, RJ (Angra do Reis). Hay una comunidad caiçara en la isla, parte de la cual se concentra en Praia do Aventureiro. La relevancia de este tema se refiere al hecho de que es una de las áreas de Mata Atlántica más preservadas del país.

La isla Grande ha estado bajo la presión del mercado inmobiliario durante algunas décadas y más recientemente esta amenaza se ha intensificado. Además, los cambios climáticos amenazan el medio ambiente y las comunidades caiçaras de la región. Los saberes tradicionales son afectados pelos cambios climáticos, así como hay riesgos de desastres naturales. En abril de 2022 una fuerte lluvia destruyó cinco casas y dejó once en peligro de derrumbe em Aventureiro. En comunidades vecinas hubo tres muertos. El

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objetivo de la investigación es estudiar el impacto de cambios climáticos sobre esta unidad de conservación y su población. La metodología de investigación se basa en un estudio de caso sobre la Reserva de Desarrollo Sostenible Aventureiro y la comunidad caiçara que allí reside. Se realizaron cuestionarios y entrevistas, además de observación participante entre 2019-2022 en las reuniones del consejo y en el cotidiano de la comunidad.

El marco teórico de la investigación parte del concepto de ecología de saberes de Boaventura de Sousa Santos y del concepto de conflicto socioambiental de Henri Acserald. Al mismo tiempo que es amenazada por cambios climáticos, la comunidad Aventureiro se organiza a través de la asociación y del consejo de reserva para luchar por el derecho a reconstruir sus casas y permanecer en su territorio tradicional.

RC48-679.3

HAGINO, Cora* (UFJF, Portugal)

Parque Estadual De Ibitipoca (Minas Gerais, Brasil) y Su Privatización: Conflictos y Resistencias

El Parque Estatal Ibitipoca es un área de protección integral ubicada en el municipio de Lima Duarte, Estado de Minas Gerais, Brasil. Está a tres kilómetros del distrito de Conceição do Ibitipoca, cuya principal fuente de recursos es el turismo atraído por el parque.

La justificación de la investigación surge de la necesidad de preservar el medio ambiente del Parque para las generaciones presentes y futuras. Además de la importancia de compatibilizar la protección del medio ambiente con la generación de empleos e ingresos para la población local, a través del desarrollo sostenible. Sin embargo, el Parque Estatal Ibitipoca forma parte de una lista de unidades de conservación en el país que serán otorgadas al sector privado para la exploración de la actividad turística. Esta posibilidad ha sido debatida en sede judicial, tras la interposición de una acción civil pública por parte del Ministerio Público.

El objeto de esta investigación son por tanto los conflictos socioambientales ocurridos en el Parque Estadual Ibitipoca y sus alrededores, especialmente con el proceso de privatización de el area protegida.

La metodología de esta investigación es cualitativa a través de entrevistas a gestores y consejeros del Parque Estatal, análisis de documentos, además de observación no participante.

La privatización del Parque Estadual de Ibitipoca no es un fenómeno aislado sino una política neoliberal que pretende privatizar diversas unidades de conservación en el país, posibilitando el avance del capital en las áreas ambientalmente más preservadas de Brasil.

RC52-720.2

HAGIWARA, Kumiko* (St. Andrew's University, Japan)

Professional Identities and Market-Centered Childcare Policies: Can Japanese Registered Nursery Teachers Evade the Professionalization Trap?

In the transition from the state provision to the marketization of childcare, existing qualifications or requirements for childcare practitioners may become a barrier to market entry for both the demand and supply sides of the labor force. The state often readjusts conditions that enable the formation of a market-compatible childcare workforce. That is, the redefinition of childcare workers as a profession. Taking the childcare reform in Japan as a case study, this report examines the process toward market-compatible professionalization through two conflicting strategies: professionalization and counter-professionalization, focusing on the tensions among states, markets (corporate providers), and occupational groups (registered nursery teachers, family childcare providers).

The Japanese public childcare system was established in 1947 under the Child Welfare Law, and the female "nursery teacher" with educational requirements and training was legally positioned as the eligible profession for childcare institutions under the public childcare system. Although the professionalization of nursery teachers was achieved through legislation, they faced poor working conditions due to restrained budgets and low social status based on traditional female roles. The situation destabilized their professional identity and drove them toward the endless pursuit of the "true" professional status. Subsequently, in 2015, with the introduction of the new childcare support system as a welfare reform, the state incorporated a quasi-market logic into childcare. It led to a diversification of childcare practitioners that was not publicly allowed under the previous public system, and formed hierarchies among childcare practitioners as a workforce under the system. Focusing on the dynamics between micro professional identities and market-centered policies securing a large female labor force with low costs and some quality assurance, I explore the professionalization trap into which nursery teachers fell at the intersection between professionalization and counter-professionalization in the marketization process.

RC44-626.4

HAGIWARA, Kumiko* (St. Andrew's University, Japan)

The Effect of Marketization on Childcare Union in Japan: State Suppression of the Care Movement or Step Toward a New Upsurge?

In the restructuring of the welfare state, market mechanism and contracts have been key concepts in the production and provision of care since the 1980s. An unequal care structure in terms of access, social and economic evaluation, and the distribution of care responsibility has emerged from the process of marketization, which requires a highly political and democratic response. In this context, trade unions are important actors in the so-called care movement which is the nexus of workplaces, households, and local communities.

This report explores the impact of the state-led marketization of childcare in Japan on trade union activities, where there has been a shift from the public provision of childcare to provision through a quasi-market. There has been an ongoing debate over reforming the public childcare system since the early 2000s in Japan, which led to the introduction of the new Child Care Support System in 2015, consequently expanding care provision quantitatively through the entry of for-profit firms and market mechanisms. In the process, public daycare centers have been restructured and downsized to create conditions for corporate childcare. The number of public daycare centers, which once accounted for about 60% of total daycare centers, has been reduced to about 30% in 2020. Historically, the All Japan Prefectural and Municipal Workers' Union (Jichiro) organizes the largest number of nursery teachers and daycare center staff; however, it is now witnessing a decline in union members. Research on leaders and shop stewards of public daycare centers has revealed that the labor conditions of nursery teachers deteriorated due to the marketization policy and constrained the union's human and time resources. I argue that the state indirectly suppresses the union through the marketization of social services and I explore the potentiality of the new union drive as an actor in the care movement.

RC10-160.5

HAIPETER, Thomas* (University of Duisburg-Essen, Germany)
ROSENBOHM, Sophie* (University of Duisburg-Essen, Institute for Work, Skills and Training, Germany)
ÜYÜK, Christine* (University-of Duisburg-Essen, Institute for Work, Skills and Training, Germany)

Transnational Networks, World Works Councils and Global Framework Agreements: Interdependencies and Dynamics of Action for Transnational Labour Regulation in Multinational Companies

(for sub-theme: Transnational Social Dialogue and Collective Action in a World of Resurgent Authoritarianism)

Over the past decades, the question as whether and to what extent transnational forms of labour regulation might be able to represent a countervailing power to globally-operating companies has been an increasing concern of both research and practice. Although numerous studies have analysed different instruments of transnational labour regulation – for example Global Framework Agreements and European or World Works Councils–, evidence on how these different instruments are interlinked still remains rather unexplored. Against this backdrop and based on a comparison of three case studies of multinational companies, we investigate how different approaches to transnational labour regulation emerged from the action taken by actors in MNCs and how those developments shaped the dynamics of subsequent action. We concentrate on three regulatory approaches (Global Framework Agreements, World Works Councils, and transnational trade union networks) and analyze how these have emerged and in which way they are intertwined with each other. Our paper highlights the evolving interdependencies between various approaches to transnational labour regulation and underlines that those interconnections and the dynamics of processes can only be properly understood when seen in terms of social action taken by actors. Such a perspective enhances our understanding of how social and labour rights as well as democratic participation in multinational companies and along global value chains might be enhanced.

RC13-194.7

HAJARE, Rahul* (DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY ASC COLLEGE BADNAPUR INDIA, India)

Revival of Family and Personal Relations with Free Time during Imposed Lockdown: A Study Conducted in Metro City

Covid era proved that social interaction is a soul of human society, when people were striving to talk and greet each other. Imposed lockdown restricted people to home forced them to really understand the value of support and importance of human interaction. This period was huge challenge to each one, as mental health was put on test. Many lost their dear ones and others lost their

jobs. Level of anxiety was at high and there were only virtual relations available at that time. People were in distress and were in dilemma to cope up with this situation. Social distancing underlined the value of personal relations with in the family and community. It was changing phase of interaction and relations for the society where personal dialogue was on the verge of end due to the strong upsurge of internet and virtual world. For almost two years whole world realizes the importance of inter-relations and its support in each one's life. On the account of all negative impact of pandemic, some substantial changes in personal relations can be noticed. With all norms of social distancing, urge of human relations was believed by people. It is true that there were few incidents reported of domestic violence and stressful relationships, on the other hand many found the opportunity to revive their relations in this free time. The study conducted in Indian metro city 'Aurangabad' in Maharashtra province of India shows that people tried to revive the relationships within the family and in the community. Huge amount of free time and stress mounted in the lockdown compelled people to think and revive their relations with dear ones. It is kind of revival of relationships for the need of stress management, happiness and co existence.

Pres-2.4

HALAFOFF, Anna* (Deakin University, Australia)

Religious Nationalism and Anti-Cosmopolitan Terror

Religious nationalism is on the rise globally, as is its capacity to inflict violence – both direct and structural – on 'others'. This is evident in a number of contexts, including in Russia under Putin and in India under Modi. Concurrently, there have been a number of acts of terrorism committed as outcries against multiculturalism and as calls for racial purity, such as by Breivik in Norway and Tarrant in New Zealand. There have also been campaigns to strengthen religious freedom in Australia, and attacks on women's and LGBTI+ rights in the USA. This presentation, drawing on cosmopolitan theories, argues that these are interrelated phenomena and that it is crucial to understand the role of religion in both enabling and resisting this anti-cosmopolitan terror.

RC22-335.7

HALAFOFF, Anna* (Deakin University, Australia)

Spirituality, Wellbeing and Risks

Contemporary studies of religion and society have focused mainly on religious diversity and the non-religious, with spirituality typically not taken as seriously by scholars, or in political spheres. Drawing on data arising from two recent Australian Research Council funded studies, this presentation examines spirituality's associations with personal and planetary wellbeing and risks of dis/misinformation and harms. It argues that there is a need to move beyond the binary of the religious and non-religious, and to include an emphasis on diverse worldviews – spiritual, religious and non-religious – in scholarship, policies and curriculum to better reflect the lived reality of Gen Z Australians.

RC32-466.8

HALAMIC, Vedran* (University of Zagreb, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Croatia)

KLASNIĆ, Ksenija (University of Zagreb, Croatia)

LAZNJAK, Jasminka (University of Zagreb, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Croatia)

I Organize Everything Around the House! Quantitative Analysis of Gender Inequalities in Mental Load in Croatian Households

Mental load has only recently been recognized as a relevant social phenomenon and is gaining importance and research interest mostly in sociological research conducted outside Europe. The term is known also as mental or cognitive labour/housework or household management and it describes the invisible work involved in running a household and family. Daminger (2019) describes it as the responsibility of "anticipating needs, identifying options for meeting them, making decisions and monitoring progress", while Dean et al. (2021) argue that argue that the mental load is the combination of the cognitive labor of family life and the emotional labor associated with this work. This type of invisible housework is performed mostly by women, and is in particular prevalent among working mothers on whose well-being has negative consequences, especially in the circumstances of the Covid-19 pandemic. The neglect of mental load research leads to an underestimation of the gender gap in the private sphere. In this paper we present a brief conceptual overview of mental load in the household and the preliminary results of the quantitative research of couples dynamic in Croatia, whose main objective was to determine the forms, prevalence and gender inequalities in performing mental work in households in Croatian society. Out of 74 measured mental load activities, we will focus on the ones with the largest gender gap and present the multivariate model that explains this gender gap using indicators of socioeconomic status of partners, index of gender inequality in intimate relationship, gender discrimination in primary socialization and the influence of traditional vs. egalitarian gender

roles during upbringing. Our results contribute to better understanding of perpetuating patterns of gender inequalities in the private sphere to the disadvantage of women and indicate potential ways to reduce them.

RC39-572.2

HALIMATUSA'DIYAH, Iim* (UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta, Indonesia)

Escaping from Environmental Catastrophes: 'Climate Refugees' and Gendered Dimension of Mobility Justice in Indonesia

Mobilities are often considered crucial adaptation strategies in responding to climate change. Therefore, large-scale population mobility that may take place due to climate change has been a global growing concern. However, climate mobilities are not always in massive forms, they might be indirect and small-scale. Importantly, the right to mobility might vary across differently positioned individuals and is dependent on socio-economic and political factors. Additionally, unequal power relationships and intersectional factors such as gender, class, race/ethnicity, and religion might shape mobility injustices. Drawing from the experiences of vulnerable populations in coastal areas of Indonesia, this study aims to investigate the gendered dimension of the multi-faceted relationship between climate change, and mobility justice. This study particularly seeks to explore the personal experiences of women affected by tidal floods in Indonesia to understand how they perceived and managed the effect of climate change and the extent to which climate change has contributed to their vulnerability or resilience, their differing capabilities for mobility, and their access to socio-economic rights.

TG11-850.4

HALL, Matthew* (British University in Egypt, Egypt)

LEWIS, Ruth (University of Northumbria, United Kingdom)

Limitless Digital Gender-Sexual Violences: The Threat to Girls and Women of Emerging, Advanced, Technologies

The existing range of digital or cyber violences of many and various kinds, often employing access to the internet, is well studied. However, over last few decades have seen a remarkable increase in the accessibility and capabilities of technologies using artificial intelligence and machine learning, robotics, augmented reality, and virtual and mixed reality technologies, with increasing steps toward combining these in what is termed synthetic realities. But whilst these emerging and advanced technologies bring benefits such as enhanced user experiences, communications, interactions, accessibility, performance, resource saving, and many others, they have also been deployed in ways that harm others. In this paper we provide a critical narrative review of existing interdisciplinary literature to highlight the ways in which such rapidly developing technologies have been, are used, and could be used, in gender-sexual violences of girls and women. We discuss the limits and limitlessness of digital gender-sexual violences in terms of access, space, time, the body, and violences, considering the ramifications for girls and women. These diverse forms of technologically-enhanced digital gender-sexual violences constitute both overt and covert acts of violence, to both known others and those not known, operating in the contemporary virtual public realm(s) - thus reformulating both notions of the public realm(s) and the place and form of violences in the public realm(s). In this paper, we consider the theoretical and practical implications of these reformulations of violences, technologies and contemporary public realms, drawing on both established 'classical' sociological theory and emerging approaches, such as material-discursive and sociomaterialist analyses, new materialism, and transnational feminist theories. These analyses have clear implications for the promotion of interventions in technology design and development, law enforcement, policy-making, legislation, and indeed the role social activism and interdisciplinary research activity can play.

RC05-95.3

HALL, Natalie-Anne* (Loughborough University, United Kingdom)

Taking Back Control: Brexit As a Vehicle for Transnational Far-Right Mainstreaming Online

Social media are frequently implicated in the global mobilisation of the far-right, but in a field dominated by 'big data' and content analysis, there is a lack of qualitative evidence into individuals' actual experiences of using social media to engage with this form of politics and what these mean to them. Meanwhile, sociological research has not adequately investigated the role of social media in support for 'Brexit', a major flashpoint for racism and right-wing populism in the last decade. This paper examines online engagement with Brexit based on two waves of in-depth interviews and month-long observations with 15 non-digital-native Facebook users. These individuals had become heavily engaged in far-right causes relatively recently, with the issue of Brexit – and particularly perceived threats to the implementation of the referendum result – a significant catalyst for this. Their accounts revealed some of the ways in which Brexit provided a vehicle for the mainstreaming of transnational far-right sentiment in Britain. Alongside common nativist, culturally racist and Islamophobic

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tropes, participants simultaneously drew on illiberal right narratives, far-right conspiracy theories and glorifications of violence once thought to belong to the extremist fringe. They employed these narratives in coherent and incoherent combination, relating them to their quotidian experiences, and usually with only a superficial understanding of the conspiracy theories involved. Facebook was not only a platform for transnational dissemination of extreme narratives. The value participants placed on Facebook as a weapon in a pivotal battle to reclaim control over liberal social and political change also points to the key facilitating role of social media technologies for newly engaging individuals in far-right issues. The transnational far-right has clearly benefited from a critical conjuncture between the popularisation of social media, long-simmering objections to diversity agendas, and the discursive opportunities provided by mainstream Euroscepticism and a 'democratic' referendum result.

RC37-542.1

HALLEY, Jeffrey* (The University of Texas at San Antonio, USA)

Dada and the Experience of Shock: Culture and Everyday Life

The use of shock by Dada artists is crucial for understanding both their work and its socio-historical significance. This presentation analyzes four cases of evening cabaret performances (soirees) presented by the Dadaists in Zurich and Paris, from 1916-1919, drawn from primary and secondary sources. The Dadaists used noise poems and constructed visual collages or film montages, antagonistic juxtapositions of things that ostensibly did not belong together, the result of which was shock. My thesis is that, by elucidating the concept of shock, mutual recognition and self-recognition, which are typically discussed in their external and categorical features, can be analyzed as processes displaying the crucial aspect of action which Sartre referred to as "interiority." Dada and the Dada soirees present a set of cases for developing the concept and exploring its most immediate implications for understanding the experiential aspects of social processes.

Shock, in the literature on Dada, has two referents: 1) an intrinsic feature of each work -- performance or artifact -- that allows it to be received as an instance of Dada; 2) a feature of reception concerning specific effects of certain performative gestures -- vulgar, demonstrative, confrontational, scatological -- on specific audiences. The former places Dada within the history of reception of art. The latter focuses on the character of an intervention in which the receiving subjectivity is placed in crisis. The second referent is the significant one. It posits both the artwork and its reception as active, processual, and internally relational rather than static, and external in its relations. It directs analysis toward the interior of the performance encounter, towards an investigation of the relationship between expression and structure, towards an "event" (Iser). Emphasizing process de-emphasizes the social movement aspect of Dada, and highlights that counter-hegemony is built into the details of the sociality of everyday life.

RC19-278.5

HAM, Sunyu* (KIHASA, Republic of Korea)

The Development of Care Policies and the Gender Wage Gap in Korea

This study investigates the effect of care policies on the gender wage gap. Care policies are social policies formalizing care, such as childcare and long-term care. It also creates time for care by minimizing career breaks. These policies are intended to reduce the gender wage gap by promoting women in the labor market. However, the counter-argument is that care policies paradoxically widen the gender wage gap because leave policies encourage women to exit the labor market (even if for a short period). Care policies also lead to a rapidly increasing number of low-paid care workers, mostly women. To investigate this competing hypothesis, this research focuses on South Korea, where various care policies have rapidly expanded since 2005. Employed workers' data from the Korean Labor and Income Panel Study were used, and the Oaxaca-Blinder decomposition method was applied with unconditional quantile regression. The three primary conclusions of the research analysis are: First, the motherhood employment penalty was reduced while the universal childcare policies were expanded. From 2005, the gender disparity of employed workers in the number of preschool-age children gradually diminished. This convergence contributed to reducing the gender wage gap. Second, formal care workers increased with the expansion of care services, aggravating occupational gender segregation and the gender wage gap. However, the effect of care workers on the gender wage gap is not the same for all wage distributions. While the increase in care workers widens the gender wage gap for higher-wage workers, it reduces the discrepancies for the lowest decile workers. Third, women are paid less because these 'benefits' compensate for the non-monetary aspects of their labor. However, the results show that the compensating differentials only explain the gender in the lower wage distributions. For upper wage distributions, care-friendly work reduces the gender wage gap.

RC06-JS-91.6

HAM, Sunyu* (KIHASA, Republic of Korea)

The Interplay between Family Structure and Income Inequality: Consequences of Unequal Chances of Marriage and Childbirth in Korea

This study investigates the recent changes in the family structure of young adults and its contributions to income distribution in Korea. The marriage and fertility rates have declined dramatically in the last three decades. Between 1996 and 2021, the fertility rate dropped to 0.808 from 1.574. The crude marriage rates also declined by 3.8 from 9.4 in the same period. This study examines whether this dramatic decline in marriage and childbirth is equally distributed among income groups and how this change has affected income distribution among young adults ages 25-45. First, using nationally representative data collected by Statistics Korea - "the Household Income and expenditure survey" and "Survey of Household Finances and Living Conditions" - it explores the trend of family structure by income groups and assortative mating in terms of labor income from 1996 to 2020. Then, this study estimates the contribution of family structure by calculating hypothetical income distribution using reweighting method (DiNardo et al., 1996) and the rank-preserving exchange method (Burtless, 1999). The result shows that the relationship between income, marriage, and childbirth has strengthened in the recent decade. Association of couple's income has been developed especially for families with children under 8. Although precedent studies argue that marriage weakened overall income inequality since women in vulnerable families are more likely to participate in the labor market in Korea (Ku et al., 2018), this study shows that the marriage effect could be reversed in the current younger population. This result also suggests that expanding universal public transfer policies for families with children in Korea might reinforce income inequality as childbirth and marriage are selected by high earners.

RC05-86.1

HAMAL-GURUNG, Shobba* (South Utah University, United States)

Bhutanese Refugees of Nepali Origin: Navigating Nationality and Citizenship in an Unequal World

Bhutanese refugees in the United States are of Nepali ancestry. They are known as "Bhutanese refugees of Nepali origin and/or Nepali-speaking Bhutanese refugees." In terms of national identity and citizenship, Bhutanese refugees of Nepali origin have a unique political history. The migration and immigration processes of Nepalis to Bhutan in the nineteenth century, and again from Bhutan to Nepal and India in thetwentieth century, tell a unique story of labor migration, conflict and displacement, and complex nationality and citizenship status. In 2007, the Nepal government worked with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and other international communities to create a third-country resettlement program for the Nepali Bhutanese refugees. Subsequently, the Bhutanese refugees have migrated/immigrated to various states in the U.S. with their families. They obtained refugee status twice in their lives: first in their own ancestral motherland of Nepal, and secondly in the U.S. This paper examines the lived realities of Bhutanese refugees in relation to their complex political history, fragmented nationality, and citizenship. The paper draws upon my ongoing collaborative research project on Bhutanese refugees of Nepali origin in two US cities—Salt Lake City and Seattle. This paper focuses on two main themes: (1) Political Economy, Nationality, and Citizenship; and (2) Refugee Resettlement and Challenges. The paper examines the following questions: What is the political history of Bhutanese refugees? How has their becoming refugees twice shaped their identity, citizenship, and sense of belonging? How do their dual Bhutanese and Nepali identities manifest? What are the social, cultural, and economic dimensions of immigration/migration/resettlement? How do they navigate their socio-economic and political lives in the U.S.? What are their challenges and struggles?

RC04-66.16

HAMAMOTO, Shinichi* (Nihon University, Japan)

How Is Inequality Accumulating?: Decomposing Differences in Educational Attainment By Categorical Variables into Each Educational Transition in Japan

This study applies a model that decomposes the differences in the distribution of final educational attainment by social background into the differences in the allocation of each educational stage transitions and analyzes the stratification in the process of educational attainment in Japan.

Buis(2017) used Mare's sequential logit model, known as the transition approach, to show the gap in final educational achievement by a weighted sum of effects for each school stage transition. In that model, which linked the inequality of educational distribution and allocation, it was assumed to deal with continuous variables (such as SES and years of education), leaving the decomposition of effects for categorical variables as a challenge.

In this study, we take Buis's formulation further and show that the effects of categorical variables such as parental occupational status also can be used

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to decompose differences in the distribution of final educational attainment into the weighted sum of the effect of inequality in allocation. We also present an example analysis of the application of that model to survey data in Japan.

The results of the empirical analysis show that, for males, both distribution and allocation inequality between classes is decreasing, but the allocation inequality at the stage of entering college remains. For women, the large disparities in junior college have disappeared, while the distributional disparities in the college-entrance stage have widened, raising the total amount of distributional inequality and showing an aspect of re-inequalization.

RC20-295.1

HAMANO, Takeshi* (University of Kitakyushu, Japan)

Bridging National Surveys Under COVID-19 Era: Re-Inventing a New Agenda on Comparative Family Research in International Sociology

Until today, there have been clear boundaries between international and national surveys. The former assumes a survey based on more standardized indicators across national contexts, whereas the latter presumes questionnaires that reflect the realities of each society and culture. There was also a disjuncture between international and national sociologies and those research communities. However, the various surveys conducted in different countries on the COVID-19 pandemic can reveal how each society and people experienced it, and coped with this global social problem in different social circumstances. In this regard, the COVID-19 surveys conducted worldwide, particularly on family life, provided a valuable opportunity to compare social values and cultural norms in different countries through a global comparative study. By selecting datasets from several national surveys in several countries on the transformation of family life during the COVID-19 pandemic (e.g., countries from different continents or regions), this presentation aims to produce new comparative research through the investigation of each set of questionnaires, as discussive texts represent the ideological norms and family values particularly introduced to the national family policy of each nation. Additionally, by adopting datasets on the impact of COVID-19 on the family as a common experience of global society, this presentation, in collaboration with a global research network, expects to establish a certain degree of data accuracy regarding the development of this meta-analysis of comparative national surveys on the family and state in international sociology.

RC06-107.6

HAMANO, Takeshi* (University of Kitakyushu, Japan)

Does Divorce Deprive Fathers from Caring after Their Child? Shared Parenting of Separated Family and Fatherhood in Contemporary Japan

Due to rising questions regarding the gendered division of labor, *vis-à-vis* facing similar low-birth rates to neighboring Asian countries, caring fathers have been drawing great attention in Japan. The government, for example, has introduced so-called *ikumen* (e.g., *iku* means caring in Japanese) policy, encouraging the revision of the gendered division of labor in association with the notorious working culture. However, while they aim for both parents to engage with child care simultaneously, regardless of gender differences, it is questioned to what extent the policy includes diverse family matters, such as divorced couples. At the jurisdictional level, current Japanese family law exclusively stipulates solo-custody granting after divorce, which discourages may ex-spouses to carry out distance shared parenting. In particular, non-custodial fathers have reported losing the chance of performing care as a father after separation, regardless of their aspirations. Under such circumstances, this presentation first argues how the policy practice of the encouragement of caring fathers, or *ikumen* in contemporary Japan, is discursively and normatively situated on the premise of the heteronormative family, consequently foreclosing the increased will among fathers to care after their child in various patterns of the contemporary Japanese family (i.e. solo-parent families, or stepfamilies). Then, according to the large-scale survey on non-custodial separated parents by the presenter, it attempts to describe how those separated fathers, while considering a sense of "caring masculinity" in the Asian context, expect to be caring fathers in their alienation from shared parenting. Eventually, this presentation scrutinizes how the Japanese policy discourse of caring fathers excludes fathers in divorced families.

RC21-319.6

HAMDIEH, Hossein* (Rieslingstraße, 19, Germany)

A Religious Urban Festival, Inequality, and Resistance: What Happens When Order Cease to be Implemented in Tehran, Iran

In the public imagination of those outside Iran, the country is associated with uncanny and brut theocracy— and to a certain extent, rightly so. In recent years, the grotesque level of oppression, the expansion of social media that allows ordinary citizens to voice dissidence about their everyday life dominated by an intrusive political machine, and the mass migration of students who brought their local issues to international academic stages have shed —though still very dim— light on life in Iran as a problematic.

Yet, the little heed paid to Iran is mainly channelled through the gaze of the middle-upper class, while lower-income citizens are left without a means to echo their severe suffering of a very restricted life. Poverty as a status, the inequality enmeshed with it, and the stigma it begets bulwark one's ability to speak out; however, for this deprivation, the State finds a vast leeway to edge itself onto the lives of those who have little. Taking a leaf out of the neoliberal lexicon, the political apparatus in Iran had segregated the impoverished into declining neighbourhoods, policed their whereabouts, and debilitated their agency to control their affairs while veneers such neoliberal policies with religious jargon essential to an Islamic republic. Hence, urban marginalisation processes largely confine how an urban poor expresses herself and appropriates the city.

Nevertheless, wherever there is power exertion, there would be resistance. In an urban ethnography as part of my PhD study, I documented how such groups resist and lay claim to their surrounding urban space amidst a religious ceremony, during which the urban order cease to be implemented. In this article, I will try to show how an urban festival is repurposed by dwellers of a relegated urban geography in Tehran to express themselves and live momentarily outside the state's tight clutch.

RC27-396.5

HAMDONAH, Zeana* (University of Toronto, Canada)

Masjid Ball: The Influence of Mosque-Based Physical Activity Programs on the Physical Cultural Practices of Young Muslim Women

The values mediating exclusionary practices in Western sporting environments posit religiosity and physical activity as opposite principles, forcing many Muslim women to choose between faith or play (Knez et al., 2012). Religious institutions like mosques are essential structures that link Muslims to their communities, making them valuable when designing lifestyle interventions (Banerjee et al., 2017). The study used a space-based racial analysis to explore how six young Muslim women experienced mosque-based women's-only sports programs, the relationships that form in such settings, and the physical cultures being practiced. The results demonstrate the significance of studying faith as a racializing identity within sport science, and gendered Islamophobia's role in influencing Muslim women's sporting participation. The findings also highlight how sporting exclusion is mediated through agentic processes of creating and negotiating safe sporting spaces by transforming faith spaces, and the relationships Muslim women develop with themselves, and their communities through faith-focused physical activity.

TG03-805.5

HAMILA, Ahmed* (University of Montreal, Canada)
LEE, Edward Ou Jin (University of Montreal, Canada)
CARON, Roxane (University of Montreal, Canada)

Beyond the Human Rights Approach: Migrants with Diverse Sogie Navigating Structural Oppression

Migrants are not a homogenous group – gender, age, race, ethnicity, nationality are some of the characteristics that can influence how individuals and groups experience migration. While there is growing recognition that gender is not binary, migrants are often only identified as being (cisgendered) men or women in most studies and data sets, hence little is still known about the motivations or experiences of migrants with diverse SOGIE, with even less information available on the discrimination, violence and harassment that they may experience. Our research aims to fill this gap by providing a critical analysis of migrants with diverse SOGIE experiences.

Funded by the Canadian Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC), our research focuses on migrants with diverse SOGIE in two contexts: Canada and Lebanon. Our findings show that in both countries migrants with diverse SOGIE face intersecting forms of oppression tied to their migration status (xenophobia), racial identity (racism), sexual orientation (homophobia), and gender identity and expression (transphobia) that impact their access to healthcare, housing, work, etc. We show that the human rights framework which is often put forward to overcome these structural intersecting barriers is poorly suited and, in some cases, even perpetuates the forms of oppression that burden migrants with diverse SOGIE. Hence, our findings suggest adopting an intersectional, decolonial and tailored approached adapted to the local context and that is based on the expertise of local activists and community sector organizations. Migrants with diverse SOGIE in Canada and Lebanon present similar experiences and interests, but also vast differences in terms of their cultural, social, historical, and material conditions. More specifically, focusing on the experiences of migrants with diverse SOGIE in these two countries demonstrates the fluidity and even counter-productivity of insisting on binary oppositions between categories such as migrants/nationals, citizens/non-citizens, North/South, etc.

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RC11-172.2

HAMILTON, Myra* (The University of Sydney, Australia)

ADAMSON, Elizabeth (Social Policy Research Centre, UNSW, Australia)

CRAIG, Lyn (The University of Melbourne, Australia)

WILLIAMS, Alison (Sydney University, Australia)

TIMONEN, Virpi (University of Helsinki, Finland)

Work and Care Decision Making across Genders and Generations: The Case of Grandparent Childcare

The rise in dual earner households and barriers to accessing formal early childhood education and care (ECEC) markets is seeing more parents of young children draw on intergenerational support in the form of grandparent childcare. Research suggests that childcare by grandparents *boosts* labour market participation among parents and can *reduce* grandparents' labour market participation. Hence, increasing the workforce participation of mothers with dependent children has the potential to draw other women – older women – out of paid work, creating more gender inequality in the distribution of paid and unpaid work, and failing to deliver net increases in women's employment overall.

Recognising the interdependencies across the generations in families' work/care decisions is essential for understanding the gendered distribution of work and care and its implications for the wellbeing of parents and grandparents. However, we lack a cross-generational perspective on family childcare decision-making in both the policy domain and in the scholarly literature. This is a significant gap if, as the widespread use of grandparent childcare suggests, family decisions about work and childcare are not confined to the nuclear family but involve *negotiations between the two generations.* Drawing on the concept of linked lives, this paper will present emerging findings from i. interviews with care dyads comprised of parents and grandparents, and ii. work/care grids that catalogue both generations' time spent in work and care in a typical week. It provides new insights into how parents and grandparents share childcare responsibilities, how they negotiate decisions about the distribution of work and childcare, and the factors shaping those decisions, such as the availability of other ECEC options, financial circumstances, health and wellbeing of family members, and geographical proximity. The paper sheds new light on the gendered dynamics of work and care across intergenerational relationships.

Asso-860.5

HAN, Joon* (Yonsei University, Republic of Korea)

Human Rights Situation in South Korea: Results from National Social Surveys

Having experienced military dictatorship and authoritarian rule for three decades since 1960s, Korean people are very conscious about human rights issues. National Human Rights Commission established in 2001 started annual national social survey on human rights issues in 2019. Analyzing data from the annual survey between 2019 and 2022, this paper reports Korean people's values and opinions concerning human rights as well as their experiences of human right violation and discrimination. International comparison shows that Korean human rights situation has improved during the last two decades. What people feel, think, and experience about human rights differ largely by generation and gender.

RC16-240.2

HAN, Sang-Jin* (Seoul National University, Republic of Korea)

Ulrich Beck and the Diverging Pathways of the COVID-19 Governance

According to Ulrich Beck the driving force of modernity has achieved unprecedented abundance and welfare. However, a global risk society has emerged as an unintended byproduct of such success of modernity. Consequently, as an example, whether COVID-19 governance moves in the direction toward authoritarian nationalistic development or in the direction toward more democratic participatory development is uncertain, and the final outcome depends on various historical, social, and political conditions. In this situation, combining a conceptual model derived from Beck concerning the relationships among major variables of authoritarian change and an empirical study based on citizens survey carried in 2021 over 30 global cities, this study starts from the observation that 1) as the COVID-19 pandemic spread rapidly to the world, the governments of individual countries implement powerful state-centered /nation first policy responses for the protection of their people's lives and public health, 2) The ripple effects of these chain decisions lead to a great upheaval of international order such as border closures along with full social isolation, including self-quarantine of citizens; 3) As a result, such trends of economic crisis are intensified as domestic/international shrinkage in production and increasing unemployment; 4) The human rights situation is generally deteriorated, including threats to the right to live of the socially disadvantaged groups and the reduction of basic civil freedoms.

On the other hand, this study maintains that although the general tendency of risk governance moves in the direction strengthening authoritarian control, different trajectories are in principle possible. South Korea may be an example. Based on the analysis of the factors that give rise to the diverging pathways of the COVID-19 pandemic governance, this study attempts to explore how we can promote a more democratic and participatory governance against chauvinistic and populist pressures.

RC30-442.2

HAN, Wen-Jui* (New York Univesity, United States)

Work Schedule Patterns and Health over Thirty Years of Working Lives in the United States: NLSY79 Cohort

Pursuing a healthy and happy life is undeniably a universal goal for human beings. As work constitutes a central part of an individual's life and people tend to define themselves by their career or job, our working lives hold a critical key to our happiness and health. Using the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth-1979 cohort (N = 7,273) in the United States and building upon the cumulative advantages and disadvantages theory with a lifecourse perspective, this paper examines two research questions. First, how might social positions be associated with work schedule patterns starting from age 22 to age 48/49? Second, how are work schedule patterns, together with social position, associated with our health well-being at age 50? Results indicate five general work schedule patterns among the NLSY79 youths: mostly standard hours, only standard hours, mostly or only nonstandard hours, mostly or only not working, and mixed work statuses. Importantly, gender, race-ethnicity, education, marital status, and parenthood were significantly associated with different work schedule patterns. Results further indicate that engaging in work schedule patterns that were anything but mostly or only standard hours, having low education (e.g., high school or below), and being a single parent together were associated with poorer health outcomes measured by SF-12 physical and mental functions and clinical-risk depressive symptoms. These results speak volumes to how cumulative advantages and disadvantages throughout a lifetime may shape not only our opportunities and constraints brought about by our work but also our long-term well-being.

RC39-578.4

HAN, Ziqiang* (Shandong University, China)

LIU, Jie (Shandong University, China)

JIA, Wei (Qingdao University, China)

Noncompliance Behavior during the Covid-19 in China

We mapped the spatial and temporal patterns of noncompliant behavior in China between the year of 2019 and 2020. Since there is no detail crime data available in China, we collected all the "police briefings" posted by the police department on social media. We first identified all the county, prefecture, provincial and the central government's police agencies' account on Weibo, and then collected all their police briefings from January 1st 2019 to December 31 2020. We manually coded the briefings in a training set of the data, and then used the supervised-machine learning method to code all the data and generated one database regarding the noncompliance activities. Overall, there were less crime/deviant activities in 2020 compared with 2019, but there was an increasing of cyber-related crime like cyber/tele-fraud. Covid-19 related deviant activities emerged as a new type of noncompliance behavior, and the detentions were the primary method for the covid-19 related violations.

RC16-245.1

HANEMAAYER, Ariane* (Brandon University, Canada)

Socially Possible Worlds: Grounding Normative Statements Beyond Ontological Actualism

Sociological theorists have played a role developing approaches to both diagnose and resist predominant social injustices, social harms, and the retrenchment of the welfare state. In the field of the sociology of medicine, normative claims are regularly found in the framing of research questions and in the discussion of key findings about health care provision and the coordination of resources and activities. While these normative statements and knowledge claims about what should be the case circulate, imagining a more just world, there is a missing metatheoretical grounding of these claims. I argue that this is due to the field's commitments to ontological actualism, which should be replaced by an ontological possibilism in order to make coherent statements about the possibility of change in the social world, including health care. The fundamental premise of actualism is "everything that exists is actual," which entails that there is nothing empirically apprehensible that is not actual (cf. Menzel 2018). What makes actualism interesting for metatheoretical consideration are the issues raised when its ontology comes up against normative claims. This paper takes up the kinds of recommendations and prescriptive claims that tend to follow sociological analysis about how health institutions should be organized or what people should do. I take on the science and technology studies approach in particular to address an incoherence between ontological and normative commitments. Building on a shared project with Ronjon Paul Datta (UWindsor), this paper argues that

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

actualism poses serious dilemmas for the emancipatory possibilities of critical sociology. I will challenge those committed to actualism on the grounds that it is possible to do social science about socially possible worlds through empirical work. I aim to provide a programmatic statement on how and why sociological theory should adopt ontological possibilist commitments in the sociology of health and medicine.

RC06-JS-91.1

HANIA, WU* (Department of sociology, Fudan University, China)

Parental Absence during Childhood and Intergenerational Income Mobility in China

In the past decades, China has witnessed a declining prevalence of two-parent families and a rising income persistence across generations. Does family structure shape how economic (dis)advantages pass from parents to children? This study uses the China Family Panel Studies (CFPS) 2010 to test whether parental absence moderate the intergenerational income persistence in China. We make three main contributions to extend the current understanding on the family structure axis of stratification in transitional societies. First, we evaluate intergenerational income mobility with both symmetric correlational summary and asymmetries in upward and downward mobility. Second, we examine the family structure in a dynamic way, by measuring the status and duration of parental absence in two critical period during childhood: before 3 years old and between 4 to 12 years old. Finally, we utilise the unique data characteristics of CFPS to address the sample truncation problem due to temporary migration and separate residence, to achieve more accurate national estimation of the income persistence. Among the 6,519 parent-child pairs (with mean age 31 for children and 57 for parents), there are 11% (before 3) and 16% (4 to 12 years) with at least one parent being absent for more than one month. The intergenerational income elasticity is significantly stronger for families with parental absence, especially when the absence happened when children were younger than 3. Further analyses suggest this difference is probably driven by the facts that children raised in intact families are more likely to experience upward income mobility, while children who experienced parental absence in early childhood are more likely to inherit economic disadvantage from their parents. We conclude with discussion on the differences of the role played by family structure between China and Western societies.

RC55-744.3

HANIA, WU* (Department of Sociology, Fudan University, China)

Revisiting the Tunnel Effect: Economic Growth, Income Inequality and the Subjective Well-Being Among the Chinese Population (2005-2017)

The "tunnel effect" hypothesis proposed by Albert O. Hirschman suggested that the expectation for future upward mobility would buffer and even reverse the negative impacts of the soaring income inequality on people's subjective well-being in the course of economic development (Hirschman and Rothchild, 1973). This paper clarifies the theoretical connotations of tunnel effect from three perspectives: (1) dimension of inequality, tunnel effect should refer to inequality relating to social comparison at micro level instead of normal inequality indicated by Gini coefficient at macro level; (2) heterogeneity of effects, tunnel effect should work stronger for those who were falling behind and who were facing more uncertainty; and (3) dynamic trend, the strength of tunnel effect should change along with certain socioeconomic conditions. Multi-level analyses based on the pooled data from 9 waves of the Chinese General Social Survey 2005-2017, as well as contextual income information from the statistical yearbooks of the corresponding year suggest the following findings: (1) tunnel effect does exist in China, as we observe that the reference income (defined by the mean income of other people living in same province and work in same industry and ownership) has a significantly positive impacts on individual's happiness after controlling for individuals' own income; (2) tunnel effect is stronger for people who are under 40 years and report the bottom 20% income; (3) tunnel effect was strong during the period of 2005-2008, but shrank remarkably even to insignificant after that time point, and this temporal heterogeneity may due to the economic slowdown, rising income inequality, declining social connection and increasing prevalence of meritocratic beliefs. We conclude by discussing the implication of the ceasing premium of tunnel effect for people's well-being in the new era characterized with slow-down economic growth and deepening inequality in China.

RC39-571.2

HANVIN, Renae* (Resilient Ready, Australia)

Saving Lives and Livelihoods: Lessons Learned from the NSW Business Community

Businesses are the forgotten sector in the disaster landscape. And yet local businesses are hubs for community connections, communication and information sharing. Most recently, the Australian business community has also demonstrated the integral role it plays in safeguarding livelihoods and harnessing social capital in times of crisis.

The business community has also revealed its vulnerability amid compounding disasters. Business closures and job losses continue to have major social and economic impacts on communities with reduced access to services, disrupted livelihoods and compounding flow on effects.

Data states 40% of small businesses do not survive major disasters with on average 80% closing within two years if they do not reopen in the first five days post-impact. Small businesses are also predominantly owned and operated by women contributing to a gendered impact on livelihoods.

Social enterprise, Resilient Ready has rolled out the innovative 'Biz Community Toolkit'. This toolkit approaches capability building through peer-to-peer micro learning and features local case studies and learning extensions. The tool gives an insight into the capabilities of small business owners by capturing data relating to lived experience. The foundations of resilience are explored through the lens of understanding risk, sustainable change and doing disasters differently.

The learnings from this capability mapping are timely with increasing and compounding disasters impacting both vulnerable businesses and their communities.

Renae Hanvin will speak to the importance of embedding and empowering risk reduction capabilities, so building disaster preparedness becomes 'business as usual':

- Key statistical insights discovered through the 'Biz Community Toolkit'.

- Translating national policy into actionable steps that build long term capabilities, knowledge and connections.

- The benefit of business community networks and community resilience.

This presentation will challenge attendees to consider the integral role businesses play in developing a holistic approach to resilience, and how we can safeguard livelihoods among business communities.

RC31-453.5

HAO, Pu* (Hong Kong Baptist University, Hong Kong)

Landholdings and the Immobility of Rural Citizens in China

The conventional view of China's internal migration posits that the migration and social mobility of rural citizens are driven by urban jobs. Drawing on a national household survey dataset, this paper explores how the mobility choices of Chinese rural citizens are determined by individual and familial endowments at the sending end, including their physical wellbeing, basic education, family livelihoods and landholdings. The results confirm that good health, adequate educational attainment and non-local family livelihoods increase the propensities of out-migration while a lack of these endowments likely bars rural citizens from migration. The possession of rural land and other local resources, in contrast, tends to deter migration to urban destinations. Being the largest asset for most rural citizens in China, landholdings in the countryside function as a selection mechanism to sort rural citizens into various localities and social classes, propelling trans-regional class formation and reproduction. In response to the trend, the paper calls for policy intervention to enhance the wellbeing and life chances of the geographically and socially immobile members of the rural community.

RC39-573.7

HARB, Jenna* (Australian National University, Australia)

Contradictions of Localization in (Transnational) Crisis Response: The Case of Lebanon

Depicted as remedying the racist and colonizing effects of disaster response, localization initiatives seek to address the exclusion of local actors from funding, coordination, and partnerships. Local actors (e.g., non-governmental organizations, community groups) have indispensable social knowledge and community relations that are required to meet emergency needs more effectively and equitably. This presentation draws upon a multi-sited ethnography of humanitarian adaptations to overlapping crises in Lebanon to empirically explore how localization materializes power relations that contradict its aims. I argue that, although well-meaning, localization unintentionally reifies the domination of local aid groups by Western-European actors and transnational institutions. Three findings trouble linear narratives of localization, suggesting the need to question the assumptions and structural constraints of localization in the sector. First, in practice, it can amount to what scholars describe as 'predatory inclusion.' Efforts to involve locals in humanitarian projects undermines local autonomy and leadership, which fortifies power asymmetries that favor transnational interventionists. Second, the selection of local partners is highly preferential by sorting and ranking local actors. In preferring ones that are like INGOs and encouraging local actors to 'delocalize' and 'professionalize' themselves, hierarchies between local groups are enshrined. Third, capacity building is often self-serving in disproportionately benefitting out-of-state agencies and catering to transnational understandings of what constitutes (in)capacity. These dynamics collectively assimilate locals to

the transnational humanitarian system rather than addressing much needed structural change that meaningfully includes locals. By reckoning with the inequities of insincerely 'joining forces,' it is possible to consider transformative and locally-led practices attuned to social justice.

RC23-341.5

HARDY, Antoine* (UMR5116 - CNRS Centre Emile-Durkheim, France)

Numbers and Power Struggle in Academia

With this empirical paper, I will present results from an ongoing PhD dissertation in political science. My fieldwork is a group of French scientists having developed a carbon tracker to estimate the carbon footprint of the French research lab to change current academic practices in the name of "environmental urgency" (Labos 1point5, 2019). From an STS and sociology of quantification perspective, I see quantification as a social process (Desrosières, 1993 ; Martin, 2020 : Mennicken and Salais (eds.), 2022) and metrics as "highly contested symbols" (Christin, 2020). For this paper, I want to address the following question: to what extent numbers produced through this process of "carbon footprinting" are able or not to challenge the dominant normative vision of academic productivism? Among 42 interviews so far, I especially conducted 21 semi-structured interviews with researchers and technical staff, mainly from life science, using the carbon tracker in their labs. I identify five "sites of political and social struggles" (Bowker and Star, 1999): mobility in academia, beliefs in value-free science, inequality in ability to change daily routine work, myth of the "endless frontier" (Sarewitz, 1996), and ambivalence in role-set (Merton, 1976). Finally, this paper will address the link between power asymmetry in contemporary academia and climate change.

RC29-426.4

HARRASS, Driss* (Ryukoku University Criminology Research Center, Japan)

Understanding the Ongoing Get Tough Movement Regarding Juvenile Justice Practice in France and Japan – Tracking a Common Direction of Change

The phenomenon of juvenile delinquency has become particularly politicized in the last two decades in many so-called democratic countries. Japan and France are no exception and the penal treatment of minors has been the object of several reform movements which question the protective model of these two systems through a "toughening" of the procedures for judging and treating acts of delinquency committed by non-adults. This presentation intends to analyze these reforms with regard to the phenomena of juvenile delinquency - looking at the function of institutions and the social and political contexts of Japan and France.

I will present the results of textual research carried out across France and Japan, which will try to comment on the following:

1. How legitimate these reforms have been by considering the structure of policy and practice before these changes, through a historical analysis, I will consider the welfare values of these two systems and try to explain the needless of their reduction in priority.

2. I will explain how and why the French and Japanese people came to focus on political issues related to juvenile delinquency and will try to clarify the political mechanisms that preceded the reforms; situating this in the different socio-political contexts. Doing so, I identify the mechanisms of penal populism as a main driving force behind the reforms in France and Japan.

3. I will explain the forms of toughening that have taken place in the two countries and the impact this has had on the treatment of juvenile offenders. I will put particular focus on the similarities and differences of these reforms regarding the social and political background of both countries.

Finally, my analysis will present a hypothesis - that an overlapping ideology exists across these two countries that acts as the driving force behind these changes in practice and policy.

RC56-755.1

HARRIS, Jasmine* (University of Texas at San Antonio, United States)

Doing Historical Sociology: When Am I a Part of the Story?

Historical sociology seeks to understand how society developed over time, where researchers are concerned with how social structures and cultures begin, change, and reproduce. But locating, collecting, and analyzing archival data to establish such understandings is multi-faceted, both from disciplinary perspectives and methodological approaches. The role of the principal investigator for historical sociology research is thus varied. But where do we fit into the story? How much of the work of creating knowledge in historical sociology should be told from the point of view of the researcher? What does

that add to our understanding of the research? As Patricia Hill Collins reminds us in *Black Feminist Thought*, there is a unique value in the researcher's role and the research process when there are shared minoritized identities. This paper uses the experiences of a Black woman sociologist developing the historical sociology project, "A Passing Love: The Life and Times of Ellen Love and Other Stories of White Passing at America's Most Elite Schools," to explore the process of doing historical sociology from a Black Feminist Epistemology. It argues that reflexivity and auto-ethnographic data collection in the historical sociology research process allow for examining how and why archival data is so challenging to collect on social phenomena among minoritized communities that are not well documented, like white-passing through the Civil Rights Movements. Most importantly, the author advocates for bringing researchers' voices to the forefront as a necessity for moving historical sociology forward in alignment with the movement of the larger discipline.

RC37-551.1

HARRIS, Laura* (University of Southampton, United Kingdom)

Curating Windows, Creating Cultures: A Place-Based Analysis of a New Curatorial Trend

This paper develops on previous work by the author investigating the relationship between the built environment and meaning-making at cultural institutions. It does so through a focus on cultural institutions' windows. Windows are critical points of contact between different domains of meaning, exposing the agendas and assumptions that circulate in physically-proximate but culturally-distinct places. This paper focuses on an emerging phenomenon: the use of cultural institutions' windows as a location for artistic interventions, not least as a way to secure audiences in "covid-secure" ways. Two urban case studies will be given: a play performed through windows to an audience gathered outside (MAC, Belfest, 2021); a commissioned visual artwork created directly on art gallery windows (Fruitmarket Gallery, Edinburgh, 2021). The argument will run that these window-based initiatives are informed by tourism-adjacent pushes to brand a place as "creative," and rely on the idea that the value and meaning of creative practices can travel, unaffected, through the built environment. These case studies lead to a sociological analysis of how art and place are mutually constitutive. The paper concludes that these new attempts to use windows as a way to break down the barriers between places of artistic meaning-making and their neighbours in fact reveal much about the ways in which meaning is sliced up in the contemporary city.

RC18-267.3

HARTL, Jakob* (University of Halle-Wittenberg, Germany)

Storming the Capital. Power, Domination, and (Mis-)Recognition

Recent developments, not least the Covid-19 pandemic, put the state back in the driver's seat and on the sociologists' tables. Yet, understanding differences in the publics' responses to the policy measures enacted by and within different nation states demands a sound theorising of state power as epistemic power.

In this paper, I develop a synthesis of Bourdieu's theories on state (2014) and territory (2007), based on the idea of a central bank of forms of capital and the devaluation of territories in the course of unifying them into a (nation) state, with three forms of domination – violence, knowledge, charisma – as put forward by Graeber and Wengrow (2021). This serves as a basis for a re-examination of Mann's idea of infrastructural power (1984), which I extend to Marshall's ideas (1952) to demark new conflict lines in state-citizen relationships and to understand the dialectic nature of penetrative state power and state granted citizens' rights.

More recent readings of Bourdieu (e.g. Atkinson 2016) argue for an understanding of capitals as forms of or depending on recognition. This is inherently coercive, either overtly as violence or covertly via state institutions, especially educational, with the latter's simultaneously integrative and alienating function. Thus, knowledge becomes (state) power, whereas misrecognition of this capital appears as freedom – even if to the detriment of e.g. people's health in a pandemic or the peaceful transition of power after an election. This is even more pressing in the light of a coinciding of infrastructural and despotic biopolitical power, which for the better part of the 20th century has been legally restrained, at least in Western democracies.

RC55-739.5

HARTL, Jakob* (University of Halle-Wittenberg, Germany)
SACKMANN, Reinhold (Martin-Luther-University, Germany)
MAYER, Ina (University of Halle-Wittenberg, Germany)

Time Is a Great Healer? Social Cohesion over the Course of the Covid-19 Pandemic

Research in various scientific fields dealt with the relationship between the global Covid-19 pandemic and social cohesion. Whereas in the early weeks of the pandemic social cohesion was identified as a driver of infections (Thomas et al 2022), this effect reversed its direction as soon as measures for containing the disease were enacted. Simultaneously, the relationship between social cohesion and the development of the pandemic appeared increasingly diverse:

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lockdowns, mask mandates and quarantine measures negatively impacted social cohesion (cf. Borkowska & Laurence 2021); then again, social cohesion fostered adherence to imposed measures and acceptance of the vaccine (Lalot et al 2021).

Little research however established a sound link between the progression of the pandemic and currents in cohesion, not least due to a lack of longitudinal data. The proposed paper tackles this by combining original panel data (collected in twelve villages, towns, and cities) with local administrative data on the 7-day incidence and the progress of the vaccination rollout (RKI 2022). The first wave of the panel study (n=12,493) was conducted in four federal states in Germany in early 2021, right at the initiation of the inoculation campaign whereas the second wave will be carried out in January 2023. Both waves include a composite indicator on social cohesion, based on the three dimensions identification, trust, and collective efficacy (Chan/To/Chan 2006; Sackmann/Rees/Hartl forthcoming). Correlations between Covid incidences around the time of survey and the aggregate measure of social cohesion indicate a positive link between cohesion and the willingness to adhere to relevant means to stop the infection on local level. In the final paper, we seek to bolster these findings with data on inoculation, and show, whether social cohesion (trust, identification, collective efficacy), increased or decreased over the course of the pandemic, and its effects on the societal recovery from Covid-19.

RC40-JS-90.3

HASE UETA, Mariana* (Technische Universität Dresden, Germany)

MÜLLER, Frank I* (Center for Urban Studies, University of Amsterdam, Netherlands)

Food Technopolitical Innovation and the Geographies of Inequality

The environmental impact of livestock farming challenges human-animal relations. In this context, cell-cultured meat, or meat made in the lab, emerges as a technopolitical innovation to multispecies entanglements, promising solutions to some of the most devastating impacts of food protein production. We conceive of synthetic protein production as a promissory assemblage, which means that cultured meat includes a set of uncertainties which, paradoxically, nurture the industry's promissory lure. While it could deliver some positive impacts, we wish to highlight other, far less calculated risks, such as the mobilization of new food supply chains across the world and the creation of new inequalities. These new geographies also create new entanglements and inequalities between Global North and Global South as suppliers and consumers of these new products. To reduce the negative environmental impact of carbon-intensive industrial livestock farming, alternative proteins might transform those production chains, and particularly re-locate them to those countries where the technology is more advanced. This has been the case in the development of cell cultured meat, a high tech innovation process, the advancement and regulation of which is centered in Europe, USA, and Israel. In this respect, then, the meat "revolution" can actually reproduce "durable" (Tilly, 1998) inequalities. Our contribution is based on expert interviews with scientists, food designers, investors and politicians, as well as visual analysis of synthetic food products' promotion. Looking at cell-cultured meat as a "cluster of promises" (Berlant, 2011), we side with attempts within STS to imagine an alternative techno-scientific future for meat production and consumption.

RC40-JS-97.3

HASE UETA, Mariana* (Technische Universität Dresden, Germany)

From Scarcity Memories Towards Alternative Futures: Intergenerational Dialogues in the Global South

The act of eating, besides nutrition, is an act of imagination as it involves memories, social realities perceptions, and people's aspirations for a better future. In the context of Climate Change, food production is pointed out as a resource intensive industry connecting Global South countries as important producers and emerging markets. Animal products, especially meat, are in the spotlight in the context of Sustainable Diets due to their high emission of greenhouse gases and water footprint. However, it is also important to discuss the role of meat consumption from a sociological perspective as it embodies different narratives and meanings in different generations. While the young generation can bring the perspective of meat's negative environmental impact, the older generation relates it to memories of deprivation and class mobility as well as dreams of achieving a better life. This intergenerational encounter can result in conflict, but it also carries the potential of mutually influencing and multiplying new food consumption practices. Therefore, first-hand ethnographic data was collected from young consumers who negotiated between personal values and family narratives around their household meat consumption in Shanghai, China and in São Paulo, Brazil. These students recognized that in addition to the information they brought to their family, other factors exert more significant influence, such as their experiences of food deprivation, their views of what a "better life" consists, and their experience of social mobility. In the experience of the encounter between contrasting worldviews and the resistance of breaking the connection (because they are part of the family), the subjects of different generations are faced with the challenge of recognizing themselves in their values, privileges,

and intersectionalities. Food consumption and the new role of Sustainability require an intercultural, intergenerational, and global debate in order to build an inclusive and just path towards Social Change.

RC31-JS-66.2

HASEBE, Mika* (Meiji Gakuin University, Japan)

The Struggle of Thai Massage Parlor Owners in Japan Under COVID 19

In this presentation, the author will show how the Thai immigrant women in Japan have been coping with the difficulties under the COVID 19. Especially, the focus will be on the way in which a mutual support by the Thai community together with the support from the Japanese civil society has been offering basic human needs for Thai immigrants in need without a proper public assistance.

The influx of Thai female migrants to Japan has begun since the late 1980s and the number of Thai women in Japan reached 35000 in 2021. Within 35000 women, quite a few numbers of them are self-employed, especially as an owner of Traditional Thai massage parlor.

These massage parlors should be formally registered, but not so much different from the business in informal sector in terms of the vulnerability. In general, covid 19 severely hit the service industry in Japan, and the service industry including such Thai massage parlors has a huge number of female non-regular employees. And there is no special scheme which targets such vulnerable workers in Japan, no public institutions provide any official support for Thai massage parlor owners.

In this situation, the outreach project which aims to visit the Thai massage parlors with food supplies has been started by one Thai-speaking Japanese NGO worker. The project is well involving the members of Thai community and the Thai monk living in the same area. Involvement of the Thai monk has made this project encouraging for other Thai community members who are well off to join.

As above, this presentation will illustrate Thai women's situation as a case study to show what kind of resources the invisible, vulnerable immigrants can use to survive COVID 19 in Japan.

RC24-371.7

HASEGAWA, Koichi* (Shokei Gakuin University, Japan)

Youth Action for Climate Crisis Protection: Fridays for Future, Global and Japan

Fridays for Future, a network of young people working on climate change issues, is still active despite the COVID-19 pandemic. In Glasgow, UK, during the UN Climate Change Conference (COP26) in November 2021, about 100,000 people marched to demand more aggressive action to combat the climate crisis. In mid-September 2019, this campaign succeeded in mobilizing more than 7.6 million young people globally, which is the world record for the number of participants in a street campaign. We can evaluate that this is the most successful collective action worldwide. We may wonder why these campaigns have been so successful. However, in spite of this global success, in Japan involvement in these activities has been small and slow compared to the rapid upsurge elsewhere. Why have these campaigns in Japan been so limited in terms of the number of participants mobilized, cities where street campaigns have been held, and influence on the media and within government, at both the national and local level? This article offers some answers to these questions from the perspective of social movements, focusing on cultural framing, mobilizing resources, and the structure of political opportunities.

Japanese youth groups use the name *Fridays for Future* in English with no translation. It would be very difficult to express and nobody has come up with a good counterpart phrase in Japanese. Similarly, there is no person who is a symbolic icon like Greta. Generally, in Japan, young people are silent, cynical, or indifferent. Japan's social movements are weak in terms of funding, human resources, organizational foundations, and the involvement of experts. In terms of the structure of political opportunity, youth groups have not yet succeeded in finding an effective political route to push aggressive climate policy. There is no specific political program or agenda following the street protests.

RC17-259.1

HASSE, Raimund (University of Lucerne, Switzerland)

HWANG, Hokyu (UNSW Sydney, Australia)

MORMANN, Hannah* (University of Lucerne, Switzerland)

New Professionals and the Organizational Making of the Individual. Universities As Model Case.

Various new professionals are engaged in modern universities. Among these are knowledge transfer and corporate relations officers, leadership and development officers, personal integrity officers, educational developers, and curriculum designers. Any of these job titles represents the growing coterie of new professionals who serve to excel others – faculty and early career scientists included – in their roles and identities by upgrading individual capabilities and jettisoning short-comings. A characteristic feature of these new professionals is their role in relation to both individuals and organizations. New professionals

measure and evaluate individuals and their contributions to the organization. At the same time, they consult, advise, and tutor them and care about their well-being. In so doing, new organizational professionals aim not just to upgrade the capacity and performance of the university, but also to improve the performance and capability of individuals.

In our presentation we shed light on the interplay of the spread of new professionals on the one hand and the profusion of new scientific roles and identities on the other. Drawing on the insights of institutional theory, we first introduce the concept of the modern individual and relate it to the characteristics of contemporary organizations. In a second step we shed light on new professionals in universities and illustrate how they intervene in core activities of universities. In a third step, we discuss how new professionals evaluate and intervene in the context of teaching, research, and societal impact, and what role specific formats and standards play in this context. Finally, we reflect upon the making of the academic individual by new professionals as supporters of a standards-based, multidimensional good-enough mentality that contrasts sharply with the traditional meritocratic ideal of academia.

RC12-184.3

HASTINGS, Catherine* (Macquarie University, Australia)

Legal Need in Australia: Towards a Shared Definition and Conceptual Understanding

The law is part of our everyday life, embedded in and regulating commercial interactions, personal relationships, health, employment, housing, and our dealings with the government. Yet, the Australian justice system is increasingly unaffordable to non-wealthy people. Australian governments fund the legal assistance sector to meet the legal needs of the most disadvantaged and marginalized. However, definitions of legal need are contested and confused within the literature. Current research offers only partial accounts of legal need. It does little to explain the mechanisms of legal need's production in the context of structural inequality, its interaction with disadvantage, or its cumulative and complex impacts on people's lives. Services want more knowledge to target services and advocacy in an environment of funding scarcity and to inform more appropriate service delivery models responsive to clients' complex needs. Existing research does not offer a robust pathway to a methodology for measuring or predicting unmet legal needs in communities.

This paper reports on the first stage of a three-year study to better conceptualize legal need across its social, political, legal and health dimensions and explain why some individuals and communities develop legal needs and others do not. The project involved 24 semi-structured in-depth interviews with sector employees purposely selected for their diversity of experience within varied organizational types and occupations. The object was to gain insights into how the sector currently understands legal need.

The findings are presented along four interrelated conceptual themes: 1) top-level definitions of legal need; 2) a preliminary conceptual framework synthesizing understandings of legal need within the sector; 3) the intersection of legal need and other socioeconomic problems within an individual's life; 4) the structural components of legal need, including the relationship of legal need with marginalization, disadvantage, administrative and legal systems, and the law itself.

RC43-613.3

HASTINGS, Catherine* (Macquarie University, Australia)

Why Do Some Highly Disadvantaged Australian Families Become Homeless and Others Do Not? Resources in the Context of Disadvantage, Housing and Welfare

Homeless families include children, for whom the experience of homelessness and extreme poverty can have long-term negative impacts over the life course. This paper proposes a resource-orientated causal explanation of the mechanisms of family homelessness in Australia. Given the critical role of poverty in housing insecurity, the model explains why some families living in extreme poverty and disadvantage become homeless and others do not. It suggests the structures, contexts and mechanisms that could explain this occurrence.

The research is positioned within a critical realist approach to theoretical causal explanation and influenced by social theory conceiving forms of homelessness as an extreme placement on a continuum of disadvantage. Interdisciplinary literature and psychologist Hobfoll's Conservation of Resources theory inform and support the interpretation of empirical data analysis and development of the theoretical model. The presentation of the model is the focus of the paper. A brief overview of findings from the literature and quantitative analysis of three datasets, including the longitudinal survey Journeys Home, will be used to establish the evidence base for the model.

In summary, this research shows that for families living in disadvantage in Australia, the current welfare and housing contexts are the most important conditions for family homelessness. Families use their resources to mitigate challenges to their housing security, but manifestations of disadvantage constrain their capacity to act. Disadvantage limits their accumulation of resources and contributes to an acceleration of resource loss. In the Australian context, an acute lack of affordable housing and the disconnect between the amount of welfare payments and the income required to secure private rental accommodation severely impacts a family's capacity to navigate crises and avoid homelessness. The causal model also highlights the importance of social and human capital and psychological reserves in the resource mix available to families.

RC12-186.2

HATANO, Ayako* (University of Oxford, Japan)

Hate Speech and Internalisation of International Human Rights: A Case Study of the Social Movement Against Racism and Anti-Hate Speech Law in Japan

The rise of xenophobic campaigns against minorities in Japan has drawn both domestic and international criticism. Responding to the recommendations of the UN human rights treaty bodies, Japan enacted its first anti-hate speech law in 2016. To resolve the puzzle of this 'teethless' but effective soft-law, this study examines how international human rights norms are internalised in the development and implementation process of anti-hate legislation, based on the theory of the socialisation of international legal norms, transnational legal processes, and "vernacularization" (Merry 2006, Levitt and Merry 2009) of international human rights: namely, how international law works on the ground with a social acceptance, appropriation and local adoption of globally generated ideas and strategies. This paper analyses the pros and cons of the anti-hate speech law: despite the extremely narrow definition of hate speech which excludes many minorities from the scope of the protection and no-punishment against hate speech to "strike a balance" with the right to free speech, the law has some ripple effects on anti-racism local movements and stricter regulations in municipalities. In the analysis, this paper highlights the role of strategic litigations against hate speech, which contributes to the development of the law, rules and norms against racism and hate speech. Based on interviews with various actors including ethnic minorities in Japan, government officials, lawyers, and activists, this study describes the dynamic process of the anti-hate speech movement in Japan, in which litigation is not a conservative strategy dominated by elites, but is rather a cooperative process comprising of lawyers, civil society, local communities and international human rights bodies, where the goals of the social movement are complemented by individual litigation. This study also proposes a broader framework to understand strategic litigation by focusing on the interaction between domestic and international human rights advocacy.

RC28-402.4

HATIPOGLU, Serra* (Ankara Hacı Bayram Veli University, Turkey)
BAKER, Elizabeth H. (The University of Alabama at Birmingham, USA)
SZAFLARSKI, Magdalena (University of Alabama at Birmingham, USA)

Unfavorable VISA Status and Intersecting Acculturation Factors Linked to Depression

Visa status and acculturation are important constructs for understanding depression among immigrants. Using segmented assimilation theory and the fourfold assimilation model and data from the 2003 New Immigrant Survey, we examined the association between visa status and acculturation with depression status among immigrants residing in the United States. Visa status was operationalized as favorable (employment, unlimited family, and diversity visa holders) and unfavorable (limited family, refugee, other, and legalized visa holder). Acculturation was measured as English language proficiency and diet change. Depression was assessed as the presence of depressive symptoms or symptoms suppressed by antidepressants. Logistic regression results showed that immigrants with unfavorable visa statuses have higher levels of depression compared to favorable visa holders. However, when after adjusting for English language proficiency, the visa situation largely lost its significance. We also found that lower English language proficiency was associated with higher levels of depression among unfavorable visa holders compared to favorable visa holders. Also, higher dietary acculturation was associated with a higher level of depression among limited family, refugees, diversity, and other visa holders. In addition, we found that although acculturation as English language proficiency did not vary by visa status, acculturation as diet change did. Different visa categories appeared to have unique patterns of association with depression depending on their acculturation level and type. The study underscores the importance of visa type and acculturation for immigrants' health. Since both visa status and acculturation are important in determining mental health outcomes among immigrants, when developing migration policies, it is necessary to keep in mind the effects of these policies on the health of immigrants. Further studies using more recent and longitudinal data are warranted.

RC37-545.2

HATTATOGLU, Dilek* (Independent scholar, Turkey)
KARASULU, Ahu (Independent scholar, Turkey)

Under the Same Sky: Introductory Notes for Life-Imprisoned Kurdish Literature in Turkey

This paper is an attempt to make generation(s) of life-imprisoned Kurdish literature visible, through exhibiting that the literary works of life-imprisoned generations uncover the very nature of Turkey's state policies –i.e. systemic violence with impunity- at play, and highlight the existence of a robust line of struggle and resistance against such policies.

Life-imprisoned Kurdish literature, here, stands for the works of four generations born and raised in four consecutive decades (from 1960s to 1990s). By and large, the authors from these generations joined the Kurdish liberation movement in their teenage years, and after a brief period of political activity, were arrested and sentenced to disproportionately long years in prison –i.e. participation in political activities are sentenced to life-imprisonment or its equivalent, and being in contact with 'participants' are punished with less (12.5 to 22.5 years).

We have traced more than 150 published authors (writing in Turkish or Kurdish). It is safe to assume that this number is the tip of an iceberg, implying the high frequency of life sentence and its equivalents for generations of Kurds, and marking that mass imprisonment functions as a generation-cide.

Yet, life-imprisoned Kurdish literature serves as a means against this very generation-cide. The subject of the works of these authors is not limited to prison conditions, but they are narratives based on memoirs, lived experiences of peoples, or oral historical data compiled in prison conditions. As exemplified in the paper, these works also recover links between generations, transfer information about lived experience of peoples through generations, and create a space for the younger generations to compare the world they live in with another. While they are far from being political propaganda, through a critical lens, recover and reconstruct individual and collective memory, and become an inspiring and creative example of resistance and struggle.

RC06-JS-6.2

HAVERINEN, Ville-samuli* (University of Eastern Finland, Finland)
TUUVA-HONGISTO, Sari (South-Eastern Finland University of Applied Sciences, Finland)
ARMILA, Päivi (University of Eastern Finland, Finland)
CHOROSZEWICZ, Marta (University of Eastern Finland, Finland)

"Fear of Missing Real Life": From Parental Regulation to Youth's Self-Control of Screen Time

Youth and digital technologies are seamlessly intertwined and for young people digital devices and the relationship with them is very commonplace. Youth are seen as a digital generation or digital natives with a Mannheimian "fresh contact" with their social and environmental setting – unlike their parents. At the same time, however, there seems to be a lot of suspicion and concern among parents about their children's digital relationship and usage. Reflecting this, the concept of "screen time" has risen regularly in recent years, especially in the moral debate on the use of media by young people, and it refers to the time spent on various display devices, often without making any distinction between activities.

In this presentation, we look at the adult concern raised by the use of digital media by 15-years-old young people by focusing on how they recognize and react to this concern about screen time, on the one hand, by telling about the adult control they experience and, on the other, by thinking how the time spent on "screens" means that something more "real" and "important" is missed. In the presentation, we bring out how young people seems to recognize the moral hierarchy between spending time on digital devices or doing something else and how they have developed a fairly conscious relationship to the use of certain digital technologies, especially smartphone with applications focused on social media, as something to be monitored, measured, and limited: usage and its significance are downplayed and anxiety is felt about use that is perceived excessive.

The presentation is based on both the quantitative and qualitative data collected in the research project "Capturing Digital Social Inequality – Young Digi-Natives' Asymmetrical Agencies within Socio-Technical Imperatives and Imaginaries" (DEQUAL) (2020–2024).

RC05-85.5

HAW, Ashleigh* (Deakin University, Australia)

A Rationale for Community-Driven Antiracist Initiatives during Global Health Crises: Lessons from COVID-19

Global health emergencies are fertile ground for racism and xenophobia, both of which been observed on a global scale since the onset of COVID-19. Additionally, the pandemic has highlighted how social exclusion and various forms of health inequity disproportionately affect ethnically and religiously diverse communities during global health emergencies. This highlights the syndemic nature of COVID-19, whereby already vulnerable groups face heightened marginalization during times of social and/or economic upheaval. The needs of these communities, however, have been largely omitted from COVID-19 planning and policy measures in Australia, and limited scholarly attention has focused on community perspectives - particularly as they relate to addressing pandemic-related racism as a symptom of Australia's longstanding, systemic problem of racism and xenophobia. In this presentation, I discuss the findings arising from semi-structured interviews with multicultural service providers and community leaders in Melbourne, Australia. These expert stakeholders offered their perspectives on how researchers, policymakers, and communication professionals can work with ethnically and religiously diverse communities to develop strategies for engaging in culturally-informed and collaborative antiracism initiatives. Analyzed through a Systemic Racism lens (Feagin & Elias, 2013), these interviews illuminate how pandemic-related racism in Australia reflects a longstanding pattern of racialised exclusion with direct impacts on the physical, mental and emotional wellbeing of multicultural communities, thus offering further support for the concept of racism as a social determinant of health. My findings also highlight the importance of ongoing collaboration with multicultural communities in antiracism research, policy and advocacy efforts. I conclude that approaches that center the expertise of ethnically and religiously diverse communities in the development of antiracist initiatives are urgently needed to effectively respond to future global health communication crises in an informed, inclusive, and culturally sensitive manner.

RC40-JS-109.8

HAWLEY, Adrienne* (South East Technological University, USA)

Making Sex Boring: Organising Relationships through Standardisation

Standards and standardisation emerge in numerous and unexpected areas. Yet, and perhaps least explored are the ways that standardisation emerges in sexual relationships. The purpose of this study is to explore standardisation as it appears in the categories of relationship status in government paperworks: the categorisation and standardisation to recognise sexual relations. This novel research attends to the ways that people become governmentalised as they attempt to enter social welfare care. Application forms are required to gain assistance and therefore, as an applicant selects boxes and completes the required information, their independent ways of living must conform to the standardised boxes to define them. The study methodologically explores unemployment application forms from the European Union with special attention to relationship status. These were collected and correlated to determine the scope of practice and is followed by a case-study examination of an individual form and the standards that underpin its category or relationship. The findings expose the tension from the individual application, relationship categories governmentalising lived experience into acceptable categories for eligibility of care. This study is illustrative of the many ways that application forms and the categories present on them can be explored to reveal sites where individuals must submit to mechanism of organisational standards.

RC06-117.2

HAYASHI, Yusuke* (Musashi University, Japan)
MATANO, Misaki (The University of Tokyo, Japan)

Influence of Children's Leaving Home on Parental Attitudes: The Case of Japan

Most research on leaving the parental home of youth has focused on the occurrence and timing of the leaving home and the impact of their parent's socioeconomic status. On the other hand, previous studies paid less attention to the changes in parental attitudes and socioeconomic status accompanying a children's leaving home.

In this study, we use Japanese panel data to examine the effects of children's leaving home on parents' life and marital satisfaction, subjective evaluation of wealth, and equivalent family income.

Our first hypothesis is that children's leaving the parental home affects parental attitudes or socioeconomic status after children's leaving home. The second hypothesis is that those parents' changes associated with children's leaving home depend on the parental socioeconomic status.

We use the Japanese Life Course Panel Surveys (JLPS), a longitudinal study initially conducted in 2007 by the Institute of Social Science at the University of Tokyo. The sample consists of men and women aged 20-40 living in Japan as of December 2006, and follow-up surveys have been conducted annually since 2007. In this analysis, we use data from the 1st wave to the 15th wave (2007-2021).

We employ the first-differenced model with respondents' outcomes as dependent variables and the presence of children cohabitating with respondents as independent variables controlling their socioeconomic status. We set the parameters to distinguish between cohabitation and separation directions for parents and children.

The result shows that children's leaving home negatively affects fathers' marital satisfaction rather than mothers' satisfaction. However, it does not

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affect the parents' subjective evaluation of wealth. Regarding differences in the impact of children's leaving home by parental socioeconomic status, parents of lower socioeconomic status were more strongly negatively affected.

RC17-260.2

HAYES, Jan* (RMIT University, Australia)
MASLEN, Sarah (University of Canberra, Australia)

How Engineers Account for Their Professional Identities

The field of safety science has long taken as truth that accidents are organisational in their origins, meaning that rather than taking the actions of an individual worker on the front line as the cause of a failure, we look instead to the organisational systems and context, and the leadership of senior personnel. Following this, the field has a strong focus on systems of workplace surveillance in the sense of a focus on rules, reporting, and compliance, organisational identity (under the banner of "safety culture"), and organisational learning. Within this focus on systems of organisational socialisation, which aim to guard against major failures, the professionals involved in the design and oversight of complex sociotechnical systems appear "docile", with their rights, duties, and capabilities obscured. Based on an analysis of the accounts of professional backgrounds of 97 gas sector workers, most of whom were engineers, we examine the messiness involved in organisational socialisation in the context of a professional group who are involved in project-based work, who are geographically mobile, work with different technologies, work between organisations in the case of consultancies, hold different positions responsible for changing activities, and have careers that nospan decades. We suggest that it is the performance of "the work" over long temporal scales that makes people. The structures matter, in that organisations put effort into guiding the behaviour of their employees through incentive programs, workplace training, and organisational hierarchies, but for workers it is first and foremost what they do in their working lives, in changing organisational, interpersonal, geographical, and technological contexts, that forms their professional selves.

RC07-124.5

HAYNES, Jo* (University of Bristol, United Kingdom)
WOODWARD, Ian (Syddansk Universitet, Denmark)

'Looking Good, Being Good, and Doing Good'. Moral Governance and the New Responsibilised Music Festival.

Music festivals have become a ubiquitous aspect of music economies and wider cultural processes of participation and regeneration. On the one hand they are framed as authentic spaces for community, connection and celebration. On the other, they are now at the centre of various tensions within questions about the environment, social inclusion, migration, commodification, and digitisation. In this context, this paper draws upon frameworks from governmentality literatures, and especially the concept of responsibilisation, to reframe understandings of the possibilities, strategies and tasks of the contemporary music festival. While this is an established literature, demands on festivals to become responsible in a wider range of ways suggests a reinvigoration of the usefulness of the governmentality approach. Responsibilisation has been extensively applied in studies of neoliberal agency, typically at the level of the individual, here we argue that the concept can be used to explain how festivals now operate as sites required to re-enchant not just the neoliberalisation of the sphere of music production but community more broadly. Drawing on the cases of three festivals in Britain and Denmark and data from interviews with organisers, we explore how and why the music festival is now required to have an emblematic role in 'addressing' a wide range of social, environmental, political and cultural issues. Whereas classical literatures on festivals emphasised liminality, boundary-crossing and freedom, contemporary literature has yet to coherently address festivals as a 'new' working surface for critiquing sociocultural and political issues and imagining alternative futures. Our analysis illustrates the processes and pressures that impel the music festival to adopt forms of embodied, material, enterprising and ethical significance to fulfil an emergent social and political role.

RC09-141.2

HAZARIKA, Debasish* (Indian Institute of Technology Guwahati, INDIA, India)

Place-Making, Conflicts, and Borderland Lives in Northeast India

Place-making, Conflicts, and Borderland Lives in Northeast India
Drawing on ethnographic research in the *Dollungmukh-Mingmang* foothill areas bordering the Assam and Arunachal Pradesh states, this paper attempts to situate the border-making experience of the indigenous people in the foothills of North-eastern frontiers of India. The significance of this foothill space lies in its geographical positionality—between the hills of Arunachal Pradesh and the Brahmaputra valley of Assam and the presence of a loosely demarcated and highly contested domestic border between both the states which plays a key role in everyday lived experiences in the foothills. Historicising this space leads to the understanding of it as a geography of radical transformations from the pre-colonial 'point of contract' between two contrasting polities to colonial tea plantation zones to a modern day 'borderscape'. The colonial intervention

engineered the socio-spatial separation between hill and valley which has been carried over by the post-colonial state as well and these foothills are now epicentres of subnational border skirmishes. Further, the construction of a 70 kms long PMGSY roads has been the centre of contention in the *Dollungmukh- Mingmang* foothill areas. It's construction has been triggering claims and counterclaims over access to village commons in a disputed zone which sometime results into violent inter-village clashes between villages of both the sides as well as with the authorities. Hence, this paper focuses on the way such infrastructural interventions produce different territorial effect in terms of everyday experiences of bordering—aspirations, solidarity, resistance and vulnerabilities. Engaging with the concept of 'borderscape', this paper tries to understand borders as sites of struggle which opens a new space for a new kind of political subjectivities by bringing out the agentive response of the borderland people.
Keywords: borderland, foothills, Northeast, place-making

TG03-810.1

HAZARIKA, Niborna* (Jawaharlal Nehru University, India)

Constructing India's Northeast: A Study of Politics of Identity

Northeast India is the easternmost region of the country. It is a frontier region that shares nearly ninety-nine percent of its borders with neighbouring countries. Northeast India was a colonial construct and it continues to be one by having a historically difficult relationship with the Indian nation-state. Although India's Northeast is a land of diverse cultures, certain issues have paralyzed the land. The Northeastern people have to face an identity crisis in their own country. They are in their agonized search for an identity of their own. The pivotal sense of the binary relationship of 'center' and margin, self and other, superior and inferior, dominant and dominated, upper and lower between mainstream India and Northeast India have been rampant in the region and 'mainland' India since the time of independence. So the question arises, how is identity constructed in Northeast India? Why Northeast face an identity crisis? Is this because it is far away from the 'mainland'? Why are the Northeastern people always looked down upon as 'others'? What makes the people from Northeast India so alienated from the 'mainstream'? This paper aims to study the politics of identity in India's Northeast. The primary argument here is to examine the politics of identity as portrayed in anthologies. For this study three anthologies have been selected, including *The Oxford Anthology of Writings from North-East India* (2011), *Dancing Earth: An Anthology of Poetry from North-East India* (2009), and *Anthology of Contemporary Poetry from the Northeast* (2003). This paper attempts to look at the issue of identity from a postcolonial perspective and will involve textual analysis. The methodology allows us to look at the marginalization of the Northeastern states and the 'othering' of the Northeastern people. The people from the Northeast demand that they should be treated as equal citizens of the country.

RC32-475.4

HEARN, Jeff* (Hanken School of Economics, Finland)

Authoritarian Masculinism: Globalizing, Mainstreamed, Contradictory, Converging, Banal, Autotelic?

Depending on location, authoritarian masculinism is not new, but very close, a part of violent empire and normalized history. What seems newer is the globalizing and mainstreaming of authoritarian masculinism, and its contradictory combining of rigidity and fluidity, along with simultaneous harnessing of various resources: direct violence, violation, and threat, both individual and institutional; organizational, managerial and financial power, through the state and economic corporations; and cultural power, especially via digital technologies and misogyny online. In each case, the means of production of authoritarianism, and thus destruction, have developed and are developing at rapid pace and with greater potential, and through tendencies towards convergence of politics, economy, culture, even entertainment. These tendencies may be coupled with personal 'charismatic' masculine power, and religious, mystical or national imaginaries. They can be seen most clearly in authoritarian 'world leaders' and their associates, authoritarian political parties including within what are considered liberal democracies, and more or less organized and supportive groupings and movements in 'civil' society. In this session, I discuss these processes and their implications for banal authoritarian masculinism, with bravado, denial of vulnerability, and anti-democratic preferences trickling down. Trickle-down economics does not seem to work, but 'trickle-down authoritarian masculinism' seems more effective, legitimating violations, and violences, of different kinds, begetting violences, and masculinist wallowing and vengefulness.

RC32-473.5

HEARN, Jeff* (University of Huddersfield, United Kingdom)

BHANA, Deevia (University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa)

SHEFER, Tamara (Women's and Gender Studies, University of the Western Cape, South Africa)

VON ALEMANN, Annette (University of Duisburg-Essen, Germany)

Feminist Knowledge Production through Building Transnational Feminist Academic Organising: The Case of RINGS

RINGS (International **R**esearch Network of **In**stitutions of Advanced **G**ender **S**tudies) was initiated in 2012 and formally founded in 2014, growing from 19 founding institutions concentrated in Europe to now more than 70 institutions in all world regions and reflecting geopolitical diversity. Instead of individual membership, RINGS is open to gender studies (broadly interpreted) research groups, units, centres, universities, and other institutions. The organisation engages in many activities. These include annual conferences and national reports, transnational research collaboration and development, feminist research practices and mechanisms, safe spaces of support and exchange, support for threatened institutions (with neoliberal and right-wing threats, including not only member institutions), as well as democratic development. RINGS is an institutional structure operating globally against gender inequality in the social sciences and beyond with expanding and disrupting North-South divides. The presenters have all been co-chairs over the life of the organisation.

In this presentation, we reflect sociologically and self-critically on the character of the organisation, its form, membership, development, contradictions, change and challenges. Amongst the many relevant issues, we address three of the most salient for this session. First, there is the question of how RINGS stands at the interface of feminist scholarship, feminist organising, and feminist activism, as part of knowledge production under feminist lenses. We evaluate what this means for transnational inequalities and differences while challenging knowledge production. Second, the institutionalisation of feminist knowledge production in and around RINGS is an important and at times contradictory process. Although the principle of institutional (not individual) membership has been central throughout, continuing features have been the involvement of scholars at different career stages, along with contradictory impacts on the institutionalisation of feminist knowledge production. Third, (trans)disciplinarity figures strongly in terms of interrelations of gender studies as a 'post-disciplinary discipline' (Lykke), the social sciences, and beyond.

RC32-480.1

HEATH, Melanie* (McMaster University, Canada)

Forbidden Intimacies: Polygamies at the Limits of Western Tolerance

This book is published by Stanford University Press, 2023

In the past thirty years, polygamy has become a flashpoint of conflict as Western governments attempt to regulate certain cultural and religious practices that challenge seemingly central principles of family and justice. In *Forbidden Intimacies*, Melanie Heath comparatively investigates the regulation of polygamy in the United States, Canada, France, and Mayotte. Drawing on a wealth of ethnographic and archival sources, Heath uncovers the ways in which intimacies framed as "other" and "offensive" serve to define the very limits of Western tolerance.

These regulation efforts, counterintuitively, allow the flourishing of polygamies on the ground. The case studies illustrate a continuum of justice, in which some groups, like white fundamentalist Mormons in the U.S., organize to fight against the prohibition of their families' existence, whereas African migrants in France face racialized discrimination in addition to rigid migration policies. The matrix of legal and social contexts, informed by gender, race, sexuality, and class, shapes the everyday experiences of these relationships. Heath uses the term "labyrinthine love" to conceptualize the complex ways individuals negotiate different kinds of relationships, ranging from romantic to coercive.

What unites these families is the secrecy in which they must operate. As government intervention erodes their abilities to secure housing, welfare, work, and even protection from abuse, Heath exposes the huge variety of intimacies, and the power they hold to challenge heteronormative, Western ideals of love.

RC32-475.5

HEATH, Melanie* (McMaster University, Canada)

White Masculinity Redeemed: Religious Fundamentalism in Authoritarian Times

In North America, the politics of resentment among white men has been simmering for years, erupting in full force in the last few. The Capitol Insurrection in the United States on January 6, 2021, united a majority of insurrectionists who were predominantly white men, fueled in their rage by hypermasculine groups like the Proud Boys, Oath Keepers, and the 1st Amendment Praetorian. Such extreme groups have roots in other religious men's movements such as the Promise Keepers that loomed large at the turn of the 21st century. In Canada, the "freedom convoy," which began in January 2022 in Ottawa, also brought together a majority of white men to showcase masculinity and toughness to fight against the "feminine" Liberal government of Justin Trudeau. The reasoning of these insurrections are laced with Christian ideals of redeemed masculinity. Whiteness and masculinity circulate to enable white women leaders who draw on traditional values to support hegemonic ideals of leadership and patriarchy. Marine Le Pen in France is a charismatic woman politician who has performed hegemonic masculinity without being punished by supporters for doing so, drawing on conservative religious belief about men's leadership in society while also leading her party. In this talk, I discuss the ways that religious fundamentalism is enabling whiteness and masculinity in much of Europe and North America to take hold in contradictory ways that enable authoritarianism to flourish.

RC01-33.2

HEDLUND, Erik* (Drottning Kristinas Vag 37, Sweden)

From What to How Building up Civil-Military Collaboration Skills through Training and Practice

After the end of the Cold War, a belief in eternal peace emerged in Sweden, and many other countries, with the result that military defense in Sweden was greatly reduced and civil defense was completely dismantled. As a result of Russia's invasion of Georgia, 2008 and the annexation of Crimea in 2014, the Government changed its view of the security political situation and decided to start rebuilding Sweden's total defense, consisting of both military and civil defense. The aim of total defense is to develop the readiness and capability for crisis management and war through collaboration between both civilian and military actors. Research shows that there are a number of shortcomings in the ability to act jointly in crises. Training and exercises are carried out with the aim of developing the ability to collaborate. Against this background, the present research project aims to study how civil and military actors at the regional level manage to build skills and capacity for civil-military collaboration through training and practice.The study's theoretical framework is team learning and constructive alignment. The study includes participative observations and interviews. Preliminary results show that the aims of the training and exercises are to increase the ability to collaborate, but mainly lead to learning *what* should be done and not *how* it should be done.

Keywords: civil-military collaboration, training and exercises, team learning, constructive alignment

WG08-JS-2.2

HEDTKE, Christoph* (University of Applied Sciences Erfurt, Germany)

GROSSMANN, Katrin (University of Applied Sciences Erfurt, Germany)

How Emotions Impact the Research Process and Its Outcomes. the Example of Researching Nationalist, Regressive Movements in Peripheralized Places.

Since the Emotional Turn in the social sciences, emotions have increasingly been a subject of interest in research. For decades, feminist researchers in particular have emphasised the ethical responsibility and importance of reflexivity in the research process that this entails (see Holland 2007). It is all the more surprising that the emotional experience of the researcher itself still receives very little attention in research practice, even though it has obvious implications for the research process, such as how we move in the field, how we ask and interpret certain statements, and last but not least how we deal with our emotions that arise and how these experiences impact future research (see Hubbard et al. 2001).

A special challenge seems to be research on nationalist, authoritarian actors and regressive movements, investigated in marginalized and peripheralized contexts. A certain degree of empathy is the basis of any interview situation. But what does this mean for research in anti-democratic contexts? While marginality usually evokes sympathy and agency of social scientists, with heuristics at hand explaining the production of marginality, stigma and the like, researchers working on this topic are confronted with actors their practices and values, we feel alien and even hostile to. This impacts the research process in a number of ways. During interviews, the own political positionality is undeniably present and influences any communicative situation. Negative emotions like anger, rejection, even disgust mix into the communication on both sides. Further, established ways of interviewing are called into question by the fact that we as scientists and science itself are questioned by the field.

The presentation draws from focus groups with researchers and own research experiences in the field. We will highlight the interwovenness of emotions, own political positionality and activity, as well as normative and analytical perspectives.

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RC14-JS-39.6

HEGARTY, Kieran* (RMIT University, Australia)

Recording the Digital Present, Shaping Digital Futures: How People Relate to Their Ageing Digital Traces

In 2010, danah boyd characterised online communication as being "persistent-by-default, ephemeral-when-necessary". While this may be true in the short term, in the long term we find that hyperlinks steadily rot, human and machine errors mean data are lost, and platforms and online services are deemed unprofitable or unsustainable and shut down. Recognising the vulnerability of online material, libraries and other actors have been working against the tendency of digital traces to become unavailable by archiving and republishing selected online materials in web archives. Their shared goal is to create and make available a permanent record of the digital present.

The shifting dynamics of digital traces—their circulation, removal, archiving, and redistribution—raises critical questions for sociology: How do people respond to having their digital traces archived and republished? What is the role of these "ageing" digital traces in shaping individual and social memory? And how do these "digital pasts" reshape the "digital present" for different social actors? Drawing on interviews with former bloggers whose old blogs have been archived by Australian libraries, this paper details how the meanings associated with the digital past are produced at the intersection of institutional histories and processes and the lived experiences and affective encounters of ordinary people. For these bloggers, the capture of their digital traces by an archiving institution fosters a sense of belonging to a much older and larger collective culture. Archiving therefore changes not only the temporal orientation of online material, but its social meaning and people's imagined connection with others—a connection that fostered and sustained through ideas of trust and legitimacy in the archiving institution. As such, this paper shows how diverse social actors come into contact through a shared desire to remember and be remembered, and how the imaginaries they coproduce shape the meanings of these future archives.

RC11-176.1

HEIKKINEN, Satu* (Karlstad university, Sweden)

HENRIKSSON, Andreas (Karlstad University, Sweden)

Dancing for Intimacy – Transformation of Relationships in Old Age

Old age has traditionally been associated with the loss of intimate relationships and loneliness. However, new research indicates that intimacy and relationships among older people have been changing in late modernity. The dance floor, we argue, is one important arena where some of these new kinds of relationships are enacted. The aim of this study is to explore intimacy and intimate relationships in the case of couple-dance among older people. Drawing on interviews with 29 older people in Sweden, we show how emotional bonds arise among "dance friends", bonds which are only tied to the context of the dance floor. We also show the importance of momentary intimate encounters in dance interaction. We argue that couple dancing offers intimacy for its own sake, rather than as a way to form or maintain long-term relationships. In this way, couple dancing provides intimacy beyond long-term obligations and points to a richness of intimate relationships in old age.

RC12-184.2

HEINECKEN, Lindy (Stellenbosch University, South Africa)

JANSE VAN RENSBURG, Wilhelm* (SIGLA, Stellenbosch University, South Africa)

Military Deployment during Covid-19: Implications for Security Sector Governance and Civil Oversight

In times of crisis, states run a risk of executive dominance and executives are often quick to resort to the use of the security sector to address an array of challenges. This risk also emerged during the global Covid-19 pandemic where states used the security sector, notably the military and police, in various ways to respond to the pandemic. These included the deployment of the military in public order duties, and health and logistical support across the globe, resulting in varied outcomes ranging from positive humanitarian contributions to misconduct and brutality that led to the death of citizens in some cases. This study reviews the utilisation of the security sector in different countries during the first year of the Covid-19 outbreak as well as the effectiveness of concomitant accountability measures, notably that of parliamentary oversight. The study finds that the initial lockdowns in the countries reviewed constrained parliamentary activity, resulting in a lack of adequate oversight of the security sector when it was most needed. While this improved over time to varying degrees, there was often a limited depth of inquiry into the Covid-19 deployments in terms of their mandate, and were found guilty of human rights violations. This study looks at how these factors affected civil oversight and accountability of the military, especially in cases of extraordinary deployments, and the associated risk of executive dominance.

RC01-JS-115.5

HEINECKEN, Lindy* (Stellenbosch University, South Africa)

South Africa: Domestic Operations and the Military Response to the COVID-19 Pandemic

This study looks at the challenges and concerns raised by the ever-expanding domestic deployments, and more specifically, throughout the nationwide lockdown during the Covid-19 pandemic in South Africa. The aim is to show that the extensive deployment of the military in domestic roles raises several questions about the operational capacity, preparedness and readiness that affect the functioning, status, and legitimacy of the military. Beyond this, the Covid-19 deployment highlighted that the adversarial mindset of soldiers can have negative consequences for the armed forces, especially where the soldiers interact with the civilian population. As seen in the South African case, the failure to ensure that military personnel behave in a disciplined and professional harmed the legitimacy and trust of the populace in the military, and ultimately government. The challenge the SANDF now faces, with the increase in deployment in domestic deployments is how to balance its various roles and to determine "which 'enemy' or 'destabilising entity' will inform their future internal deployment doctrine. First, the SANDF must get this right and second in terms of its deployment in domestic operations. Secondly, to cultivate a military and organizational culture that enables them to perform these missions without abusing the security and human rights of citizens.

RC33-501.4

HELMRICH, Robert* (Federal Institute for Vocational Education and Training (BIBB), Germany)

DOERPINGHAUS, Jens* (Federal Institute for Vocational Education and Training (BIBB), Germany)

Surveys and Big Data: Closing the Gap?

Identifying training trends and new training requirements on the employment market at an early point in time is crucial to put this information to use for regulatory work and training research. For this purpose, we monitor and analyze structures and trends in individual occupations, fields of activity, industrial sectors, companies and continuing vocational training offerings. However, the rapid development of technologies on the one hand challenges the response time for this, and on the other hand leads to the need to response in even shorter time.

However, most of the questions mentioned above are currently answered with classical social science methods. For example, we use questionnaires and studies to analyze the prestige or perception of trainings and jobs (for example "BIBB-BAuA-Erwerbstätigenbefragung"). In addition, we have extended data on advanced trainings, labor market monitoring, and training rules. On the other hand, several, largely unstructured, data sources are with multiple big data-attributes (variety, velocity, veracity, volume) are available: Job advertisements, Social Media Data, etc. This data is unstructured, it reverses the question-to-answer relationship, and it is not representative because a population is neither known nor definable. However, the mass of data opens up new possibilities for analysis, but are often not ready to be included in data-science workflows.

In this paper we will discuss, how the gap between big data and traditional data can be closed. As an example, we will use these mentioned structured and unstructured data. This must be done in an interdisciplinary manner between social sciences and computer science. While velocity and volume of data will be shown to be no show-stoppers, the variety and veracity of data are still challenging. Besides, the FAIRification of data is key within the field of public outreach and social coordination of scientific research.

RC25-JS-148.1

HELVE, Helena* (Tampere University, Finland)

Hermeneutic-Phenomenological Research on Young People´s Individual Experiences of the COVID-19 Pandemic and Their Thoughts about Future

The study analyzes the individual experiences of young people with the COVID-19 pandemic, describing them with own youth spoken language, and interpreting the essential contents of the meanings hermeneutic-phenomenologically. In the spring of 2021, I interviewed a total of ten (5 women and 5 men) young seasonal workers from 19 to 27 years old in Finnish Lappish ski resorts. Dialogical interviews on young people's coronavirus experiences and their implications for the transitions from education to employment and future orientations were semi-structured, partly discussions of topics related to their future orientation in education, work and transition to adulthood combined with their implications. The main topics of discussions were related to the effects of COVID-19 on the young person´s own life. The young people in the study had experienced more optimism than pessimism in their time in Lapland. Of course, the pandemic has changed their normal life, but it has also given them time to think and plan the future more realistically. The basic themes that cut across the entire material were: 1) The small impact of the pandemic on the young person's own life. 2) The uncertainty of life and uncertain future and 3) the experienced loneliness, which can provide for youth to confront their true selves. The implications of these results will be discussed

in this presentation, which also critically considers the applicability of the hermeneutic-phenomenological methodology in youth research and discusses about ethical points of the study of young people in exceptional contexts.

RC10-JS-12.3

HEMATHILAKA, Janaka* (Janathakshan, Sri Lanka)

Strengthening Mobilization of Private and Sub-National Domestic Investments in Sri Lanka for the 2030 Agenda

The government of Sri Lanka, in 2015, responded proactively to the 2030 Agenda as the first country in the Asia-Pacific Region to establish a Cabinet Ministry for Sustainable Development. The government's approach to implementing SDGs is seriously weakened by low awareness and capacity at the provincial and local government level and engagement as well as not having a proper monitoring and reporting mechanism, localizing and decentralizing implementation and developing a financing architecture to attract both foreign and domestic financing. Absence of a robust national monitoring, evaluation, follow up and review mechanism, insufficient official statistics, lack of space for private sector and civil society organizations to engage in planning and implementation of SDGs, are other key challenges for successful implementation of SDGs in Sri Lanka.

Accordingly, different local and international organizations made efforts to support the government to establish partnership of localized SDGs through their projects. This paper presents findings of action research implemented by "Janathakshan" (local not-for-profit organization) with relevant stakeholders.

Its main objective was to build transformational capacities and facilitate engagement of private sector and subnational governments to align their investments towards the implementing the 2030 agenda in Sri Lanka.

The project has made a considerable contribution to improving the knowledge on SDGs among provincial and local governments in three selected locations and some other areas through capacity-building programs. It has also supported strengthening links between national, provincial and local governments leveraging localizing and decentralizing efforts of the government. The project developed a "Domestic Resource Mobilisation Frame-work" widely accepted by stakeholders. It provides an overarching framework to national, subnational and private sector stakeholders to align their investments with the 2030 Agenda.

RC28-410.2

HENDERSON, Louis* (Jesus College, Oxford, Canada)

KAISER, Moritz* (University of Edinburgh, United Kingdom)

'We Don't Need No Education': Human Capital Formation and Social Immobility in Industrialising Coventry, 1790-1850

We explore the interaction between human capital and social mobility in industrialising Coventry (ca. 1790-1850) using a novel linked longitudinal dataset. The dataset was constructed by linking detailed school admission records in local archives to parish vital statistics, marriage certificates, and the censuses. Instrumentalising the strict age cut-off operated by our charity school, we deploy a quasi-experimental research design to ascertain the causal relationship between human capital and social mobility. In adulthood, those boys rejected because they were (marginally) too old demonstrated lower levels of human capital than those accepted to the school, as measured by their ability to accurately recall their age and sign a marriage certificate.

However, this human capital advantage failed to yield occupational mobility. Upon graduation, the school organised apprenticeships. We explore whether the accepted and rejected boys were apprenticed to different trades or to higher-quality masters; in neither regard do the two groups differ significantly.

We argue that social mobility is not simply the result of the sum of educational inputs, but a product of the complex interaction of education with local labour markets and socio-political institutions. For context, we compare the market for apprenticeships with that of London. In Coventry, we argue that a restrictive labour market and rent-yielding welfare and political institutions acted to effectively impede occupational social mobility.

Freeman status in Coventry was uniquely awarded to those completing apprenticeships. A 'greenbelt' of land to which freemen held access rights constricted the growth of the city and consequently restricted the diversification of its economy, which remained largely limited to weaving and watchmaking, yet enclosure was politically challenging. Further, charitable funds and political rights held out to freemen acted to limit occupational mobility: the guaranteed political rents available for inherited occupational continuity were more attractive than the opportunities associated with occupational and geographic mobility.

RC05-JS-139.1

HENRICKS, Kasey* (University of Tennessee at Knoxville, USA)

TABOADA, Diego (University of Tennessee at Knoxville, USA)

A City so Cold: Winter Parking on the Streets of Segrenomics

Four out of every five vehicles towed in Chicago for snow-related parking violations were seized on days of no recorded accumulation. Leveraging multiple sources of public data over a five-year nospan (2012-2017), we use a series of negative binomial regression models to show how those parked in predominantly Latinx neighborhoods are mostly like have their cars impounded for snow-related violations on non-snow days while controlling for a host of other factors. Meanwhile, those cars towed from predominantly Black spaces are more likely to go unclaimed and sold at scrap value. In a sharing economy of precarity, where companies like Lyft and Uber may offer the only job opportunities available, the dispossession of someone's car can devastate a person's livelihood. Who buys these cars? The same clout-connected company that has gradually assumed the City's towing and impoundment services since 1989. United Road Towing landed an exclusive contract only nine days after the company's creation, and its ascendence into Chicago's political scene stood, in part, upon a white racial imaginary that linked supposed parking violations to threats to public safety and property values. Through a series of euphemistically named private-public partnerships with other municipals modeled after the Chicago experiment, United Road Towing has become among the largest towing companies in the world. "City So Cold" is an inquiry that parses the relationship between racial capitalism and spatial production by historicizing Chicago's first attempt at privatization, theorizing how racialized hardship results from the draining of neighborhood resources, and quantifying which segregated communities are subject to these new sites of extraction – all within the world of winter parking regulations.

TG10-JS-140.1

HENRICKS, Kasey* (University of Tennessee at Knoxville, USA)

ORTIZ, Ruben (Center for Policing Equity, USA)

The Irrelevance of Innocence: Ethnoracial Context, Occupational Differences in Policing, and Tickets Issued in Error

"The Irrelevance of Innocence" is a case study of Chicago that focuses on parking tickets that are written under false pretenses. We leverage multiple data sets against one another to demonstrate that more than one in eight tickets over a six-year nospan were written under conditions when restrictions did not apply. Then, we situate these findings within a multilevel framework to answer three questions: (1) Are errored tickets more likely to be issued in neighborhoods with higher proportions of Black or Latinx residents? (2) Are errored tickets more likely to be issued by patrol officers as opposed to parking enforcement officers? and (3) Does ethnoracial composition moderate the relationship between ticketing authorities and errored tickets? The implications of our findings (1) quantitatively trouble the ontological assumptions of data that are defined from a policing standpoint and (2) underscore an adjudicative process that routinely sanctions drivers without cause -- all within a ticket-processing technology adopted through a private-public partnership that was designed to alleviate these errors in the first place.

RC42-609.2

HENRIQUEZ OJEDA, Karla* (Université catholique de Louvain, Chile)

Academics Together and Challenged to Survive the Crisis and the Health Crisis

The context of the pandemic, the social revolt in Chile and the pressure to respond to work impacted the subjectivity of some academics, modified the perception of working conditions and narrowed the distance between public and private life.

This paper is the result of participant observation in the university context during the context of the Pandemic and social revolt in Chile. The purpose of this study was to know the contents that form the arguments in the tension "responding to the demands of work versus being overwhelmed by the demands of everyday life".

Evidence is presented on the acceptance of control practices to respond to the demands imposed by university managerialism in Chile and the acceptance of such practices in the face of the fear of losing jobs in contexts of uncertainty due to the pandemic.

The findings reveal processes of subjectivation that made it possible to question the alienating experiences and the alienating experiences that they reproduced while facing those same alienating forces that prevented them from overcoming them. This generated tensions between personal desires and the capacity for action in contexts of crisis, generating experiences of anguish between what the academics wanted to do and what they could do in contexts of work and life uncertainty.

RC05-JS-124.2

HENRY, Robert* (University of Saskatchewan, Canada)

Settler Colonialism's Code of the Streets: Street Violence, Street Gangs, and Supporting the Indigenous Body As Violent

Colonization has utilized violence in specific ways to control, surveil, remove, and kill Indigenous peoples in the advancement to control resources. Through this agenda, Indigenous bodies and actions have been constructed as violent, wherein violence itself becomes a valid tool to be used against Indigenous

peoples. Violence has been enacted overtly, covertly, and through physical and political means. For colonization to occur and colonialism to maintain itself into its present form of settler colonialism, Indigenous peoples have had to be constructed in relation to the colonizer, but in a way that the colonizer is promoted as civil, moral, and holds a position of authority, wherein their lives are valued to be worth living. In doing so, the process of colonization to present day settler colonialism in Canada, specific codes have been created to maintain authority over Indigenous life. To examine this process, this paper focuses on spaces of Indigenous street gangs to highlight how Indigenous street gangs and their members are a floating signifier, which cannot be easily defined, but is understood within specific ways, and holds power for the state to enact violence onto Indigenous peoples for the perceived violence associated to both gangs and Indigenous peoples. Focus will be paid to specific cases where Indigenous males were murdered and the narrative in the community was that it was under the guise of 'protecting' settler spaces. Therefore, settler colonialism has come to construct localized street codes that provide the state and settler actors the ability to continue to validate violence onto Indigenous peoples that they would not allow onto themselves, under the guise of protection.

RC28-409.5

HENSE, Andrea* (Sociological Research Institute Goettingen (SOFI), Germany)
SCHAD, Miriam (Technical University (TU) Dortmund, Germany)

Mentalities and Cross-Generational Strategies of Maintaining the Social Status of Middle Class Families

Our research project focuses on middle-class families and their status maintenance across generations. We intended to explore complementary perspectives on individual and linked lives and to identify family mentalities and cross-generational status maintenance strategies. By interviewing three generations, we placed a special focus on intergenerational ties and the conditions under which mentalities, resources, and strategies are passed on or modified.

We conducted narrative family interviews and interviewed three to eight family members of three generations between August 2018 and August 2021. Middle classes are defined by their historical segments; the project accordingly focused on three occupational fields: Professions in quasi-governmental fields like medical doctors (bourgeoisie), self-employed skilled craftspeople (old middle class), and university graduates in technical fields like engineers (new middle class). People of the second generation who work in one of the three professional fields served as anchor for recruiting further family members. The narrative interview technique facilitated the collection of respondents' own stories about their experiences and the examination of how they assign meaning to them. We combined the verbal data collection with graphic elicitation of biographies and family relationships by means of timelines and genograms (visual data collection). Therefore, we have an embedded qualitative multimethod design. The analysis is guided by a reconstructive approach and identified five different types of status maintenance.

Our talk will primarily focus on these five different types of status maintenance and explain their characteristics. Furthermore, we will show, how our multimethod approach helps us to analyze intergenerationally-related biographies as well as intergenerational relationships.

Asso-859.10

HERMOSURA, Aira Kristine* (University of Guam, Guam)

Diabetes and Cultural Lifestyles of Micronesian Ethnicities in Guam

Diabetes is one of the top leading causes of death in Guam, which has an ethnically diverse population of indigenous Chamorros, other Micronesians, Asian communities, and other ethnicities. Unfortunately, diabetes has no cure, and the prevalence rate of diabetic patients in Guam continues to rise. This research study examines Chamorro and Chuukese ethnic groups in Guam diagnosed with diabetes, pre-diabetes, or family history of diabetes and their lifestyle associated with culture. The study seeks to determine if the correlation between ethnicity and lifestyle has a negative or positive impact on the experiences with diabetes in Guam. This study also assesses the possible effects of other social issues that may contribute to the lifestyle of Chamorros and Chuukese living with or without diabetes. Since diabetes has no cure and a relatively large portion of Guam's population suffers from diabetes, assessing the lifestyle behaviors and cultural factors of Chamorros and Chuukese is essential for awareness and prevention. The methodology consists of two-semi standard interviews and 40 empirical surveys, utilizing SPSS to analyze data. Both qualitative and quantitative data were examined to determine the relationships between lifestyle and cultural factors and diabetes.

RC21-319.1

HERNANDEZ MEDINA, Esther* (Pomona College, United States)

Institutional Catalysts and Citizen Participation: The Case of the Historic Center's Fiduciary Fund in Mexico City

This paper examines the role state actors can play as institutional catalysts (Bhatta 2006) able to bring together and multiply the effects of otherwise fragmented and, in several cases, demobilized or weak social actors. Such an institutional catalyst was present in Mexico City's *Centro Histórico* (Historic Center) and absent in a comparable area of the city, *Roma Condesa*, and ended up making state-society relations and policy outcomes more fruitful in the former in spite of being an area with less favorable conditions. Building upon the literature on state-society synergy (Evans 1997), and invited participation (Cornwall and Coelho 2006), the paper examines the conditions under which state actors can level the playing field among otherwise unequal players in the process of defining, implementing, and monitoring urban (and other types of) public policies. Particularly during the second half of the 2000s, formerly demobilized and fragmented communities in Centro Histórico had significant levels of success in co-producing public policy with the local state as their (more limited) resources were pooled together and/or expanded upon through the work of an institutional catalyst such as the area's fiduciary fund (*Fideicomiso del Centro Histórico*). Moreover, the progressive faction leading the institution at the time built upon the political practices and ideas of previous social movements in the city and, by so doing, managed to (at least temporarily) prevent the displacement of the urban poor from the city's historic center.

RC32-477.4

HERNANDEZ MEDINA, Esther* (Pomona College, United States)

The Dominican Feminist Movement's Fight for Abortion Rights through Las Causales

The Dominican Republic is one of the very few countries in the world that have a total ban on abortion. This situation prevents women from interrupting their pregnancies, even under extraordinary circumstances. The paper examines the tactics the Dominican feminist movement has employed for more than 20 years to challenge the extensive influence of the Catholic Church, Protestant groups, and other conservative organizations, which directly oppose women's right to choose. These tactics include: (a) focusing on three extreme situations or "*causales*" where the majority of the population agrees that abortion should not be penalized; (b) emphasizing that the unsafe ways in which abortion is currently practiced disproportionally affect poor and Afro-descendent women, and (c) highlighting the secular character of the Dominican State. Following Alain Touraine and Manuel Castells' framework, this paper examines the Dominican feminist movement's goal, identity, and adversaries. The paper argues that the Dominican feminist movement has shown extremely high resilience, creativity, and international networking in part because of its small size compared to its peers in the region.

RC11-163.1

HERNES, Lucía (Universidad Pablo de Olavide, Spain)
LARA-MERCHAN, Ana (Universidad Pablo de Olavide, Spain)
RAMIREZ-MUÑOZ, Elisa (Universidad Pablo de Olavide, Spain)
GRANDE, Rafael (Universidad de Málaga, Spain)
GARCIA GONZALEZ, Juan Manuel* (Universidad Pablo de Olavide, Spain)

Loneliness, Social Support and Mental Health Among Older Adults without Cognitive Impairment Living in Nursing Homes: A Cross-Sectional Survey Study

Background. Loneliness increases the risk of having worse physical and mental health, and affects individual well-being and community life. Loneliness is made up of multiple aspects and each person experiences it differently. Yet, we have a limited understanding of the meaning that older adults give to the feeling of loneliness and how they cope with those issues. The scarce research about this topic from a sociological perspective is centered on community-dwelling older people, and there is almost nothing about older adults living in long-term care facilities.

Objective. The objective of this work is to analyze the relationship between the feeling of loneliness and some indicators of physical and mental health of older adults living in long-term care facilities.

Methods. We conducted a cross-sectional study that included a survey with a sample of 390 older adults living in 25 long-term care homes in Andalusia (Spain). We used two inclusion criteria: a) obtain 24+ points in the Mini-Mental State Examination, and b) do not have any diagnosed or evident cognitive impairment. The questionnaire included feeling of loneliness (6-item de Jong Gierveld scale), depressive and anxiety symptoms (PHQ-4 – PHQ-2 & GAD-2),

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

self-perceived health status, and the Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support, and sociodemographic control variables, including the relationship with their family.

Preliminary results. The sample mean age was 83.2 years old. In total, 63% experienced loneliness (emotional loneliness=73%; social loneliness=45%). 55% declared depressive symptoms, and 44% declared anxiety symptoms. Regarding health status, 60% declared it was bad or very bad. We found a preliminary inverse relationship between social support and the feeling of loneliness. Being married, higher level of education, better health, and stronger family links were protective factors against loneliness. Association between these variables and mental health scales was less clear. *Detailed results would be presented at the conference.*

RC19-JS-121.3

HERRING, Christopher* (UCLA, United States)

Complaint-Oriented "Services": Shelters As Tools of Criminalizing Homelessness

This article examines the dynamic relationship between the street and shelter. Drawing on participant observation alongside police officers, social workers, and homeless men and women residing on the streets and shelters of San Francisco, this explains how the expansion of shelter and welfare provisions supports and directs the increased criminalization of homelessness in public space in two steps. First, I document how police repression increases immediately following the opening of new shelters in the neighborhoods in which they open. Second, I reveal how shelter beds are used as a privileged and increasingly necessary tool of the police to arrest, cite, and confiscate property of the unhoused, albeit in the guise of sanitary and public health initiatives. The article concludes by considering how shelters increasingly function as complaint-oriented "services," aimed at addressing the interests of residents, businesses, and politicians, rather than the needs of those unhoused.

RC21-311.2

HERRING, Christopher* (UCLA, United States)

"Prescribing Housing to Treat COVID-19: Towards a Sociology of Housing in the Time of Pandemic"

The first decades of the 21st century have presented a series of crises that have exposed housing as source of inequality under late capitalism, as well as a key site of policy intervention in recovery. From 9/11, the Katrina floods, Chicago's heatwave, the 2008 financial crisis, and Hurricane Sandy urban sociologists and housing scholars have shown how housing both explains the disparate social, economic, and health impacts of disasters and how housing policy can mitigate or aggravate preexisting inequalities. Building on this existing scholarship this essay considers recent housing policy 12 interventions to address the COVID-19 pandemic in US cities. Drawing on a case-study of the city of San Francisco and the state of California, the first part of the essay examines the unique challenges of viral spread that intersect with the home: requirements of shelter-in-place, selfisolation, quarantine, as well as the dangers of congregate living in settings such as homeless shelters, jails, nursing homes, immigrant detention centers, and SROs. The second part reviews the unparalleled policy reactions by cities, states, and federal government to keep people housed through mortgage, rent, and eviction relief. The essay concludes considering how these prescriptions of housing in a time of crisis might provide lessons for a more just and progressive housing policy in settled times.

RC23-346.2

HESHMATI, Ata* (University of Toronto, Canada)

Women's Bodies Resisting Against the Gendering of Science and Technology after the Islamic Revolution of Iran (1980s)

Although Ayatollah Khomeini had promised that his "Islam made women equal with men",[1] the Islamization of science and education in the aftermath of 1979 revolution showed otherwise. The closure of universities from 1980 to 1983 provided an opportunity for the Headquarters of the Cultural Revolution (HCR), the first S&T policy body established in the Islamic regime, to apply discriminatory practices on both science and women's bodies. The HCR's patriarchal vision manifested itself into two sets of policies and practices; one directed towards shaping and restricting spatial and physical appearance of women, such as enforcing the Hijab in universities and dividing classrooms into male and female sections; the other was disciplinary policies, such as banning women from entering particular fields (e.g. engineering and agriculture), or opening certain disciplines exclusively for women (e.g. midwifery and nursing). In other words, the gendering of science and technology in the early 1980s took the form of both "prohibition" and "provision" policies, a fact that has been mostly overlooked by Western scholarship. Neither of these sets of policies were tolerated passively by women both as students and professors. Contrary to the established view, focusing on the state's enforcement of gendering policies in science and technology, I will show the women's agency in those struggles for equity and equality which has been relatively successful. Reviewing the historical background of anti-women policies, I will argue that Islamization of science and technology in Iran was built upon a quasi-scientific stereotype about women's bodies and its "physiological features." Ironically enough, the

Islamic Republic justified its gendering policies in science and technology, not based on theological argumentation, but by the abuse of very same science which it tries to Islamize.

[1] "Address to a Group of Women in Qum", March 6, 1979, Khomeini and Algar, *Islam and Revolution*, 263–64.

RC19-285.1

HETTIGE, Siri* (University of Colombo, Sri Lanka)

Balancing Economic, Social and Ecological Imperatives in Facing Multiple Challenges in Sri Lanka

During the period from the second world war up to the late 1970's, welfare state model became appealing to many countries outside Europe including many post-colonial societies as a way of making economic development more inclusive and equitable. Sri Lanka, a former British colony, was also influenced by progressive social policy discourses even before independence in 1948. This led to the adoption of a mixed development model in the 1950's aimed at striking a balance between economic growth and social welfare.

However, the above situation changed when the protectionist, welfare-state model gave way to a liberal, open economic model in the late 1970's under the influence of neo-liberal ideas spreading at the time. While the role of the state was curtailed, private capital began to play a dominant role in both the economy and social sectors. When urban centers began to grow due to rural -urban migration, private health, education and transport services also expanded there. Moreover, decreasing rates of taxation reduced state revenue leading to declining public investment in social welfare and public services. These developments led to greater income inequality, rural-urban disparities, increasing casualization of employment, polarization between private and public services, etc.

It is against the above backdrop that the low -income groups became more vulnerable to internal and external shocks like Covid19, climate change induced disasters, increasing cost of imports and today's unprecedented economic crisis in Sri Lanka.

Above discussion shows that the country has to find a mix of public policies that can balance economic, social and ecological imperatives. Yet, what is also needed is substantial improvement of governance to create an environment conducive for evidence -based policy making. Sri Lanka's widespread public agitations also point in the same direction.

Plen-9.2

HETTIGE, Siri* (University of Colombo, Sri Lanka)

Inclusive Development, Sustainability and Democracy: Illusive Goals in the Context of Neo-Liberalism, Populism and Resurgent Authoritarianism in Sri Lanka

Many ex-colonial countries and territories that emerged as independent states after WW2 adopted protectionist development policies under the influence of resurgent nationalism. Yet, due to growing endogenous and exogenous pressures since the late 1970's, many countries embraced neo-liberal economic policies to varying extents and opened their economies to attract foreign capital (Plant, R.2012). The new economic and other opportunities created by the above policies not only led to economic growth but produced many changes in the social, political and cultural landscape, often resulting in unprecedented inequalities (Hettige, 1996), increased mobility of people within and across countries, new social and political movements and a more contentious and divisive socio-political environment (Hettige & Gerharz,2015). These developments also gave rise to new authoritarian tendencies among the emergent political and economic elites to contain increasing political dissent among marginalized segments of society, in particular, disaffected youth and minorities, at times leading violent conflicts accompanied by brutal state repression.

Sri Lanka's socio-political trajectory from its independence from the British colonial rule in 1948 to the present is a case that fits well with the pattern of change outlined above. In fact, the country moved on beyond early authoritarian tendencies in the 1980's to embrace a form of political populism that has increasingly combined violent, ethno-nationalism, a system of pervasive patron-client politics and an increasing concentration of power and resources in the hands of illiberal, rent-seeking politico-economic elites drawn from diverse backgrounds (Hettige &Mayer, 2000), Subedi & Hettige,2022). The present economic crisis in Sri Lanka is largely the culmination of the developments outlined above. This paper provides an analysis of social and economic change over several decades leading to the present crisis.

RC11-JS-108.3

HETZ, Heidi* (University of South Australia, Australia)
RADFORD, David (University of South Australia, Australia)

"Because of My Age, I Keep Getting Rejected, Because I'm Too Old to Work There" Unpacking the Complexity of the Lives of Older Hazara Afghani Humanitarian Migrants in a Small Australian Rural Township

The refugee and migrant status alone does not determine the experience of the new settlers nor their social inclusion and belonging. Their experiences intersect with other factors such the visa status, family situation and relationship status, as well as the age. This paper considers how intersectionality can help us understand and recognise the complexity of the experiences, recognize multiple and fluid identities that are context dependent.

The field work was done with the Hazara humanitarian migrants settling in a small regional township of Leeton, NSW, Australia. It showed how different identities intersect to create disadvantages, as well as privileges for some Hazara humanitarian migrants. It was evident in unpacking how the age and life stage determine relative positions of the Hazara in the community. It also shows the levels of disadvantage they face in accessing the equitable opportunities in a new community. Older Hazara refugees were more likely to compromise their health and potential educational goals in favour of their multiple roles and responsibilities for providing for families. Furthermore, due to language barriers, lack of understanding of the system, difficulty accessing resources, and particularly the small size and seasonality of the local labour market, they are more likely to be exploited by employers.

RC06-99.7

HEYDARI BARARDEHI, Ilyar* (University of Warsaw, Poland)
KUROWSKA, Anna (University of Warsaw, Poland)

Dual-Earner Parents' Synchronized Working Arrangement during the COVID-19 Pandemic: A Recurrent Event Analysis

Since the onset of the pandemic, dual-earner households with dependent children have encountered numerous troublesome challenges transforming their daily lives, such as altered work-life balance, disorganized childcare, and at-home schooling. In the meantime, alternative modes of work have gained popularity to the extent that telecommuting has become an inseparable part of the global working culture. Under such circumstances, parents have had to constantly adapt their paid and unpaid work arrangements. In this study, we explore possible synchronization between working parents in their selected work setting, i.e., working from home (WFH) versus working at the workplace (WAW) and identify possible factors moderating the synchronization process.

We use the Familydemic Harmonized Dataset, resulting from an international collaborative study that collects relevant information on work-family related topics during the COVID-19 pandemic. The data includes nationally representative samples of parents of dependent children from Canada, Germany, Italy, Poland, Sweden, and the United States. Based on monthly longitudinal data on working arrangements of respondents' and their partners', we generated event history data stretching from March 2020 to May 2021on both parents' exits from a particular working arrangement, i.e., WFH or WAW. To allow for individual-specific heterogeneity, we perform logistic random effects (RE) regressions for each work arrangement, providing appropriate tests to compare RE estimates of matching events with regular pooled OLS ones.

Our empirical results indicate that parents are inclined to synchronize their working arrangements during the Covid-19 pandemic. However, such synchronization is moderated by family and work characteristics. For instance, partners with older children are less likely to adopt a synchronization strategy. Synchronized exits from WFH seem to be more prevalent among cohabiting couples. Parents' occupations seem to be a significant source of heterogeneity in their synchronization behavior. Moreover, the more extended the working arrangement spell, the less likely individuals exit that particular arrangement.

RC02-JS-117.5

HEYLEN, Kb* (Macquarie University, Australia)

Australia's News Media Bargaining Code: A Case Study in Digital Platform Sovereignty

On 17 February 2021, Facebook restricted the posting and sharing of news on its platform in Australia, a tactic in its campaign to avoid being regulated under Australia's News Media Bargaining Code. 'Accidentally' swept up in the news restriction were many government health and emergency services pages, while at the same time, Facebook committed itself to providing relevant health information to Australian users. This was a clear incursion into the government's role as the provider of official health information, and one of several such moments of tension surrounding state sovereignty demonstrated by digital platforms in this case study. This paper presents the findings of a detailed study of platform discourse in response to the News Media Bargaining Code, which requires Google and Facebook to negotiate payments with news publishers for news content appearing on the platforms. Following

a Foucauldian discourse analysis, and drawing on theoretical frameworks from Bratton and Chun, the analysis allows for close examination of how language and infrastructure were deployed in support of functional platform sovereignty. The paper demonstrates how Facebook and Google wielded their infrastructural power to directly challenge state power and position themselves as alternative sources of official information and regulation, while positioning the government as technologically and legislatively inept. Platform discourse and infrastructure such as the graphic user interface are key sites of ideological battle, and this case study highlights how Facebook and Google used their responses to the News Media Bargaining Code to not only threaten Australian sovereignty, but to issue threats to governments globally.

WG06-783.4

HICKEY, Sophie* (N/A, Australia)

A Change from below...from Above? Engaging Consumers As Knowers in Hospital Leadership, Governance and Monitoring

Frontline workers in hospitals have commonly been conceptualised in institutional ethnographies as staff working face-to-face with patients and their families. Yet an army of people do 'behind the scenes' work in hospitals in attempts to shape these encounters for 'quality improvement'. This includes Clinical Governance advisors, hospital executives and consumer representatives increasing invited to 'sit' on committee meetings. What happens when we shift our attention to the 'change work' undertaken by these 'behind the scenes' workers navigating complex institutional process everyday interactions in their quest for a more socially just and culturally safe healthcare system. Individual people in hospital leadership positions can be committed to 'doing things differently' but at times may be unsure how to do this, have their attention pulled elsewhere or may not have the support of their peers. This might lead leadership to invite external groups, such as researchers, to provide 'expert advice' on how to proceed. Can consumers be positioned as knowers of solutions to problematic institutional practices? Or is their knowledge dismissed before they enter the hospital doors? Is it possible to engage in 'mutually beneficial partnerships' between hospital staff and consumer representatives to make transformative change in the way hospitals are governed and 'safety and quality' is monitored? What happens when people trouble the rhetoric of 'patient-centred care' and question who determines what it means for healthcare to be safe and of quality. Conversely, can executives challenge existing ruling relations they are so heavily invested in for transformative change? How do we reach that delicate balance of achieving buy-in 'from above' while also ensuring accountability and navigating the tensions of inherent in 'biting the hand that feeds you' when doing activism work. Or does everyone's work just get co-opted by the same politico-administrative regimes?

WG06-789.4

HICKEY, Sophie* (N/A, Australia)
ZURAWSKI, Cheryl (Independent Scholar, Canada)

Institutional Ethnography (IE) As a Sociology with Indigenous Peoples

Dorothy E. Smith characterizes institutional ethnography (IE) as a sociology *for* rather than *about* people. Authors of this paper are both non-Indigenous white settler women. Together we address questions of IE research practice that arise in investigations of colonial ruling relations.

- What elements of IE are compatible with its take-up as a sociology *with* as well as *for* Indigenous peoples?

- How might non-Indigenous researchers partner with or be led by Indigenous peoples in IE projects?

- Can non-Indigenous institutional ethnographers presume to adopt the IE analytic standpoint of Indigenous peoples?

- How might non-Indigenous institutional ethnographers approach positionality and reflexivity in their investigations of colonial ruling relations?

- How can developing an awareness of Indigenous ways of knowing support non-Indigenous institutional ethnographers in their inquiries into the social organization of knowledge, without cultural appropriation?

- What methodological strategies and tactics might non-Indigenous institutional ethnographers incorporate in their research practice to evade colonial institutional capture?

In addressing the questions above, we offer points for reflection. Our goal is to encourage non-Indigenous institutional ethnographers not to reproduce colonising social relations in research with Indigenous peoples. We acknowledge we are all caught up in colonial ruling relations in our everyday lives in different ways yet, collectively, we have a responsibility to actively oppose and work against their reproduction.

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

RC37-549.2

HICKEY-MOODY, Anna* (RMIT University, Australia)

JOHNSON, Belinda* (RMIT University, Australia)

ANDREWS, Stephanie* (RMIT University, Australia)

Embodied Archives of Down Syndrome: Making Cultural Histories

Our research is located in the context of people with Down syndrome, conceived as a subaltern group, historically erased from the social gaze and denied access to legitimised social practices, including creative spaces. We ask how dance as creative practice can reframe and represent Down syndrome: for audiences, performers, families and communities. Dance can position people with Down syndrome as authors of their own narrative and it is unique in being an embodied record of cultural history that is written by and for people with Down syndrome. Our collaborative, work-in-progress creative practice/social change research between the Down syndrome dance community and researchers from sociology and digital media documents the creative practices of dancers with Down syndrome as valuable archives of cultural history and experience. We draw from dance ethnography that includes the use of motion capture technologies to produce motion-sculptures that depict the unique movement signatures of the dancers. We argue that these 'body histories' created through digitally mapping movements of dancers with Down syndrome are significant forms of public pedagogy that present audiences/viewers with unique cultural perspectives. We use the term 'public pedagogy' to refer to publicly accessible text, space or place that effects change. We draw from critical disability studies to argue that dominant ableist assumptions suggest that people with Down syndrome are less valuable and less 'human' than people without Down syndrome. This social imaginary of Down syndrome is assumed with little or no encounter with people with Down syndrome or understanding of what this way of being might be. Under the spectre of prenatal testing regimes that target Down syndrome and create a marketised decimation of this form of human bodily diversity, challenging the increasing marginalisation has become urgent.

RC14-212.6

HIDALGO, Maria Guadalupe* (Universidad de Guanajuato, Mexico)

CALDERA GONZÁLEZ, Diana del Consuelo (Universidad de Guanajuato (UGU450325KY2), Mexico)

ORTEGA CARRILLO, Miguel Agustín (Universidad de la Salle Bajío A.C., Mexico)

La Industria Creativa Como Una Alternativa Para Las Representaciones Culturales, Colectivas e Inclusivas.

El término economía naranja (industria creativa) ha tomado fuerza social. Para el estado de Guanajuato, la adopción de esta actividad representa una oportunidad para generar empleos y lograr un desarrollo sostenible, porque involucra el trabajo de colectivos vulnerables. La industria creativa se enfoca hacia diferentes formas culturales como: la producción, reproducción, promoción o comercialización de ideas, que se transforman en bienes o servicios culturales y creativos. Aunado a esto, la economía naranja ha demostrado ser flexible al detonar la inclusión de varios rubros productivos como el turismo, publicidad, cine, o la gastronomía. A partir de su nacimiento en 2013, esta forma de economía representa retos y áreas de mejora para poder propiciar de forma correcta su aplicación. El objetivo de la investigación es exponer las dimensiones bajo las cuales funciona la economía naranja, y analizar sus beneficios. La investigación es cualitativa, descriptiva, de fuentes secundarias, y longitudinal para el periodo 2013-2022. Parte de los referentes históricos que existen y realiza el análisis completo de la situación cultural actual en el estado de Guanajuato. Lo anterior, por ser una sede cultural relevante en el país, y es el entorno ideal para implementar la economía naranja, por la pluriculturalidad presente en la región bajío. Algunos hallazgos son: falta de financiamiento para emprendimientos creativos, la ausencia de políticas de fomento y falta de colaboración en el sector. La aplicación de la industria naranja se encuentra en vías de desarrollo, los retos que esto representa son la ausencia de fomento en las políticas que permitan el conocimiento y divulgación del talento. Así también la polarización entre lo formal y lo informal. Los puntos resaltados son consecuencia de la temprana etapa en la que está la economía naranja. La inspiración social y la innovación, son elementos que subyacen en el desarrollo de esta actividad.

RC29-432.5

HIGA, Gustavo* (Center for the Study of Violence / University of São Paulo (NEV/USP), Brazil)

NOVELLO, Roberta* (Center for the Study of Violence / University of São Paulo (NEV/USP), Brazil)

CALLARI TRIVINO MOISES, Pedro* (Center for the Study of Violence / University of São Paulo (NEV/USP), Brazil)

GARCIA, Felipe* (Center for the Study of Violence / University of São Paulo (NEV/USP), Brazil)

The History of Authoritarianism Repertoire in Brazilian Academic Debate (1970-2000)

The second half of the 20th century was marked by democratization processes in countries considered "advanced", the deepening of the welfare state and the expansion of a language of rights. However, even in the midst of democratization processes, it is possible to observe both the persistence and the updating of authoritarian practices and arrangements, especially in the countries of the global south. An example of this is the emergence of several political platforms supported by punitive discourses. In Brazil, since the 1970s, the social sciences have discussed the permanence of authoritarianism and the role of punishment in Brazilian society, with authors such as Guillermo O'donnell, Florestan Fernandes, Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro, José Murilo de Carvalho and others, who call attention to the historical roots that contributed to the consolidation of authoritarianism through inequalities, in its most diverse incidences, from the colonial era and the modes of domination, with emphasis on the large estates, the long slave system, the accentuated patrimonialism, and the high concentration of income. The notion of authoritarianism acquired broad meanings in the academy, in the media, on political platforms and in public speech itself. Bearing this in mind, we intend to map, in the social sciences, the course of the discussion on authoritarianism in Brazil, aiming to better understand it as an analytical resource. Therefore, the paper will be structured in two parts: I. systematic review of the literature produced on the subject was carried out at the main national academic event in the area: the Social Sciences Research Meeting (ANPOCS) and the Brazilian Society of Sociology (SBS), during 1970s and 2000s, a key moment of democratic transition in Brazil; II. the search for discussions on the topic in the main Brazilian journals in the area.

RC17-JS-68.1

HIGGINS, Vaughan* (University of Tasmania, Australia)

BRYANT, Melanie (University of Tasmania, Australia)

HERNANDEZ-JOVER, Marta (Charles Sturt University, Australia)

WARMAN, Russell (University of Tasmania, Australia)

Ordering Responsibility: Making a Shared Approach to Biosecurity Workable in Australia

Shared responsibility is an increasingly prominent approach to managing biosecurity risk in countries such as Australia, Aotearoa/New Zealand and the United Kingdom. Much of the social science literature to date has focused on the challenges in sharing responsibility at different scales of governance, or the tensions between broadening of responsibility and efforts to harmonise biosecurity practices. However, limited attention has so far been given to how stakeholders involved in biosecurity policy and practice make sense of shared responsibility, and the ways that these beliefs and values inform action on biosecurity. Drawing from 89 semi-structured interviews conducted with Australian federal, state, and regional biosecurity stakeholders, the paper applies theoretical work on modes of ordering to address this issue. An ordering approach is helpful in teasing out the different stories told by participants on what shared responsibility means in practice, and how these stories are organised and performed in materials such as policies, guidelines, and regulations. Through our analysis, we argue that a shared responsibility approach in Australia is characterised by four different modes of ordering: shared responsibility as (a) distributed roles and responsibilities, (b) cost-sharing, (c) compliance and regulation, and (d) moral duty or obligation. We examine how these modes of ordering relate to and co-exist with one another, which are the most durable forms of ordering, and the implications for managing biosecurity risk. In concluding, we contend that efforts by government to promote a more uniform understanding of shared responsibility are likely to be counterproductive. Making shared responsibility for managing biosecurity risk workable across diverse groups of stakeholders will be more effective by adopting a flexible approach that recognises, works with, and works across the four modes of ordering identified in our research.

RC11-164.1

HIGGS, Paul* (University College London, United Kingdom)

Sociological Theorising in the Sociology of Ageing;

This presentation argues that the sociology of ageing has not developed a clearly sociological approach to ageing and old age. Generally, the sub-

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discipline of sociology has historically operated as an extension of the field of social gerontology, dominated by social and health policy and the promotion of older people's interests. More recently the emergence of critical gerontology and cultural gerontology have not created a distinct sociology of ageing. Many have tried to provide a sociological account of ageing and old age. The work of Matilda White Riley is one important figure who sought to bring a sociological lens to the life course. However, this has not created a viable sociology qua sociology.

The changes to ageing and old age currently occurring across the world have set new tasks for a sociology of ageing and challenge much of its classical theoretical canon. A particular need is to think through the use of sociological theory to avoid it being little more than the application of particular theorists to the 'problem' of old age. Equally, there needs to be a focus on approaches that draw on different aspects of the sociological imagination. As it stands much sociological thinking about later life falls into either neo-Marxist accounts of the relationship between ageing and capitalism, or is an adaption of the 'cultural turn' concentrating on discourse, performativity or symbolic representation. While not without value these positions do not help sociologists to fully understand the structuring and agentic dimensions of later life. Reductionisms and essentialisms abound, only brought together by the advocacy politics of social gerontology. A better start might be to observe Weber's vision of the need for a fact-value split regarding the study of ageing. That must start from the position that ageing – or rather, later life - needs its own sociological lens.

RC51-703.1

HIGUCHI, Ayumi* (University of Fukuoka, Japan)

Change in Meaning of "Organization"

Organizations, both private enterprises and public institutions, have been built around a core of full-time employees. Today, however, there is a shift toward a combination of various forms of employment in terms of work-life balance and cost reduction. Individuals and professionals not in full-time employment, such as independent contractors, are increasingly becoming involved in the organization's management. The mobility of organizational members is a broad phenomenon that is related not only to the professional managers or consultants, but also to the increase in gig work with the background of IT technology.

In addition, companies are increasingly encouraged to collaborate with other organizations at an early stage to speed up the development of new technologies and products, rather than completing the development by themselves, as conceptualized as "open innovation". In this type of management, transparency and openness of organizational boundaries are said to be important. Under such circumstances, how to observe organizational behavior and organizations as a unit, has become a difficult question.

From the perspective of autopoietic systems theory, it is a situation in which the organizational boundary itself are becoming more diverse and multilayered as it incorporates a variety of actors and activities. Organizations operate in a way that integrates such diverse and multilayered boundaries, and sometimes transform themselves through organizational decisions. Such a way of management is socially accepted and is shifted.

In this contemporary context, the word "organization" itself is undergoing a transformation. Some researchers, such as Karl Weick, argue that there is no such thing as an organization, but only the verb "organizing" exist. While others, such as Niklas Luhmann, incorporated the dynamic nature of organizations into their theories through autopoietic systems theory. This presentation will examine the transformation of the term "organization" while focusing on the boundaries of organizations.

RC15-224.4

HILARIO, Ana Patricia* (Instituto de Ciências Sociais, Universidade de Lisboa (ref: 5122300242), Portugal)

SCAVARDA, Alice (Universita degli Studi di Torino, Italy)

NUMERATO, Dino (Faculty of Social Sciences, Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic)

CARDANO, Mario (University of Turin, Italy)

LERMYTTE, Esther (Gent University, Belgium)

VUOLANTO, Pia (Tampere University, Finland)

HOBSON-WEST, Pru (University of Nottingham, United Kingdom)

Seven Sampling Strategies for Seven Countries: Successful Flexibility in an International Study on Vaccine Hesitancy during the Covid-19 Pandemic

The topic of vaccine hesitancy had increasingly entered the public debate well before Covid-19 pandemic. However, during the global crisis, the public vaccination debate has intensified. These developments have inevitably impacted on academic research in this contested area. Drawing on evidence from the recruitment of approximately 200 vaccine-hesitant parents in seven European countries under the framework of the EU funded VAX-TRUST project, this article critically discusses the main methodological challenges and opportunities concerning qualitative research on vaccine hesitancy during

Covid-19. While the research was designed before the pandemic, we reflect on our experience of conducting fieldwork during the public health crisis. We argue first that the intensified public debate around Covid-19 vaccination increased the challenges associated with recruiting vaccine-hesitant parents. This may be a result of a strengthening of doubts about vaccines, or reduced faith in science or funded research. Secondly, the public debate about Covid-19 also increased the apparent stigmatization of parents who delayed or question childhood vaccination. This may have led to reticence in taking part in research on this topic. Taken together, these factors represent challenges for empirical research in this arena. However, these challenges also demanded innovations in how we approached sampling and recruitment. For example, we were required to transition to online interviews or a hybrid model, and to take into account culturally sensitive strategies of recruitment. We conclude by arguing that the impact of Covid-19 pandemic for similar projects can be twofold; first, epistemological, related to the increased sensitivity for the vaccination topic; and second, logistic and practical, related to accessing the field, including the impact of practical measures like social distancing. Overall, the study benefited from our ability to be flexible in the operationalization of our research design, and to collaborate on sharing the benefits of seven sampling strategies for seven distinct countries.

RC17-256.3

HILL, Nicholas* (University of Melbourne, Australia)

DUFF, Cameron (RMIT University, Australia)

Infrastructures of Care: Fixing 'Glitches' in Mental Health, AOD, and Housing Services

Time spent within mental health inpatient units and/or AOD residential rehabilitation services disrupt individual housing pathways and social relations in diverse ways. This paper draws from Lauren Berlant's recent discussion of 'infrastructure' and 'the commons' to critically examine the housing support provided to people exiting these spaces. We ground this discussion in qualitative interview data exploring housing trajectories for individuals exiting institutional spaces. Interviews were conducted with service providers and individuals with lived experience of support in residential care settings in Australia. Care within these services can be understood as a sociotechnical assemblage – what Berlant calls a "patterning of social form" – that organises housing pathways, modes of social recovery, and social conditions for the achievement of a *liveable life*. We argue that the siloing of mental healthcare, AOD, and housing services into separate but loosely connected systems produces an infrastructural 'glitch', a breakdown in the psycho-social and socio-technical assemblages of care. We suggest, following Berlant, that this glitch can be viewed as an opportunity to bridge the gap between complex psychosocial and socio-material assemblages of care and locates housing support as an essential infrastructure of care and recovery. Such a shift overturns conventional assumptions of linear service pathways and recovery common within current housing, mental health, and AOD policy and service provision. To improve housing pathways and promote social recovery we present a reformulation of care and housing services through the social justice lens of 'the commons.' The concept of the commons calls for the development of transformational infrastructures that recognise difference and facilitate affective attachments to the world. Revisioning practices of care to include housing and related support has the potential to improve housing outcomes and social recovery by offering new ways of thinking about the social infrastructures needed to achieve these critical goals.

RC04-JS-54.1

HILLIER, Cathlene* (Crandall University, Canada)

RIZK, Jessica (University of Waterloo, Canada)

Investigating Children's Digital Lives: Three Studies Using Visual Research in Canada

This paper offers two unique contributions to our understandings of the literature around children and technology: 1) exploring children's digital lives and learning in-school and at-home, and 2) drawing on visual data from three studies to compare and contrast how such data can be fruitful for widening understandings of research in the sociology of education. We seek to understand children's use of digital technology as a form of capital (Bourdieu, 2011) to advance their own learning. While research notes that middle-class families often provide educational advantages for their children (Calarco, 2018; Lareau, 2011), other scholars suggest that children can also draw on personal resources (both tangible and intangible) to create learning opportunities and advantages for themselves (Calarco, 2018; Chin & Phillips, 2004; Hillier & Aurini, 2018). Additionally, children are quite adept at picking up digital skills and often become co-learners in the learning process involving digital technologies (Rizk & Hillier, 2021, 2022), yet there is little research that considers how children themselves are utilizing digital technology and the roles of families and schools in this process. To understand this gap, we use three unique data sets: 1) 35 photo-interviews with children (ages 5-8) examining the use of technology; 2) 11 video recordings of grade 3-8 classrooms using robotics and other digital technologies; and 3) photo diaries examining technology as a tool for learning among children (ages 8-12) in schools and homes (data collection currently in progress). In analyzing these data, we seek to answer the questions: How are children using technology as a learning tool? What is the role of families

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and schools in this process? This will provide new insights into how to better leverage digital technology to support 21st century learning, while also providing an examination of the methodological possibilities using visual data.

RC37-550.3

HIPPERTT, Rebeca* (Universidade Federal de São Paulo, Brazil)

The Virtual Dimension in Naqoyqatsi: Impacts on Contemporaneity

Naqoyqatsi: Life as War (2002), the last film in the Qatsi trilogy, is an American "non-verbal" documentary produced from recorded images of everyday life. It was developed by director Godfrey Reggio, with a soundtrack composed by Philip Glass. In summary, it is possible to say that *Naqoyqatsi* focuses on the world of communication and the new digital technologies in articulation with war. To this end, through film analysis, considering that the film evokes aspects of the medium through which it emerges, the objective is to analyze aspects of the virtual dimension of society. It identifies how the film evokes aspects of a digital technological society, pointing out the way in which the digital/virtual becomes a fundamental element in the constitution of social phenomena. It is also described what the film "anticipates" about contemporary society, and it is indicated that while power relations reside in this dimension of the virtual, it is itself, therefore, that also enables forms of emancipation. The methodology used in this research is film analysis, opting for some methodological strategies proposed by historian Pierre Sorlin (1985): the way in which films "represent" organization and social relations; and the implicit and consistent relationships between what is exterior and what is being displayed. The Qatsi trilogy and other audiovisual materials of the same style have their own interesting analysis tool for sociology, which makes a particular "speak" in an unexpected and new way. Finally, it is reiterated that the virtual is a fundamental component of contemporary society and identifying its effects through the technical and expressive resources that cinema mobilizes is one of the social scientist's tasks.

RC19-278.2

HIRAOKA, Koichi* (Tokyo Online University, Japan)

Managerialist Trends and the Role of the Performance Evaluation of Social Welfare Plans in Local Governments in Japan.

In the past three decades, Japan has seen the growing influence of managerialism in the central and local government administrations of social welfare (i.e., personal social services) as well as in the administration of social welfare agencies, with the implementation of marketizing, privatizing, and decentralizing reforms in its social welfare system. These managerialist trends entered a new phase in the latter half of the 2010s, as the cross-ministerial performance management system using key performance indicators (KPIs) was introduced in the central government, and the performance evaluation of local governments' social welfare plans (for aged care, disability services, and "community welfare") was rendered obligatory by the revisions of the relevant laws.

This study aims to examine how, under these circumstances, the progress in managerialization has affected local governments' social welfare administration and how the latter have responded to the challenges posed by this progress, considering the comparison with similar trends in Britain in the 2000s. For this purpose, after a brief overview of the progress in the managerialization of social welfare in the past three decades in Japan, this study analyzes the survey data of local governments' social welfare planning conducted in 2021 and 2022, and the planning documents of local governments to examine how the performance indicators have been introduced and utilized in policymaking in social welfare. Finally, this study discusses the future prospects for the managerialization of social welfare in Japan.

RC02-39.3

HIRATA, Helena (GTM/CRESPPA,CNRS, France)
DAMAMME, Aurelie* (University Paris 8/CNRS CRESPPA, France)
REDONDO, Michelle (Paris 8/CNRS CRESPPA, France)

Actions and Visions of Care in a Post-Pandemic World?

Actions and visions of care in a post-pandemic world?
The pandemic has confirmed the importance of carework in addition to "health work", and in France, many difficulties have been identified in the organization of this work, whether it be the lack of means of protection for careproviders, in medico-social establishments or at home, as well as the restriction of the freedom of care recipients (Laugier, Molinier and Paperman, 2020; Fillion, 2020). A French survey in progress on care workers at home or in institutions, as well as on people engaged in voluntary carework in working-class neighborhoods, shows the difficulties in having the care needs heard, which have increased with the pandemic and have been undermined by the partial or more lasting breaks in ties generated by the various confinements. However, these workers are engaged in actions that allow for the connection

of disjointed fragments of society, and as such, they do a job of linkage and mobilizing public authorities and local actors that is difficult to achieve without their intermediary. Whether for volunteer care work in vulnerable areas or for paid work in particularly degraded conditions, new mobilizations and actions have emerged: beyond their common commitment, differences in positioning appear, which we will seek to capture through the perspective of the different forms of care work.

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TG10-840.3

HIRATA, Yukie* (Japan Women's University, Japan)

Women and Digital Media - a Study of Korean Web Dramas and Their Audiences

Digital environment in Korea has been widely discussed in recent years and the country's diverse digital media contents are spreading worldwide. According to a 2014 report by the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism of Korea, one of the '10 trends for 2014' was 'snack culture', which describes people's tendency to enjoy entertainment or information packaged into short durations. Due to changes in lifestyle and the popularization of mobile media, short contents that are like bite-size pieces of snacks are widely created and consumed. Especially for younger generations who are busy studying and working, these digital contents are a part of their daily life. Along with webtoons, web novels, and other digital contents, web dramas (short drama series) are a popular type of streaming content. Web dramas are characterized by low budgets and a high degree of freedom in content, which allow creators to narrow down the target audience compared with TV dramas. While web dramas tend to have advertising elements, they often convey messages that strongly empathize with the target audiences through showing familiar episodes in everyday life. I will focus on narrative of web dramas whose target audience is mainly young working women. The presentation will take a gender perspective while focusing on the social context and cultural background of web drama production in Korea. Also, I will discuss forms of community and intimacy in digital media practices created by the media industry and imagined by mobile audiences called Generation MZ by analyzing how Korean web dramas are produced and consumed.

WG05-JS-74.4

HIREMATH, Sumanth* (Rani Channamma University, Belagavi, India)

Empowering Women through Entrepreneurship: Seclusion to Inclusion

Women have a predominant role to play in a country's socio-economic development. Though India is a fast developing nation, it still regards men as the bread earners of the family. However, the evolved role of Indian women has emerged as an economic force that policymakers cannot afford to ignore. Empowerment of women in India is a major issue relating to social justice and gender equality. Women entrepreneurship empowers women to move from the position of marginalisation to increased mobility and reduced traditional seclusion. It paves the way toward self-sufficiency and poverty alleviation for women. According to World Bank, investing more in the business of women rather in men leads to greater development of a nation (Sable V., 2021).

The study uses both primary and secondary sources for data collection. The target group for the study is women entrepreneurs in organised and unorganised sectors confined to Karnataka State, India. The paper discusses the challenges faced in starting and managing women enterprises and the extent of difference entrepreneurship makes in their empowerment.

In the path of entrepreneurship, whether in the organised or unorganised sector, women face a lot of constraints. Substantial steps taken by the Indian Government in creating an affable atmosphere for women entrepreneurs and the development of women entrepreneurship haven't reached the expected goals. The manacles of conservative ideologies and traditional customs, which confine women to household activities, need to be curbed down. Creating familial understanding, work & social life balancing, and membership in local self-governing bodies may help women entrepreneurs to progress.

RC52-715.4

HIRSCH ADLER, Anita Cecilia* (Colonia Letran Valle, Mexico)

Conflicts Expressed By Graduate Academics in Mexican Universities about Their Work Conditions

We took into consideration a review of specialised literature from seven published articles and the answers offered by 34 graduate academics of the National Autonomous University of México, obtained by interviews, about the open question: How can the university contribute to improve the academic work of the graduate professors? The multiple answers obtained are about:

the pressure to perform multiple functions and to attend the fulfillment of indicators and administrative tasks; the search to find financial support for their students and for their research projects, and to teach a certain number of subjects which restricts the time devoted to research. Also the differentiated conditions between full-time, interim and subject professors, those of greater and lesser antiquity; those with the highest and lowest productivity, and with respect to the university entities and disciplines in which they work. They also expressed the limited possibility of making decisions, which they considered a conflict between the administration and the academy. Other aspects are about the necessity to generate support to their multiple activities, such as helping students with other types of professionals and the requirement to have specialized administrative teams to deal with diverse situations, especially regarding students and academics. What they propose is the importance to review the actual model or organization of the universities and that the institutions should attend the following issues: find solutions to diverse bureaucratic-administrative problems, improve work conditions, take into account the questioning of the merit systems, promote support for teaching and for students, facilitate communication, develop the processes of evaluation, and foment the maturity of the collegiate bodies and actualize the general policies of the graduate studies.

RC04-81.5

HIRSCH ADLER, Anita Cecilia* (Colonia Letran Valle, Mexico)

Postgraduate Academics from a Mexican University and Their Vision of the Covid-19 Pandemic

Postgraduate academics from a Mexican university and their vision of the Covid-19 pandemic. As part of the Applied Ethics and Education research carried out at the National Autonomous University of Mexico, the following question was chosen: How has the COVID-19 pandemic affected your performance as a researcher? And what strategies did you develop to continue your academic work? The objective was to understand the perception that postgraduate academics have about the consequences that Covid-19 generated with respect to their work. A descriptive qualitative research was carried out and an intentional sample of 291 participants was used. To obtain the information, a questionnaire was built for the research project, transmitted through Google Forms. Two activities were carried out: a review of specialized literature on this thematic field, which revolves around the consequences on academic work, and emotional and health problems, and the empirical part, which is based in the responses of the postgraduate academics, who were classified into three central aspects: positive or neutral effects, problems generated by the pandemic, and strategies that were proposed to face the negative situations. In relation to the positive or neutral vision, the results were about the opportunity to generate more research projects and publications and the possibility to change the organization of their work; About the several problems generated by the pandemic the empirical categories are: Interaction problems with other academics and students; Barriers to the use of laboratories, scientific equipment, libraries, archives and sources of information; Poor performance, job changes and time dislocation; Emotional and health problems; Affectation with respect to experimental and field work, and Administrative and financial problems. The strategies to continue with their academic work were: Modification of research projects; New dynamics of interaction; Time management; Training Processes; The pandemic and its effects as a study porpoise; and Alternative strategies.

RC31-462.2

HITOMI, Yasuhiro* (Musashi University, Japan)

The Development and Transformation of the Refugee Policies: The Case of Japan

It is said that Japan is the one of the most severe countries for refugees and asylum seekers and the number of refugees is very small compared with the other developed countries. How did Japanese Government control refugee flows and integration processes via refugee policies in recent years? The purpose of this presentation is to analyze the development and transformation of the Japanese refugee policies in recent years, focusing the several measures introduced by Japanese Government. Based on my field work data carried out in Japan, the public documents, media resources and so on, the following points will be shown.

Firstly, since the number of asylum seekers who were locked up in the detention center and were not expelled to their countries was increasing, Japanese Government tried to outsource the protection and monitoring responsibilities to the refugee support NGOs. By this measure, Japanese Government tried to press the responsibilities to civil society and shifted off the criticism toward itself. Secondly, Japanese Government permitted asylum seekers who had enough capacities to work in labor market, especially in the understaffed industry, to apply for the legal status as labor migrants. By this measure, only some refugees who could work were relief but the others such as children and elderly people were not. Thirdly, facing the refugee crisis in recent years such as Burma/Myanmar, Afghanistan, Ukraine, Japanese Government introduced more segmentation of their protection, which granted the legal status based on not the international refugee convention but the state discretion. Fourthly, Japanese Government tried to limit the number of asylum

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

application to reduce the bogus asylum seekers. According to the above measures, Japanese refugee policies have built more severe environment for refugees and asylum seekers.

RC22-322.1

HJELM, Titus* (University of Helsinki, Finland)

The Secular Religion of Political Discourse in Finland

In the last twenty years or so, much ink has been spilled over the 'return of religion' to the public sphere even in largely secularised countries such as those in Western Europe. This could be characterised as a paradox in the European context: On the one hand, it is clear that religious institutions have lost much of their social power and individuals' commitment to religious belief and practice are on the wane. Yet, on the other hand, the public visibility of religion makes indifference difficult for Europeans, who debate the presence of large Muslim minorities, the Christian roots of European 'civilisation', and so on. Many have claimed that this visibility challenges traditional views of secularisation, even to the extent that we now supposedly live in a 'post-secular' society. But does visibility equal vitality? This paper attempts an answer by examining political discourse in Finland. The project 'Religious Legitimation of Politics and Political Legitimation of Religion (LegitRel)' has analysed all speeches made by Finnish parliamentarians between 2010 and 2020 in order to map the presence of religion in Finnish political discourse. This paper first analyses the difference between discourse about religion (religion as a topic in political speech) and religious discourse (politics legitimated with religion). Second, it focuses on the instances of religious discourse and assesses how effective such discourse is. In conclusion, the paper argues that despite the increased visibility of religion, Finnish political discourse remains overwhelmingly secular in the sense that religion does not fit the 'matrix of intelligibility' of Finnish politics.

TG10-844.2

HLADIK, Radim* (Institute of Philosophy of the Czech Academy of Sciences, Czech Republic)

RENISIO, Yann (Centre for Research on Social Inequalities - CNRS/SciencesPo, France)

Top-Down or Bottom-up? Intellectual Organization of Scientific Knowledge through Disciplines and Topics

Topic modeling is an algorithmic procedure that represent documents as probabilistic mixtures of latent topics and words. DiMaggio et al. (2013) argue that this approach has important affinities with the central concepts in the sociology of culture. Namely, the mixtures of topics and words are congruent with the notion of the relationality of meaning and account for contextual polysemy. They are also compatible with the concept of heteroglossia, which maintains that texts contain multiplicity of voices. Finally, through the measure of prevalence, topic models lend themselves to the analysis of interpretative frames. Drawing on the topic models of academic literature, we relate topics with the concept of academic disciplines (Abbott 2001). We show, with examples drawn from comprehensive repositories of research publications and doctoral theses, that topic models reproduce the structure of disciplines remarkably well and provide a more accurate map of the intellectual organization of science. Unlike the disciplines that drive sharp wedges into the body of scientific knowledge through their top-down categorical character, topic models have an advantage in their ability to capture intellectual mixtures on a continuous scale from the bottom-up. Moreover, they cover the full spectrum of academic genres, including books and book chapters, which are typically omitted from citation analyses (Hicks 2004). However, we would be amiss to to underestimate the role of institutionalized disciplines in the organization of science. The homology between the spaces of topics and disciplines may very well reflect the later's ability to shape scientific knowledge. Instead of privileging one approach to mapping the intellectual organization of science over another, we argue that the most promising line of inquiry is to follow their interactions and use topic models to improve our understanding of the hierarchy of disciplines as well as their mutual and internal differentiation.

RC46-651.1

HLATSHWAYO, Swazi* (UKZN Student, South Africa)

Poverty, Suicide and COVID-19

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Poverty, Suicide and COVID-19**

Poverty is pervasive in Africa made worse by COVID-19. Approximately 460 million Africans live below the poverty datum line (Statista, 2022). COVID-19 impacted on the standard of living and quality of life, behavior and social interaction. The impact on mental health has been validated by the proliferating suicide rate among South African youth. Intersecting factors of poverty, unemployment, isolation and poor mental health support have made the context of South African youth dire.

The impact on declining education, social injustice, crime and poor state support has penetrated rural and urban regions without prejudice. Clinical sociologist are mandated to this dire social condition to understand and

develop change models to mitigate risk to youth and improve their well-being. Therefore, this paper provides an overview of youth poverty, suicide and COVID-19 in South Africa, moreover, the findings provide guidelines that offer a starting point for addressing social problems among the youth. Successful reduction of poverty will have a positive impact on mental health among youth in Africa.

RC32-486.4

HMANGAIMAWI, Melody* (Indian Institute of Technology, Madras, India)

Customary Law and Women: Current Concerns and Future Possibilities in Northeast India

The Indian constitution grants legitimacy to customary law by taking into consideration, the autonomy of tribal societies. A major concern in customary law and plural societies, is the question of entrenched gender issues associated with tradition as law. This is additionally complicated by codification and attempts at codification of customary law in Northeast India as it further cements existing biases against women. The paper is centered around gendered implications of customary law and in particular, Mizo customary law. Customary law is silent on issues related to crimes against women and continue to deny space to tribal women in major seats of power, specifically land and administration. Tribal women's claim to inheritance is often rejected as tribal societies have a paternalistic attitude towards land and inheritance assumes a sense of birthright that is denied to women. Women's negotiation for space with regards to their basic rights including inheritance rights, marriage, divorce, and child custody under customary law can be examined under the backdrop of the debate on personal laws and constitutional morality. The paper attempts to employ the "woman question" as a method to critically examine Mizo customary law. It also includes an analysis of court rulings and judgements under customary jurisprudence. The disenfranchisement of Mizo women, to a large extent, is a result of the deep-rooted patriarchal elements of Mizo customary law in conjunction with religious beliefs, which warrants a critical analysis. The research is based on the lived experiences of tribal women and their continuing battle to gain space in a society that vastly excludes them in the decision-making process. Attention is also drawn to the need for inclusion of traditional understandings of law in debates on legal reform.

RC31-453.1

HOANG, Lan anh* (The University of Melbourne, Australia)

Vietnamese Migrants in Australia: Downward Social Mobility, Class Identity, and Belonging

Transnational migration is commonly considered as a strategy for upward mobility by both working class labourers and the middle classes from the Global South. However, many middle-class professionals struggle to find jobs matching their skills and aspirations at the destination because their foreign credentials are devalued, and their cultural capital is deemed inadequate or incompatible by prospective employers. Drawing from 53 life histories of Vietnamese in Australia, I explore how middle-class migrants experience downward social mobility and the implications this has for their class identity and sense of belonging. With an analytical focus on space, place, and temporalities, I highlight the fluidity and situatedness of the notion of middleclassness as migrants negotiate the disjuncture between neoliberal migration regimes and South-North inequalities.

RC11-163.4

HOEJGAARD-BOEYTLER, Jeanne* (Social work, Sweden)

Harm Reduction As Care? Providing Eldercare for People with Substance Abuse and Complex Needs

Care as harm reduction? - Providing eldercare for older people with substance abuse and complex needs

An increasing degree of people age with substance abuse and complex needs. Perceptions about that people stop drinking as they get older exists, however research shows that older people continue to drink alcohol even into the oldest age and have a higher consumption compared with earlier generations. With the increasing consumption of alcohol among older adults follows an increasing degree of people with substance abuse problems, mental health problems, age-related health problems, dementia and cognitive impairments as well as social problems. In low threshold living facilities, also known as "wet" eldercare, people with substance abuse are provided care with a "for life" approach. The goal of care is not sobriety but harm reduction. The aim of this article is to explore the concept of care and analyze how it is being used as harm reduction in specialist care arrangements towards older people with substance abuse and complex needs. The study is based on site-visits, observations and qualitative interviews with 11 residents and 16 staff members at 5 Danish specialist eldercare facilities. Central themes were identified using qualitative content analysis. The analysis shows that the staff use different forms of care aspects as well as other methods to prevent self-

neglect and reducing harm among residents. However, the staff is constant balancing between the residents right to self-determination with the risk of becoming passive spectators as well as contribute to and facilitate destructive lifestyles among a vulnerable population.

RC20-299.3

HOF, Helena* (University of Zurich / Max Planck Institute for the Study of Religious and Ethnic Diversity, Switzerland)

Foreign Entrepreneurs' 'Urban Transnationalism': Rooted in the Urban Space, Growing Businesses in the Digital Space

This presentation comparatively examines the meso and micro level influence of foreign startup founders on their host cities Singapore and Tokyo. The immigration history and inclusion of foreigners in Singapore and Tokyo vary considerably. Singapore is an immigrant city-state whereas Tokyo, as the capital city of Japan, has only recently recognized the rising numbers of foreigners as (im)migrants. Nevertheless, the comparative perspective unearths more similarities than differences and hopes to spark theoretical discussions about non-ethnically based migrant communities in increasingly diverse urban spaces.

The presentation bases its arguments on qualitative data collected in Singapore and Tokyo since 2021. It sheds light on the foreign founders' multiethnic entrepreneurial networks, which arise from their business activities and have spillover effects on these migrants' social inclusion in ethnically diverse communities of the host cities. However, migrants' entrepreneurial ventures started or were still in their infancy at a time when the COVID-19 pandemic struck. As such, the entrepreneurs struggled with closing state borders, their own precarious legal status on timely limited work visa, or the sudden unavailability of a previously mobile skilled workforce. This situation drives many to the offshoring of labor, if not entire business entities, enabled by digitalization and AI. Professionally, some entrepreneurs shift their minds towards business opportunities overseas, which emerge through migrants' densely woven transnational networks. These networks are constantly evolving, both digitally but also through migrants' everyday encounters with ethnically and culturally diverse people in their cities of residence. As a consequence, the entrepreneurs' social lives, too, become increasingly entangled with local developments and people, making them social contributors to their communities of residence, albeit on a liminal status – one that is characterized by these migrants' constant consideration of re-migration to one of the destinations where their transnational networks are thick and business opportunities promising.

RC28-418.2

HOFFMANN, Linda* (Federal Institute for Vocational Education and Training (BIBB), Germany)

WICHT, Alexandra* (University of Siegen, Germany)

»Should I Stay or Should I Go?« Prevalence and Predictors of Spatial Mobility Among Youth in the Transition to Vocational Education and Training in Germany

Youths' spatial mobility is an important means of solving region-specific matching problems in training and labor markets (Matthes & Ulrich, 2018). Furthermore, it is associated with higher monetary returns to individuals and is therefore a source of social inequality (Lemistre & Moreau, 2009). While aggregate data analyses show substantial spatial mobility among students in vocational education and training (VET) (Jost et al., 2019), research on its determinants is scarce. Prevailing neoclassical theories view job- or training-related spatial mobility as cost-benefit decisions (Cadwallader, 1989). Extending this perspective, we integrate theoretical approaches that understand individuals' mobility potential to result from agentic motivation and structural constraints (Haldimann et al., 2021; Kaufmann et al., 2004; Windzio, 2008) and analyze the role of individual occupational orientations, social ties, and regional opportunity structures for spatial mobility among students entering VET.

Our study is based on longitudinal data from the German National Education Panel Study, which we combined with georeferenced data (NUTS-3) on school location. We used information on young peoples' school and VET location to map spatial mobility and distinguish spatial mobility within and between functional regional labor markets (Kosfeld & Werner, 2012). At the descriptive level, our results show that spatial mobility is widespread among young people entering VET: 16% are mobile within and 23% between regional labor markets. Multinomial logistic regression models show that youths' occupational orientations (status aspirations; search duration), social ties to friends, and regional opportunity structure (commuter balance; share of the aspired occupational segment) are crucial for youths' spatial mobility. Notably, the regional opportunity structure turned out to be an important driver of whether youths start VET in their home region or become mobile. The results imply the importance of mobility-promoting measures to support youths' access and successful transition into VET and reduce regional mismatches in the VET market.

WG06-792.3

HOGSBRO, Kjeld* (Aalborg University, Department of Sociology and Social Work, Denmark)

IE and Governmentality Studies of Power

This presentation focus on the differences and similarities between governmentality studies and IE studies in the last two decades when both traditions have gained a considerable influence within sociology. Governmentality studies focus in general on the discourses of governance and the way global discourses like New Public Management has been implemented in different national and local context involving different actors on different levels. In many instances, IE studies have had the same focus and in some instances IE studies have focused more on discourses than kept the traditional focus on procedures.

Thus, it is obvious to look at similarities and differences between the two traditions with respect to epistemological premises, theoretical references (implicitly or explicitly expressed or discussed) as well as methodological design and procedures.

The question arises if the two traditions are obviously overlapping and just kept apart by a kind of bubble organization of sociological research or supply each other as a focus on two different aspects of social power structures or represent two different approaches which must be kept separated. Do they have significant different goals, ethical premises, and practical ambitions as 'sociological practice' or do they have common ambitions for making a difference in a world of oppression and inequality.

RC49-686.1

HOGSBRO, Kjeld* (Aalborg University, Department of Sociology and Social Work, Denmark)

Towards a Sociology of Mental Disease

In the last two decades, the common international reference for understanding mental disease has been the vulnerability model stipulating that mental illnesses occur as a product of biological, psychological, and social factors influencing the individual human being during its birth, childhood, and later social relations. This has been supplemented by the ICF model for understanding disability, or in general different forms of diseases, as an interrelation between body functions and structures, activities, and participation, which on the other hand is influenced by personal factors as well as environmental factors. Both models are descriptive models, which does not privilege any specific theoretical approach, nor do they emphasize any specific balance between the influence of the different factors in the models.

So, what does characterize the social factors in both models? What has been the sociological contributions to understanding the genesis of mental illness as well as interrelation between disease and social environment or context?

The presentation will focus on schizophrenia, autism and ADHD, and the sociological theories, which have been applied to these forms of diseases since the 1950ies. Those theories are typically related two public movements in a specific historical context, but at the same time they might as well deliver important theoretical elements and empirical findings showing at least a direction for a sociology of mental disease defining both the social influence on its development and the social situation of people with mental illnesses in a competitive society.

RC57-762.1

HOLLERAN, Max* (University of Melbourne, Australia)

HOLLERAN, Samuel (University of Melbourne, Australia)

9/11 Steel: Distributed Memorialization

Steel has become the de facto material to memorialize 9/11. In this presentation, we show how the vast majority of steel from the World Trade Center (200,000 tons) was recycled abroad but what remained was sacralized and made into local memorials. Using newspaper reports and materials obtained from a Freedom of Information request, the article analyzes how dispersed memorialization honored first responders across the United States (and abroad) enlarging both the geography of trauma and responsibility to remember.

We connect the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey's curation, gifting, and transportation of 9/11 steel to a form of mourning with military antecedents as well as the deliberate focus on strength, masculinity, and participation in the War on Terror. Using close analysis of the delivery and ceremonial placement of the steel objects we show how 9/11 was remembered using DIY art techniques and local institutions in places far away from the tragedy. In particular, we examine how an urban tragedy in the center of US finance was reimagined as something universal and affecting working class first responders. The local memorialization democratized the process of 'sacred steel' distribution while also tightly controlling what could be done with salvaged metal in order to make sure that relics remained communal, rather than personalized, objects. Last, we reflect on how this distribution process contrasts with the heated debates over the future of the WTC site in Lower Manhattan. In doing this we connect 'participatory' memorialization after 9/11 to other world areas and attempts to decentralize memorials after tragedies.

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RC50-691.3

HOLLERAN, Max* (University of Melbourne, Australia)

Pandemics and Geoarbitrage: Digital Nomadism before and after COVID-19

Digital Nomads (those working for higher wages in developed countries but living in less expensive locations, most often in the Global South) are known for their ability to practice geoarbitrage: they search for a lower cost of living while working remotely. Many in this group have merged economic ideas about mobility with cultural beliefs around the value of uprootedness as a means to live independently and appreciate experiences over possessions. This article, drawing from 900 social media observations and 25 long format interviews, shows how the coronavirus pandemic challenged core practices of digital nomads because of lockdowns and border closures. The pandemic made some in this group reconsider their relationship with their home countries. For some Nomads, it fostered a greater appreciation of welfare state services: such as high-quality medical care, unemployment benefits, and vaccine access, but this was not always the case. A number of informants were relieved to return to their wealthy home countries in a moment of crisis, but others—using a more Libertarian understanding of their own position as independent purchasers of social services—resented the state 'calling them back' during the pandemic. Last, the paper considers whether digital nomadism will become more attractive with the growing acceptance of remote work and what ramifications this could have for destinations in the Global South that are already experiencing 'transnational gentrification.'

RC21-302.3

HOLLERAN, Samuel* (University of Melbourne, Australia)

Leisure, Memorialisation, and the Cemetery-Park Overlap in Australian Cities

In Australian cities, historic cemeteries that were once located at the urban fringe are now dead centre. To accommodate growth, many have been relocated or pared down; making way for surface-level infrastructure and parkland. This presentation draws on an ongoing project examining cemetery design and the tension between memorialisation, urban ecology, and recreation. It focuses on the attempts of community groups to 'activate' burial grounds, both cemeteries still in use and Pioneer Memorial Parks, deconsecrated cemeteries where headstones have been removed but human remains linger belowground.

This presentation will focus on six active cemeteries and cemeteries-turned-parks in Melbourne, Sydney, Adelaide, and Perth; drawing on interviews with community advocates, cemetery managers, and environmental specialists. Cemeteries and parks created in the 19th century display an emergent sense of public hygiene, mental and physical. The former shifted the dead from dense churchyards, where miasmic fumes were thought to pollute surrounding properties, while the latter sought to provide 'light and air' to a consumptive city; camaraderie; and therapeutic 'headspace' before that concept existed. Both play into an imported green imaginary climatically unsuited to most of Australia.

This project builds on land use and planning data, anthropological investigations of burial culture, and urban ecology scholarship to better understand the relationship between former cemeteries and surrounding communities, particularly in the ways cemetery 'activation' intersects with race, class, and indigeneity. It probes the subterranean geography of burial grounds and how changes to these sites come into conflict with the 'prerogatives of the surface,' for example: protecting property values, and shielding communities that are thought to have more 'traditional values.' On a granular level, this project analyses the zones within cemeteries set aside for park-like activities, often well away from documented burials, a salient distinction that illuminates the difference between 'underground' and 'underfoot.'

RC34-JS-30.4

HOLSTEIN, Hadrien* (Université Paris Nanterre, France)

How to Continue the War without Having Lived It? Patterns of Engagement and Participation of Young Republicans in Northern Ireland

In a democratic post-war period, how can young activist prolong a civil war that they have not experienced? In a context of changing forms of commitment, which no longer involve violence for the most part, how can we explain the continuity of individual trajectories characterised by the reactivation of recourse to armed struggle when this has disappeared from the social movement's repertoire of action? Conversely, how do other young activists, also born in the post-war period, adhere to and participate in the construction of a democratic peace process? Through what mechanisms can they claim a filiation with the armed struggle as they participate in the transformation of the social movement beyond violence? In Northern Ireland, the Brexit negotiations have made these questions central due to fears of a return to armed conflict resulting from a possible shift of the 'ceasefire babies' towards violence. This proposal will question the youth learning and participation in a democracy through the issue of inclusion or exclusion of clandestine violence within the post-peace agreement repertoire of action operated by actors claiming a filiation with a war they did not experience. To analyse this renewal of activist generations, the proposal would be focused on the forms of engagement of young Republicans in the 2000s and 2010s. Two hypotheses will be developed: activists belonging to these two generations share identical involvement predispositions but the form taken by it (violent or peaceful) is determined by insertion in a particular activist network; despite this important difference, their activist careers – in Becker sense – follow a similar structure due to the post-peace agreement context. To demonstrate this process, I will mobilise interviews and observations conducted with young activists belonging to various (violent) republican organisations in Northern Ireland.

RC55-742.6

HOMMERICH, Carola* (Sophia University, Japan)
SAGIOGLOU, Christina (University of Innsbruck, Institute of Psychology, Austria)

Social Affiliation Accounts for Intercultural Differences of Social Status Effects on Psychological Well-Being: A Comparative Study of Japan, Germany, and the United States

A positive relationship between socioeconomic status (SES) and well-being has been widely documented for all industrialized countries, including outcomes such as longevity, child mortality, happiness, and life satisfaction (Cutler et al., 2012; Marmot, 2003; Tan et al., 2020). Prior research indicated cultural differences between Japan and the US in the effects of SES on well-being depending on how SES was measured. The present research builds on these findings by comparing four indicators of SES, in their effect on psychological well-being in an intercultural comparison of three structurally comparable yet culturally diverse nations: Japan, Germany, and the US ($N = 2,155$).

To measure SES, we include two objective status indicators (income and education), as well as two indicators of subjectively perceived SES, namely subjective SES and personal relative deprivation (PRD). Furthermore, we explore a potential explanatory variable accounting for cultural differences: feeling connected to the social whole (social affiliation).

Cross-culturally, PRD and subjective SES independently predicted well-being, whereas income and education were negligible predictors. Subjective SES was the predominant predictor in Japan compared to the US and Germany, whereas PRD was the predominant predictor in the US compared to Germany and, to a lesser extent, Japan. This was largely accounted for by culture-specific links of social status with social affiliation—the extent to which people feel connected to society as a whole. In Japan, social affiliation is more strongly linked to subjective rank, whereas in the US to justice-related affect, while Germany lies in between. Our findings indicate that social affiliation should be investigated further as an explanatory variable in social status effects on psychological well-being, both within and between countries.

RC04-77.3

HONDA, Yuki* (Graduate School of Education, The University of Tokyo, Japan)

The Impact of College Education in the Humanities and Social Sciences on Job Skills and Social Attitudes after Graduation: The Case of Japan

There has long been controversy over whether education enhances job-useful skills or merely provides screening. It has been regarded that Japanese universities in the humanities and social sciences (HSS) are typical of the latter. This is because Japan has a pronounced hierarchy of selectivity in the universities' admission process, and knowledge of the discipline one studied at university is considered unimportant in the process of the globally unique blanket recruiting practices of new graduates. Based on this recognition, the Japanese government considers university education in the HSS to be irrelevant to economic growth, and seeks to expand and favor natural sciences.

This study aims to counter this trend by showing that, in fact, the knowledge acquired in each of the disciplines included in the HSS has an inherent impact on enhancing the skills needed for post-graduation work. The data to be used are original survey data conducted from 2019 to 2021 that followed students in their final year of study at a Japanese university in the 10 academic fields of HSS until after graduation. The survey asks about the degree of mastery of the subject's prior academic discipline. Structural equation modeling is used to analyze the relationship between their mastery and general skills during college and job skills after graduation. The results show that the level of mastery of the discipline itself enhances job skills directly.

More interestingly, discipline mastery in the HSS had a decreasing effect on neoliberalism-affirming social attitude. This effect varied by discipline, and was found in sociology.

These results suggest that a university education in the HSS can have a socializing effect not only in terms of skill development but also in terms of consciousness.

In this presentation, the results of the data analysis will be presented in detail, including the results of the interview survey.

RC52-721.3

HONORE-MORRIS, Duncan* (S P Jain School of Global Management, Australia)

Are We Playing Chicken Little with the Accounting Profession? a Dilemma of Employability of (non)Professional Thinking Graduates; Is This an Apparent Failure to Embed Professionalism and Professional Skills throughout the Curriculum?

A distinguishing mark of the accountancy profession is its "acceptance of the responsibility to act in the public interest" and to maintain the 'highest level of professional ethical behaviour by all members' (APES 110 Code of Conduct). Both concepts are critical for professional work as suggested within the sociology literature. However, two global players in professional accounting practice have been heavily fined for unethical behaviour by their professionally qualified accountants (KPMG $50 million in 2019 and EY $100 million in 2022). Ethical breaches or not acting in the public interest have been observed in other professional groups, for instance, medicine, nursing, dentistry, and law. The sociology literature on the professions acknowledges that *education* is a key driver of professional standards and the esoteric educational knowledge/ skills requirements for professional practice and membership of professional associations. Recent research posits that higher education is moving away from delivering concentrated hard-core disciplinary knowledge to that of *building transferrable professional competencies*, albeit without destroying a robust technical curriculum. This requires a scaffolded inter-twining of the sought-after transferrable professional competencies and technical knowledge throughout the curriculum.

Two independent cross-sectional surveys have been conflated and the results suggest that this is not being achieved in higher education programs. The first survey draws from over 6,000 professional accountants' views from across nine countries, and the second survey draws from over 3,000 students' perceptions across seven disciplines of an Australian university. The findings are presented through an *interpretative socio-cultural lens* via-a-vis a *neo-Weberian* approach which indicates that professionalism within higher education curriculum appears to be more *lip service* rather than achieving professional thinking graduates. These findings indicate a dichotomous dilemma, which to some degree, is supported by recent evidence of an increasing trend in the United Kingdom's Big 4 seeking graduates from other disciplines and teaching accounting post-employment themselves.

RC52-716.1

HONORE-MORRIS, Duncan* (S P Jain School of Global Management, Australia)

Unshackling the Iron Cage through Perennial Gales of Creative Destruction: Can the Accounting Profession Survive As a Social Institution?

The sociology literature indicates significant dynamic trends of change are impacting on professions and professionalisation. For instance, cultural shifts associated with the mistrust of experts, neo-liberal societal forces, radical reflexivity among consumers, ethical misbehaviour, failures in fiduciary responsibilities, the distrust of expert knowledge, post-modern scepticism, internet (dis)knowledge, impersonal market forces, and aggressive predatory behaviour between professions and/or professional associations. Much of the sociology literature on professions and professionalisation acknowledges that professions must adapt to survive societal drivers of change. Internally and externally, the accounting profession is facing wide-spread criticism of its educational curriculum, the sausage machine approach to education, the (un) professional graduates being produced, the failure to act in the public interest, unethical behaviour in professional practice, significant loss of graduate positions due to the inroads of rapidly changing technology, and significant declining (dis)engagement of members with their professional bodies. Conflating such ubiquitous pressures with the social and ethical dilemmas witnessed signifies a profession that is struggling to adapt.

Using a *neo-Weberian* sociological conceptual framework, the accounting profession has been appraised using a futurist 10–15-year lens, vis-à-vis a cross-sectional survey of over 6,000 professional accountants across five continents and nine countries in various roles on the *Division of Labour* continuum. The results are presented through an *interpretative socio-cultural lens* which advocates that the accounting profession is deteriorating as a *social institution* and needs insightful reflection and radical reforms across both its educational and professional leadership domains to ensure the very survival of the profession as a *social institution*.

RC27-390.2

HOOKWAY, Nicholas* (University of Tasmania, Australia)

'As Close to Perfection As Possible': Roger Federer As Late Modern Moral Hero

In 2022, global tennis star Roger Federer retired after a stellar career prompting mass fan and celebrity adulation on social media. Federer's global popularity and appeal is unparalleled in tennis and he is one of the world's most adored sporting celebrities. Federer is revered for his virtues both on and off the court, celebrated for the sublime way he plays but also for embodying values of humility, respect and grace. How can we understand the Federer phenomenon sociologically? Is Federer a kind of secular god – a much-needed contemporary moral hero in dark moral times? Or more critically is Federer an empty consumer signifier who's popularity is linked to the creation of a media brand and image which ultimately stood for nothing? Drawing upon moral and social theory on character, craft and meaning-making, this paper is an attempt to think sociologically about Federer as a contemporary sport hero. The paper argues that while Federer's celebrity is linked to his normativity and embodiment of neoliberal values, his cultural and social resonance is distinctly aesthetic, moral and existential.

RC40-JS-97.1

HORTON, Joanna* (University of Queensland, Australia)

Civil Society Power and Participation in the UN Food Systems Summit

Over the past few decades, the shift in global and domestic governance models from multilateralism (whereby states hold decision-making power) to multistakeholderism (open to a wide range of non-state actors) has seen a further entrenchment of corporate power in food governance settings. While there is an extensive literature exploring this process of 'corporate capture', less scholarly work has explored the strategies and experiences of civil society food movements in a multistakeholder food governance context. This paper draws on participatory research with Australian civic food networks (CFNs) to explore their engagement with the recent UN Food Systems Summit (UNFSS) – the first UN Summit to explicitly adopt a multistakeholder model. Although most CFNs understood their own normative ideals for food systems transformation as separate from – and even conflicting with – those of the UNFSS, their responses to the Summit were varied. Some joined the global boycott against what they perceived as a fundamentally illegitimate process with a high risk of co-optation, but others saw the UNFSS as affording various strategic or symbolic opportunities to 'reclaim' the agenda for food systems transformation. Drawing on Clapp and Fuchs' (2009) theory of power in agri-food governance, as well as Gaventa's (2005) 'power cube' concept, I ask: how can CFN responses to the UNFSS be understood as (various) ways of claiming, building, and exercising civil society power in food governance settings? At a broader level, as the corporate-friendly multistakeholder model continues to proliferate, I argue for the importance of understanding civil society capacity to exercise power and shape food systems 'from below', and the dynamics, opportunities, and tensions thereof.

RC25-JS-101.3

HOSODA, Miwako* (Seisa University, Japan)

COVID-19 Beyond the Metaphor of War

With the COVID-19 disaster raging around the world, we see a discourse that speaks in metaphors of "war". For example, national and international politicians claim that they are "at war" with the coronavirus and that we are now at war. The media also praise intensive care units (ICUs) and emergency rooms (ERs) as "war zones" where doctors, nurses, and other "soldiers" are fighting a desperate battle.

While it is not uncommon for responses to illness to cloak themselves in metaphors of "war" and "struggle," this is highly problematic. While underestimating the actual war, the "wartime" chanting risks turning what was a medical preventive measure into a means of social control. This is especially true at a time of division and strife in many parts of the world. The virus has no intention of killing us. We need to stop decorating illness with metaphors and see it as a "disease" that can affect anyone.

If we tear away the metaphor of "war" from COVID-19, we can see how people are trying to build their daily lives with ingenuity and perseverance in the midst of a pandemic crisis. Sharing such a perspective is what is required in this era of "With Corona," which will be a long and drawn-out process.

RC15-225.2

HOSODA, Miwako* (Seisa University, Japan)

Digitizing Peer Support Activities of People with Illnesses and/or Disabilities

When people become ill or disabled, they not only experience inconvenience in their daily lives due to physical disability, but also low self-esteem and self-stigma. Peer support by people with the same illness or disability is known to help people with these illnesses or disabilities to rebuild their lives, seek advice, and find a place to belong. However, it has been pointed out that patients may have difficulty gathering together at a same place and expressing their true feelings in face-to-face peer support. Therefore, this study examined whether the digitalization of peer support can overcome these challenges. We asked three groups of patients with physical paralysis, aphasia, and other disabilities to interact as anonymous avatars in a virtual reality space, and investigated how they felt about the interaction. The results showed that they felt free to communicate with each other, free from physical restraints and real-world

oppression. As a result, they felt a greater sense of self-esteem and enjoyment. From these results, the benefit of digitizing the peer support activities of the patient groups was recognized.

However, several challenges were also found. First, there are technical difficulties for patients to enter and investigate virtual reality spaces on a computer. Second, the way people interact and interact in the virtual reality space varies from person to person. Finally, there is the issue of what to do with the costs when the grant money ends in the future, although the fees for the use of the virtual space as a research project are now coming from a grant. I would like to discuss with the participants the difficulties and solutions in digitizing peer support in the future.

RC30-448.5

HOSOGAYA, Nobuko* (Sophia University, Japan)
ARAI, Noriko (Sophia University, Japan)

A Study on the Identification of Factors for Promoting Employees' Participation in Networking Groups in Japan

This study proposes to identify the factors that have effects upon promotion of employees' participation in networking groups. In reference to previous research on Employee Resource Groups, we will examine the social identity of employees as problem-solving entities and the kind of conditions relating to the network formation within the company.

Due to COVID-19 pandemic, working styles have significantly changed and thus it is expected that behavioral patterns of working people have also changed dramatically, particularly in their close-knit groups. However, little attention has been paid for empirically addressing such issues.

Today, the internal and external ties that Japanese employees have established are reported to be weaker than those of other developed countries. Forty percent of the working population do not have such connections, and this does not help them to solve problems for advancing their careers or improving their work-life balance. However, time availability and collaboration with IT are noted to increase the employees' relationships which facilitate empathy and problem solving (Recruit Works Institute, 2020).

In Japan's post COVID-19 pandemic, employees' lives have gradually changed, as they experience remote work and comply with overtime regulations. ESG management attracts attention, and the central and local governments are becoming actively involved in internal support measures due to diversity promotion and increasing concern about work-life balance issues.

We begin to organize the research frame by reviewing social identity studies on employee participation in network groups, those are ERG studies outside of Japan. In particular, we will focus on problem-solving behaviors related to family-related difficulties which they face. Let us report whether these are addressed through the use of individual internal or external services, internal groups, or external affinity groups via on-line and off-line. Based on current research, we will report on the specific context of Japanese employees' participation in networking .

RC09-JS-132.4

HOSSEINI, S A Hamed* (School of Humanities, Creative Industries and Social Sciences, Australia)
GILLS, Barry (University of Helsinki, Finland)

Redefining Value: Toward a Normative Value Theory As an Integrative Platform for Transformative Praxes

Existential threats to human civilization and planetary life are fast increasing, and so are the calls for more forceful responses that require greater commonality across diverse transformative movement. The number of organizations that work across a vast terrain of plural post-capital initiatives has been increasing. However, in our overstretched post-metanarrative era, what is terribly missing is coherent conceptual platforms to underpin these transversalist urges for sustainable convergence and integration. Elsewhere ("*Pluriversality and beyond*", 2022), we argued for the necessity for transformative praxis of going beyond temporary pragmatic alliances and loose network building. There, by drawing on the idea of commons and commoning, and reflecting on the main characteristics of the current global civilizational crisis, we proposed a four-fold framework (the *commonist* framework) for creating integrative assemblages of alternative-futures-making initiatives. In this paper, by drawing on that framework, we argue that constructing a normative theory of *value, in order* to redefine our relationship with *capital* and reinterpret its alternatives, can provide movements embodying the forces of pluriverse with a new conceptual platform to overcome unnecessary and debilitating, ideological and praxiological divisions. The paper delineates the principles of this *commonist normative value theory* and highlights its synergizing power, discussing cases such as the chasm between Marxist revivalism and post-Marxian revisionism on the matters of productive and reproductive labor. We draw on some empirical findings in the Australian context to exhibit the existing potentialities, on the ground, for this proposition.

RC24-358.2

HOSSEN, M. Anwar* (University of Dhaka, Bangladesh)

Decolonizing Democracy for Environmental Sustainability in Bangladesh

Democracy is supposed to respect the voices of local people related to their understanding of riverine natural resources for community livelihood. As a democratic country, the government in Bangladesh is supposed to recognize these voices to ensure the democratic principles of inclusion, participation, and representation. However, the current practices of democratic government in Bangladesh is dominated by the Western perspective of free market and economic growth under the neoliberal development programs such as Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The agencies of the western countries such as USAID and international financial organizations such as the World Bank work actively to establish this perspective in Bangladesh. Almost every water development program such as Flood Action Plan (FAP) have been establishing focuses more on this economic growth perspective and care lesser for local understanding of riverine system and natural resources for community livelihood. The government emphasizes more on the success such as total embankment size in kilometers and economic growth, and fails to address the growing concerns over environmental degradation. Under the circumstances, this paper would like to explore a research question: what are the roles of democracy and democratic government in Bangladesh on environmental sustainability? Content analyses of social inequality, environmental degradation, natural resource depletion, and displacement will be the main basis in responding this question. The findings of the paper argue that political leaders work as development project entrepreneurs for individual interests and care lesser for their democratic mandates such as representation of local voices. This individual interests in the government system promote economic growth which causes exclusion, social inequality, environmental degradation, natural resources depletion, and displacement. Only the decolonized democracy from the western perspective of free market and economic growth can be helpful for promoting community voices in the government system to ensure environmental sustainability.

RC14-214.3

HOU, Yu* (Zhongnan University of Economics and Law, China)
XU, Peng (Zhongnan University of Economics and Law, China)

Intergroup Communication, Identity and Transcultural Construction of Fan Community -- Empirical Research Based on the Fan Community of Dimash

Driven by the tide of social networking, fans from different cultural backgrounds have used Facebook, Twitter, Weibo and other online social platforms to carry out various forms of virtual communication, thus developing a fan community bearing the value of transcultural communication. This study takes kazakh singer Dimash's fan community as the object of analysis, and uses the mixed research method of "questionnaire survey + participatory observation" to try to explore the formation mechanism of transcultural fan community from the perspective of the relationship between intergroup communication and identity. The results show that, on the one hand, cultural variability, intergroup contact and communication adjustment factors all have significant influence on the formation of fans' transcultural identity. On the other hand, the survey data shows that the identity of individual fans is differentiated ("transcultural identity" or "ethnic identity"), .and fans will use different language symbols and behavioral labels to convey their own identity tendencies. This study believes that as one of the new media channels for the international communication of Chinese culture, how to reshape the "local" of the transcultural fan community and make its virtual community form harmonious and unified will be the theoretical and practical direction worth expanding in the future fan research field.

RC41-JS-21.3

HOVLAND HONERUD, Jon* (University of South-Eastern Norway (USN), Norway)
TVEDTEN, Sigrunn (University of South-Eastern Norway (USN), Norway)
TØNDEL, Gunhild (Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Norway)

The Sociology of Quantification: Against a Consolidated Research Program

Our time is characterized by an extraordinarily will to quantify, measure, and standardize social life. From a few contributions in early 2000 (Espeland 1998, Desrosieres 1998 and Sætnan 2010) there is now a growing number of studies within quantification and numerization (e.g. Mennicken and Espeland 2019, Bartl et.al. 2019, Berman & Hirschman 2018). A sociology of quantification could serve as an academic resource for both theorizing and empirical research across

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

research fields, to make the researchers able to observe and compare the social mechanics of quantification processes and how they change our societies from within. Yet, despite the arguable importance of the sociology of quantification, "sociology of quantification" has not turned into the research authority that it could be. We suggest that this is due to the nature of the empirical objects themselves, which are often infrastructural, embedded, and contradictory in nature. This paper presents results form a literature study consisting of a broad scoping review, with a screening (N=6600) of published articles to be characterized as "quantification studies" (N=350); and a comparative in-depth analysis (N=appx. 100) of the use of quantification perspectives within three dominant research fields in the review; that is health, education, and public administration. We ask the following questions for our analyses: What do they study, when they say they study quantification? What is the role of the 'sociology of quantification' in the studies? And how does the application of the perspective(s) vary across the three research fields? Important voices within sociology of quantification argue for a consolidation of the field into a research program, but our findings suggest that a main strength of the tradition is the extraordinarily relevance *across* research schools – thus supporting a need for a growing interdisciplinary adaptability, yet, while keeping its core.

RC39-575.3

HOWARD, Amanda* (University of Sydney, Australia)
JOSEPH, Pam (University of Sydney, Australia)

Spirit of Place: Communities Acting in Disasters

This paper operationalises complexity thinking in the context of disasters. It draws on empirical and theoretical work undertaken over the past five years with communities impacted by disasters across NSW and Victoria. These communities have experienced storms, floods, bushfires and of course Covid. Despite these disasters we have witnessed communities connect in surprising ways and even thrive in the face of risky environments. Commonly, community action aims to strengthen networks, self-organising systems, resources, communication, localised information, inclusion and decision making. A deep-seated sense of belonging in physical and social environments is evident in many communities. This spirit of place creates space for hope and creativity through emergence and the disproportionate impacts of small change. Our research documents the emergence of new way of relating, new forms of organising, and new ways of understanding how to care for Country. These new forms can be at the street, neighbourhood, or regional level. Our research also repeatedly demonstrates the ripple-effect of small change across large institutional contexts. We argue that complexity thinking provides a useful strategy for countering command and control rhetoric and politics in the context of disasters.

WG06-791.1

HSIEH, Meng-hsuan* (National Taipei University, Taiwan)
CHANG, Heng-hao (National Taipei University, Taiwan)

Choices Under the Intertwining of Multiple Professionals: An Institutional Ethnographic Analysis of the Participation in Decision-Making of People with Psychosocial Disabilities

The concept of recovery became popular after the consumer movement in the 1970s. People with psychosocial disabilities, like others, expect to have "normal" social life, but social barriers in everyday life are difficult to overcome. In Taiwan, the Act to Implement the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities was passed in 2014. Even though many laws have been amended, there is no concrete and feasible service model in practice. According to the Mental Health Act, the community mental health rehabilitation is for the purpose of assisting patients to adapt to social life gradually. Professionals from different fields/disciplines form a mental health service team to work with people with psychosocial disabilities, who should be the center in the team. However, in practice, people with psychosocial disabilities seldom participate in the decision-making process and the decisions were usually affected or done by staffs and family members.

This study utilizes institutional ethnography to explore ruling relations of mental health service and the decision-making of persons with psychosocial disabilities under multiple professionals and institutional logic. The experiences of decision-making participation are collected through observations, interviews, and documentary analysis, to map social relations in the community mental health rehabilitation center. Finally, I will compare the findings with the contents of human rights conventions to understand what rights of persons with psychosocial disabilities are being practiced in Taiwan's mental health practice and what difficulties they are facing.

RC17-JS-85.4

HSIEH, Michelle Fei-yu* (Academia Sinica, Taiwan)

Revamping the PPE Supply Chain: The Taiwanese State's Response to the COVID-19 Pandemic

This paper examines the Taiwanese state's capacity to withstand the COVID-19 crisis through a case study of its provision of PPE supplies during the initial outbreak. The quick provision of PPE supplies contributed to Taiwan's success in crisis management.

At the beginning of the outbreak, Taiwan faced an acute shortage of PPE supplies. The PPE industry was very small and had minimal production but managed to ramp up production to provide quality approved medical-grade masks for the entire population within two months. How was this done? Unlike other countries that opted to buy, with resultant reliance on imports (the market solution), the Taiwanese state opted to produce PPEs. But instead of hierarchical government intervention in the face of a PPE market failure, the state deployed the alternative of a decentralized network through which the development of a localized PPE supply chain was induced by tapping into Taiwan's decentralized production system, coordinating and orchestrating cross-cutting networks of industries, and getting firms to enter the PPE industry and turn out PPE supplies quickly. The dynamics involved the state mitigating potential network failure with consensus and capability building to enhance collaboration among the actors and induce democratic buy-in participation. Collective institutions, such as industry associations and public research institutes, served as the critical links between the state and the decentralized network of firms.

The findings suggest that the capabilities to withstand the crisis stemmed from the specific configurations of the state-society linkages, based on the long-term preparedness of the state in coordinating a decentralized economy, as illustrated in the PPE production. This paper addresses the possibilities of democratic network governance, contrary to either the perception of an obedient authoritarian top-down Asian culture or allowing a market roll-out solution to account for crisis production resilience.

RC04-79.4

HSIUNG, Tunghsing* (National Taitung University, Taiwan)

Indigenous Student-Teacher and Learning for Sustainability: Cultural Diversity and Educational Equity

Teacher education has an important role in the achievement of the *Sustainable Development Goals* (SDGs) to meet cultural diversity and equity education. The study was conducted in a cultural education course at higher education. The author applied the culturally responsive teaching to inspire indigenous student-teachers to be aware of the value of indigenous knowledge in the practice the SDGs. It is expected that the indigenous student-teachers can integrate their traditional knowledge and SDGs in their final project. The author invited two indigenous student-teachers to discuss and criticize the contents and activities of the course after the class per week; a total of 16 discussions were took in one semester. The study eyed on the impact on indigenous student-teachers' awareness of the connections of SDG 4 *Quality Education* and SDG 11 *Sustainable Cities & Communities* and their cultures. The results of the study showed that indigenous student-teachers argued 4.3 *affordable education*, 4.7 *appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development,* and 11.4 *strengthen the efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage* are the serious issues in need of improvement. Indigenous student-teachers indicate that educational equity can be reached when the society recognizes and appreciates the indigenous knowledge and cultures. It is suggested that integrating indigenous knowledges into subjects' contents for promoting all students to accept cultural diversity and its contribution.

RC34-513.8

HU, Jiayue* (the University of Tokyo, Japan)

The Transition to Adulthood of Two Generations Under Two Regimes in China

With more people receiving higher education, the restructuring of the labor market, employment becoming more flexible, and changing attitudes toward marriage nowadays, young Chinese (under the market economy regime) face enormous difficulties in becoming independent compared to their parents (under the planned economy regime). These changes prolonged the process of the Chinese youth to become independent adults, and deepened their dependence on their parents economically and emotionally at the same time.

Therefore, this article aims to examine how social institutions and socioeconomic structures regulate the transition to adulthood for young people in China, focusing on the following two points. 1) Clarifying how the "transition to adulthood" in China's market economy occurs and what problems it entails. 2) Understanding how parents cope with the prolonged period of parental dependence of their children and how the impact of parental influence on the "transition to adulthood" has changed. The 1980th birth cohort and 1960th birth cohort are used to represent young people in different regimes and could also be seen as parent-child generations.

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Using data from China Family Panel Studies (CFPS) and The Chinese Longitudinal Healthy Longevity Survey (CLHLS), I conduct a mixed-method analysis to study the complexity and heterogeneity of the "transition to adulthood." I first use social sequence analysis to clarify the transition trends between the two birth cohorts. Next, I conduct interviews with 35 informants to learn of their transition experiences. Doing so will help us better understand the reality of the transitional process to adulthood of the young Chinese today.

RC39-571.1

HU, Litiao* (Nanjing University, China)

The Effect of Tropical Cyclone-Induced Multiple Hazards on Economic Production

Macro-economic assessments of tropical cyclone (TC) impacts lack an analysis of the TC's cascading multiple hazards, which can resolve both complex societal impact channels and anthropogenically forced changes. Here, using a national panel of regional economic output for 31 provinces in China over the past 20 years, we show that TC precipitation has a quadratic effect on economic production, in addition to interacting with seasonal temperature variability. Besides, economic outcomes are reduced by increases in the intensity of TC winds and storm tides, and also respond to the interactions between TC wind density and seasonal variability. Furthermore, low-income regions are hindered by TC precipitation and most sectors exhibit an inverted U-shape relationship with the hazard, complementing previous work that emphasized the beneficial effects of additional total annual rainfall in low-income and solely agriculture-dependent economies. By simultaneously assessing the TC precipitation, winds and storm tides at multiple timescales and the effects on different sectors, we uncover channels through which TC conditions can affect the economy. These results suggest that TC-induced multiple hazards will have favourable and unfavourable economic consequences, depending on the multiple integrated scenarios of TCs, and require further assessment by those who wish to evaluate the costs of anthropogenic climate change.

RC16-241.5

HU, Weiyi* (The University of Sydney, Australia)

Being Chinese: Moving Beyond the Dichotomy of China and the Occident

Sociological theories produced in China, as well as sociological theories of China, rarely systematically examine the impact of the relationship between China and the West (*Occident*). In matters of knowledge production, asymmetric, on-way flows of knowledge are commonplace in the theorisations of various Chinese social phenomena. Studies of Chinese sexuality have routinely reduced China to a site of data collection. In China, theories of sexuality produced in the *Occident* are often applied unreflexively by both Western and Chinese scholars. Such biases are usually underpinned by a cluster of oppositions, such as structure and agency, East and West. In this paper, I aim to expose and move beyond such biases. Combining Chen Xiaomei's notion of *Chinese Occidentalism discourses* with Pierre Bourdieu's concept of *symbolic capital*, I examine the significance of the *Occident* in narrating and theorising Chinese identity by Chinese peoples. Drawing on qualitative data collected in Shanghai, I argue that through their imaginings of the *Occident*, both the Chinese government and everyday social agents negotiate, define, and seek to impose their version of what is meant to be Chinese. *Chinese Occidentalism discourses*, seen in this way, are a form of *symbolic capital* embodied by different social agents in the social *field* of opinions. The concept of *symbolic capital* offers an analytical lens through which the connections and tensions between China and the West can be elucidated. *Chinese Occidentalism discourses*, I argue, can be used as a productive and necessary methodology that theories Chinese social phenomena *in relation to* the West, without reducing these phenomena to either completely *Othered* experiences, or mere appendages of the reigning Western perceptions.

RC06-100.5

HU, Weiyi* (The University of Sydney, Australia)

Confessions of the 'leftover Women': An Analysis of Family Life in Contemporary China

The Report on Chinese Marriage and Family 2022 recently noted that only 12 million marriages were registered in China in 2020, a 48.5% decrease from 2013. Despite the multi-children policy, there also has been a steady decrease in birth rate in the past decade. It is important to ask, how has the transformation(s) in familial relations, if any, conditioned the decline in marriage and birth rate in contemporary Chinese society? The aim of this paper is to illuminate the nuances in the contingent definition of family life and familial relations, and thus, to elucidate the phenomenon of flights from marriage and parenthood in contemporary China. The paper uses Pierre Bourdieu's theoretical approach to sketch a map of the family as a *field*. Drawing on qualitative data collected in 2019 in Shanghai, China, I argue that the family *field*, contrary to the common belief in its declining importance, is a site of struggles between *orthodoxy* and *heterodoxy*. The importance of being married and becoming parents in a timely manner is a taken for granted necessity, an *orthodox* perception of what it means to be an honourable and virtuous Chinese person in the contemporary

context. Yet the family *field* is also central to the struggle against such *orthodox* social rhythm. As exemplified by the 'leftover women' phenomenon, flight from marriage and parenthood allows individuals to negotiate and (re)define the meaning of family and identity. It enables them to struggle against the *orthodoxy* of a woman's life as a daughter, wife, and mother. Seen in this way, the decline in marriage and birth rate shows that family is a *field* of contestation and fluidity in contemporary China.

RC25-JS-40.5

HU, Yu-ying* (Kaohsiung Medical University, Taiwan)

The Revolting "Blue Gay": Sexualized Nationalism, Emerging National Others, and an Alternative to the Homonationalistic Construction in Contemporary Taiwan

Heated debates concerning the legalization of same-sex marriage in the past years has led to the emergence of a new identity category called "blue gay" in contemporary Taiwan, referring to LGBT individuals who ally with the Nationalist Party, whose symbolic color is blue. Due to the Nationalist Party's general opposition against the legalization of same-sex marriage, the "blue gay" is depreciated as incomprehensible, shameful, and even abominable in LGBT communities for standing with a political party which excludes LGBT equality and human rights from its main political agenda. A popular nationalistic discourse of Taiwan as a modern, democratic, sovereign and internationally-recognized nation-state, to which respect and embrace of LGBT equality and human right are key, also contributes to the symbolic meaning of the "blue gay" as everything opposite to the modern imagination of Taiwan's sovereign nationhood. Certainly it is too narrow and reductive a view to fully grasp how people's sexual and national identities are entwined, especially in Taiwan, an island which has been through multiple colonization in history. Yet, the emerging "blue gay" elucidates a critical sexualization of nationalistic discourses in contemporary Taiwan as LGBT politics and human rights now become a criterion to the differentiation of national self from national others. Using homonationalism as a theoretical framework, this research explores how the convergence of LGBT politics and a modern and sovereign nationhood of Taiwan intervenes in and even regulates LGBT identity formation in everyday life. With a focus on how class, ethnicity, age and political inclinations influence LGBT subjects' sense of national and sexual belonging, this research highlights the complexity of mutual constitution of sexual, gender and national identification, seeking to explore an alternative to the always already binary homonationalistic construction of sexualized national subject/others the popular discourse of "blue gay" signifies.

RC31-458.3

HUANG, Chia-yuan* (Academia Sinica, Taiwan)

Geopolitics, Gender and Cross-Strait Marriage: Recent Taiwanese Female Marriage Migrants in China

Official statistics in Taiwan show that more than a decade ago, the majority of cross-strait marriages were between mainland Chinese women and Taiwanese men. In recent years, however, the situation has reversed, with an increase in the number of Taiwanese women marrying mainland Chinese men. In contrast, the number of mainland Chinese women marrying Taiwanese men has dropped by half in the past decade. Such a trend can be attributed to the growing frequency of cross-strait tourism and the rising number of young Taiwanese studying and working in China. When discussing cross-strait marriages of mainland Chinese women married to Taiwanese men in existing studies, the concept of 'spatial hypergamy' is mainly used to define the marriage trajectories and strategies of migrant women. However, through in-depth interviews with Taiwanese wives who have married in mainland China over recent years, this study finds that a marry-up/marry-down paradox often characterises their cross-border marriages. This contradiction relates to the dynamic relationship between geopolitical and economic developments across the Taiwan Strait during the past decades and how different generations perceive and view the changes in effect. This study, therefore, examines how Taiwanese wives married to Chinese husbands respond to geopolitical changes in their intimate relationships and how they perceive their cross-border marriages concerning their social status and economic interests, in a context where economic ties between China and Taiwan are becoming closer but political relations are getting increasingly tense. The cases in this study show that for Taiwanese wives, their choice of cross-strait marriage is not based solely on material considerations such as the financial security it can provide. Other sorts of desires may also play a role, ranging from the longing to experience a different world, to the pursuit of love and an ideal partner, or to the possibility of realising a personal career.

RC02-JS-32.4

HUANG, Chunhao* (Institute of Sociology, Academia Sinica, Taiwan)

The Digital Transformation of Labor Process in Taiwan's Mold Manufacturing and Plastic Injection Industry

In the past ten years, concepts such as Industry 4.0 and smart manufacturing have aroused active discussions, and Many governments and industry stakeholders have proposed many relevant policies and visions. This study attempts to regard Industry 4.0 as a continuation of the industrial digitalization, and attempts to take Taiwan's mold manufacturing and plastic injection industry as a case. From 1990 to the late, the industry has successively introduced three digital technologies, including CAD/CAM, mold flow analysis, and management assistance technology, which triggered the digital transformation of the industry's production practices. I found that, albeit with a slight time lag, its labor control system has also changed in response to this digital transformation. In chronological order, it's labor control system of can be roughly divided into three periods: the first period is the responsible autonomy built around the craftsmanship of skilled workers, and this period still continued after the introduction of CAD/CAM a period of time. However, after the mold flow analysis was widely used in the industry, It's labor control system turned into decentralized technical control and limited bureaucratic control. Later, after the gradual introduction of management assistance technology, although the bureaucratic control was still limited, the technical control among different processes gradually tended to be integrated. On the whole, in the transformation of this labor control system, we can find that the traditional skilled workers such as gradually withdraw from the core of power in the production relationship, while engineers with relevant knowledge of digital technology gradually occupy the core of power.

RC02-JS-143.5

HUANG, Florencia Fu-Chuan* (Graduate Institute of Latin American Studies, Taiwan)

Debt, Loan and National Development in 21st Century Argentina: Fiscal Social Contract Approach

Since the neoliberal turn, Latin America have prioritized the fiscal prudency and macroeconomic stability in the development agenda. However, "development on debt" still a common feature for many countries, Argentina is among the few tops in bad fiscal governance.

The objective of the paper is to explore the relation between debt, conditional lending, and National Development in the 21 century Argentina. The paper adopts an institutional analysis approach to scrutinize the 2001, 2008 and 2014 financial crisis under De la Raúl, Kirchner and Macri Administrations along with right to left regime shift.

The paper supposes to deal with financial crisis, the government would choose to resort international loan from MDBs, and the latter would be subject to "conditional lending". The State government would eventually compromise (or not) and resort the austerity policies to exchange for the loan, policies such as cut-off salary and social warfare. In despite of either way to choose, it would be risky to trigger the state-society tension or violate the social contract.

The paper attempts to understand how government manage financial crisis. The objective of the paper is to compare how left-wing and right-wing regime manage the conditional lending and adjust economic and social policies accordingly, and to understand the political social process of such decision-making process and its major concern. In methodology, the paper uses state-society relation approach and attempts to explore how governments handle crisis.

Eventually, the paper concludes that there are two types of "fiscal social contract" in accordance with regime types to resolve the crisis, which has been built up since Peron regime and their counter forces. This is to say, the fiscal social contract in Argentine is bonded with political support and configurated by vulnerable democratic accountability. This may be the feasible explanation to explain Argentine's fiscal policies and loan behavior.

RC24-359.4

HUANG, Haisu* (University of Oregon, United States)

Class Inequalities and Climate Disaster

Climate change and disasters impact human societies at a record high speed. More than 89 million people worldwide were forcibly displaced in 2021, among which more than 53 million people were internally displaced, a 70 per cent increase from 2020. Scientists observe a high confidence level in climate change impacts on mental health. However, the evidence for assessment of the mental health impacts remains insufficient. As a result, resources for disaster recovery and climate change mitigation continue to deprioritize mental health which directly diminishes people's quality of life. Lack of research in mental health disparities in environmental disasters also creates gap in understanding the anthropogenic nature of climate issues. My project remedies this gap by analyzing the experiences of the survivors from a recent mega-fire in the United States and the historic development of the place where the disaster occurred. In this qualitative study, I focus on the survivors' biographies, their evacuation and recovery processes, and coping strategies for mental health. In addition, I

follow the survivors for two years and observe changes in their life, with a focus on their decisions for mental health. In this presentation, I show how class inequalities affect survivors' mental health and why it is important to extend environmental justice framework to the rural working poor. I offer critiques on capitalism and environmental suffering and discuss policy recommendations to mitigate disaster and climate change induced trauma.

RC15-217.5

HUANG, Heqing* (Gonville & Caius College, University of Cambridge, United Kingdom)

Organisational Structure of a Chinese Hospital: Microcosm of a Hybrid Polity

Motivated by a neo-institutionalist approach, this research applies ethnographic methods and interviews to investigate to what extent neoliberalism influences the organisation of healthcare in China. It is a case study of an urban flagship hospital in southern China.

Henderson and Cohen's work in the 1980s is a key reference point for this project. It was an ethnography of the organisational and power structure of a hospital workplace in China. An update to their work is overdue because China's social institutions and social relations have witnessed profound transformations over the years. This research reviews China's transformation towards a neoliberal polity (which is a peculiar hybridity with the collision and convergence of market values, neoliberal governance, authoritarian rules, and entrenched, state-led socialism) through the prisms of the healthcare sector and a flagship hospital.

The study first delves into the power structures of the main actors in the hospital – leaders, administrators, health professionals, and patients. The power structure is inscribed in the leadership and decision-making structures, autonomy, and the power dynamics between interest groups. Then, the study investigates how the three sets of institutional logics inform the shaping of the power structures in the hospital. These institutional logics include traditional Chinese culture, socialism, and market liberalisation. The way these logics and values shape the organisation of the hospital reflects that Chinese society is a convergence of multiple institutional logics.

Preliminary data analysis indicates that instead of eradicating one another, traditional Chinese culture, socialism, and market liberalisation are successfully amalgamated in Chinese society. Market liberalisation brings new values and practices to healthcare institutions and medical practice while traditional cultural values and socialism persist. Further investigation would focus on the inter-relationships between different institutional logics that shape the organisation of the flagship hospital and what it tells us about the hybrid polity of China.

RC32-488.4

HUANG, Heqing* (Gonville & Caius College, University of Cambridge, United Kingdom)

The 'Deferrer' Role: Female Health Professionals' Positioning in a Chinese Hospital

There is a lack of female representation in leadership positions in Chinese hospitals. Potential forms of such gender imbalances include: a lack of females in senior positions at clinical departments and in the broader hospital management; the exclusion of females in prestigious specialisms that have greater status within the hospital; a larger percentage of female employees in junior and supporting positions.

What are the cultural and ideologist factors that lead to female health professionals' deferrer role? The study embeds in China's transformation towards a neoliberal polity, which is a peculiar hybridity with the collision and convergence of market values, neoliberal governance, authoritarian rules, state-led socialism, and traditional Confucian values.

This research unpacks how these institutional legacies intersect and bring about female professionals' inferior status in Chinese hospitals. It also reveals opportunities for women to break through the 'deferrer' role in the hospital - the communist institution's increasing recognition of female contribution through reward and affirmative policies; the impact of Marxian egalitarian ideals under which women are perceived as 'the leading architects and representatives of medical morality'; nudges towards changes in gender expectations on females' characteristics as well as social expectations on the distribution of family duties.

The study is based on an ethnographical case study of a flagship hospital in southern China. This rare fieldwork opportunity provides first-hand testimony and evidence of the positioning of female health professionals in clinical practices in a Chinese hospital. The fieldwork was carried out when the nation was fighting against the pandemic. It offers a vivid account of how the hospital was mobilised by the country while giving special attention to women health professionals' roles during the process. Data collection methods include non-participant observations, in-depth interviews, and collection of primary sources.

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

RC19-JS-121.2

HUANG, Ke-hsien* (National Taiwan University, Sociology Department, Taiwan)

HUANG, Yi-ching (Sociology Department, National Taiwan University, Taiwan)

Caring for the Homeless, Caring for Oneself: Innovative Practices and Reflexivity of New-Type Workers for the Homeless in Taipei

The issue of the homeless has been a long-lasting, hardly tackled problem in modern cities. In democratizing Taiwan, a well-funded, neoliberal social welfare regime for serving the homeless has been developed. However the homeless problem is not solved, and more derivative problems, such as re-stigmatizing the marginal group, emerge. Recently, this Taiwan society has changed its ways of perceiving and treating homeless people. Workers in several new organizations in civil society are one of the major forces facilitating the transformation. This study based on participant observation and in-depth interviews reveals that how they provide service to the homeless in the light of Annemarie Mol's concept, the logic of care as opposed to logic of choice. Rather than quitting the relationship after the homeless choose not to accept the service, these workers continue their interaction and communication either to amend services or to see deeper-yet-long-ignored needs of the homeless. The working process proceeds in ways of going back and forth between the homeless' opinion and revising work strategies of work. Moreover, the process involves the homeless person himself, and other homeless fellows for shared doctoring, instead of in traditional linear and worker-dominated ways. Homeless people are encouraged to voice out, and their stories are not only treated to discover personal problem or to collect more donation for the organization, but utilized as means of social dialogue in public sphere for the purposes of changing the traditional way of understanding the homeless and subverting its stigma. These practice of caring not only facilitate better quality of living among the homeless they serve, help the workers reflect on their relationships with colleagues and family members, but also construct raidical momentum of transforming how Taiwanese perceive and treat this marginal group.

RC07-121.3

HUANG, Ke-hsien* (National Taiwan University, Sociology Department, Taiwan)

Transnational Religion and Limited Party-Statehood: Reexamining the State-Church Relationship of the Presbyterian Church through Surveillance Documents

During the martial law in Taiwan, the authoritarian regime, the Kuomintang (KMT) state, infiltrated into the society comprehensively and controlled the population on the island successfully. The obvious exception in its governance was the Presbyterian Church of Taiwan (PCT), which kept voicing out its dissident opinions and taking disobedient actions. Why and how could this happen? The author uses surveillance documents from state intelligence agencies to explain why the powerful authoritarian state failed to govern the religious group, which later became important forces in Taiwan's democratization and emergence of civil society. This study takes the factor of international environment seriously, particularly Taiwan's alliance with "the Free world" during the Cold War, thus utilizing the approach of "area of limited statehood" to examine analysis of state-church relationships. In general, state-church interactions unfolded in three phases: first, the party-state tried to isolate the PCT from foreign influences in order to purify the church politically. Second, the state tried to infiltrate and surveil the PCT after the church made a controversial policy decision in 1977. Third, the state felt increasing international pressure (especially from Washington) even though it was covertly trying to influence a PCT election to establish a state-friendly church leadership. The author argues that KMT various attempts to control the relationship hardly succeeded, and that the primary reason was a transnational Presbyterian Church network operating at a time when the party-state needed Cold War support from the West. The PCT's intense interactions with transnational networks, particularly the World Council of Churches, inspired the PCT to question the legitimacy of the authoritarian state and tied the hands of the Party-state. Eventually, the PCT became an area of limited Party-Statehood, later in the late 1980s, serving as a key, resourceful supporter and a talent pool for the emergence of Taiwanese democratization and nationalism.

RC35-JS-138.4

HUANG, Lewei* (The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, Hong Kong)

GUO, Chenyun (Sun Yat-sen University, China)

SONG, Zijie (Sun Yat-sen University, China)

Relational Mobility and Entrepreneurship

While entrepreneurship is booming in some societies, it is nearly inanimate in others. This paper hypothesizes that such lopsided patterns of entrepreneurial activity are shaped by *relational mobility*, the extent to which a society offers individuals the freedom and possibility to form and terminate interpersonal relationships. Drawing upon social capital theory, we argue that societies high in relational mobility will facilitate the flow of business information and will augment and diversify commercial resources embedded in social relations. As a result, capital barriers to establish set-ups in these contexts will be mitigated, and individual's propensity for entrepreneurship will be correspondingly increased. We further suggest that relationally mobile societies will benefit potential women entrepreneurs, who are often characterized as having more impediments to accessing business resources. To test these predictions, we analyze large-scale data from 842,628 individuals across 32 countries over the nospan of eleven years. In line with our theoretical argument, individuals in societies with higher relational mobility are more likely to start a new business, and a smaller gender gap in entrepreneurship exists in these regions. These findings underscore the role of relational mobility in accessing social capital. Implications for social capital theory, inequality research, and economic sociology in general are discussed.

RC39-571.5

HUANG, Lifang* (Chongqing Jianzhu College, China)

CHUNFU, Guo (Southwest University of Political Science & Law,, China)

WANG, Xueyuan (Southwest University of Political Science & Law, China)

ZHE, Siyu (Southwest University of Political Science & Law, China)

SONG, Xinyue (Southwest University of Political Science & Law, China)

YUMING, Huang (Southwest University of Political Science & Law, China)

Study on the Adjustment of Health Code Apps in the Compound Context of High-Temperatures, COVID-19, Raging Wildfires: Case from Chongqing, China

How to integrate public policy and government technology to better respond to public demands in risk situation, it is an important issue of emergency management. With rapid speed, wide of infections, and difficulty in prevention and control of COVID-19 pandemic, governments were quick to use the red, yellow, and green three-colored health code apps in response to the COVID-19 pandemic as a way to for patients screening, disease investigation, and travel restriction. However, since July 2022, continuous extreme high temperatures, raging wildfires, and multiple districts of COVID-19 pandemic in Chongqing, which made the adjustment of health code apps face many problems. In this case, how did the health code apps responds to environmental needs and public needs? What were the key factors affecting the adjustment of health code apps? This study used the web crawler technology to track Sina MicroBlog data on July 1-Sptember 10, 2022, in Chongqing, and collected the health code polices at the same. Big data, text mining were used to describe the characteristics of the health code apps adjustment, and analyze the factors significantly influencing the adaptation and adjustment of health code apps. Results of this study reported that: (1) although in the complex environment of high-temperatures, raging wildfire and disease pandemic, the tendency of the health code apps adjustment has not changed significantly. The health code apps adjustment was affected by public opinion, and the degree of influence was related to the intensity of public opinion. (2) The public services such as the convenience of community life, cross regional recognition, and accessibility of license handling affecting the public attention. (3) According to the public attention, the adaptation and adjustment of health code apps showed the linear dynamic characteristic of "input-conversion output-feedback". (4) The update of the health code apps did not deflect the public attention.

RC21-302.4

HUANG, Shu-Wei* (D-School, National Taiwan University, Taiwan)

Beerscape in Taipei: From Commerical to Craft

Taiwan implemented a beer monopoly system after the end of World War II, and it was not until 2000 that private brewing was opened. After 2010, there was a trend of craft beer in the Taiwan market. These independent breweries brewed local flavors from local crops such as fruit, tea, and spices. However, due to regulations, breweries must be located in industrial areas, so that brewers cannot attract consumers with brewery tours, and can only introduce beer flavors to consumers in bars, markets and other spaces. By analyzing the transformation of Taipei's beerscape, this article will discuss how the craft beer movement affects the definition of local flavors in the beer market. This article will also point out that, in a market dominated by commercial beer in the past, food dominated the beer landscape, but in a craft beer landscape, beer flavor is at the heart of the dominant taste practice.

RC32-488.3

HUANG, Tianqi* (University of Cambridge, United Kingdom)

The Gendered Burden of Reproduction in the "New Fertility Era": A Study of in Vitro Fertilisation (IVF) Journeys in China

The past decade has seen China's "New Era" – an ideological concept tied to Xi Jinping – with a resurgent of Confucian culture in political discourse such as the family-state. Particularly, the frequent changing fertility policies since Xi governed China have prefaced the post-one-child era – characterised by many tensions and ambivalence in the realm of reproduction - which I describe as the "new fertility era". To promote more births, the state adopts a top-down nationalist call — "having children is both a familial and national matter", and reproduction has been incorporated into the mission of the rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. However, there seems to be a gap between this top-down nationalist and pro-natalist propaganda and the bottom-up public discourse on fertility anxiety. As the population policy shifting towards pro-natalism profoundly influences individuals' and families' reproductive decision-making, people express great anxiety about their practical difficulties of having children on the Internet.

In this paper, I concentrate on the reproductive decision-making of women who seek in vitro fertilisation (IVF) treatment in China. Based on the ethnography in Beijing, China, I document how women's difficult IVF journeys through the bewildering and disappointing world of IVF throw them back on their families for support, but mainly leave them to sort out all the difficulties and challenges on their own. I argue that the "cost" of the disconnect between supposed family values and the state's determination to improve fertility rates – both of which are belied by the difficulties women face in securing effective IVF treatment – is a "gendered" burden, to the extent it is largely born by women. I further suggest that the "tangle of forces" they face and the "fertility shocks" they encounter, internalise, negotiate and struggle with, tell a very different story to the state's nationalist propaganda for pro-natalism.

RC24-361.2

HUANG, Xiaorui* (Drexel University, USA)

Not All Emissions Are Created Equal: Multidimensionality in Nations' Greenhouse Gas Emissions and the Affluence/Emissions Nexus

Environmental sociologists have extensively studied the economic development/emissions relationship at the cross-national level, primarily using aggregate emission measures that cannot adequately distinguish different structural components of nations' emissions. However, economic development might not evenly affect these emissions components. This study proposes an alternative framework of *Multidimensional Emissions Profile*, which situates nations' contributions to global emissions into four distinct components: (1) emissions generated by domestic production serving domestic consumers; (2) emissions embodied in imports; (3) emissions embodied in exports; and (4) direct emissions of consumer activities. Using this framework, input-output data, and dynamic panel regression analysis, I analyze the heterogeneity in relationships between national affluence and the four emissions components for 34 high-income nations. I compare both the short-run (i.e., immediate) effects and long-run (i.e., cumulative) effects of affluence on the four emissions components from 1995 to 2015. For both types of effects, the relationships differ across the four emissions components in magnitude, direction, and in how the relationships change at different levels of affluence. As these high-income nations grow even wealthier, affluence is gradually decoupled from emissions generated by domestic production serving domestic consumers, yet, it remains positively associated with the other three emissions components in different ways. Moreover, how the long-run effects of affluence are distributed over time also varies across the four emissions components. The findings highlight an important direction for climate mitigation research and policy considerations: how can the decoupling between affluence and the emissions by domestic production for domestic consumers be replicated for the other three emissions components? Moreover, this study calls for the theoretical debate on economic development/emissions relationships to better consider the nuanced multidimensionality in such relationships. Additionally, the study demonstrates the utility of the *Multidimensional Emissions Profile* framework for future research on human drivers of emissions.

RC06-102.8

HUANG, Yifei* (Peking University, China)

Division of Household Labor and Married Couple's Subjective Well-Being in China

Although adequate studies have investigated the within-couple inequality of household labor division and its determining factors, few pay attention to its consequences. Drawing upon couple-level data from Chinese Family Panel Studies (CFPS), this study employs the two-way fixed-effects model to explore how the within-couple household labor division affects wife's and husband's subjective well-being in China. The author constructs two sets of variables to measure household labor division: the amount of housework by husband and wife, and the proportion of housework each role undertakes. The analysis shows differential effects by husband and wife. For husbands, the effect on

the subjective well-being is linear. Consistent with the prediction of classic economic theory, larger amount or a higher proportion of household work one undertakes lead to lower well-being. For wives, however, the effect is nonlinear. There is an inverted U-shaped relationship between their housework amount and their subjective well-being. The quadratic relationship is also found in the proportion of housework they take on and their well-being. Moreover, the share of housework that can maximize women's well-being (the turning point of the curve) exceeds half, which indicates that wives somehow favor unequal household labor division in which women undertake more of the unpaid household labor. Further analysis also shows the heterogeneous effects among wives with agricultural and nonagricultural hukou and that well-being of wives with nonagricultural hukou decreases as their housework amount increases in a linear fashion, instead of a non-linear one. The results can be explained by two antithetical gender ideologies: the traditional intrahousehold gender role expectation and the rising waves of feminism and gender equality, which exert great influence on how individuals, particularly women, perceive the gendered division of domestic labor.

RC42-605.3

HUANG, Yifei* (Peking University, China)

Intergenerational Mobility and Perception of Social Justice in China

With the development of market-oriented reform in China, inequality and injustice have become important social problems, and citizens' perceptions of justice have attracted considerable academic attention. While adequate studies have investigated mobility effects on micro-level perceived distributive justice, few has explored how mobility affects the way individuals look upon injustice of the entire social system. Drawing upon the data from Chinese General Social Survey(2015), this study employs the diagonal reference model(DRM) to analyze the impact of intergenerational mobility on individual's perception of social justice in two aspects: the effects of origin and destination class and the net mobility effect. In this study, the author constructs a hierarchical stratification structure consisting of farmer class, manual worker class and non-manual class based on the EGP11 scheme. The results show that perceived social justice varies across the three classes. The classic acculturation and status maximization hypotheses are denied, impact of origin class is significantly greater than that of destination class on individual's perceived social justice, which indicates that primary socialization plays a more important role in shaping individuals' perception of justice. More importantly, unlike the prediction of social comparison theory, which has been sufficiently supported by empirical research on micro-level perceived justice, upward mobility has an independent negative effect on perceived social justice, and the long-distance mobility from farmer class to non-manual class is the main contributor of this effect. With system justification theory as the study's theoretical framework, the findings show that upward intergenerational mobility can weaken the motives of individuals from lower class to justify the social system.

RC15-230.2

HUANG, Zhengwei* (The Chinese University of Hong Kong, JC School of Public Health and Primary Care, Hong Kong)

LONG, Tianwei (Illness Challenging Foundation, China)

TAO, Ling (Shenzhen Research Institute, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, China)

DOU, Yin (Department of Sociology, Tsinghua University, China)

JIN, Jun (Department of Sociology, Tsinghua University, China)

Analysis of Rare Disease Patient Organizations (RDPOs) in China and Influencing Factors of Fundraising Amount: An Organizational Cross-Sectional Study

Patient organizations have mushroomed in China over the past decades, and so have rare disease patient organizations (RDPOs). Under the influence of state power in a non-neoliberal context of contemporary China, patient organizations in China can be understood as an extension of the government welfare system, making them constitute a unique structure of funding sources different from the US and European counterparts. However, this has not received enough academic attention to RDPOs in China. By conducting a questionnaire-based survey among key persons in their respective rare disease patient organizations (RDPOs), the objective of the study is to quantitatively give an overview of organizational characteristics, staff members, fundraising sources, funding amount and its influencing factors, filling the gap of lacking data of RDPOs and advancing the understanding of the current situation of RDPOs in China. Information on a total of 73 RDPOs was collected. The findings suggest that a great majority of RDPOs in China did not have stable funding sources, where internal members' donations, enterprise donations, and private donations constituted major components of them. Moreover, an ordinal logistic regression analysis was performed and found that professionalization and media exposure were positively associated with fundraising amount. Other findings include a low registration rate of them in the civil affair department and

a high proportion of staff being patients or family members with rare diseases, which is a unique characteristic compared with non-profit organizations in other areas. The paper argues that RDPOs in China were faced with a lack of social support, funding sources and professionalization, making hardship for them to develop sustainably, and that more importance and attention should be attached to RDPOs by the public and government.

WG06-784.1

HUGHES, Gemma* (University of Oxford, United Kingdom)

RIBENFORS, Francesca* (Manchester Metropolitan University, United Kingdom)

MUELLER, Arne (Manchester Metropolitan University, United Kingdom)

RYAN, Sara (University of Oxford, United Kingdom)

Witness to Harm: Tracing the Ruling Relations in Fitness to Practice Hearings

Witness to Harm, Holding to Account is a mixed-method study of witness' experiences of Fitness to Practice (FtP) proceedings in the UK. There are 13 regulators in the UK that seek to ensure over 1.5m health and social care professionals practise safely and act appropriately in accordance with professional standards. If professionals fail to meet standards, and concerns are raised by patients or service users, professionals may face a FtP investigation and formal hearing. Our research is primarily concerned with the experience of witnesses in hearings who have experienced harm themselves, or have had a family member harmed.

This paper will present emerging findings from one strand of this study which comprises ethnography of FtP hearings. Hearings are mainly held in public and follow an adversarial system that involves cross-examination of witnesses. Our (ongoing) fieldwork has covered 13 FtP hearings held in public across 8 regulators, April-September 2022, and will be supplemented by interviews with witnesses and others involved in those hearings once cases have closed and appeal periods concluded.

Informed by Institutional Ethnography, we take the standpoint of the witness to ask of our data: what work do witnesses do in FtP hearings? How does their work contribute towards the production of a single determination of multiple accounts of events recounted during the hearing? We will draw on Ahmed's (2021) work on complaint and on Fricker's (2007) work on epistemic injustice to analyse how witness testimonies and interpretations are instrumentalised. We intend to discuss the costs to, and consequences of, doing this work for witnesses. We aspire to use our findings to contribute to improvements in FtP hearings for witnesses in future, however we are concerned about finding opportunities for such improvements in processes which appears (to date) to reproduce the ruling relations between regulators, professionals and patients/servicer users.

RC04-72.2

HUGHSON, Taylor* (University of Cambridge, United Kingdom)

Producing New Kinds of Teachers in England 2008-2020: Tracing Knowledge Production and Elite Actor Networks in the Reform of Teacher Certification

In 2008 in England, Initial Teacher Education (ITE) requirements asked teachers to embrace learner "diversity" and recognise "developmental, social, religious, ethnic, cultural and linguistic" differences. However, by 2019, reference to these terms disappeared, replaced instead by a focus on "memory", "knowledge", "retrieval practice" and "high expectations for all". This paper understands ITE primarily as a political project, and asks why the understanding of teachers encoded in ITT and other teacher certification requirements has changed so drastically in England in recent years. To address this, it offers a critical discourse analysis of key policy documents, combined with a critical realist mapping of elite actors involved in the reform of teacher certification, based on 22 interviews with such actors.

This paper ultimately argues that teacher certification reform over this period is driven by a Conservative Party government project with two main strands. The first involves a turn away from multiculturalism and towards an assimilationist politics. The second is an ongoing and intensified commitment to neoliberalised meritocracy, with teachers increasingly tasked with adding 'economic value' to the nation by improving student performance. Key shifts in knowledge production and dissemination are shown to undergird this change, including the significant decline in importance of academics and bureaucrats, and the rise in prominence of NGOs, 'Edublogers' and the Education Endowment Foundation (EEF), a government-funded charity. These shifts ultimately allow the state to offer a changed understanding of 'the good teacher' as one both committed to building a more 'homogenous' nation, and better able to develop economically-productive citizens. This presentation will conclude by asking critical questions about these reforms, suggesting that a greater range of actors need to be brought into teacher policy making if we are to develop teachers who are fully ready to deal with the diverse and complex schools they operate within.

RC13-195.1

HUIDI, Ma* (Chinese National Academy of Arts, China)

How Leisure Is Being Swallowed up By Authoritarianism

Leisure is an important part of human existence and life, the carrier of physical and spiritual home, and the earliest source of social and cultural phenomena. Aristotle believes that "leisure is the center around which all things surround. More than 100 years ago, Engels said: "The free and comprehensive development of people is the spirit of the new era in the future".

Unfortunately, in the more than 200 years since the industrial society, the damage done to the earth due to human excesses is driving the human condition to the brink of extinction. The resurgence of authoritarianism is one of the biggest killers. Today, technological power, financial capital, and consumerism are important variants of authoritarianism, but they have an extremely hidden side, often tempting people with "abundance", "satisfaction", "happiness", and "development". People not only "give up resistance", but even feel great about "freedom" and "happiness" they get, but the bottom line and boundaries of human nature have been greatly broken.

Based on such a background, as a scholar of leisure sociology, we have to rethink what is the essence of leisure. How does the power of technology, financial capital, and consumerism control our leisure behavior? How to understand the prophecy of the unbearable consequences of the "worship of work"? Then, how to turn leisure into the endogenous force of people's "to be becoming" and "socialization"? Those issues will be the focus of this paper.

RC33-492.3

HÜLLE, Sebastian* (Institute for Employment Research (IAB), Germany)

Maximizing Linkage and Panel Consent Using Repeated Queries with Varying Framings

Maximizing panel consent is most important for panels that do not allow for refreshment samples. Additionally, many studies need to maximize linkage consent which can minimize linkage consent bias. These challenges are addressed by the innovative design of a new panel study that uses repeated requests with varying framings to maximize linkage and panel consent.

It is an evaluation study of two employment programs (§16e and §16i SGB-II) for long-term unemployed in Germany. The two independent samples of the first wave comprise 16,792 telephone interviews. Panel consent was asked up to three times and linkage consent was asked up to four times within the fieldwork of wave 1. The first linkage request was at the very beginning before the questionnaire starts. The 16e-panel has two experimental groups differing randomly in the framing of requests. The design also comprises conversion procedures after the interview via postcard and phone.

The amount of linkage non-consent identified with the first linkage request was reduced with the repeated requests by 53% for the 16e-panel. The total linkage consent rate for the 16e-panel is 98%, for the 16i-panel with its mandatory linkage it is 100% for completed interviews and 97% for partial interviews. The amount of panel non-consent was reduced by about 57%. The overall panel consent rate is 97%. The article also addresses the predictors of why people do not consent or change their mind to consent after repeated requests.

To conclude, repeated requests can reduce refusals regarding linkage and panel consent to a substantial degree within one panel wave. This encompasses asking for the (even mandatory) linkage at the very beginning of an interview. This article contributes to the state of research by providing applications and evidence on how linkage and panel consent can be maximized to improve data quality in linked panel surveys.

RC41-602.3

HUMMER, Robert* (University of North Carolina - Chapel Hill, USA)

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AIELLO, Allison (Columbia University, USA)

Familial Loss in the Early Stages of the Life Course and the Biological Aging of U.S. Adults

The mechanisms underlying the link between early life loss, poor health, and mortality are unclear. Loss may affect health through the decline of social and financial resources. These loss-related disadvantages may then initiate a host of risk factors for poor health. In addition, the psychological stress imposed by loss may directly alter the immune, cardiometabolic, and

inflammatory pathways in the body. All of these potential mechanisms are known to impact biological aging. Yet, few studies have tested whether loss in either childhood or young adulthood is associated with DNA methylation markers of aging. To fill this gap, we utilized prospectively collected data from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent to Adult Health and new epigenetic data collected at Wave V to test the hypothesis that interpersonal loss leads to DNA methylation aging. We examined both childhood and young adulthood familial loss as well as the number of losses on several epigenetic aging clocks measured when the Add Health cohort was average age 38. We estimated linear regression models using the survey package in R. Models were corrected for unequal selection probability and clustering of individuals within primary sampling units. Six models were estimated for each of the four epigenetic clocks: Horvath, GrimAge, PhenoAge, and Dunedin Pace of Aging. We found that loss, including parental loss and the number of losses, were associated with robust differences in epigenetic aging and the pace of aging. Of note, familial loss in young adulthood appeared to be more strongly predictive of epigenetic aging, independent of childhood losses. These results indicate that loss has long-lasting and profound associations with biological aging, even before adults reach middle age. Our findings suggest that epigenetic aging may represent a mechanism linking interpersonal loss in the early portion of the life course with morbidity and mortality risk.

TG09-836.5

HUMPHREYS, Denise* (University of Manitoba, Canada)

Addressing Settler Colonialism within Genocide Education in North American Post-Secondary Educational Institutions

Genocide studies in colonial higher education systems in North America need to be further unsettled. A part of this is often a lack of meaningful integration of certain cases of genocide, where primary genocides such as the Holocaust, the Rwandan genocide and the Armenian genocide are often the focus of genocide education, and long-term settler colonial genocidal structures, particularly Indigenous genocides, do not receive the same level of recognition. This research aims to better understand how settler colonialism might be addressed in the context of genocide education in tertiary educational institutions. Through seeking to better understand unsettling genocide education, additional goals to analyze the current possibilities and limitations of this education within North American post-secondary educational institutions are made. The motivation for examining these problems may include increased responsibility of perpetrators, centering the voices and stories of survivors and endurers of genocide through their own ways of knowing, the transformation of genocidal institutions and increasing solidarity if possible. Using a place-based approach, this research particularly focuses on how Indigenous genocide in North America is taught in post-secondary institutions. By analyzing syllabi and genocide institute foci and programs, a primary analysis will be made of the current state of settler colonialism characterizing genocide education. These results will be compared with secondary sources on the experiences of students and faculty who have participated in classes and institutes concerning genocide studies. This research does not seek to be prescriptive, but to be critical of the roles of settlers in colonialism and for centering the voices of Indigenous Peoples for increased solidarity.

RC30-435.4

HUMPHRYS, Elizabeth* (University of Technology Sydney, Australia)

Climate Change: Work Health and Safety, Green Jobs, and Just Transitions

Climate change — and the necessary transformation of production and work — is a profound challenge for labour, industry, and government. Almost half of the global population is now exposed to high heat episodes, including more than one billion workers. In 2019 the ILO estimated a productivity loss equivalent to 80 million full-time jobs by 2030, or more than 2 percent of total working hours worldwide. Projections also place most of Australia's land mass in the moderate to high-risk category for occupational heat stress, and some parts of the country at extreme risk. High heat increases the rate of workplace injuries, and in the most severe cases can lead to death. The move from a fossil fuel dependency to green jobs also presents challenges at the national, regional, and individual level, requiring planning for just transitions. This paper examines recent research on these issues in relation to Australia, and considers what has been revealed by the COVID-19 pandemic, the 2019-2020 Black Summer bushfires, and the 2022 floods about how ready the nation is for climate change impacts on work and workers.

RC11-176.3

HURD, Laura* (The University of British Columbia, Canada)

LI, Lynda (School of Kinesiology, The University of British Columbia, Canada)

LGBTQ+ Older Adults' Perceptions and Experiences of Aging

There is a growing body of research that has considered the health and social experiences of older LGBTQ+ adults over the life course. Building on

this research, our study examined older Canadian LGBTQ+ persons' everyday experiences of social inclusion and exclusion. Thirty LGBTQ+ persons aged 65 to 84 (average age of 71) were each interviewed twice either in person, by telephone, or by Facetime or Skype for between 2.5 and six hours (total of 113 interview hours). Our sample included 15 participants who identified as female and 15 as male, including five transgender women and one transgender man. There was diversity in the participants' sexual orientation, ethnicity, race, education, income, partner status, and health and functional abilities.

In this paper, we focus on our participants' specific thoughts, feelings, and experiences of growing older as an LGBTQ+ person. Drawing on age relations and queer theory, the data pertaining to this broad category were analyzed thematically resulting in three overarching themes. 'The aging process has taken a toll' refers to participants' experiences of social, physical, cognitive, and financial losses. 'I know a lot more... and I'm part of a community' refers to participants' perceptions that aging has resulted in many positive changes, including gains in freedom, personal wisdom and self-confidence, and social connections and a sense of belonging. 'There's very little that meets any of the needs of those of us who are older' refers to participants' identification of the specific and unique needs of older LGBTQ+ persons, including those related to physical and mental health, meaningful occupations, social connections, and safe spaces. We discuss the policy and practice implications of our findings for the fostering of health, well-being, and social inclusion amongst this often-marginalized population.

RC14-210.3

HUSSAIN, Rasel* (Lingnan University, Hong Kong)

Rumours(Gujob) and Misinformation in the Era of Information Society: A Case of Bangladesh Society

Bangladesh, one of Asia's fastest growing internet user countries, with more than 112 million active internet users and more than fifty million social media (Facebook) subscribers. Although myth, rumour (Gujob), and misinformation (MRM) have been part of Bangladeshi society since the country's independence in 1971, in recent years, with the development of the information society (IS) and the rise of digital news platforms and social networking sites, a slew of MRM cases (political, religious, health, crime, and so on) have been reported and continue to be reported due to less efficient communication infrastructures and a growing number of digitally illiterate citizens. People have tremendous capacity to cause chaos, uncertainty, and insecurity owing to the same instruments that empower them. Misinformation, disinformation, conspiracy theories, rumours, hate speech, and other types of misinformation are becoming common on such digital platforms. Thematic analysis based on secondary data sources revealed that netizens desire the news media to verify the validity of shared materials, despite the fact that online portal-based news platforms stated that fact checking is not their duty and is beyond their capabilities. In addition, voluntary fact checkers in Bangladesh lack enough infrastructure support, and in consequences, MRM fuels social and communal strife, resulting in fatalities, property losses, and community cohesion. This paper explored various actions performed by various agencies to combat MRM in Bangladesh's landscape. Several strategies have been proposed for reducing online MRM, which would aid academics, policymakers, and the general public in maintaining social cohesion and avoiding communal violence.

RC16-237.3

HUSU, Hanna-mari* (LUT University, School of Engineering Science/Social Science, Finland)

KOJO, Matti* (LUT University School of Engineering Science/Social Sciences, Finland)

The Impact of Crises on the Hegemony of Nuclear Power Elite in Finland: A Neo-Gramscian Approach

We explore the impact of outside crises on the discursive strategies and the hegemony of the nuclear elite in Finland. We use the Neo-Gramscian approach to power to scrutinise how crises as turning points and sudden events make energy elite-groups react and reformulate their discursive strategies and techno-scientific promises and how outside events might be intense enough to overturn established nuclear energy solutions. The Neo-Gramscian approach has contributed to the theorising of power in energy social science. It pays attention to elite power, incumbency, hegemony and different forms of power. We are also interested in techno-scientific promises on nuclear energy futures. Techno-scientific promises are generally meant to legitimise, reduce insecurity, guide actions and steer investments and are central to fulfilling energy goals of the elite groups.

We focus on three crises related to nuclear energy that occurred in Finland, which planned to build a new nuclear energy power plant in the 2010s in Pyhäjoki. The first crisis refers to the Fukushima nuclear accident in 2011. As a consequence, the German energy company E.On abandoned the project, which forced Finland to change the builder for Russian-state-run energy company Rosatom. The second crisis took place after Russia occupied Crimea in April 2014; however, the Finnish Parliament approved the decision-in-principle later that same year. Russia's hostile invasion of Ukraine in February 2022 (the third crisis) led to the termination of the project.

Based on the case study data, we show how the nuclear energy elite needed to reinforce and adjust its techno-scientific promises to new circumstances due

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to sudden outside events. The first and second crises presupposed discursive legitimation by the nuclear elite. The third crisis caused intense moral shock in the form of transformative experiences in the elite group, which ended the future of large nuclear power plants in Finland.

RC23-343.2

HUSU, Liisa* (Orebro University, Sweden)
PETERSON, Helen (Örebro University, Sweden)
SCHIFFBAENKER, Helene (Joanneum Research, Austria)
SAUER, Angelika (Joanneum Research, Austria)

Research Funding Organisations As Change Agents for Equality, Diversity and Inclusion: European Perspectives

Research funding organisations (RFOs) are key R&D stakeholders in knowledge production and in development of research careers. How do these organisations address gender and other inequalities in their policies and practices? To what extent do they act as change agents towards equality and diversity with an impact on the whole sector? During recent decades, many national research funding organisations have increasingly become engaged in policies promoting gender equality, diversity, and inclusion. Some RFOs are also collaborating increasingly in this area, both nationally and regionally, establishing collaborative networks. An important driver here has been the European Research Area (ERA), in which gender equality is one of priorities. However, the developments in this respect across Europe are complex and uneven, with advanced and ambitious policies established in some national contexts, on the one hand, and very limited and restricted engagements in some others, on the other hand.

We compare the developments in national RFOs in five European national contexts, which vary in their research intensity and gender regimes: Austria, Ireland, Poland, Slovak Republic, and Sweden. We highlight advances and challenges in engagement of national RFOs with gender equality, diversity and inclusion, analyse the contextual factors driving development, and ask to what extent do the RFOs integrate intersectional approaches in their policies. The empirical material draws on policy document analysis and qualitative interview and observation research in GRANTeD (Grant Allocation Disparities from a Gender Perspective), a research project funded (2019-2023) by the EU Horizon2020 framework.

RC49-684.3

HWANG, Eunha* (Korea university, Republic of Korea)

How the Memories about Home Environment Shapes School Drop-out Adolescents' Depression: The Moderating Effects of Supportive Relational Experiences

This research examines the effect of life events concerning parental memories on the depression of 'School drop-out' adolescents in South Korea. Despite a continuous increase of school drop-out adolescents in South Korea, there has been little research about them. Many explore the determinants of school drop-out desicion but do not examine the long effect of adolescents' life memories(life events) with parents. Compared to School-Included adolescents, School drop-out adolescents lack social relational advantage and so it increases the possibility of mental difficulty. Considering the importance of "Guides(Mentor)" affecting children and adolescent from previous researches(Beier, Rosenfeld, Spitalny, Zansky, and Bontempo 2000; Lee and Kim 2009; Lareau 2015..), I also tested the moderating effect of supportive experiences related to (1) family and friends, (2) institution. For these purporse, I used 2013 Korean data about school drop-out youth by National Youth Policy Institute. Conducting regression analysis, the results are as follows; first, School drop-out adolscents' depression was partly explained by life events with parents. Second, there was not found any significant moderating effects of supportive experiences. Adolescents' life memories with parents were so enormous that any support could not work more significantly than them. These Findings give us some implications concerning the current educational policies showing tendency to focus on the 'School-Included' children. Further research should be done more on considering 'School drop-out' adolescents' life with the perspective of life course.

RC11-164.3

HYDE, Martin* (Swansea University, United Kingdom)

Ageing in a Global Context: New Spatial Dynamics of Later Life

The Covid-19 pandemic demonstrated the globally interconnected nature of contemporary life in the most alarming way. Yet, despite advances in geographic and environmental gerontology, globalization remains relatively under-theorised and under-researched within gerontology. This presentation aims to redress this by critically examining the ways in which globalization and ageing interact and the challenges and opportunities that globalization presents for older people. This is important, not simply because a more integrated approach to globalization is necessary, but because the effects of globalization have destabilized many of the assumptions and policies around later life. Although population ageing is seen as a global phenomenon, there are differences in the timing, speed and level of population ageing as well as the in the spatial distribution of older populations and the ageing of the older population itself. Furthermore, older people are increasingly caught up in global flows in a number of ways, e.g. as tourists or migrants, by zooming with friends and family around the world and as recipients of care provided by a globalised workforce. These transformations not only represent a radical re-ordering of the spatial and social modes of living for older people but also pose a challenge to the 'methodological nationalism' of much gerontological research. Drawing on evidence from a wide range of countries I aim to show that social gerontology needs to develop new ways of thinking that allow for the complex interplay of different spatial logics and demonstrate the importance of the changing nature of space to understand what it means to age in locations configured by the intersections between global, regional and national spaces.

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RC30-445.2

IANNUZZI, Frnacesco* ("Ca' Foscari" University of Venice, Italy)

MEARDI, Guglielmo* (Scuola Normale Superiore - Firenze, Italy)

SACCHETTO, Devi* (University of Padua, Italy)

QUONDAMATTEO, Nicola* (Scuola Normale Superiore - Firenze, Italy)

Differentiated Factory Regimes: Transformations of Labour and Workplace Politics in the Italian Shipbuilding Industry

This proposal discusses the preliminary results of an ongoing research study focusing on labour process transformations in the shipbuilding industry and how these affect the composition and management of the workforce, factory regimes and workers' voices. The research is based on empirical evidence from the case of Fincantieri, collected through interviews with workers, trade unions and managers in the shipyards of Marghera (Venice) and Monfalcone (Gorizia).

For years, Fincantieri has been pursuing an organisational rationalisation through the outsourcing and construction of complex sub-contracting chains. These organisational changes lead to a strong segmentation of employees' working and contractual conditions and weaken the power of workers and trade unions. One of the most important transformations stimulated by corporate restructuring is the change in the technical and social composition of the workforce. Different wage, protection, and social reproduction regimes apply simultaneously to the different groups and, with them, different ways of managing the workforce. In addition, the internal change in the technical composition of direct employees and the outsourcing of a large part of blue-collar work to subcontractors were identified by experts as the main causes of the erosion of power and the qualitative transformation of union representation.

Starting from this framework, our research purpose is to investigate how the workforce management system is reorganised and, secondly, what reactions of consent, adaptation or resistance - on the part of the workers involved - are provoked by this peculiar organisation of work and workplace politics. Our results indicate how the workforce management strategies in the Italian shipyards are based on the internal and simultaneous overlapping of different factory regimes (hegemonic, despotic and hegemonic despotism) that have led to new forms of hierarchy and stratification, ultimately hindering solidarity processes.

RC33-502.3

IAZZETTA, Ferdinando* (La Sapienza, Italy)

LENZI, Francesca (Foro Italico, Italy)

The Obesity and Diabetes Narrative on Twitter

Health is identified and recognized as mirroring the state of well-being of an individual and a society. Since WHO's first definition in 1946, there have been several evolutions of the concept of health itself over time. In the new information age (Castells, 1996), the concept of digital health is emerging, understood as the use of information and communication technologies in medicine to manage disease, health risks and promote well-being (Mathews etl al, 2019; Rieke etl al, 2020; Kostkova, 2015). In this scenario, health technologies hold great promise for developing digital health skills and improving health outcomes for patients with chronic diseases. Indeed, contemporary societies have over the years undergone the epidemiological transition (Omran, 1971) that has seen infectious-predominant diseases turn into chronic-degenerative diseases. Today, for people at risk of obesity and diabetes 2 it is possible to talk about prevention, drastically reducing the chance of getting sick and avoiding risk factors such as unhealthy lifestyles, obesity and sedentary lifestyle (in Italy, overweight Italians are almost 22 million, 6 million obese, 3.5 million diabetics). Social media provide an open forum for communication between individuals and, the aim of this paper is to explore the issues and evolution of the debate on obesity and diabetes, while also assessing the quality of information circulating on Twitter and the behavior and information needs of the users involved.

RC03-56.5

IBARRA, Macarena* (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Chile)

La Experiencia De La Dictadura y Los Avances De La Nueva Política Urbana En Chile

La configuración de la nueva agenda urbana, con énfasis en el desarrollo urbano integral y sostenible, propuesta en Habitat III, y su posibilidad de implementación en las ciudades chilenas requiere analizarse en línea con los alcances de la Política Nacional de Desarrollo Urbano (PNDU), vigente desde 2014, pero también con experiencias previas: las PNDU oficialmente dictadas en 1979 y 1985, en dictadura, y en los intentos de formulación de una nueva Política, impulsados por los gobiernos democráticos entre 1993 y 2009 (MINVU, 2012).

El golpe de Estado de 1973, reorientó las políticas urbanas al desmontarse el aparato de la planificación central, con un consiguiente avance hacia una mayor desregulación en la que el Estado se limitó a entregar lineamientos de políticas territoriales más generales (De Mattos, 2001). Con la PNDU de 1979 "... las políticas urbanas fueron radicalmente transformadas a favor de esquemas de liberalización, privatización y fortalecimiento de los derechos de propiedad (...) dejando el crecimiento urbano sujeto a criterios de rentabilidad en los mercados" (Ferrando, 2008). Así, la dictadura marcó un antes y un después en la consolidación del rol subsidiario del Estado, pasando el privado a ser un agente protagónico del desarrollo urbano (Román, 2021). Analizar ambos contextos políticos permite explicar las posibilidades de implementar la nueva agenda urbana considerando la experiencia del neoliberalismo y de la desregulación desde el comienzo de la transición democrática (Figueroa, 1990; Poduje, 2006; De Mattos, 2008).

Bajo la consideración de que la ruptura del régimen político perpetuó un modelo en términos urbanos, entre dictadura y democracia (Valencia, 2006), esta ponencia busca, desde la perspectiva de la sociología histórica, situar las actuales reflexiones sobre la planificación urbano territorial y sus alcances con los nuevos principios y objetivos que guían los destinos de las ciudades y poblados, de acuerdo a la "nueva política urbana".

RC03-JS-134.2

IBARRA, Macarena* (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Chile)

LINK, Felipe (Pontificia Univ Catolica Chile, Chile)

Planning for Post-Pandemic Neighborhoods of Metropolitan Cities. the Case of Santiago De Chile.

A recent study led in the context of COVID-19 (ANID, 2020) shows that the sanitary crisis has particularly affected vulnerable neighborhoods, increasing the social and spatial inequalities (Link et al., 2021). During the pandemic, urban living was radically changed displaying new routines related to the use and perception of the public space, and different practices and strategies of urban coexistence, showing a new perspective of community resilience. The extensive period of lockdowns (more than eight months) and the strong social distancing measures, together with the extended curfew implemented since the social revolt in October 2019, added more uncertainty to the daily routines.

As a result of this research, we have built an indicator that shows the relevance of social and territorial conditions to face the pandemic. In addition, we have collected primary data from a survey of 400 people and fifteen focus groups from representative neighborhoods of the Metropolitan Area of Santiago.

This paper aims to discuss to what extent the pandemic recovery is going to lead to a "new" normality. It suggests that urban planners must consider several lessons, such as the effects that the COVID-19 crisis had in the territories and how it impacted the urban dimension, to manage future public policies. Finally, the findings show that both housing and neighborhood can shape new social networks during pandemics, building diverse communities and reinforcing the role of their location. In this new scenario, which are the challenges that experts need to consider while restarting the new urban life, knowing the inequalities that the sanitary crisis evidenced?

RC25-JS-80.1

IBEKA, Valentine* (University of Auckland, New Zealand)

Education-for-Immigration, Language and the Orchestration of the Migrant Habitus: Exploring the Narratives of International Graduates in Denmark and New Zealand

In this paper, I provide a meta-analysis of Bourdieu's notion of the habitus, drawing from extant works that employed this concept and Bourdieu's later works. I argue that the habitus is to be categorised as 'acquired' and 'generated' based on temporal and spatial configurations. This meta-analysis provides the grounds for the articulation of the migrant habitus, which I describe as a set of socially constituted dispositions that shape the migrant as one who has yet to sync with the social and cultural settings of a particular place, giving rise to a sense of alienation, life stuck in transition and a hyper-awareness of a condition of otherness. I proceed to show how this sort of habitus in its declarative and non-declarative states is elicited in the narratives of educational migrants in Denmark. For although, possessing Denmark's institutionalized cultural capital, international graduates in Denmark are inadvertently confronted with encounters that foregrounds their (limited) competence in Danish language, illuminating their 'otherness', orchestrating 'migrantness', and stimulating dispositions of the not-yet-berthed. I contrast the experiences of Denmark's international graduates with those of New Zealand. I contend that linguistic-policy-coherence for educational migration would help abate the orchestration of the migrant habitus for international graduates who are invited to settle in their host country post-study.

RC34-505.3

IDRISS, Sherene* (Deakin University, Australia)
HARRIS, Anita (Deakin University, Australia)

Race, Racialisation and Whiteness in Australian Youth Sociology

In this paper, we consider how youth sociology in multicultural settler-colonial contexts like Australia can engage with a race critical approach that moves beyond recognition or inclusion of 'difference'. In Australian youth studies, race and ethnicity are usually understood as social identities attached to non-white youth. Less explored is racialisation: the mechanisms by which race is made meaningful in the first place, as a way of knowing and regulating youth, and the production of hegemonic whiteness; a process in which knowledge structures about youth are frequently engaged. The value of focusing on racialisation is that it is 'a means of redirecting the conventional gaze of race relations sociology away from the characteristics and actions of those defined racially' (Murji and Solomos, 2005:16), and instead towards processes of race thinking and race-making that fundamentally shape all young people's lives.

The project of investigating racialised knowledge production and power is integral to critical reflection on what the sociology of youth is today, as the 'WENA' hegemon (Western Europe, North America, Australia [Cooper et al, 2019]) that has claimed the centre of youth studies still struggles to interrogate the on-going colonial and racialising logics which underpin the field's construction and representation of youth. In this presentation we consider how youth sociologists in places like Australia might excavate and make visible the whiteness at the core of many foundational concepts in youth studies. We discuss current concepts and agendas in the field (e.g. the enterprising self, mobilities, the role of inheritance in youth transitions), to ask how research can better tackle the configuration of race within such concepts, pay heed to their racialising effects, and disrupt the claims to normativity they make about some young people's lives over others (Moreton-Robinson 2004).

Asso-859.9

IGNACIO, Anesha* (University of Guam, Guam)

CHamoru Attitudes on Native Language and Culture

For some individuals who identify as CHamoru, speaking the native tongue is not part of their daily lives while others are able to do so fluently. This paper explores the attitudes, presence of the CHamoru language, and identity CHamorus have in contemporary times. Since attitudes toward learning the native language have shifted overtime, this study examines the possibility that shifting attitudes are correlated with accessibility. Furthermore, the study draws its findings from a survey consisting of twenty respondents and two interviews. The application of theory is used to explain why the participants might consider (or not) their language as part of their identity, and how its presence affects their daily lives. Limitations and suggestions for future research are also discussed.

RC04-66.17

IGNACIO, Louie Benedict* (University of Santo Tomas, Philippines)

Social Capital in Cross-Cultural Settings: Case of International Students in the Philippines

International students in the Philippines encounter the same challenges settling in the host country and host university, just like other international students elsewhere. But, the motivation of international students to go to the Philippines influences them to establish bridging capital more than just bonding capital. From Bochner et al.'s functional model of friendship networks, a network with host nationals is maximized by international students to achieve their goals as soon as possible. Their motivation pushes them to acculturate fast and utilize all forms of social capital available, which is visible in many cases of international students in the Philippines. Overall, this study looks into social capital in cross-cultural context. Specifically, this paper argues that the presence of social capital can shape the educational experiences of international students in the Philippines. Mobilization of such capital could vary depending on the motivation of students to study in the Philippines and the degree of acculturation they invest in forging social relationships with the locals. Social capital in cross cultural context then requires the repression of "othering" to build the trust necessary in social capital mobilization.

RC06-116.1

IGNACIO, Louie Benedict* (University of Santo Tomas, Philippines)
DERAYUNAN, Mark David (University of Santo Tomas, Philippines)
JAMOLA, Paola mari (University of Santo Tomas, Philippines)
GONZALES, Quinito (University of Santo Tomas, Philippines)

Uncovering the Dark Side: Social Capital and Political Beliefs in Filipino Families

It is typical for family members to have some degree of social and political values in common. Youth's involvement in political discussions with family members plays a significant component in their political socialization process. Family has always been considered as a primary source of social capital. The benefits it provides extend to acquisition of other forms of capital, from economic, to cultural. But discussion of the underside of social capital, which includes exclusion and cohesion, remains to be underexplored. This is particularly true when politics is the point of discussion, especially in a time of election. Using Bourdieu and Coleman's concepts of social capital, this paper seeks to describe the dynamics between members of a family and characterize how the individual members' political stance affects the amount of social capital they acquire through the family as an institution. The data used in this study is a combined quantitative and qualitative data from a survey and narratives from survey respondents who agreed to be interview. Parents encourage their children to reason out loud and intelligently, making them use their imagination and helping them become better at making judgments. This guidance is critical because this is where they develop their beliefs and choices. Whether their stand is one with their family, or if they have their own, or if the family suddenly becomes dysfunctional because of differing beliefs, is part of the process that will test the stability of the family as an institution. This paper argues that this is highly observable in Filipino families. Further, this paper argues that the need for social capital pushes individual members of a family to conform to a collective political stance rather than subscribe to personal political beliefs.

RC06-109.6

IGUCHI, Naoki* (Mejiro University, Japan)

What Factors Decrease Satisfaction with Romantic Relationships: Focusing on Mismatch Related to Gender Roles in Japan

This presentation will clarify the factors which lessen the degree of satisfaction with romantic relationships and provide an explanation of the youth's distancing from romantic relationships in Japan.

Like other East Asian countries, Japan is experiencing a decline of fertility rates, and according to Iwasawa (2015), about 90% of the decline could be explained by the decline of marriage rates. Furthermore, government statistics show that the ratio of unmarried adults who are in a relationship has declined since 2005. Thus, in Japan, the decline of the ratio of youth in romantic relationships plays a large role in the decline of marriage and fertility rates.

So what are the factors that lead to the decline of the ratio of youth in romantic relationships? This study will focus on gender role perceptions in Japan, which are more fixed than in many other Asian countries. In Japan, more women than before are willing to pursue their professional careers. However, men's expectations on their partners and perceptions of their own roles have not changed much, which may facilitate a mismatch in mutual expectations, thus causing dissatisfaction with the relationship.

From this theoretical perspective, this presentation will show the results of a quantitative analysis of a national survey in Japan in which the presenter took part. To explain the variance of the satisfaction with romantic relationships, explanatory variables such as the aspects considered when choosing her/his partner (including the partner's recognition of the respondent's abilities, relationship with parents, socioeconomic status, etc.), the respondent's conception of gender roles, the length of relationship, age, work status, educational achievement were used. The results are generally consistent with the hypothesis, showing differences in the main effects of partner's recognition of the respondent's abilities on satisfaction by the respondents' gender.

RC11-163.7

IGUCHI, Takashi* (The University of Tokyo, Japan)

The Logic of Dementia Prevention in Contemporary Japanese Society and Its Rise and Fall

In this presentation, I will examine the rise and fall of the trend of dementia prevention in Japanese society based on text data from newspapers and other sources and the content of the prevention discussed therein.In an aged society, dementia is viewed as a problem: both as a burden on society and a difficulty in the lives of individuals.

In developed countries, much emphasis has been placed on properly understanding the disease based on a biomedical model. This trend continues today in the form of the elucidation of the pathogenic mechanisms of

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Alzheimer's disease and the development of therapeutic drugs, which has underscored the importance of the early detection of dementia and preventive measures for individuals.

In Japan, dementia prevention emphasized by policy in 2019 was criticized by people with dementia and their families, who argued that it is important to "living well with dementia" and "prepare for the disease." In this sense, the logic of prevention can sometimes be seen as an obstacle to living with dementia and people with dementia. In contrast, as a global trend, the concept of dementia prevention has come to include not only the prevention of degenerative diseases of the cranial nerves but also the prevention of chronic diseases and lifestyle modification. Therefore, it is expected that the content related to dementia prevention is diverse, and its relationship with coexistence and inclusion is not uniform.

Based on the above problematics, using a database of newspaper articles, I will collect articles on dementia prevention published in Japanese newspapers over the past 50 years or so and categorize them, focusing on the content and logic of prevention. Then, the trends by era, characteristics of the changes in meaning, and relevance to the other concepts related to dementia inclusion, such as "preparedness" and "coexistence" will be analyzed.

RC39-576.3

II, Takayuki* (Senshu University, Japan)

Comparison of Memorial Museums after the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami of 2011

The Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami of 2011 caused great damages. Various memorial museums were set up in the affected prefectures (Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima). There are variations in their exhibition.

The Museum next to the former Okawa Elementary School remain is criticized in its short content by some deceased families of the students who lost their lives in the tsunami.

This paper considers an ideal state of memorial museum in the case of the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami of 2011.

RC12-185.1

II, Takayuki* (Senshu University, Japan)

Japanese Lawyers from 2010 to 2020: In Comparison to Chicago Lawyers

This paper considers the state of Japanese lawyers from 2010 to 2020 by using raw data of the Actual Conditions Survey on the Economic Base of Lawyer Business by the Japan Federation of Bar Associations.

During this period, the number of Japanese lawyers became about 1.5 times larger (from 28,789 to 42,164). This exponential increase seems to have diverse effects for the lawyer business.

The analysis is conducted regarding the career, workplace, income and others by referring to the Chicago Lawyers survey of 1975 and 1995.

The research result will shed light on the change of lawyer business in Japan in the decade and the differences between lawyers in Chicago and Tokyo.

RC39-574.3

IKEDA, Keiko* (Shizuoka University, Japan)

Recommending Equity in Inequal Institutions: Japan's Experiences of Policy Recommendation for Integrating Gender Perspectives to the Disaster Management Policies

This paper examines how disaster social science can contribute to formulate policies that can actually be implemented and achieve the intended outcome, using policies to integrate gender perspectives into disaster prevention, response and recovery in Japan as a theme.

In the 2011 Great East Japan Disaster, many women took up activities to meet the needs of affected women, while social science research with gender perspectives were conducted. Utilizing the collection of good practices and policy recommendations based on these women's experiences and research results, the national government newly integrated the perspective of gender equity into policies of disaster prevention, response, and recovery.

However, when local governments introduced the new policies, some policy measures were not implemented, and even if they are implemented, there have been gaps between policy goals and outcomes. For example, after the 2016 Kumamoto Earthquake, some affected local governments did not promote participation nor responded to women's needs in shelter management, even though the revised guidelines included these measures. In Shizuoka Prefecture, where another gigantic earthquake is expected, due to political pressure from local stakeholders and discretionary actions and arbitrary interpretations of administrative officials, the new policy intention of women's participation was watered down when developing community-based disaster management organizations. The local institutions of disaster management themselves are highly gendered and most decision-makers are men.

Deriving data from interviews with local government officials and community disaster managers in Shizuoka and other prefectures, this paper illustrates how recommended policies and good practices were deliberately selected and policy intentions were changed and diluted by multi-layered decision-makers. This paper emphasizes that in order to contribute meaningfully to

build equitable and sustainable society, the disaster social scientists must be sensitive and ready to deal with the inequal institutional cultures and structures within which their recommendations are situated.

Asso-862.3

IKEDA, Keiko* (Shizuoka University, Japan)

Women and Community Disaster Resilience in Post-3.11 Japan

This paper examines how newly developed women's leadership in disaster management has improved to build resilience in communities, as well as how women leaders themselves have been influenced through their engagement with communities. The data were obtained through interviews and a questionnaire survey with members of the community-based disaster management organizations (CDMOs) in the affected areas of the 2011 Great East Japan Disaster, and in Shizuoka Prefecture where another gigantic earthquake is expected to occur.

In the Great East Japan Disaster, a considerable number of women, many of whom were direct victims, took up activities to meet the needs of affected women, children, and other vulnerable people. Based on their hard-won lessons, new policies were introduced to develop female leadership in preparation for the next disaster. However, even in high disaster risk areas such as Shizuoka, despite women's strong willingness to attend the training, it has remained difficult for them to work for CDMOs, which were highly gendered and almost exclusively managed by retired men.

Nevertheless, this paper finds that both women and communities are slowly but surely changing. More women now regard wider local disaster risk as issues to make their own decisions, not just requiring 'unique needs of women.' The number of female committee members is increasing. More women committee members are satisfied with their performance, and where women are nominated leaders, gendered roles are improved. And more people in community trust women as their disaster managers.

These changes add new strength for the communities which are suffering from aging of the actors and distanced attitudes among younger generations, through increasing actors with diversified ideas and networks. To increase disaster resilience more, it is necessary to make the structure of CDMOs flexible to allow the participation of trained women, and to match-make trained women leaders and the communities.

RC34-512.2

IKUTEYIJO, Lanre* (Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Nigeria)

OLANIYI, Olumayowa (CLEEN Foundation, Nigeria)

The Nigerian Youth and the Endsars Protests: Implications for Participatory Policing and Innovative Democracy in Nigeria

The ENDSARS protests of October 2020 among other protests in Nigeria were triggered by dissatisfaction with the government and then against police brutality and violation of human rights. The protests led to the disbandment of the Special Anti-Robbery Squad (SARS) and the undertaking of certain reforms by the government. The protests and the subsequent reforms of the police suggested that the youth in Nigeria have awaken from their political slumber and ready to participate more in governance through the vehicle of participatory policing and demand for accountability. The paper was aimed at examining the implications of the ENDSARS protests for participatory policing and democratic innovation in Nigeria. This was done through reliable and credible data on citizens' perception of police reform in Nigeria as well as an audit of government initiatives towards reforming the police. The study utilized a mixed methods sequential research design to collect data from residents in the 36 states and the Federal Capital Territory (Abuja). The quantitative data were collected through multi-stage and stratified sampling techniques in selecting households and respondents for the survey while the qualitative data used purposive sampling targeting key and relevant stakeholders in the field of policing and human rights in Nigeria. More than half of the participants especially the youths reported that the protests elicited some form of consciousness among the youths, which could be harnessed to enhance more participation in governance, especially in the demand for accountability. Although the movement lacked organizational acumen in that the protests were hijacked by hoodlums at some point, the efficacy of the protests to hold the government responsible was indubitable. The paper discussed the implications of the protests for political participation in Nigeria by the youth who constitute a significant proportion of the population.

RC51-704.2

ILHARCO, Fernando* (Catholic University of Portugal, Portugal)

The Grounding and Self-Referential Character of Communication - the Cases of Social Stability and Social Change

This paper tries to develop a fundamental account of a self-referential system of communication that grounds human societies. We aim to show that our model can appropriately describe central aspects of society, both in the cases of stability and change. We will apply our model to the social sub-systems

of mass media, the legal system, and economic competition, highlighting their self-referential mechanisms and relevant power implications. These social subsystems' distinctions include news, illegalities, and losses or anomalous profits.

Revealing the above distinctions, framing a power system, communication favors either stabilization or change in society. In a context of stability, our model suggests, for example, that the more illegalities today, the fewer illegalities tomorrow; in a context of change, the more and more illegalities today, the more likely it is that the meaning of that distinction will change. The more distinctions in the subsystems, the better society evolves as a whole; that is, the more likely it is to survive. We submit that this self-referential logic can be applied to all subsystems of society.

The bodies of theory on which our work mostly relies are Luhmann's (1927–1998) account of society and communication (*Die Gesellschaft der Gesellschaft* (1997); Heidegger's (1889–1976) phenomenology of humanness (*Sein und Zeit* (1927); and Maturana (1928–) and Varela's (1946–2001) theory of autopoiesis. All these authors reject the subject/object dichotomy, arguing that human recursion and reflexivity make it impossible. Luhmann abandoned the notion of the subject, replacing it with an autopoietic system. Heidegger quitted the notion of 'man', replacing it with a verb, a mode of being he named *Dasein,* being-there, considering self-referentiality at the core of human existence*.*

Pushing for a coming together of the self-referential streams of early Heidegger and systems theory, we submit that self-referentiality is a fundamental systemic feature of human societies.

RC11-170.3

ILINCA, Corina* (Faculty of Sociology and Social Work, Romania)

On How We Can Measure Intersectional Disadvantage at Old Age

Intersectional disadvantage at old age refers to categories of people that hold more disadvantaged positions in the same time and their intersection places them at a higher risk and social exclusion than when their position is taken into account on each category separately. Such categories may be represented by being at old age, being a woman, without living with a partner, with low education and low digital skills. Intersectionality aims at considering how characteristics can be mixed in order to capture the reality of social exclusion and difficulties people may posses. In terms of the methodological approach, using interaction terms or creating a factorial analysis within a structural equation model may represent ways of accounting for intersectionality in quantitative ways. Moreover, considering a formative factor provides a way of creating a type of index, whereas considering a reflective factor may conduct towards considering measurement errors in the variables that compose the intersectional disadvantage, such as age, gender, education, and so on, that go to a discussion of types of age (e.g. felt, formal, or social), more than two genders, informal education, and so on. All these approaches can be further used to predict outputs. The theoretical approach in this case is very much connected to the methodological approach for revealing intersectional disadvantage at old age, as well as the complexity of real life by means of quantitative research. This innovative approach of considering hardship in later life may represent a step forward in accounting for intersectionality in quantitative research.

TG10-844.6

ILINCA, Corina* (Faculty of Sociology and Social Work, Romania)

VASILE, Marian (Faculty of Sociology and Social Work, Romania)

PRECUPETU, Iuliana (Research Institute for Quality of Life, Romania)

CUTLER, Stephen (University of Vermont, USA)

The Connection between Intersectional Disadvantage and Health in Later Life

Intersectional disadvantage in old age may interfere with access to resources for an independent living. Even if older people experience limitations due to health issues, with adequate resources they can continue with their life normally. The aim of this paper is to understand to what extent intersectional disadvantage influences their health, adding digital skills to the standard indicators of intersectional disadvantage. We use SHARE data, wave 8 and we employ factorial formative analysis for accounting for the intersectional disadvantage factor within a structural equation model comparing between all countries included. Based on this innovative methodology for accounting for intersectionality in a quantitative way, we develop an analysis incorporating digital skills as an intersectional characteristic especially important for the older people. Results show that intersectional disadvantage measured with the series of intersectional characteristics analyzed (i.e. a low level of education, poor digital skills, being a woman, not living with a partner, being over 75 years of age) interfere with an independent life in old age. Our analysis highlights the relationship between intersectional disadvantage and health status, while pointing out to the importance of addressing this type of combination

of hardship in later age through adequate policy. We consider digital skills a source of intersectional disadvantage for health that should be relevant to look at extensively provided the extent of digitalization that has happened recently.

RC32-JS-150.7

ILLESCAS, Illescas Estévez, Eladia* (Universidad de Malaga, Spain)

MARTIN GIMENO, Ruben (Fundación Pública Centro de Estudios Andaluces, Spain)

CATAÑO GARCÍA, Eva (Fundación Pública Centro de Estudios Andaluces, Spain)

LUCENA MARTÍNEZ, Raúl (Universidad de Granada, Spain)

ANDREU PEREZ, Ana (Fundación Pública Centro de Estudios Andaluces, Spain)

PERTÍÑEZ BLASCO, Tristán (Fundación Pública Centro de Estudios Andaluces, Spain)

¿Cómo Perciben Las Mujeres Su Papel En La Sociedad? Retos De Futuro De Las Mujeres Del Sur De Europa

Los cambios en los roles sociales de la mujer es uno de los elementos claves para explicar las profundas transformaciones que ha tenido la sociedad española en las últimas décadas. En España la "segunda transición demográfica" se produjo con retraso. Sin embargo, este retraso junto con la intensidad con la que se han producido algunas transformaciones en el cambio del papel de la mujer en la sociedad confiere una especificidad al caso español cuando se analizan los procesos sociales desde una perspectiva de género (Tobío et al., 2010).

Esta transformación de la mujer española ha sido extensiva a todo su territorio, independientemente del nivel de desarrollo de sus distintas regiones. Especialmente interesante es el caso del Sur de España. Las mujeres de la región de Andalucía, que a finales del siglo pasado tenía una situación de desventaja estructural respecto a otras regiones del país, han tenido una profunda e intensa transformación de valores culturales y familiares respecto a generaciones anteriores (Ayuso, 2021).

La presente comunicación tiene como objetivo, mediante una revisión exhaustiva de fuentes estadísticas e indicadores sociales, comparar las representaciones y percepciones subjetivas de las españolas y las andaluzas con las de mujeres de otros países y regiones de la UE-25, en especial del sur de Europa, en las principales dimensiones de la vida social: el rol en la crianza y los cuidados, el empleo, la conciliación, los valores sobre la igualdad de género, la satisfacción con la vida, etc.

Esta comparación se establecerá en varios niveles de análisis. Por un lado, se analizará a las mujeres españolas en el contexto europeo, prestando especial interés a otras sociedades del Sur de Europa y b) mujeres andaluzas en comparación con las de otras regiones del sur de Europa, para analizar sus especificidades con respecto a otras regiones similares.

Pres-3.3

ILLOUZ, Eva* (Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales-Paris, France)

Fear, the Anti-Democratic Emotion

In an attempt to think about post-Covid justice, this paper tries to think of the role in the reshaping of the relationship between state and citizens as well as corporations and the state.

RC03-JS-113.3

IMAI, Heide* (Hosei, Japan)

The Liminality of Subculture Spaces: Uncertainty, Community and New Social Divides in Post-Covid Tokyo

Tokyo is a city that, in the pre-Covid-19 era, was globally recognized as metropolis of fine dining, high-end fashion and fascinating subcultures, making it a global hub in many regards. However, covid-19 has provoked large-scale changes in the everyday life people live. As the city is emerging (perhaps only temporary) from the pandemic, this paper critically engages into a discussion about the role and future of subcultural places in the city. Due to ongoing developments, especially subcultural places (e.g. karaoke bars, manga cafes, independent cinemas/mini theaters in Japan) have faced rejection, closure and bankruptcy. In this paper we focus on the urban typology of the arcade halls, originating in the eponymous shopping streets. Arcade halls quickly gained a questionable reputation and reached their peak popularity during their so-called "Golden Age" in the late 1970s in Japan. Since then, arcade halls have experienced a steady decline in popularity, one after the other closing down or transforming into more family-friendly space. Thus, we clearly have to question how equal (especially in regards to accessibility, visibility and public wellbeing) these spaces are. Based on extensive fieldwork findings focusing on to different cases studies located in central Tokyo, we argue that arcade halls serve a variety of purposes and are crucial to secure the representation of different vulnerable

groups, especially in times of crisis. Concluding we argue that they have the means to bring different members of the community together, enabling ritualized random encounters which are necessary to allow the development of alternative visions and creativity across borders. Recognizing them as 'liminal places' offers them the potential to become the vehicle of different intellectual, artistic, cultural, economic, and political discourses and allows policy makers to support the creation of creative and innovative milieus instead of hyper-controlled places, often seen in the post-covid-19 world.

RC48-JS-67.6

INGHAM, Jurate* (Vytautas Magnus University, Lithuania)

Protest Mobilization and Innovative Repertoires of Collective Action: A Case of Šančiai Neighbourhood

The climate crisis and COVID-19 has brought changes to the priorities of the local communities and increased their concern with the quality of the urban environment and recreational opportunities to residents. Urban green spaces are important landscapes that provide spaces for physical activity, social interaction and may accelerate local community building. However, urban planning process often is characterized by formal citizen participation and the needs of local residents in relation to green spaces are often not taken into account.

The focus of the study is protest mobilization and repertoires of collective actions against the decision of local government to build a road at the expense of green spaces in the Šančiai neigbourhood. Based on in-depth interviews and participant observation, the study draws conclusion that the relationship between space, action, and residents' biographies is an important factor in constructing a collective identity. Protest mobilization in the Šančiai neighbourhood was successful, because of a cohesive collective identity, ability of mobilizing structures to create networks of activists outside the neigbourhood and innovative repertoires of collective action.

RC39-575.2

INGHAM, Valerie* (Charles Sturt University, Australia)
HICKS, John (Charles Sturt University, Australia)
ISLAM, Rabiul Mir (Charles Sturt University, Australia)
WUERSCH, Lucia (Charles Sturt University, Australia)

Disaster Fatigue

Within local community organisations on Australia's East Coast managers and leaders are in crisis. The at risk and vulnerable communities they serve face a cascading disaster situation. After the Black Summer's fires, COVID-19 pandemic and extensive east coast flooding, both communities and their leaders are reeling from physical, mental, and resource exhaustion. To investigate community disaster fatigue and its impact on community leaders, we conducted a case study in the Blue Mountains of NSW. We interviewed 13 local leaders from various community groups, including local Non-Government Organisations, wilderness and environmental groups, and clubs. In this presentation we explore how community disaster fatigue manifests in local communities and amongst their leadership and the issues that arise as a result. We analysed the interviews using a framework of defeatism, deterioration and lack of planning; weakening mental health and wellbeing; and corrosion of economic entrepreneurialism and decline in social capital. We found that community disaster fatigue is indicated on a collective level by the breakdown or absence of community resilience. For community leaders, disaster fatigue has the potential to destabilise a group or organisation's endeavours to assist recovery, sometimes to the point of no return. To move forward out of a cascading disaster situation requires foresight and prior planning with an eye to preventing the collapse of public health, social and economic community structures and the maintenance of community leadership's capacity to assist.

RC39-570.1

INGHAM, Valerie* (Charles Sturt University, Australia)
NEWTON, Kris (Mountains Community Resource Network, Australia)

Resilient Villages

In Australia there is a focus on 'community engagement' in local disaster planning – however, government bodies and emergency service agencies tend to interpret community engagement as 'consultation' rather than going the next step and incorporating the community into actual disaster management oversight. In other words, disaster planning and preparedness is something the community is consulted about, but not in charge of. This is an issue, as it means control over the pace of recovery and resilience development is taken out of community agency. We argue that the resourcing from governments needs to change from a top down, fly-in/fly-out approach – which in the main addresses physical infrastructure risk and repair and immediate relief efforts – to funding individual communities to 'do' resilience and recovery in a way that has community buy-in, and thus generates plans and actions that reflect the needs of each unique community.

To operationalise an alternative approach, we developed the *Resilient Villages* pilot project. *Resilient Village* activity may be encouraged by community leaders, but in reality the outcomes depend heavily on the participation of community volunteers at the grass-roots. The aim is to assist individual communities assume responsibility for their own resilience-building activities and recovery processes. The *Resilient Villages* pilot demonstrates the invaluable and key central position of a community in building its own preparedness, psychosocial disaster resilience and unique approach to disaster recovery. This is not new news in other countries (e.g., with the Settlement Houses structure), however in NSW, local communities face a constant struggle to be resourced and at the very least, integrated into formal disaster planning. This presentation will outline the approach taken (community-led Resilience Actions Plans) and conclude with a vignette of at least one *Resilient Village*.

RC38-558.1

INGRASCI, Ombretta* (University of Milan, Italy)
CABRAS, Federica* (Univesrità degli Studi di Milano, Italy)

The Gendered Construction of "Bureaucratic Truths". Life Stories of Nigerian Migrants in Front of the Asylum Commissions in Italy

This paper deals with institutional discourses of migrants by presenting the outcome of a study which is grounded on the integration of two projects: the ongoing Horizon2020 "Ithaca- Interconnecting Histories and Archives for Migrant Agency: Entangled Narratives Across Europe and the Mediterranean Region", and a PhD thesis on Nigerian trafficking carried out at the University of Milan (2018-2022). The study analyses the interaction practices between migrants involved in the trafficking of person seeking political asylum and the Ministry of Interior's territorial commissions for the recognition of international protection in Italy. Starting from a critique of the "victim paradigm", it focuses on the narrative processes underlying the life stories that Nigerian migrants provide to commissions, confronting with those emerging from biographical interviews. From the analysis of t territorial commission acts, it emerges that the status of "victim", which is crucial for obtaining the humanitarian protection, is gendered constructed. This gives evidence of the so-called "sexual humanitarianism", namely the process according to which specific groups of migrants are depicted - more than others as "vulnerable" because of their involvement in the prostitution market. During the hearings, women are asked for a detailed autobiographical story, stimulated by precise questions aimed at providing a coherent, consistent and chronological logic of narratives. This is not the case for men, whose narratives are often "unsolicited stories". Thus, women involved in trafficking are perceived and constructed as subjects entitled to claim protection rights by virtue of an alleged higher vulnerability, unlike men.

From biographical interviews a different narration, comes up: not only trafficked men might be involved in prostitution but also experience torture and sexual violence. However, demonstrating this vulnerability condition is difficult in the absence of physical signs that prove a "bureaucratic truth" consistent with the predominant humanitarian paradigm.

RC02-53.1

INOUE, Hiroko* (University of California, Riverside, United States)

Political and Economic Power: Foreign Investment Dependence

Transnational capitalists and corporations today are becoming overwhelmingly influential in many global issues, including the accumulation of world wealth, the promotion of global inequality, the formation of political decisions, and more. It is argued that economic and political-military power are increasingly merging in the long-run history, and newly emerging economic and political-military interactions make it difficult to capture the true picture of global inequality. One of the contending views in this context is that whether the nation-states are increasingly marginalized and transnational corporations' control is gradually surpassing beyond the regulations of nation-states or not.

To better understand the issue, this paper utilizes the relational information of corporate headquarters and their subsidiaries in the world economy. The corporate control is measured based on both real and financial components of corporate control, including the ratio of subsidiaries ownership by parent companies, the number of subsidiaries, the number of employees in foreign subsidiaries, and assets.

This study utilizes the panel regression analysis with multilevel analysis, and the model of this study regresses the change in economic growth (Gross Domestic Product per capita) on the variables of corporate control measured at firm-level, the dollar value FDI, and world-systems position of developed and less-developed countries at several time points between 1993 and 2015. The goal of the study is to examine the firm-level and general-level FDI impact on cross-national variation in economic growth, in particular, for developing countries.

RC06-106.19

INSARAUTO, Valeria* (University of Lausanne, Switzerland)
BOLANO, Danilo (Bocconi University, Italy)

A Matter of (In)Congruence: Attitudes Toward Women's Voluntary Childlessness and Their Relation to Occupational Sex Segregation

Research on attitudes toward childlessness has yet to conclusively establish why more egalitarian attitudes are found among women than men. We explore the drivers behind this gender gap by addressing the role of occupational sex segregation on attitudes toward women's voluntary childlessness. We argue that the differing allocation of men and women to sex-typed occupations carries gender-specific pressures toward gender congruence which are likely to shape the perceived costs of motherhood, and hence attitudes toward female voluntary childlessness, differently. We test this argument by drawing on European Social Survey data for more than 20 European countries, finding that women's more favorable attitudes are explained by their gender incongruence with respect to their occupational domain and attainment. Voluntary childlessness is more acceptable to women in male-dominated occupations, especially when they hold high-status positions. In these cases, women are most likely to be expected to perform like men to succeed in their job role, making motherhood less salient for their identity and more costly for their career. These findings contribute to the understanding of the mechanisms that underpin stereotypical gendered expectations in society as they address how attitudes toward female voluntary childlessness are related to structural gender inequalities in the work system.

RC32-478.18

INSARAUTO, Valeria* (University of Lausanne, Switzerland)

Perceived Gender Discrimination and the "Violence Continuum": Enabling or Contrasting Factor? a Study of the European Workplace

Gender-based harassment and violence remain a large problem in the workplaces of many countries. Global social movements, like "Mee-too", have increased the visibility of this issue and have revealed women's strong awareness of the necessity of denouncing and fighting workplace harassment and violence far beyond what can be contained within legal parameters. Revisiting the feminist foundational work by Kelly (1988) and Mackinnon (1979), the article draws on the notion of sexual violence as a continuum by applying it in the context of work, where harassment can be seen as a case of discrimination based on sex, and proposes that women's perceptions of discrimination may also be critical in assessing risks and developing policy in such context, moving the focus beyond organizational aspects which have been more widely studied. The article uses data from the European Working Conditions Survey (2010-2015) for more than 20 European countries to analyze the consequences of female workers' perception of a discriminatory working environment on their likelihood of experiencing sexual harassment, sexual violence or multiple forms of violence according to having perceptions of discrimination either from discrimination for gender reasons uniquely, or for gender reasons at the intersection of other aspects of inequality (age, race, class, etc.). Results show that perceiving gender discrimination increases the likelihood of being exposed to sexual harassment, but especially so for women who perceive that they are discriminated against also on the basis of other intersectional aspects, who are also more likely to experience sexual violence alone as well as multiple forms of violence. These findings support existing perspectives, but also raise important policy implications for female workers' safety in light of current workplace trends. They refine insights into how individual perceptions of discrimination can be considered an indicator of hostile working environments and can hence contribute to inform prevention programmes.

RC20-301.3

INUI, Akio* (Tokyo Metropolitan University, Japan)
IMDORF, Christian (Leibniz University Hannover, Institute of Sociology, Germany)
REISSIG, Birgit (German Youth Institute, Germany)
SKROBANEK, Jan (University of Bergen, Norway)
HIRATSUKA, Maki (Hosei University, Japan)
HORI, Takeshi (Joetsu University of Education, Japan)
MIURA, Yoshie (Tokyo Metropolitan University, Japan)

Youth Transition and Social Security: A Comparative Study of Japan, Germany, Norway, Switzerland, and the UK

Our presentation aims at understanding the new "youth problem" in Japan from an international comparative perspective. Since 1990s, youth transition to adulthood has been problematised in Japan as well as other advanced countries. Country specific school-to-work transition contexts differ between countries and impact social transitions and linked lives such as leaving home, coupling, and becoming a parent in specific ways. In doing so we investigate two aspects. First, we examine if Japanese school-to-work transition contexts and their impact on social transitions differ from select European countries - Germany (DE), Norway (NO), Switzerland (CH), and the UK. Second, we cast light on how country-specific contexts - with special focus on youth policy/security - impact youth transitions and respective risks.

We use individual-level national survey data to reconstruct youth transitions within two biographical windows (early and late 20s) and to examine how country-specific context impact youth transitions and policies cushion respective risks.

Our results indicate that youth transitions in Japan have a particular pattern compared to the European countries in focus: Leaving-home starts relatively late, coupling and parenting earlier, and transitions are more compressed compared to the European countries. The comparative study further indicates that labour market participation and status in Japan affect transitions of young people – particularly for male – much stronger compared to the European countries. In contrast, the particularities of the European countries are:

DE: early leaving-home, but other transitions including school-to-work are later and prolonged.

CH: early leaving-home and school-to-work transition, late family formation / parenting

NO: early leaving-home, with some prolonged transitions, many young people complete earlier.

UK: timing of leaving is medium, but many males and females cohabit and parent earlier, especially females.

By putting the Japanese case in the centre of analysis, we provide a new perspective in the field of youth transition research.

RC07-129.1

IORIO, Gennaro* (University of Salerno, Italy)

Different and Together: The Hope of Social Love.

In the Western cultural tradition, we have three concepts to describe love: Plato's eros, Aristotle's philia and Christian agape. Friedrich Nietzsche expresses the challenge that love poses to modern society, simultaneously avoiding the risks inherent in love: how the equal can be distinct. Friends are two ships, two vessels, each one keeps its course, but constantly distant and close each other, without ever getting confused. On this base can be addressed a critical remark both to Plato's eros, and Aristotle's philia: on one hand, since eros is the instinct to recompose the original one, it presents the risk to delete difference; on the other hand, since philia presupposes an *inter pares* relationship, among equals, it can represent a limit for the emancipation and the demand for distinction of subjects.

Valuing this Nietzsche's perspective, it is possible to think of a new concept of love, which draws on the heritage of the recent reflection of the critical theory of French and German tradition. Both those social recent critical theoretical streams have included the discourse on love: the German revision of the critical theory carried out by Axel Honneth, particularly in his struggle for recognition, and the French "sociology of critical capacity".

Starting from this contemporary critical tradition, the concept of social love has been defined by two semantic dimensions:

1. the overabundance: that is giving more than the situation demands, that breaks shared expectations and overcomes any antecedent with the action;

2. the priority of others' benefit: that is doing good to others.

Along an empirically founded reflection, we arrive at setting the conditions of the *communitas* in which the intersubjective bonds of co-belonging do not confuse and do not identify. The subjects who love combine difference and identity, they are with the other that is their common: one, two and the common.

WG08-798.1

IORIO, Gennaro* (University of Salerno, Italy)
PALMIERI, Marco* (Department of communication and social research, Sapienza, University of Rome, Italy)
CATALDI, Silvia* (Sapienza University of Rome, Italy)

Investigating the Social Dimension of Love in Individuals and Institutions with Secondary Data: The World Love Index

It is usually thought that love is ineffable or cannot be investigated except with arts and qualitative approaches. Instead, our research takes up the challenge of studying love using statistical tools. In particular, we wanted to study social love (SL), defining it "an action, relationship or social interaction in which the subjects overcome (in giving, in receiving, in not doing or in renouncing) all their antecedents, and therefore they offer more than what the situation requires with the intent of giving benefits". After having collective qualitative analysis and case studies on the topic, we therefore decided to built a transnational index with the aim not only to make visible that SL is present in people and institutions worldwide, but also to compare types and levels of SL in different countries. This is linked to the "beyond GDP" debate, which aims to overcome a GDP as the only measure of people's well-being in the world,

multiplying data sources and different measures. On this base, we built a new transnational index, named World Love Index. The index summarizes data on SL attitudes and behaviors of persons and institutions in 55 countries. In particular we used both individual datasets from transnational surveys (Gallup World Poll and World Values Survey), and ecological datasets (Humanitarian Protection Index of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Red List Index, of biodiversity). The paper will discuss how we identified suitable indicators to represent the concept of SL and its peculiar dimensions, such as overabundance (e.g. time offered for volunteering) and care for others and for the world (e.g. engagement for poverty and environment). Finally, the global results will be shown, and limits and potential of the World Love Index will be discussed.

RC15-234.1

IOVU, Mihai-Bogdan* (Babeș-Bolyai University Cluj-Napoca, Romania)

LAZAR, Florin (University of Bucharest, Romania)

SÂRBU, Emanuel Adrian (University of Bucharest, Romania)

GHEȚĂU, Cosmin (Babeș-Bolyai University Cluj-Napoca, Romania)

Screen Time and Development of Internalizing and Externalizing Problems Among Romanian Urban Highschoolers

During the last years we noticed an increase of screen time for adolescents while questions about its effects on the development of psychological and social problems are starting to be addressed. We hypothesized that increased screen time is associated with the development f internalizing and externalizing symptoms. We investigated this association on a sample of 2497 highschoolers recruited from one big city in southern Romania. They filled in a series of items focusing on screen time average exposure, display of depression and anxiety symptoms, involvement in aggressive and delinquent behavior and family context. The linear regression model showed that, after controlling for individual and family variables, more screen time exposure is associated to heighten depression and anxiety symptoms and more involvement into aggressive behavior. These findings contribute to the research in this new area of interest and may inform development of prevention and supportive programs for adolescents and their families by adding evidence for clarifying the relationship.

RC51-708.2

IRAK, Daghan* (University of Huddersfield, United Kingdom)

Identitarianism Malgré Lui: Europeanness and Anti-Immigration Movement in Turkey

Despite being partially located in the continent, being part of Europe is the pillar of modern Turkish identity. The Republic of Turkey was founded in 1923 as a secular, European nation-state that dictated a total rupture with the Arabic and Persian influences of the Ottoman Empire. The lukewarm reception of the Turkey's Europeanness claim by its Western counterparts, along with its common roots with Eastern cultures, drove Turkey into a never-ending identity crisis that often entails an overemphasis of Europeanness. During Islamist Recep Tayyip Erdoğan's period as the country's leader, the secular Republic as an institution witnessed an illiberal and conservative shift that is often met with contempt from the country's secular population. Erdoğan's immigration policy that welcomed Syrian refugees based on religious similarities was perceived by some as a further effort towards the country's "Islamisation." Even though the immigrants were hosted as part of a deal between Turkey and the European Union, the arrival of over three million Syrians in Turkey was perceived by some seculars to be a scheme to drive the country away from Europe and towards the Middle East. These anti-immigration feelings were expressed mostly on Twitter, the platform of choice for dissident Turkish seculars, under hashtags like "Syrians to Syria." As a result, an online-driven far-right party was founded with the slogan "we will ship them back to Syria."

The paper aims to analyse the anti-immigrant expressions on Twitter using Social Network Analysis, positioning users within the network based on the hashtags and keywords they used on immigration. The study will discuss the role of Turkey's Europeanness debate in the anti-immigrant expressions, and also compare the anti-Eastern, anti-Arab expressions with the "Western exclusivity of Europe" argument of European Identitarian movements, even though Turkey is not accepted as Europe by the Identitarians.

RC01-JS-115.4

IROANYA, Richard* (University of Namibia, Namibia)

Military Deployment in Times of Crises: The Namibian Experience with COVID-19 Pandemic

This paper examines the roles that the Namibia Defence Force (NDF) played during COVID-19 outbreak in Namibia. In doing this, the paper highlights and discusses the history of the NDF and legal instruments that established and guide its domestic as well as international deployments. The method of document analysis is utilized to gather and analyze relevant data. This entails a

systematic process to study, collect, appraise, question, and analyze published materials in order to draw out meaning, gain deeper insight and produce empirical knowledge around military deployment in times of crises. The paper compared NDF's previous domestic military deployments with the COVID-19 deployment with the aim of underscoring the scope and criticality of COVID-19 pandemic. Emphasis is placed on the roles assigned and carried out by the NDF in support of civil authority, and the nature of civil-military relations in Namibia. The paper found that NDF's domestic deployments produce mixed results which do very little to enhance its public image. Thus, its positive impact on crime prevention and enforcement of COVID-19 regulations is erased by reported cases of human rights abuses. Notwithstanding, COVID-19 deployment provided an opportunity for the institution to learn a number of lessons which can help it in future deployments. The paper concludes by highlighting and discussing the various specific lessons learned by the NDF in particular and the Namibian society in general.

RC01-32.2

IRWIN, Darrell* (University of Connecticut, USA)

'Assertive' Foreign Policy Narratives in South China Seas Disputes

In September, 2022, "assertive" diplomacy contributed to concerns about a heightened great power competition in Asia. That month, the United States' Secretary of Defense met with the defense ministers of the Philippines and Japan. A response from the Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister was that the Peoples' Republic of China is engaged in a "diplomatic struggle" with the United States in the South China Sea. A sociological analysis encompassing the 'assertive' narratives found in the international relations between small states, regional powers like the Philippines, Japan and Vietnam, and the world's 'great powers' are described (Johnston, 2013). The Philippines' adoption of a more "assertive" foreign policy came in 2016 after prevailing in a lawsuit over the Chinese violation of the UN Convention on the Law of the Seas (UNCLOS) in a dispute over South China Seas territorial waters. However, reliance on the economic ties to the 'great powers' unduly influences geo-strategic positions of these regional powers. According to US diplomats, China's core economic interests continue to disrupt the overall stability in the region, disregard international maritime law, ignore international rules-based order and increasingly assert itself over other countries sharing the South China Seas. China contends it will take greater initiative, as with the Belt Road Initiative, to beneficially partner with these regional powers and the United States seeks to contain China.

An analysis, provided to try to understand why the "great powers' act the way they do, focuses on foreign policy strategies and diplomatic narratives from a region witnessing a great-powers competition, where territorial boundaries are potentially shifting and where missteps are costly for all involved.

RC44-618.4

ISAAC, Larry* (Vanderbilt University, USA)

ROSE, Brittney (Vanderbilt University, USA)

Racial Justice and the New U.S. Labor Militancy

Demands for racial justice in the US have been given new life by a confluence of recent events. The Black Lives Matter movement and white supremacist counter-movements, racist political rhetoric and actions flowing from the Trump administration, and continuing history of police violence against Black citizens (including the vicious and highly publicized murder of George Floyd in 2020), have fueled a heightened sense of racial consciousness. In the context of long declining union strength and strike activity, recent years have also seen a surprising uptick in labor militancy. Situating our analysis in the sociological literature on social movement spillover, we ask: First, to what extent and where have racial justice movement demands penetrated recent labor militancy? Second, what key organizational and collective action mechanisms did workers use to animate racial justice demands?

We employ data on worker demands animating both strikes and worker protest actions for calendar years 2021 and 2022 collected by the Cornell University ILR Labor Action Tracker. Evidence indicates several key patterns: (a) racial justice demands did, indeed, drive some labor militancy during this period but perhaps not as widely as one might have expected; (b) racial justice demands were voiced in both strikes and worker protest actions launched by unions and alt-labor organizations; (c) alt-labor organizations provided more active mechanisms than unions for carrying these demands; but (d) cross-temporal interdependency analysis reveals that strike actions drove worker protests in the short-run more than the reverse. We contrast these patterns with those of civil rights movement spillover on labor militancy in the post-WWII decades and discuss implications of our findings for maintaining militant energy for moving racial justice and labor movements forward.

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RC06-104.7

ISAACS, Nazeema* (Human Sciences Research Council, South Africa)

Men and Care Work: Insights from Co-Resident Fathers in Dual Income Households in the Western Cape

Much attention has been directed to fathers and fathering over the past 20–30 years. This focus is especially relevant in countries such as South Africa where many children do not live with their biological fathers, but instead with their grandparents, uncles, brothers, or mothers' new partners. Thus, most South African children do not live in "fatherless homes", but where other male kin reside. However, these types of substitute fathers are not sufficiently involved in childcare. In addition, other dimensions of fatherhood that have been underdeveloped in the literature, such as social fathers and fathering, father involvement, and caregiving, need further research. This study explores how co-resident fathers in the Western Cape care for the children in their households as well as how care is constructed and performed by them. The research draws on the work of Shahra Razavi and Parvati Raghuram, who conceptualise domestic care as emanating from state, market, private and community provisions referred to as the care diamond. The study aims to use a qualitative approach in the form of semi-structured interviews and non-participant observation with a sample comprising 20 participants and five households. The data that will be obtained from the interviews will be transcribed verbatim. The resulting transcripts and observation notes will be coded using ATLAS.ti (version 9) and analysed using thematic analysis. The current study argues for fathers' care interactions with children can contribute to a broader societal appreciation of care and to global research on fatherhood by adding voices from the African continent care.

RC28-409.3

ISHIBASHI, Aguru* (Senshu University, Japan)

Four-Generations Mobility in Japan: The Effects of the Middle Generations' Multiple Traits

Introduction: Multigenerational studies aim to assess family-based inequality's persistence and mechanism. Four generational analysis helps test the effect of durable resources instead of direct contact as a possible mechanism. This is because ancestors before grandparents are less likely to survive with children jointly. However, a research gap in the previous studies is a possible overestimation of the great-grandparents' effects due to using only one status measure of the middle generations. To fill this gap, we examine four generational mobility in Japan, considering education as an additional status measure to occupation. Japan is the most likely case to found ancestor effects because Japan has a patrilineal inheritance system; namely, family characteristics such as a house and property have been passed on from generation to generation. If control for the middle generations' multiple traits moderates the ancestor's effect, the same results might apply to other societies with the same inheritance system.

Methods: Our data are derived from the 1955 Japanese Social Stratification and Social Mobility Survey. The analytic sample consists of 412 cases of the respondent's eldest son, aged 19 and over. We focus on the paternal lineage to examine the effect of durable resources. Two models of ordinary least squares regression of the occupation prestige score of the respondent's eldest son to that of his great-grandfather are conducted: (1) controlling for the middle generations' occupation, and (2) controlling for the middle generations' occupation and education.

Results: Great-grandfather's occupation has a significantly positive effect on the children's occupation even after controlling for the middle generations' occupation. However, Great-grandfather's occupation has no significant impact on children after controlling for the middle generations' education and occupation.

Conclusion: Sufficient control for the middle generations' traits erases the great-grandfather's effect. Previous studies might overestimate the great-grandparents' effect. Durable resources might not be essential for multigenerational effects.

RC28-409.6

ISHIDA, Hiroshi* (University of Tokyo, Japan)

Educational Reproduction and Mobility across Multiple Generations in Japan

Sociologists have long been interested in the reproduction of socio-economic advantages and disadvantages across generations. However, the bulk of the studies on this topic focus on two generations. Although we learned a great deal about the persistence of inequality within the nuclear family, more emphasis should be placed on connections beyond parent and child especially those involving multiple generations. In order to address the issue of reproduction across multiple generations, we need data which capture information across multiple generations. This study uses a survey of people about parent-child relationship. The respondents of aged 60 to 69 were asked to report their relationships with their parental generation and their children's generation. Socio-economic characteristics including education, occupation, and living standard of both parents and children are obtained. This study focuses on educational attainment of respondents, their parents, and their children and examine the pattern of educational reproduction/mobility across three generations.

Major findings are summarized below. First, the distribution of education changed dramatically across three generations reflecting the rapid expansion of the educational system in the 20th and 21st century Japan. In order to evaluate the educational association across generations, we must control for the difference in educational distributions and employ log-linear and log-multiplicative models. Second, the pattern of educational association is basically the same in successive generations. Educational homogamy is observed at the bottom and the top of educational distribution both between parent and child generations and between grandparent and parent generations. Third, the extent of educational association is slightly stronger for the parent-child association than the grandparent-parent association. Fourth, the educational association between grandparent and child after controlling for the association between parent and child and between grandparent and parent appears to be weak. In other words, the impact of grand parent on child without going through parent is negligible.

RC28-401.10

ISHIDA, Hiroshi* (University of Tokyo, Japan)

Long-Term Impact of Childhood Experience on Life Satisfaction during Adulthood

Early childhood experiences can have a long-lasting impact on people throughout their life course. One of those experiences which may have negative consequences even in adult life is the bullying experience at school. We investigate whether school bullying experience influences life satisfaction during adulthood and how intervening factors including education, marriage, socio-economic status, and social networks mediate the relationship between school bullying and life satisfaction. We use data from the Japanese Life Course Panel Survey (waves 1 through 14) which is nationally representative samples of young (aged 20 to 34) and middle-aged (aged 35 to 40) people in 2007 and follows them up every year since 2007. The treatment variable is bullying experience at school. The outcome variable is satisfaction in life which is asked every year in the survey. The mediating variables are the respondent's educational attainment, employment, economic standing, marriage (divorce/widow), and social networks. These variables are time-varying except for education. We introduce social background variables (parental education, books at home, homeownership, economic standing, and illness/disorder at age 18) as confounding variables. We use the random effects model and decompose the effect of school bullying on life satisfaction into direct and indirect components. The results of our analyses show that being bullied at school has negative impact on life satisfaction after controlling for all other variables. Bullying experience in childhood has long-lasting impact on subjective well-being in adult life. The association between bullying experience and life satisfaction is in part mediated by intervening variables. School bullying experience leads to declined prospect of finding a marriage partner and establishing supportive social networks which in turn affect life satisfaction. However, the remaining half of the association is direct without going through mediating factors.

RC28-401.7

ISHIDA, Kenji* (University of Tokyo, Japan)

LAURENCE, James (Economic and Social Research Institute, Ireland)

Co-Ethnic Neighborhood Quality and the Educational Opportutnities: Upper Secondary Education Enrolment in Japan

Japan is a unique new immigrant destination because while the entire system is egalitarian compared to other societies, its educational system excludes immigrant children primarily due to the language barrier. Subsequently, we aim to scrutinize the following two questions of (1) whether co-ethnic neighborhood quality affects children's opportunities for upper secondary education (high school enrolment) in Japan and, if so, (2) whether that effect varies across nationalities as an indicator of ethnicity. Grounded on the premise that the co-ethnic neighborhood effect depends on adaptation to the Japanese educational context, we utilize national census data in 2010 and employ a fixed-effect regression model to control the unobserved neighborhood effect. The random and fixed effect models support the positive effects of co-ethnic neighborhood qualities, including the percentages of highly educated residents, employed residents, and residents who have lived in the neighborhood since birth, even after considering children's socioeconomic backgrounds and unobserved neighborhood heterogeneity. We also found that these effects vary across children's nationalities. In this respect, the effects of co-ethnic neighborhood qualities are more salient among South American and Southeast immigrant children than in East Asian groups that are more embedded in Japanese society. For the immigrant children that are not familiar with the Japanese language, the strongest barrier against social integration in Japan, it is paramount to gain information and social support from their co-ethnic neighbors, who are nearby significant others. In the meantime, it is unexpected that we do not find the co-ethnic neighborhood quality effect on Filipino children's high school enrolment.

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One possible speculation is that Filipino (female) adults may not be role models for the status attainment because their socioeconomic backdrops do not pay off well due to their gender inequality.

RC46-650.2

ISHIDA, Sachio* (Asia University, Japan)

Cares to Lessen Solitary Communities and Loneliness in Japan

This presentation demonstrates the importance of creating innovative spaces and connections by the citizen community practices and cares to overcome one of Japan's most serious social inequalities today, the growing solitary communities and populations. Although we live in a digitally connected society, phenomenon of disconnection is quietly but certainly deepening.

It will be presented that in many farming, mountain, and fishing villages in Japan, depopulation has led to a decrease in population and a disconnect from the common goods. In urban areas, the number of unknown neighbors has increased, as has the number of unstable young and elderly people living alone and lack interaction in the communities. Many of the communities itself is isolated from the world. Japan is cited as one of the countries with the most solitary communities and populations in the world today.

Extremely little interaction with others is considered a growing health problem, and it is serious in that it is less visible than the other health problems, such as smoking and drinking. It is a result of social transformation due to remarkable progress of urbanization, digitalization and most recently important COVID-19 pandemic and its effects.

Through multiple case study and qualitative analysis of local mental health networks of Tokyo among other cities in Japan, this study aims to captures the essence of connection and fragmentation of people in modern society. How can it be defined and solved through citizen community practices and cares? What are the crucial and missing points from the past measures and other comparable societies for improvement? What human nature can we observe through this research process and results?

Some of the key findings here will provide chances of debate not only of the case in Japanese community issues but other regions of similar cases in dealing this social inequality phenomenon.

RC46-650.3

ISHIJIMA, Kentaro* (Tokyo Metropolitan University, Japan)

How to Recognize Innate Disposition of Care Workers

How to recognize innate disposition of care workers

Compared to other countries, paid domestic care workers in Japan has stable employment under the Long-Term Care Insurance Law and the Law for Comprehensive Support for Persons with Disabilities. Even under these circumstances, however, the social status of care workers is relatively low and wages are suppressed. One reason for this, as J. Twigg pointed out, is that it is believed that nice care workers are nice because they are nice. That is, the belief is commonly held that they are able to care appropriately without training because of their innate disposition. Hence, the professional skills of care workers gained through training are not properly valued, and increases in status and wages are deterred. In this presentation, I will discuss the results of a study on how care workers perceive their innate dispositions. The methods employed were semi-structured interviews and focus group interviews conducted with care workers who support severely disabled people in Japan. The main findings are as follows. First, care workers tended to attribute their successful caregiving to their own dispositions. Second, having such a disposition helps them to demarcate themselves from other colleagues who do not care well and maintain their self-esteem. Third, care workers who believe they can care well because of their disposition are reluctant to give advice to colleagues who do not care well, because they think dispositions are innate and not teachable. Thus, how to treat dispositions to make care work more decent is a difficult question. While it supports their self-esteem in the face of marginalized situation, it also prevents them from relying on their professional skills to take collective action to improve their status. When improving their working conditions, we need to reflect their nuanced perspectives on both innate disposition and professional skills.

RC22-328.6

ISHIMWE, Gisele* (Western Sydney University, Australia)

Settlement Experiences and Pentecostalism Among Black African Young Adults in Australia

The last 3 decades have seen an increased number of black African migrants in Australia. This increase has sparked public discourse around this groups' ability to integrate into the Australia society. In 2018, the then Minister for Immigration and Boarder protection, Peter Dutton made the following comments in an article in The Guardian, "If people [black Africans] are not prepared to integrate….then they don't belong in Australian society (Karp 2018)." His comments reflected the nature of the conditional citizenship that Africans hold. Their belonging is constantly being contested based on behaviour. This can particularly be challenging for young adults often involved in the process of self-making while also searching for spaces of belonging post migration.

My PhD study aims to explore how such experiences of discrimination and exclusion have shaped and influenced young people's engagement in Pentecostal churches. I argue that while black African young adults may continue to struggle for their place in the Australian mainstream society, wrestling with negative public perceptions, experiences of discrimination and racism, Pentecostal churches can facilitate a sense of belonging that can ease settlement challenges. My study will adopt qualitative methods such as participant observation, interviews, and creative methods of critical race theory such as auto-biographies to closely investigate settlement experiences of Pentecostal black African young adults and the role played by their church communities when it comes to their identify formation and finding their sense of belonging in a local African Pentecostal church based in Greater Western Sydney, Australia.

Ultimately, my study aims to add to the growing body of literature on Pentecostal black African young adults in Australia while also contributing to better policy efforts focused on improved social outcomes for this group.

Karp P. (2018) 'Peter Dutton says Victorians scared to go out because of 'African gang violence'. [online] The Guardian.

RC05-93.5

ISHIMWE, Gisele* (Western Sydney University, Australia)

Unsettling Integration Experiences of African Refugee Youth in Perth, WA.

In the last three decades we have seen an influx of black African migrants in Australia. This increase has led to a racial moral panic and sparked public discourse around this groups' ability to integrate into the Australian society. These perceptions have 'problematized' and 'othered' Black African youth (Mapedzahama and Kwansah-Aidoo (2013: 61). This has further complicated the precarious lives of resettling African refugee youth who are often negotiating migration settlement challenges such as trauma, discrimination, financial insecurity, education and occupation challenges. My study aimed to investigate resettlement experiences of African youth in Perth to further understand how they negotiate belonging in the midst of experiences of exclusion and settlement challenges. In this qualitative study, I conducted 30–45 minutes one-on-one interviews with 16 participants between the ages of 18-30 from different African backgrounds. This study demonstrated the changing nature of young people's sense of belonging and some the spaces and communities that facilitate this and the key factors that shape this shift. This study's findings help us further understand the experiences of African refugee youth and thus can shape better policies and best practice when supporting resettling refugee youth.

Mapedzahama V. and Kwansah-Aidoo K. (2013) *Negotiating diasporic black African existence in Australia: A reflexive analysis.* Australasian Review of African Studies, The, 34(1), p.61.

WG06-789.2

ISIAKA, Abass* (University of East Anglia, United Kingdom)

This Space Is Not Built for People like Us: Exploring the Textual Relations of Students with Disabilities in Higher Education

This paper presents the everyday textual relations of students with disabilities in a Nigerian university. Using institutional ethnography as a method of inquiry, it takes the standpoints of students with disabilities as an entry point in understanding how these students' daily and nightly experiences are mediated textually within the institutional discourse of access, equity, and inclusion. While challenging the assumptions of the institutional power matrices of who, why and how inclusion should be done in a postcolonial higher education context, I consider the 'work' that students as *street-level bureaucrats* in their rights do in engendering their inclusion and participation in an institution undergoing transformational challenges. Through a textual analysis of documents collected during my six-month ethnographic fieldwork in a Nigerian university, I illustrate the experiential knowledge of how students think, plan, and feel about using texts to meet their daily demands as stakeholders in the university. Second, I present a *work-text-work* sequence of the inclusion process using some selected cases of students' textual struggles to activate institutional logics of action. The findings suture the intersections and complementarities of different informants' understanding of how their social, political, and textual relations coordinate their work. Finally, I identify the points of 'disjuncture' between the actualities of students' experiences and intentions of protocols and policies in including and accommodating students with disabilities in a higher institution.

RC27-396.1

ISIK, Sevket* (Anadolu University, Turkey)

The Active Role of Sports in the Struggle of Stigmatized Individuals Against Discrimination

The main problem of the study is how sports emerges as a strategy for coping with a problem in the lives of individuals who are stigmatized for different reasons in the society. In their daily lives, individuals are stigmatized and exposed to discrimination due to their various characteristics. Despite this discrimination, they managed to create a field for themselves with sports.

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

Thus, sport has become a 'normalization' mechanism for individuals. This parallels Axel Honneth's assertion that identity is something dynamic rather than preformed. The purpose of this text, which is part of a larger research, is about how sports can function in the face of social inequalities. The findings in the open, axial and selective coding stages of the research carried out with the Grounded Theory methodology will be examined from a holistic perspective and the possibilities of social exclusion and inclusion will be discussed. As a result, philosophical background of discrimination will be tried to be seen, with Honneth's 'Theory of Recognition'. Ultimately, it is to reveal how social exclusion, marginalization and, on the contrary, acceptance and normalization are possible with sports, depending on the sample of the study.

RC40-582.1

ISLAM, Md.* (Associate Professor, Department of Social Sciences, BNU-HKBU United International College, China)

Curry Nationalism: The Emergence of Indian (South Asian) Cuisine in China

Food and culinary culture have a long history of being presented as part of national identity although scholarly literature reveals that various food items have traveled from one region to another, been adopted as local ingredients and served on diners' plates catering to local tastes. With the increased accumulation of disposable income, the emerging middle class in China has started to consume food and culinary delicacies from various foreign cultures, i.e. Japanese, Korean, Italian, etc. Although Indian (South Asian) cuisine is less sought after, curries are becoming increasingly popular among younger members of the middle class. This research investigates the perception and experience of Indian cuisine among university students in Zhuhai, a coastal city in China's Southern Guangdong province. Based on a questionnaire survey, a face-to face interview, and a case study on a restaurant operating under an Indian (South Asian) logo, this study finds that curry has been perceived exclusively as an Indian food item and echoes India's national identity. Although curry is served on Japanese, Thai and Korean food menus with various colours, flavours and tastes, the majority of respondents linked curry to Indian identity. Curry is also one of the major items from Indian culture that is appreciated by these Chinese nationals. Restaurant operators are capitalizing on the trend, maximizing profits, selling curry nationalism as Indian identity albeit in ambivalence. This paper argues that despite the historic and contemporary political differences, territorial claims, etc. the growing popularity of curry dishes as Indian food may help bridge the cultural connectivity between China and India (South Asia), and reduce the differences and prejudices in the political views held among ordinary citizens.

RC41-592.3

ISLAM, Mohammad Mainul* (University of Dhaka, Bangladesh)
HOSSAIN, Md. Anwer (University of Dhaka, Bangladesh)
SANJOWAL, Rahul Kumar (University of Dhaka, Bangladesh)

Bangladesh at Fifty: Changes and Challenges on Population and Development

Bangladesh turned 50 in 2021 having made remarkable progress in population and development, such as reducing total fertility and maternal mortality, boosting contraceptive prevalence, reducing infant and child mortality, increasing life expectancy at birth, and enhancing gender parity in schooling, women's empowerment, and overall development. This paper explores the past and determines the drivers of population change and development challenges, the current situation, and future trends and issues up to 2041—the year benchmarked for the country to attain 'developed' status. The study uses censuses, national-level surveys, population projections, and UN and World Bank data. Reducing total fertility, curbing child marriage, addressing adolescent motherhood and their unmet need for family planning, reducing high maternal mortality ratios, the double burden of diseases and malnutrition, addressing population ageing, high youth unemployment, low female labor force participation, and increased climate change vulnerabilities are critical challenges. The demographic dividend needs urgent action. To reach the SDGs by 2030, the country must eliminate unmet contraception needs, preventable maternal deaths, and gender-based violence, and harmful practices, including child marriages.

RC15-223.4

ISLAM, Mohammad Mainul* (University of Dhaka, Bangladesh)
YUNUS, MD Yeasir (University of Dhaka, Bangladesh)
AKIB, Muhammad Saifullah (University of Dhaka, Bangladesh)
IQBAL, Md. Rakibul (University of Dhaka, Bangladesh)
KHAN, Mohona (University of Dhaka, Bangladesh)

Prevalence of COVID-19 Vaccine Hesitancy in South Asia: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis

Background There is a need for vaccination uptake and coverage in susceptible populations through effective vaccination campaigns to address the COVID-19 pandemic in South Asian countries. We aimed to measure the pooled proportion of COVID-19 vaccine hesitancy in this regard .

Methods Research articles published between January 1, 2020, to December 31, 2021, were searched through Medline, PubMed, Cochrane, Google Scholar, and the WHO COVID-19 database. The Joanna Briggs Institute tool for prevalence studies assessed the data quality. We performed a meta-regression test and a sensitive analysis among the studies and used the Der-Simonian-Laird random-effects model to measure the pooled effect estimates. Subgroup analyses were performed concerning vaccine hesitancy, countries, study population, study level, and the time since the first outbreak of the pandemic.

Findings A total of 45 studies out of 589 published articles across the eight countries in South Asia were included. The pooled proportion of COVID-19 vaccine hesitancy was 26.9% (95% CI 22.4-31.3, I^2 = 99.57%). It was higher in Afghanistan (37%), Pakistan (33.2%), and Bangladesh (29%); among the general population (29.1%); at community levels (28.2%); the duration of time of 1-12 months since the first outbreak in each country (28%).

Conclusions Vaccine hesitancy exists in South Asia with different rates among countries, sub-groups of the population, communities, study- levels, duration of time since the first outbreak, and study population. Therefore, enhancing public awareness of vaccination and vaccine hesitancy is required.

RC20-292.3

ISO, Naoki* (Tokyo University of the Arts, Japan)

Culture, Class, Distinction in Japan

Culture, Class, Distinction (Bennett et al. 2009) innovates Bourdieu's sociological method of taking relational thinking of culture and inequality and makes a significant intellectual contribution to the sociology of art and culture and class analysis. Five of us translated this work into Japanese and published the Japanese translation in 2017. *Fields, Capitals, Habitus: Australian Culture, Inequalities and Social Divisions* (Bennett et al. 2021) can be called an Australian version of *Culture, Class, Distinction*, but there are theoretical and methodological developments from the latter.

We analyse the relationship between culture and inequality in contemporary Japan from a theoretical and empirical sociological perspective, in terms of 'culture-caused inequality' and 'inequality in access to culture. In other words, it addresses two types of issues: i) what is culture-caused inequality, and ii) what is the unequal distribution of cultural resources. In order to study these issues, the cultural capital concept is theoretically developed as a theory of social differentiation. A postal survey and an interview survey are conducted in the Kanto region in Japan. The data collected in the survey will be analysed using a mixed research method that uses the characteristics of multiple correspondence analysis. This study captures the relationship between culture and inequality by applying the cultural capital concept but does not aim to find a proxy variable for cultural capital. Instead, the primary aim of the research is to elucidate cultural capital as a component of one of the principles of social differentiation, and the causal relationship between culture and inequality is also in scope.

RC35-526.3

ISO, Naoki* (Tokyo University of the Arts, Japan)

Social Knowledge and Understanding: A Critique of the Native Point of View

Lévi-Strauss's structuralism, intersecting anthropology, and philosophy, left a solid trajectory in the history of ideas and culture and became history. On the other hand, from the perspective of their intersections, there is also a problem that structuralism has left behind. That is to "grasp the native's point of view". Others are distant or alien to you, whether you are a philosopher or a researcher. What does it mean to understand such others, and how is understanding possible? Such questions are old and new, at the intersection of anthropology and philosophy, and have been overlooked by structuralism. This presentation examines the transformation and development of this "grasp the native's point of view" before and after the structuralism. This presentation discusses the arguments of Malinowski, Geertz, Weber, Descola, Bourdieu and Sayad on the knowledge of the Other and reflexivity. We began by considering the acquisition of 'nativist perspectives', confirming that there is no necessity to construct such a concept. Descola's 'anthropology

of nativism' is excellent in questioning the premise of modern dualism, which divides humans and non-humans into two almost impenetrable ontological realms. However, it lacks the perspective to question the subject of perception. Bourdieu's and Sayad's attempts to make the problem of acquiring a 'nativist perspective' disappear and allow for the adoption of reflexivity in sociology and anthropology.

RC22-333.1

ISSAEV, Leonid (Institute for African Studies of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Russian Federation)
SHISHKINA, Alisa* (HSE University, Russian Federation)

Islamic Education in Russian Regions: A Tool for Youth De(radicalization)?

After the collapse of the Soviet Union, the processes of re-Islamization began in the Islamic regions of Russia, which, among other things, was facilitated by influence from the Middle East. One of its manifestations was the increased demand for Islamic education among young people. However, in Russia this area is still poorly institutionalized and practically not regulated, and the activities of Islamic educational institutions remain in the "gray zone". In this regard, the existence of Islamic educational institutions, on the one hand, could satisfy the demand for Islamic education from young people. On the other hand, remaining outside the framework of the general educational space of Russia, Islamic education in the North Caucasus may entail challenges to socio-political stability in the region and globally through the risks of the spread of radicalism. I came to the conclusion that in the context of the problems and challenges of the Islamic education system in Russia, two dimensions can be distinguished. First, there is a need for integration of Russian Islamic education into the global educational system. As for the long-term prospects, in this case it would be possible to refer to the experience of the world's leading religious educational centers, first of all, Al-Azhar, and build the branding of the Islamic education system according to their model and with reference to them.

RC01-35.3

ISSAEV, Leonid* (HSE University, Russian Federation)
SHISHKINA, Alisa (HSE University, Russian Federation)

Terrorist Activity in the Sahel Countries: The Impact of the Arab Spring and the Experience of Deradicalization

We examine the impact of the events of the Arab Spring on the increase in terrorist activity in the Sahel countries. For decades, this region has been one of the most unstable in Africa and the "Afriasian" zone of instability. However, in the 2010s, the Sahel experienced the strongest increase in terrorist activity: by 2015, the number of terrorist attacks here had increased by more than 7 times compared to 2010. The purpose of this paper is to identify the mechanisms of influence of the Arab Spring on the growth of terrorist activity in the Sahel, as well as to analyze the mechanisms of deradicalization. The analysis carried out showed that there are several trajectories through which the events of the Arab Spring intensified terrorist activity in the Sahel. Thus, the collapse of state structures in Libya during the Arab Spring became a trigger for the activation of the Tuareg and Islamist factors in Mali and Niger. In Burkina Faso, the revolutionaries managed to completely repeat the plot of the Arab revolutions of 2011 and overthrow the regime of Blaise Compaore. And if Compaora managed to restrain the growth of radicalization largely by building informal ties with terrorist organizations, then after his overthrow, the country, which was very prosperous in terms of terrorism, faced an unprecedented increase in terrorist activity.

RC27-395.4

ISSAK, Valerie* (University of Haifa, Israel)

Sports and Social Inequality – School As Social Agent in the Decisions of Women to Pursue a Career in Sports

A career in sports is unique in that it requires a commitment at a very young in age. This study investigates the role school plays in reducing social inequality when choosing sports as a career. We focus on the decisions of young female athletes to pursue a career in sports. We examine the supportive role the family, school and coaches play in women deciding to pursue a sports career in an environment of structural discrimination.

In a society with structural discrimination concerning career choice, where women are expected to choose careers "for women" (e.g. nurse or teacher) while men have no such expectations, much importance lies in understanding the factors that may help reduce such social inequality.

We conducted a quantitative study that surveyed 444 young male and female athletes, ages 18 and up. The results show that differences exist between genders regarding schools supporting further pursuits in sports. Specifically, support from school turned out to be a more significant factor for women versus men in deciding whether to pursue a professional sports career, reinforcing the structural discrimination present in matters pertaining to career pursuits. Our findings indicate a systemic issue, and we recommend that policymakers collaborate with schools to support decisions by young female athletes to pursue a career in sports.

RC06-102.2

ITO, Daisuke* (Center for Sustainable Development Studies, Toyo University, Japan)
YABUNAGA, Chino (Toyo University, Japan)
YADA, Akie (Center for Sustainable Development Studies, Toyo University, Japan)
TAKAMATSU, Hiroya (Musashino University, Japan)

Wives As Teachers and Husbands As Students: Japanese Couples' Transitions to Parenthood

The present research examines the practices that wives prepare their husbands for parenthood. Our respondents were couples living in Japan whose wives were one to three months away from having their first children. We interviewed 44 couples separately between July, 2020 and January, 2021, and additional 4 couples were interviewed in the end of 2021 and the beginning of 2022 to see whether the pandemic affected their transitions. Of 48 couples, three couples were international with husbands from overseas. Using the social resilience perspective as our framework, we used the grounded theory methods to analyze the transcribed data.

Despite the fact that both wives and husbands experience the transition to parenthood for the first time, couples constructed the ideas that wives are more knowledgeable and skilled in parenting compared to their husbands because 1) the husbands' transition to parenthood is delayed compared to wives', 2) husbands show the signs of (in)competency, 3) wives work in care industry, and 4) a pre-conceived notion about men's lack of participation in parenting is widespread in Japan. These factors contribute to assigning wives to teacher roles and husbands to student roles. To prepare husbands for parenting, wives used various strategies to invite and educate their husbands. Some wives communicated their expectations verbally, while others used indirect methods such as parenting classes, parenting books and this research interviews. Wives' educating acts occur when they intend to go back to work after parental leave and/or there is a gap between the wives' expectations about how much their husbands should contribute to housework and childrearing, and the husbands' signs of (in)competency. As wives have more enthusiasms for work and the gap between the wives' expectations and the husbands' signs of (in)competency widens, wives escalate their strategies from inviting to educating.

RC34-519.2

ITO, Kenichi* (Gunma University, Japan)

A Prerequisite for Digital Citizenship: Health Problems Associated with the Problematic Internet Use

In March 2020, most schools throughout Japan were suddenly closed to prevent Covid-19 infection, and children and students suddenly spent more time at home. Schools were expected to offer online instructions, but only few of them did so (5% according to a survey in April 2020). The "GIGA School Program" by the Japanese Government to distribute schoolchildren PCs and tablets was promoted in the wake of the Epidemic, resulting in a further increase in the Internet use among young people. It has been pointed out that children's prolonged use of the Internet may have many negative effects, including a tendency toward so-called "Internet addiction" or "Gaming Disorder."

In order to foster digital citizenship, children and students need to learn not only the correct way to disseminate digital information, but also how to avoid the problematic Internet use. To find out how much and for what purposes schoolchildren spent time online and what health problems they felt, we conducted a large-scale survey from December 2021 to January 2022. The numbers of valid responses are 10,639 for elementary schoolchildren, 9,304 for junior high school students, and 7,643 for senior high school students among 10 prefectures.

This paper attempts to reveal what risks they are exposed to due to the problematic Internet use. While risks of the Internet addiction have become rather well-known in recent years, the risks to health except for the addiction, such as effects on binocular vision, sleep rhythms or mental health, have not received enough attention. For digital citizenship education, we cannot put off teaching young people how to avoid these risks and how to make a healthy relationship with digital technology.

RC05-91.2

ITO, Michiru* (Otsuma Women's University, Japan)

Survival of the Privileged White Minority in the Black Majority Caribbean: How Whiteness Is Reinforced and Enforced

In recent years, many studies have examined "whiteness" from various angles in various geographical, cultural, social, political, historical and economic settings. These studies have provided insightful knowledge that many "kinds" of whiteness exists all over the world, and whiteness indeed is a shifting concept.

This study sheds light on the voices of the white minority in the black majority Trinidad and Tobago. This minority are descendants of the families of European immigrants who have resided in the Caribbean for more than three generations. It therefore excludes expatriates, vacationers, and recent immigrants from South America and Syria/Lebanon, because their historical

and social experiences on the twin islands are different from those of the earlier white population. White people now occupy only 0.6% of the total population of the islands, and they are synonymous with power and wealth.

From 2005 to 2020, face-to-face interviews were conducted in Trinidad and Tobago with adult participants who consider themselves white, and who are considered white by other whites. The narratives of these European-descended whites confirm that they maneuver themselves strategically to establish relationships with the non-white others in such ways to survive peacefully in a black majority society. At the same time, they claim that the reverse racism and racial harassment received from the non-white majority reinforces their awareness of being white and enforces their unity as whites. Moreover, the older generations acknowledge that their whiteness allows them to be socially privileged, and have demonstrated discomfort with the idea of racial mixing. The younger generations however deny their privilege verbally and are open to the idea of having racially mixed offspring, although sometimes conditionally- if it is out-of-wedlock.

RC35-JS-79.4

IVANOV, Dmitry* (St. Petersburg state university, Russian Federation)

Herbert Marcuse's Dialectic of Modernity in the Perspective of Post-Virtualization

The dialectical pattern 'system – anti-system outsiders – new form of sociality' which can be revealed in Marcuse's theorizing line 'Reason – Eros – Post-technological rationality' is relevant model of Modernity dynamic. By the end of the 20th century the concept of post-technological rationality became affirmative discourse for the system of postindustrial capitalism. Now, Marcusean dialectical pattern can explain virtualization of society and its consequences. Virtualization as a replacement of things and real actions by images and communications was the anti-system tendency at the end of the 20th century when digital technologies enthusiasts created virtual networks escaping control of reified institutions. But now that 'Great Escape' of cyberpunks, hackers, pirates, and copyleft activists has been absorbed by the system as digital technologies usage became social routine and the newest form of social control. Social life is alienated into virtual realities arising on the digital networking platforms exploiting human interactions.

The current cycle of Modernity dialectic is negation of virtualization by turn to 'new materiality' and then its negation in post-virtualization as a rise of augmented social reality. Dialectical negation now is driven by movements representing the new utopia: authenticity revolt against virtuality. The newest forms of commodification and protest in urban spaces are converging and making social life an existence full of cyber-physical experience. Different social realities are mutually penetrated and take form of augmented reality integrating physical and digital, material and symbolic, modern and 'postmodern' components of human life. The next phase of dialectical theorizing can be driven by the contradiction between this 'Augmented Modernity' emerging in the super-urban areas and the 'Exhausted Modernity' in small cities and rural communities which are losing material, symbolic, and human resources 'washed away' by flows directed towards centers of post-virtualization. This paper presents the research supported by Russian Science Foundation (project #21-18-00125).

RC06-104.2

IVANOVA, Ekaterina* (University of Melbourne, Australia)

Caring after Separation: Russian Fathers Doing Shared Parenting

Shared custody arrangements for children has increasingly become a part of the separation legislation of many countries in recent years. This trend has predominantly been observed in Western contexts, being seen by some as a strategic achievement of fathers' rights groups or a path to gender equality, by others. However, little is known about non-Western contexts. I address this by shifting the attention toward the Russian context, where shared custody is neither culturally encouraged, nor legally recognized, and present the experiences of separated fathers who nonetheless chose to practice shared care arrangements. I use in-depth interviews with separated fathers, collected in 2022 in Russia as part of a larger PhD project devoted to the comparison of separated fatherhood in Russia and Australia. Thematic narrative analysis (Riessman, 2008) is used to understand lived experiences and rationales of separated fathers who are committed to shared care in the country where parenthood is still underlined by the ideology of gender difference, and motherhood is institutionally supported and legally protected, while fatherhood is equated with breadwinning. Disentwining the practices of shared custody from the Western context that they tend to be interpreted within, allows for an exploration of the ways equal parenting can be practised in the contexts of different gendered cultures, discourses and governmentality.

TG11-854.4

IVANOVA, Lily* (University of British Columbia, Canada)

Back to 'Settler': Challenges to Canadian Multiculturalism after Genocide

Over the last ten years, the once-humble image of Canadians as nice people, known in popular culture for international peacekeeping missions and excessively apologizing, is changing. Between 2008 and 2015, the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada undertook a campaign to bear witness to the stories of over 6,500 survivors of Indian Residential Schools, concluding with a surprising verdict for many non-Indigenous Canadians that residential schools were a "cultural genocide." In the years since, Indigenous peoples' struggles – once-racialized and attributed to personal failings – are being recognized as the experiences of survivors and intergenerational survivors of genocide. This process is challenging the previously positive identity of being Canadian, as non-Indigenous people step into identities as "settlers" to show recognition of and remorse for genocide. This paper draws on an ethnographic case study and fifty interviews with the creators, participants and audience members of *šxʷʔamʼət (home)*, an interactive theatre play about reconciliation and the legacy of residential schools that was performed in Vancouver and in 23 communities across Western Canada in 2018. Through its interactive format *šxʷʔamʼət (home)* provides us with a unique opportunity to see how non-Indigenous people adopt the identities of settlers and intergenerational settlers, including the unexpected threat this poses to long-standing narratives of Canadian multiculturalism and tolerance.

RC28-422.2

IVORY, Tristan* (Cornell University, USA)
CHIHAYA, Guilherme Kenji (Nord University, Norway)
TRAN, Ly (Deakin University, Australia)
TAN, George (Adelaide University, Australia)

Degrees of Unfreedom: Foreign-Born University Graduate Labor Market Outcomes in Australia, Sweden, and the United States

Foreign-born individuals without citizenship often face tremendous hurdles when seeking employment within receiving societies. Scholarship on immigrant employment suggests that credentials gained in the receiving society can increase the likelihood of obtaining employment. However, the literature on immigrant employment is less conclusive about the dynamics of higher education (such as differences by degree type, region of residence during time of study and shortly thereafter, etc.) deemed of critical importance when assessing employment prospects for native-born individuals. Three societies with fairly distinct employment and migration regimes, Australia, Sweden, and the United States, have all recently made changes to visa categories with the stated aim of improving employment for international university students who would otherwise be required to leave the receiving society. We propose using the Australian Census and Temporary Entrants Integrated Dataset (ACTEID), Swedish registry data, and the United States Census Bureau's National Survey of College Graduates (NSCG) to assess labor market outcomes for international college graduates for 2013, 2015, 2017, and 2019. In particular, we are interested in whether internal regional differences within each country have an effect on: 1) the likelihood of obtaining employment after graduation; 2) the total amount of time necessary to gain employment after graduation; and 3) differences in 1) and 2) across degree/field type.

RC28-412.1

IVORY, Tristan* (Cornell University, USA)
HUANG, Chuling (School of Industrial and Labor Relation, Cornell University, USA)
CHIHAYA, Guilherme Kenji (Nord University, Norway)

Dividing Lines: The Role of Minority Status on Labor Market Outcomes in Latin America and Sub-Saharan Africa

Research into labor market inequality and discrimination faced by workers with minoritized identities is dominated by examples from a small number of high-income countries in the Global North. This presents several problems when seeking to export these findings to medium- and low-income countries in the Global South. Perhaps the most pressing concern is that the terms of what it means to be a minority can vary quite drastically across the North/South divide. Latin America and Sub-Saharan Africa represent two distinctly different minority contexts within the Global South: whereas indigeneity represents the most salient minority identity across much of the Americas, the tendency towards ethnic fractionalization looms large in creating minorities in Sub-Saharan Africa. This proposed research seeks to quantify inequality between majority native-born workers, ethnic/indigenous minority group native-born workers, and foreign-born workers across both time and space. We use IPUMS International (cleaned and standardized national Census) and OECD data from 1990, 2000, 2010 to compare outcomes in both Latin America and Sub-Saharan Africa to those more commonly quantified in the Global

North. Furthermore, this research will merge two distinct streams of literature: Ethnic Fractionalization/Polarization literature seeking to quantify the level of disharmony between racial/ethnic groups in a given country and Immigrant/Minority Labor Market Segregation literature that assesses the degree of marginalization faced by non-majority group members within domestic labor markets.

RC38-562.2

IWADATE, Yutaka* (Bunkyo Gakuin University, Japan)

Small Traces of Disaster Experiences: Reading "the Tono Volunteer Diary"

"The Tono Volunteer Diary" contains descriptions of events in tsunami-devastated areas—including the details of relief activities in these areas and the emotions felt by volunteers who participated in those activities—that were written by visitors to the Tono Union Volunteer Center（TUVC）. TUVC is a support base for the disaster volunteers who went to Sanriku—an area devastated by Tsunami on the March 11, 2011, called "Great East Japan Earthquake". This space was developed at a community center in Tono City, and was an effort of Kyosei Union Iwate, an individual affiliated labor union based in Kitakami city in the inland region of Iwate prefecture.

Several number of people who came to the Center from Iwate prefecture, Tokyo, Kyoto, Osaka, and overseas, left notes about their experiences in two notebooks that were laid out inside the Center. Turning the pages, a reader can find many fragmentary words and sentences about huge debris, rotten sanma fish, the conditions of the wounded, etc. One volunteer from Kyoto wrote that the journey from there to Sanriku nospanned 1,000 km, and that he "saw breathtaking scenes that made impressions on my mind.", with handwritten pictures in the notebooks. These are the footprints of the volunteers who went to the Sanriku coastal area—a document of their relief experience.

How did these volunteers engage in relief action in this tsunami-devastated area? What did they witness and encounter there? Reading the diary will offer valuable hints to answer these questions. Based on field study of TUVC since 2011, this paper will consider disaster experiences of relief volunteers, and reflect on such kind of diary as biographical method.

RC06-103.4

IWAI, Hachiro* (Kyoto University, Japan)

Long-Term Transformation of Women's Life Course in Japan: Findings of Quantitative Sociological Research

This paper aims to explain the long-term transformation of Japanese women's life course, using the results of quantitative analyses. The large-scale work history data has been obtained by representative surveys such as Social Stratification and Mobility Surveys. It is now possible to analyze the life course of women born from 1916 to 1980. First, his paper introduces the methods of constructing the age-based life course data and presenting the visualized results of analyses. In order to confirm changes in women's life course, it is important to compare the visualized patterns among birth cohorts. Three turning points are crucial in the history of Japanese women's education, occupation and family formation: the wartime regime in the early 1940s, the oil crisis period in the mid-1970s and the lost-decade in the mid-1990s. This paper starts to clarify the effects of social changes in the mid-1970s. It is shown that the well-known M-shaped pattern of Japanese women's labor force participation was formed during that period. Then, during the lost-decade, the period from the early 1990s to the early 2000s, the work life patterns of women in their 20s and early 30s of age has changed from the 1971-75 birth cohort. This paper shows that the overall patterns of Japanese women' life course tend to differentiate into many separate paths. Lastly, this paper focuses on the impacts of the wartime regime on women's life course. The results reveal that life course patterns of the 1921-25 birth cohort from the late teens to the early 20s were affected by the wartime labor demands. The prototype of life pattern for women in their early 20s emerged among female middle school graduates during the wartime in Japan. This paper argues that the prototype has an enduring effect on women's life patterns of the subsequent birth cohorts.

Asso-862.1

IWAI, Noriko* (JGSS Research Center, Osaka University of Commerce, Japan)

SHISHIDO, Kuniaki (Osaka University of Commerce, Japan)

Has Japan's Resilience Enhanced through Repeated Disasters? Based on Japanese General Social Surveys (JGSS) and a Survey Conducted in Coastal Areas Affected By the Great East Japan Earthquake

Japan has frequently suffered from large-scale natural disasters. Since 1954, Japan experienced 72 massive disasters (31 earthquakes, 18 heavy rainfall, 10 typhoons etc.) including the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake in 1995 and the Great East Japan Earthquake, which caused the Accident at the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant in 2011. Japan ranked 28th in the World Risk Index; while the proportion of the population exposed to natural disasters is 44%, the

third highest among 193 countries, the risk ranking is not as high. It is because other factors, such as capacities to cope with disasters and prevention of infectious disease are high in Japan.

Using the Japanese General Social Surveys and the Survey on Attitudes towards Reconstruction after the Great East Japan Earthquake, this study presents Japanese perceptions on the risk of encountering natural disasters, the proportion of those who had experienced them, and how they prepare for future disasters as an individual, family member and community members.

One-third of the JGSS respondents experienced some kind of damage; whether this be human, buildings or property related. After 2010, the proportion of disaster affected people increased sharply throughout Japan. Disaster experiences enhance preparation for evacuation. On the other hand, the proportion of those who think that people in their residential community are collaboratively able to cope with natural disaster has gradually decreased from 68% in 2012 to 60% in 2022; it might be because the scale and frequency of recent disasters came to exceed their community capacities to cope. Among the respondents suffered from earthquake and tsunami in Tohoku (excluding nuclear accident evacuees), more than 70% feel that they return to normal life to some extent. While the decommissioning the Fukushima Nuclear Power Plant is far from completed, people who agree to nuclear power sharply increased after the Russian invasion of Ukraine.

TG10-840.4

IWATA, Koh* (1-1-4-510 Higashi-Mikunigaoka, Japan)

Collapse of the "Friends Bubble": Transformation of Friendship and Media Usage in Japanese Youth

The purpose of this report is to use the quantitative data obtained from the nationwide surveys to clarify the relationship between a 20-year change in friendship in Japan and media usage. In particular, we will examine a remarkable weakness in the expansion tendency of friendships, which can be said to be the collapse of the "friends bubble".

In Japan, there have been many discussions on the relationship between media usage and friendship. The use of mobile phones and the Internet has been criticized for increasing the number of friends while reducing face-to-face contact and diluting relationships. However, many of the results of large-scale surveys do not support this dilution, but notice a usage of the relationships according to the situation (Asano 1999, Tsuji 1999). In addition, it has been pointed out that the use of mobile phones and the selective orientation in friendships are related (Matsuda 2000).

Ogawa (2021) considers that the recent phenomenon of "connection and loneliness", can not be fully captured by customarily regarding dilution and selectivity as mutually exclusive. Based on the discussions on friendships " disembedding" (shift from external standards such as blood, and locality, to internal standards) (Shibata 2010), he points out that "reembedding" is happening due to the anxiety associated with the construction of internal standards.

Based on this discussion, we will examine how media use, such as smartphones, is related to friendship.

A remarkable weakness in the expansion of friendships can be pointed out from the result of these surveys. This tendency can be interpreted as a "reembedding" (return to external standards). However, the " multiplicity of friendships", assumed in selective relationships, is not always lost, and requires a more detailed consideration from the perspective of transformation of friendships due to " disembedding".

RC24-356.1

IWINSKA, Katarzyna* (Collegium Civitas, Poland)

BIELINSKI, Jacek (Collegium Civitas, Poland)

"You Can be Eco-Friendly but Not at Your Own Expense" - Underlying the Fundamental Factors of Private-Sphere Pro-Environmental Behaviour in 5 European Countries.

"Save the planet" is a common slogan used to motivate people to initiate the transformation towards a more sustainable world. It appeals to humans to make a change through individual and community actions. Over the past 25 years, the topic of environmental protection and pro-environmental behaviour has been widely debated by scientists (Gifford, 2014; Clot et al., 2022), and recently it has also been called a "Greta Thunberg Effect" to show the new form of environmental activism (Sabherwal et al., 2021).

This paper focuses on pro-environmental behaviour (PEB), an individual-level effort to mitigate human activities' environmental impact (Stern, 2000, 2005; Chen et al., 2017).

We use Computer Assisted Web Interview across the five countries of Europe: Greece, Poland, Portugal, Sweden and the United Kingdom (N=2502) to analyze private individual's behaviour, defined as a self-perceived declaration to contribute to environmental conservation. Our results indicate that attitudinal and value-related factors are more significant than demographics. Also, the main barriers to pro-environmental behaviour and environmental citizenship (agency) are a lack of knowledge and ecological awareness.

Besides quantitative data from cross-country analysis, we present the qualitative study from focus group interviews (conducted in Poland) to understand better what influences PEB and the lay people's dilemmas due to the complex and multiply factored nature of PEB decisions. Qualitative

and quantitative research provides a more in-depth analysis of people's daily habits. It implies, among others, the need to foster pro-environmental behaviour with better education targeted to work on sustainability education, values and attitudes towards nature.

RC28-406.2

IWO, Rene* (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, United States)

FRANKENBERG, Elizabeth (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, USA)

THOMAS, Duncan (Duke University, USA)

Scholastic Dreams: How Does Disaster Damage Impact Educational Aspirations and Outcomes Among Post-Tsunami Youth in Indonesia?

Little is known about how exposure to a major disaster affects educational aspirations both immediately and over the longer term. Less is known about whether these changes affect educational outcomes. This paper leverages uniquely rich longitudinal survey data from the Study of the Tsunami Aftermath and Recovery (STAR) to examine how exposure to damage from the Indian Ocean tsunami of 2004 impacts educational aspirations and attainment of children post-disaster. We found that these children held very high educational aspirations, especially compared to the prevailing post-secondary education rates. Damage exposures at the household and community levels affect children's educational aspirations differently: damage at the household level had a negative effect on aspirations that persisted over time, whereas the community-level damage effects tended to dissipate over time. Reconstruction and recovery likely played a large role in diminishing the negative effects of tsunami damage on aspirations. We also found that previously reported aspirations had a large effect on determining eventual educational attainment, and this effect persisted above and beyond socioeconomic status and damage exposure. Ultimately, exposure to disaster damage did not create a new line of stratification in terms of education aspirations and attainment. These findings contribute important insights to broader discussions on educational aspirations across the life course and children's resilience post-disaster.

J

RC33-499.4

JABKOWSKI, Piotr* (Faculty of Sociology, Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznan, Poland)

CICHOCKI, Piotr (Adam Mickiewicz University, Poland)

New Insight into the Quality of the within-Household Respondent Selection Methods in Cross-National Surveys. Findings from the European Social Survey (ESS), 2002-2020

Most face-to-face cross-national surveys use sampling designs involving the selection of households, either from a list of addresses/households or via area probability sampling with field enumeration, followed by an interviewer-administered within-household selection of target respondents. Two sampling methods for selecting individuals within households were frequently applied in cross-national surveys: the Kish grid and birthday procedures. Kish grid selection is expected to result in higher quality, yet its requirement to compile a complete household inventory of all eligible units may increase refusals. For birthday methods interviewer only ask which household member fulfills the birthday rule, which is expected to result in lower refusals but at the cost of depreciated sample quality due to greater opportunities for interviewers or respondents to interfere with the selection. Besides, the Rizzo method (in combination with the Kish grid or birthday procedure) was recently implemented in the ESS. This procedure avoids collecting information about the household members for households with no more than two eligible units.

This presentation aims to analyze the impact of within-household selection on two outcomes related to sample quality, i.e., refusal rates and selection bias. We analyzed almost 250 national surveys from all rounds of the ESS. Based on survey documentation, we split refusals into refusals during the respondent selection process and refusals provided by the target respondent after the successful selection. Our findings confirmed that the necessity of listing all eligible units is intrusive for household members, as we found that procedures avoiding this step result in lower refusals before the target respondents were sampled. However, there was no difference between the selection procedures in refusals by respondents after successful selection. We also confirmed that the Kish grid and the Rizzo method with the Kish component provide higher-quality samples despite boosting refusals before or during the selection.

RC33-492.6

JABKOWSKI, Piotr* (Faculty of Sociology, Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznan, Poland)

Obstacles in Conducting Valuable Analysis Based on Data from Multiple Sources. a Case Study of Methodological and Technical Challenges in Multilevel Cross-National Analyses on Attitudes Toward the Environment

Ex-post data harmonization usually involves a wide array of procedures that integrate diverse survey data sets into one meta-base and promises to incorporate information mitigating time-series or country-coverage lapses. We hoped for similar benefits when merging data from two surveys of established quality with other survey data and administrative records.

Methods & Data: Our presentation is based on data from the 2017 wave of the European Values Study (EVS) and World Values Survey (WVS), which covered 81 countries. When conducting multilevel cross-national analyses focused on the impact of the ideological orientation of political parties close to the respondents on attitudes toward climate politics, we realized that the necessity to include measures corresponding to different levels of our analyses (i.e., respondents, political parties, and countries), demands going beyond data provided by the EVS and WVS. Thus, we incorporated two external sources of data: (1) the Global Party Survey 2019 describing political parties and (2) World Bank Data on cross-country differences in the GDP per capita.

Results: We faced many obstacles from the specificity of external data we tried to merge with the EVS and WVS databases. These challenges included not only technical limitations but also methodological complications resulting from the different quality of multiple sources of external data and its inconsistency with survey data, e.g., resulting from under- or over-coverage of political parties included in the EVS/WVS 2017 and GPS 2019, and time gaps in the Word Bank Data.

Lesson learned: Our analyses demonstrate that even though we failed to produce data of supreme quality and full comparability, merging different data sources provides promise for going much deeper through analyses based on multiple different sources rather than relying on data from a single cross-national project designed to be comparable.

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

RC29-432.4

JACKSON, Pamela Irving* (Rhode Island College, United States)

Storming the Capital: Hate Crimes, Far-Right Domestic Terrorism, and Democratic Backsliding in the U.S., Canada and Europe

This paper examines evidence of the influence of lax hate crime law enforcement in escalating right-wing extremist violence and weakening supports for democratic institutions in the U.S., Canada, and Europe. Previous work (cf. Koehler, 2016, 2017; Kruglanski, Webber and Koehler, 2021; Miller-Idriss, 2020; Perliger 2020; Belew, 2018; Applebaum, 2020) focuses on only part of this progression with limited international contrasts. Official data on hate crimes in individual European states, the U.S., and Canada indicate that most hate crimes are not recorded or prosecuted. Open-source data provides more complete information (cf. Gruenewald, 2022). Yet evidence suggests that strong criminal justice protections for minority populations and immigrants are necessary to suppress far-right extremist groups and mass casualty attacks and to protect liberal democracy. Examples from liberal democratic countries as well as some recognized as illiberal--such as Hungary, Poland, Czechia, and Slovakia--support the iceberg model of political extremism and underscore the significance of hate crimes in providing the conditions for far-right extremist domestic terrorism and democratic backsliding. Hate crimes stimulate factionalism, key to weakening liberal democracy (cf. Walter, 2022). In the United States, for example, the Congressional Research Office (CRS) (2021) points out the frequent overlap between hate crimes and domestic violent extremism. The National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism (START, November 12, 2020a) explains that the dehumanization of groups targeted by hate crimes and the "disjointed legal and bureaucratic responses" to them facilitate the escalation of white supremacist violence to mass casualty attacks. This examination of the roots and goals of far-right extremist insurgencies and attacks on elected officials in liberal democracies challenges the prevailing practice of ignoring hate crimes as inconsequential for the stability of democracy.

RC31-JS-137.1

JACKSON, Pamela Irving* (Rhode Island College, United States)

DOERSCHLER, Peter (Bloomsburg University of Pennsylvania, USA)

What Drives Support for Authoritarian Populist Parties in Eastern and Central Europe?

Recent scholarship underscores that authoritarian populist parties stoke the majority's sense of personal grievance by denigrating minority protections as discriminatory to natives and portraying minority crime as imminent. We include measures of personal grievance in an expanded model of voter support for authoritarian parties that builds on the work of Norris and Inglehart (2019). We then test the expanded model in nine east-central European countries (Bulgaria, Croatia, Czechia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovenia, and Slovakia) with data from nine waves of the European Social Survey (2002-2018). Results for this region differ from previous examination of right-wing voters in western Europe, supporting Schafer's (2021) argument that "populism differs across countries or regions". Unlike their counterparts in western Europe, for east-central European voters, sense of being in a group that is discriminated against does not predict an authoritarian populist vote in the multivariate findings. Eastern and central Europeans who hold anti-immigration attitudes and mistrust global governance are more likely to be supporters of authoritarian parties, as expected. But again in contrast to previously reported results for western Europe (cf. Doerschler and Jackson, 2019), right-wing voters in east-central Europe are more (not less) likely to trust national governance. National governments in eastern and central European states may have burnished their appeal to voters with significant income supports, like Family 500+ in Poland (cf. Muis, Brils and Gaidyte, 2021). Holding right-wing values, greater religiosity and opposition to homosexuality predict the right-wing vote in this region, as does support for welfare chauvinism in the total sample. We examined predictors of the far-right vote in individual states and found both general support for the regional findings and some areas of unique difference.

RC27-392.5

JACKSON, Steven* (University of Otago, New Zealand)

SAM, Michael* (University of Otago, New Zealand)

PORTER, Dan* (University of Otago, New Zealand)

DAWSON, Marcelle* (University of Otago, New Zealand)

The Well-Being Pandemic: Outline of a Contested Terrain and Research Agenda

Within a post-Global Financial Crisis (GFC) and Covid pandemic world, wellbeing has emerged as a central, if not defining, feature of contemporary social life. Yet, despite its global significance nospanning the political, social and economic spectrum, there is a remarkable lack of agreement regarding the conceptualisation, definition or operationalisation of wellbeing. Ultimately, what we do know is that by virtue of its intersection with politics, economics, health, education, and consumer lifestyle – wellbeing is now a key concept within an ever-expanding network of discourses and policies linked to power, resources and responsibility. This presentation explores the contested terrain of wellbeing by examining it in relation to emerging politics, complexities and contradictions. More specifically, the essay: (1) briefly describes the historical origins and development of wellbeing; (2) discusses how it has been reconceptualised within the context of neoliberalism; and, (3) outlines a research agenda offering three ways to investigate wellbeing including: (a) as a wicked problem; (b) as part of the process of 'wellbeing washing' within state and other institutional structures and policies; and, (c) in relation to alternative futures, which might encourage us to re-imagine or jettison the term altogether.

RC28-420.3

JACOB, Marita* (Institute of Sociology and Social Psychology (ISS), Germany)

TOBLER, Lina (University of Cologne, Institute of Sociology and Social Psychology, Germany)

FERVERS, Lukas (University of Cologne, Institute of Sociology and Social Psychology, Germany)

KNIZE, Veronika (Institute for Employment Research (IAB), Germany)

CHRISTOPH, Bernhard (Institute for Employment Research (IAB), Germany)

When the Burden Lifts: The Effect of School and Day Care Re-Openings on Parents' Employment and Life Satisfaction

At the onset of the pandemic around the globe, governments decided to close schools and day care facilities to slow down the spread of the virus. Increased childcare duties of parents have been the most prominent explanation of the observed strong decrease of parent's employment and life satisfaction, in particular for mothers. However, school and day care closures have been implemented alongside several other containment measures. For example, in March 2020 in Germany, the government shut down nonessential shops, bars and restaurants, required employers to allow for remote work, and closed most public institutions. These containment measures might be also particularly relevant for parents if work and daily chores became more stressful. Hence, we aim to shed more light on the specific role of school and day-care closures for parents. We use the temporal variability of school and day care re-openings in different German federal states (Bundesländer) that allows us to single out the effect of care duties. In our empirical analyses, we use data from the German IAB-HOPP study which is unique in providing repeated monthly measures of employment, working hours and life satisfaction at the onset of the pandemic. We merge the survey data with data on exact dates of school and day care openings that allow us to measure the immediate effect on working hours and life satisfaction two weeks later. Using a difference-in-differences (DD) and difference-in-difference-in-differences (DDD) approach, our results reveal a positive effect of an earlier and more far-reaching reopening of schools and day care facilities on parents' working hours. With regard to life satisfaction, a positive effect of re-openings can be observed for mothers only. Our results contribute to previous research that concluded closures to be burdensome for parents by providing sound empirical and quantified evidence on the effects of re-openings.

RC30-444.1

JACOBS, Merle* (York University, Canada)

Is There Equity in Multiculturalism? Racism in the Work Environment -Nursing As an Example

Anti- Racism names, analyses and is a framework to dismantle systemic and institutionalized forms of racism within a Multicultural society. Canada values multiculturalism which exists in a federal act 1988) but within nursing in Ontario, Staff nurses are a class within the hierarchy of the nursing profession. As a structure, the profession of nursing is a formal system. Canada, despite the changes to its social characteristics and with the Multicultural Act (1988), and the Charter (1982) has paid little attention to social inclusion. The marker of colour is also a way to keep a group subordinate and disadvantaged. Equality of opportunity within occupational structures and within one's profession affects collegiality, professionalism, and quality of life. Thus, the racial, social, and status hierarchy among nurses impacts on relationships in the work environment. Antiracism theories discuss the combating of systemic racism across all institutions and criticize the notions of meritocracy, color-blindness, and social objectivity as they usually reproduce racial privilege and not equal opportunity. Policy initiatives against racism were adopted by professional nursing organizations and the College of Nurses of Ontario (CNO) recently added racism to its guidelines on abuse. Racism is achieved in nursing by resistance to extending the privileges of whiteness to persons of color and their supporters and continued denial of this resistance, (Hagey et.al.,2005; CBC Fifth Estate 2013, Zanchetta et al. 2021, Beagan et al. 2022) Thus, institutionalized

racism in nursing and the health care system cannot be ignored, as it is a question of social justice, and human rights; it is a form of racist oppression that usually gets lost in Canadian society (Jacobs 2007). This paper explores more than 30 years of studies completed by nursing associations and researchers with a lack of change as stated in 2022 when RNAO's Black Nurses Task Force.

RC16-235.1

JACOBS, Ronald* (University at Albany, SUNY, USA)
TOWNSLEY, Eleanor (Mount Holyoke College, USA)

Civil Society in the Age of the Algorithm

Despite public concern about the role algorithms play in amplifying social polarization and social inequality, sociology has been surprisingly slow to take up the algorithm as an object for theorizing. We offer a sociological review of the growing interdisciplinary literature about algorithms in digital media as a way to explore the relationships between algorithmic culture and civil society. We argue that algorithmic culture forces us to rethink some of the central normative understandings and utopian hopes of modern social theory, such as the nature of social movements, the possibilities of communicative rationality, and the transformative power of subjugated knowledges.

WG06-791.5

JACOBSON, Dani* (University of Toronto, Canada)
GRACE, Daniel (University of Toronto, Canada)
BODDY, Janice (University of Toronto, Canada)
EINSTEIN, Gillian (University of Toronto, Canada)

Women with Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting's Emotional Health Work and Reproductive Health Care Experiences

Women with female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) are known to experience hardships surrounding their reproductive health care, including unfavourable interventions and outcomes during child birth, fear of unwanted obstetrical interventions, and stigmatization from health care providers. Still not understood, however, are the social relations that shape these reproductive health care experiences for women with FGM/C. We used institutional ethnography to delve into the research question: What are the social relations that shape the reproductive health care experiences of women with FGM/C? Eight one-one-one, in-depth, semi-structured interviews with women with FGM/C were conducted to better understand this population's reproductive health care experiences and how these experiences came to happen. We found that women with FGM/C engaged in emotional health work in order to prepare for their reproductive health care encounters. This work stemmed from exposure to anti-female genital mutilation discourse (a public discourse in which human-rights advocates aim to protect women with FGM/C, but stigmatize the practices, practicing cultures, and the women themselves); participants learned that they may experience similar stigmatization during their reproductive health care appointments. Participants therefore worked to mitigate potential discrimination prior to appointments by learning from relatives' previous experiences and looking for an inclusive clinic. By questioning assumptions latent in human-rights based anti-female genital mutilation discourse, which both helps and hinders the population meant to be protected, we may work toward a more inclusive reproductive health care environment in which women with FGM/C may not have to engage in such cumbersome emotional health work prior to stepping foot in the clinic.

RC18-274.2

JAFFE, Kaitlyn* (University of Michigan, Canada)
SPECTOR-BAGDADY, Kayte (University of Michigan, USA)
RICHARDSON, Lindsey (University of British Columbia, Canada)

Drug Policy, Politics, and the Production of Knowledge in Multisite Substance Use Trials

By situating themselves within clinical practice, pragmatic clinical trials aim to measure the effectiveness or feasibility of a treatment in the "real world." However, in substance use research, the "real world" is characterized by everchanging drug policies, public perceptions, and contentious politics that vary by jurisdiction. While such contextual influences typically go unmeasured in clinical research, localized features of the political environment may shape participants' clinical trial experiences and outcomes. In order to understand how research processes are embedded in broader social contexts, we conducted a nested qualitative study within a multi-site, pragmatic randomized controlled trial testing models of care for opioid use disorder across five Canadian cities. Through analysis of 115 interviews with 75 participants, we investigate how jurisdictional differences in drug-related policies and priorities shape participants' experiences with trial enrollment, treatment access, and medication adherence. By looking beyond individual- or trial-level factors to the local context, our results highlight how complex sociopolitical dynamics

have implications for the conduct of substance use research, participants' medical research experiences, and the comparative analysis of study data and outcomes across settings.

RC23-344.6

JAGANATH RAMANNA, Sindhe* (Gulbarga University, India)

Enabling Education through Technology: Edtect Induced Challenges for National Education Policy of India

Consequent to the havoc that wrecked the Indian education system during pandemic, the National Education Policy 2020 (NEP) initiated by the Government envisages a landmark shift in the ethos and intent of education at all levels – a shift from thinking digital to becoming digital –infusing technology in all spheres of education: teaching, learning, assessments, credentialing and governance, supported by requisite infrastructure and a curriculum addressing 21st century skills imparted through immersive technologies. The NEP has taken lessons from the pandemic in its resolve to restructure and reorient the education system to insulate it from such crisis and to render it futuristically relevant in which the role of ICT is viewed as indispensable, particularly in the context of a system of education dependant on "chalk and talk". However, bringing 250 million students on ICT platforms is a herculean task in view of the financial constraints the Government is beset with, compelling it to collaborate with private Edtech sector, which is going through a phase of intense consolidation post-pandemic, providing it another opportunity for monopolistic profiteering just as during pandemic. It is a known fact that the Edtech sector registered an exponential growth and monopolistic control over e-learning during the pandemic which receded thereafter. Hence, collaboration with NEP initiatives could prove to be a decisive revival for the key players in the Edtech sector. The implications of these collaborative initiatives and interventions in pursuance of NEP mandates are presented in the paper which seem to indicate that Government's inherent limitations in funding the infrastructure and e-resources in universities and colleges on the one hand and its reliance for technology solutions on the commercially oriented and intensely competitive Edtech industry on the other seem to be the key challenges that need to be overcome by the Government and the higher education institutions.

RC09-151.1

JAHAN, Aarshi* (Dr. B. R. Ambedkar University, Delhi, India)

The Epistemological Function of Visuals- Questioning the Visual Representation of Dalit Community in Development Discourse

A visual depicts a meaning and educates its spectators. A sociological view delves into the epistemology of visuals. On the other hand, the study of visuals within the discipline of culture studies would question it's making, and the process of its meaning construction that influences social relations. A spectator has no control over the visual, however a visual has a potential to manipulate over ideological grounds. Alongside, magic bullet theory in Media studies states that audiences are 'actively passive' in terms of receiving the message through mediums. This paper is focusing on the representation of Dalit communities through visuals, the key images that are used to represent them in development discourses that thrive on imagery, picturing the vulnerable and a freedom to manipulate the visuals or 'what one should see' pertaining to various ideological stands. The study would present a critical inquiry on how vulnerable groups are presented through visual medium, specifically taking Dalit communities as subject. It would further elaborate on how visuals and imagery can construct or label the 'Other', the marginalised and the vulnerable, which depends on the underlining power relations that channelise the control over visual making. There are no presumptions that are organic, that our imaginations, beliefs, and perceptions are inevitably influenced, or to be precise, are the consequences of our exposure to the outside world. Vulnerable groups are at the core of every development discourse, therefore their representation is understood under the framework of undernourished, underdeveloped and highly vulnerable. Posters and advertisement visuals that are used to promote development schemes presents an evidence on *how visuals depict Dalit people* and *how does that shapes spectators perspective.* This will be an exploratory research which will use an interdisciplinary approach to study the epistemological function of visuals in constructing meanings and dominant discourses of development.

RC03-JS-113.5

JAIKISHEN, Doel* (Youth for Unity and Voluntary Action, India)

Asserting Youth Identities and Mainstreaming Urban Poor Neighbourhoods: How a Festival Is Using Arts and Culture for Narrative Change

India's growth story often fails to account for the most marginalised. Yet their narratives are among the richest and most nuanced in the development discourse. Since 2018, the non-profit Youth for Unity and Voluntary Action (YUVA), in Mumbai, India, has used the medium of arts and culture through a narrative change festival (ComplexCity) to mainstream these conversations.

The presentation highlights learnings from the festival and contextualises them within the growing discrimation and shrinking spaces for democracy

in Indian cities. The author showcases how, via city walks in urban poor neighbourhoods led by young community leaders, and theatre co-conceptualised and developed by youth sharing their aspirations and realities, the festival provokes questions and ensures direct engagement among different sections of society. In an environment of misrepresentation and othering, the festival curates platforms for authenticity and dialogue, towards respect and cohesion.

At the city walks, hosted in an informal settlement and at a resettlement colony, young leaders share narratives of resistance, hope and collective action, focused on their housing and identity journeys. By sharing these with the city's middle class, which contends with none of these realities and is unfamiliar with notions of collectivising for change, the walks have emerged as rich conversation and learning spaces.

Similarly, the 'Baaton Mein' playlets devised by youth, basis their own experiences, desires and aspirations, foregrounds the nuances of growing up and negotiating jobs, relationships and life's struggles. The artists facilitate discussions post performance for a richer collective understanding of each other's journeys and experiences.

The presentation closes with a brief overview of other components of the festival, including photography, street plays, exhibitions used to draw in audiences and help question biases. It offers indicative pathways to foreground people's agency and leadership while using the arts to share and re-imagine narratives across class groups.

RC13-192.4

JAIN, Anuja* (University of Rajasthan jaipur, India)

Reinvigorating Happiness of Leisure in Covid Times

The exponential growth of the global pandemic significantly altered our lives in many different ways. The work pattern changed with home becoming a work place, resulting into an increase in work hours. The use of technology has changed the work life balance. Life in the pre-pandemic times revolved around spending free time on social networking sites, enjoying with family and friends, visiting places of interest are just a few examples. However, the onslaught of global pandemic has altered all of these leisure activities. The teleworking culture that pandemic catalysed will lead to improvements in economic and social metrics, such as worker well-being and parenthood. Thus, while this virus altered our lives, affected our means of support, limited our freedom, it also provided us with a better way of living that is hygienic, purified, yogic and sober.

This paper departs with the premise that it is obviously necessary to conceptualize happiness in terms of leisure. As reading would help to lead to the comprehension of the concept of happiness in terms of leisure, this study offers to enable researchers to understand, evaluate and acquire potential solutions to questions related to happiness and leisure. All that can be concluded is that since work is unavoidable and leisure time is in short supply, one must develop and research better ways to balance the two. The entire COVID-19 sojourn has taught that, many times, surprisingly challenging events can really help people discover happiness if they approach them in the proper way and with a positive outlook. The paper is primarily based on secondary sources, common observations, and people's conceptions of joy and leisure in contemporary times.

RC39-564.4

JAIN, Ayushi* (Ashank Desai Centre for Policy Studies, Indian Institute of Technology Bombay, India)

NARAYANAN, N.C.* (Ashank Desai Centre for Policy Studies, Indian Institute of Technology Bombay, India)

Green Neoliberalism in the Global South: Revisiting the Big Dam Debate in India

India, which now has the most dams after the USA and China, saw a boom in large dam construction between the 1970-the 80s succeeding the rise in global trends supported by global governing institutions. This upsurge led to the current scenario in which 1,041 of 5,344 large dams are older than 50-years, and almost 70% would hit the 50-year mark by 2050. The eroding dams feed into the plethora of perennial issues of dam safety, and resounding problems consequent from the immediate and long–term impact of large dams as well as the aggravating risks of dam failure-related disasters. Thus, placing the country on the brink of an emerging policy challenge of ageing large dams with no formidable alternatives to meet the developmental demands.

The uncertainties of climate change and its impact has added to the risks associated with large dams and the ageing process. Meanwhile, there is a renewed interest in construction of large dams for water storage and low-carbon energy generation in response to climate change. Consequently, a global debate has ignited over the future of ageing dams and the embodiment of its risks, which vary across Global North and South.

This study seeks to analyse the dam safety landscape in India by revisiting the global large dam debate and India's postcolonial bid for large dam construction partly informed by the approach in Global North. Utilising the primary and secondary data sources, the research deep dives into the diverse perspectives in understanding the complexities of the multi-layered drive for large dam construction, and the risks of its ageing. In this respect, the study

borrows from the theories of green neoliberalism to explore renewed interests in large dam construction while the looming risks of ageing dam infrastructure and its interactions with the aspects of climate change grapple the world.

WG01-767.3

JAIN, Priyanka* (Noida International University, India)

Reverse Migration of Indian Afghans in the Emerging World Order

Indian Migration in Afghanistan is not something new as through trade ties and expansion conquests, Indians were linked to Afghanistan. Kandahar was part of Ashoka's empire gifted to him by his grandfather Seleucus Nicator. Majority of migration from India to Afghanistan occurred from Punjab province and a colony by the name of *"Shikarpur"* was established in the 1800s in Afghanistan, comprising of Khatri Hindus. There was a population of 3,00,000 *"Hindkis"* as they were called in Afghanistan at this time.

In the 1990s, the number of Indian origin Afghanis were 45,000 and majority of them were based in Jalalabad and Kabul. Recently, in the year 2021, under *"Operation Devi Shakti"*, around 700 people have been evacuated from Afghanistan who carried Hindu scriptures and 2 Guru Granths. This may be termed as *"Reverse Migration"*. This paper is attempted to enumerate and evaluate the reasons of this reverse migration from Afghanistan to India and its repercussions on the migrating population and resulting strain on relations between both the countries. This reverse migration is of not just of People of Indian origin but also of Afghanis. This paper further evaluates the emerging new world order due to this reverse migration.

Such intense is the reverse migration that on September 25, 2022, a flight was arranged by Shiromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee, Amritsar, with thirty-eight adults, fourteen children and three infants. This was followed by an attack on a Sikh Gurudwara. Sikhs and other Indians in Afghanistan face humiliation at the hands of Afghans and women are forced to wear Burkha. They have to face spit on their faces and pressures of conversion are mounted on priority. With such treatment meted out to Indians, how far the demands of Afghans in India for grant of refugee status are justified, is question this paper explores.

RC12-188.1

JAIN, Rashmi* (Rajasthan University, India)

Introspecting Gendered Migration: A Cross Cultural Perspective

The decision to migrate is generally made in response to a combination of socio-economic and political pressures and incentives. Inequalities within and between countries create incentives to move. A prevailing misconception is that men migrate and women do not. Women migrants have often been "invisible", assumed to be economic dependents of spouses. With the shift in labour demand from industrial to service sectors in the globalized world, highly gendered niches have appeared in sectors like domestic work, health, child and aged care. These sectors are likely to be more female dominated. The growth in domestic service is often attributed to increasing inequality both in the rural and urban areas, the shift from an agrarian-based economy to a manufacture and service-based economy and the rise of an urban middle class. Export-oriented industrialization driven by foreign direct investment, particularly in the larger growth economies in Asia, but also in Latin America and Africa, has drawn females from rural areas to textile and garments factories, and into domestic caring jobs in the cities.

The paper will examine gender as a social construct that can greatly differentiate the causes, processes and impacts of migration between the two sexes. A gender analysis of migration looks beyond simple differences in migration behaviour between men and women – such as the likelihood and type of migration – and examines the inequalities underlying those differences. It also looks at how these are shaped by the social and cultural contexts of the individual, and the influence that membership of social groups and economic and political conditions can have on decisions about migration.

RC48-677.3

JAIN, Rohit* (Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Tuljapur Campus, India)

Shifting Contours of Social Movements: Study of Forest Rights Movement and Labour Movement in India

Social Movements over a period of time undergo a change. The movements respond to changing political and economic conditions. There is a continuous transaction and engagement going on between the state, market and society which influence the social movements resulting in new contours of the movement. The market plays an important role in shaping the demands of the social movements and the state responses.

In India, Forest Rights Movement and Labour Movement have been engaging with the state and market for more than seven decades. Forest Rights struggles have different dimensions ranging from conservation of forests, assertion of land rights, struggle against eviction from sanctuaries and struggle against corporate takeover. The state has responded sometimes positively to the movement's demands only to step back after some time. The Forest Rights movement is not only struggling to get the state to hold on to its promise but

also trying to get the state to step in for social and economic development of forest dwellers. Climate Change and the State response are also impacting the movement. In this context, the struggle for the movement is not only to save the livelihood resources but also develop its resources to live a life with dignity.

The Labour movement has also undergone a major change. The movement has moved on from organizing labour from formal sector to engage in a big way with informal labour. As more and more manufacturing processes pass on to the informal sector, service industry employing informal labour and pro industry labour reforms by the government, the labour movement is at the crossroads and finding ways to move forward

The paper will examine the changing contours of the Forest Rights Movement and Labour Movement in India through different case studies.

RC17-261.3

JAKOB, Takis* (University of Trier, Germany)

Potentials of a Rhizomatic Organization Theory: Deleuze, Guattari and the Decentralized Autonomous Organization

In 1972 and 1980, Gilles Deleuze and Felix Guattari released the two parts of their theoretical work "Capitalism and Schizophrenia", in which they re-examine central tenets of then-popular Marxism and psychoanalysis. Moving beyond this initial focus, they develop an extensive philosophical theory that touches on natural, cultural, social and political phenomena, thereby implying, but not explicitly developing a new theory of the organization. Their goal is to wrest theory from the hands of what they call "arborescence": a top-down, centralized understanding of the world itself as well as the knowledge of it. Instead, they call for a "rhizomatic" view: a bottom-up perspective that deconstructs the supposed solidity of transcendent categories (e.g. the subject, language and certain ideas) and replaces them by the "decentered" interaction of material forces and resulting constellations.

I elaborate a rhizomatic theory of the organization and probe its potentials. I therefore contrast the rhizomatic view with the arborescent theory of organization par excellence: the Weberian bureaucratic understanding of the organization as a hierarchical and formal construct. As an empirical example necessitating the formation of such a new perspective, I look at the recent phenomenon of Decentralized Autonomous Organizations arising in the block-chain space. Self-organization and automation through smart contracts, bypassing the need for a central authority and thus allowing for new forms of organizing, characterize these organizations. Concepts focusing on hierarchies, centralization and formalization cannot grasp these specificities.

RC34-519.5

JAMES, Alexandra* (Australian Research Centre in Sex, Health and Society, La Trobe University, Australia)

WALING, Andrea (Australian Research Centre in Sex, Health and Society, La Trobe University, Australia)

POWER, Jennifer (Australian Research Centre in Sex, Health and Society, La Trobe University, Australia)

LIM, Gene (Australian Research Centre in Sex, Health and Society, La Trobe University, Australia)

Self-Reflection, Curiosity and Identity Practice in Digital Sexual Health Curation

Popular and academic discourse around young people's digital engagement, particularly in relation to topics of sex and relationships, has been frequently characterised by moral panic and concerns of exposure to inaccurate or unrealistic information. At the same time however, acknowledgment of gaps in formal relationships and sexuality education has seen growing recognition that digital spaces offer opportunities for young people to learn about sex, relationships and sexual health. Building on a growing body of literature exploring the ways young people navigate digital spaces with respect to sex and relationships, in-depth interviews were conducted with 22 young people aged 18-25 as well as 22 specialists working in sexual education and digital content creation in Australia. Interviews were semi-structured, guided by a range of questions that explored how and where young people explore sex, relationships, bodies and health online. Key themes were derived through reflexive thematic analysis. It was found that learning about sex, relationships, and sexual health in digital spaces is not a simple process wherein young people consume information provided by health specialists in a straightforward manner. Rather, young people engage with a range of resources, media, forums and discussions online to build understanding, learn about, and reflect on, their own sexual desires, identity, experiences and bodies. Digital spaces encourage young people to be curious about matters relating to sex, relationships and health because ideas and content are presented to them through social media and other forums, in a way that allows for immediate exploration of ideas and questions. In this way, digital spaces are an excellent environment for learning. Often concerns are raised that young people are vulnerable to acquiring misinformation about sexual health online. However, these findings show that online sexual health education is not a process of fact gathering, but a process of curiosity and self-reflection.

TG10-843.5

JAMES, Alexandra* (Australian Research Centre in Sex, Health and Society, La Trobe University, Australia)

POWER, Jennifer (Australian Research Centre in Sex, Health and Society, La Trobe University, Australia)

WALING, Andrea (Australian Research Centre in Sex, Health and Society, La Trobe University, Australia)

The Many Languages of Digital Sex: Digital Sexual Subjectivity, Sexting and Amateur Pornography

The discursive construction of sex and sexual practice has implications for how sexual subjectivities are positioned and either accepted or rejected. While discussions of sex and sexual practice have often been associated with stigma and characterised by long held taboos, new terminology for sexual practices is emerging in response to the increasingly common use of digital technologies in contemporary sexual experiences. Often referred to as 'sexting' and 'amateur pornography', these practices are facilitated by advancements in, and availability of, digital technologies. While much discussion of sexting has focused on young people, little is known about how adults understand and use terminology to refer to their engagement with sexualised imagery and video. To explore how adults discuss and conceptualise their digital sexual practices, 23 in-depth interviews were conducted with people aged 25-75 years old who had experience with creating nude, sexual photos and videos. It was found that adults carefully select and evaluate words to speak about their practices in ways that attend to the connotations and implicit associations of specific terminology. The language of amateur pornography and sexting was largely rejected by adults, with adults preferring to speak about their practices in ways that are disassociated from sex or sexual pleasure, such as via the use of innuendo or terms such as 'cheeky photos'. This resulted adults using a wide range of terminology to talk about their practices, grappling with terms that describe their practices in both terms of practice and subject position. While this presents difficulties in establishing a shared language for digital sexual practices, it also creates opportunities for constructing a language that is removed from negative associations, allowing for discursive creativity and positivity.

RC18-265.1

JAMES, Paul* (Western Sydney University, Australia)

Disjunctive Globalization in the Age of the Great Unsettling

This paper argues that globalization has entered its most volatile phase in history. A series of social crises in the opening decades of the 21st century has led to the "Great Unsettling"—shorthand for the intensifying global dynamics of volatility, insecurity, and dislocation. Today's unsettling conditions involve serious disjunctures that reach beyond these general levels of global social order into the ontological bases of life on this planet itself. We argue that there is an overarching disjuncture powering the ecological, economic, political, and cultural dimensions of the Great Unsettling relating to technological change. We contend that increasing digitization of our lifeworlds resulted in the intensification of the disembodied formation of globalization. It has been charging ahead while the other three formations have been relatively constrained. The growing stature of disembodied globalization at the expense of other globalization formations has resulted in the reconfiguration of incipient globality from a condition of relatively balanced spheres of interconnectedness to an uneven global system dominated by digital flows. This massive juncture, then, explains much about the current state of globalization. In our view, what we are witnessing is not "deglobalization," but "reglobalization" understood as a profound rearrangement and reconfiguration of major globalization dynamics moving at different speeds and at different levels of intensity. The current COVID crisis should be seen both an adumbration and accelerator of a world of continuing and growing disjunctures.

RC43-615.2

JANAS, Krzysztof* (University of Warsaw, Poland)

Drawing Things Together. Design As a Practice of Negotiating the Shape of a Collective World

Social studies on design tends to increasingly analyze how design objects act and (de)stabilize social relations as well as the practices of their production, use, and meaning-making. Taking this approach, the focus is on the verb to design rather than on the noun design, and on objects having agency but also precarious, unstable and contested entities. Design is understood here as a situated practice of shaping collectives and negotiating with both humans and things. Such a study requires a methodological shift: neither the manufactured projects and objects, nor the long and complex creative process, can any longer be hastily explained using ready-made frameworks, and thus without empirical insight into the design practice.

In my presentation, I will provide a set of methodological recommendations for such a study based on approaches derived from Science and Technology Studies. After these considerations, I will present preliminary findings from my research on:

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

1. the relational ontology of design involving the multiplication of *what* is to be produced and *how*, and the generation of several alternative design versions of a single project. Here I will refer to reflections coming from the ethnographic studies of an ordinary disease conducted by Annmarie Mol, among others;

2. the role of designers in "problem-setting" practices, that is, not only their role in the field of creating solutions, but also the very definition of problems. This does not necessarily imply "social engagement" of designers, but is the essence of their work, which is always, to some extent, engaged, as it involves "ordering things and people" and "drawing things together".

3. the possibility of studying design as a practice of reshaping the world and incorporating design into the realm of *matter of concern*, problematic situations and interactions between the material and the social, rather than an innocent field of product manufacturing (*matter of fact*).

RC47-JS-43.1

JANELIDZE, Barbare* (University of Kassel, Germany)

River Guardians: Socio-Ecological Movements in the Post-Soviet Georgia

In a short documentary "Land-Water" (Gogua/Tsotsoria 2021) a woman called Maka narrates: "There's a sacred connection between a person and the place where they were born and raised. As if I can't live or breathe elsewhere. As if we are made of the soil of our birthplace. As if God created us from that very soil".

Since October 2020 Maka has been protesting against the construction of a gigantic Namakhvani hydropower dam in the Rioni valley, in the west of the former Soviet republic of Georgia. The movement against the dam, starting with Maka and a few others from her village spending nights in shifts on the bank of Rioni River has turned into one of the largest grassroots protests in Georgian history. It has managed to mobilize not only other local actors from other regions of Georgia, but also to create a unique arena of collaboration between various agents: NGOs, civic and queer activists, academics. Importantly, this coalition also includes non-human actors: the river Rioni herself, several Orthodox Christian icons and the virtues of love and care have political presence in it.

The story of the Rioni Guardians, as Maka and her fellow activists would be called later open up an array of research areas for the scholars interested not only in environmental movements, but also in religion in post-Soviet spaces due to the multiplicity of actors involved in the movements and its attempts to transgress the space of hegemonic nation-state politics.

My engaged multi-method qualitative inquiry of the Rioni Guardians explores the entanglements between multiple human and non-human actors in the socio-ecological movements that challenge the normative, post-enlightenment dichotomies between religion and science, nature and culture.

RC32-481.4

JANELIDZE, Barbare* (University of Kassel, Germany)

Unfolding of the Secular Self and Controversies over Sexuality in Post-Soviet Georgia

In contemporary Georgia, questions surrounding the relationship between religion and politics, the Georgian Orthodox Church and Nationalism, sexuality and LGBTQI*-Rights have become sites of contestation between different factions of society.

A notable point of reference for such tensions is May 17, 2013, when a demonstration organized by the LGBTQI* community came under a violent attack from a large number of counter-protesters led by the members and clergy of the Georgian Orthodox Church. Eight years after the events of May 17, 2013, the LGBTQI* organization "Tbilisi Pride" planned a peaceful demonstration "March of Dignity" in the capital, Tbilisi on July 2021. However, right-wing groups, working in alliance with the church, prevented the gathering of LGBTQI* demonstrators. Once again, violence broke out in the central streets of Tbilisi, while the Georgian Prime Minister called the "March of Dignity" inappropriate as it was considered "unacceptable" by the "majority".

Building on recent interdisciplinary research perspectives of secular studies and multiple secularities, my research analyzes these public controversies through a multi-method qualitative inquiry. For this purpose, it puts the emphasis on the narratives of nationhood, sexuality, religion, and secularity. Further, it demonstrates how sexuality is being mobilized and articulated by various involved actors in the contemporary entanglements and disentanglements of the secular and the religious in the public sphere.

RC18-267.6

JANOSKI, Thomas* (Kentucky Univ, United States)

The Generalized Other As the Site of Political Identity

According to John Levi Martin and Nick Judd political sociology has relied far too long on the "Good Old Fashion Theory of Action" or GOFAT. * According to them, new theories should take into account "little" and "big" fields, and developments in cognitive and social psychology. They do a pretty convincing job of criticizing the old theory of social psychology in political sociology, which for the most part posits "interests," which says that we act more or less according to them. I would contend that political sociology has clearly not been a leader in advanced theories of social psychology. But what is the new theory of social psychology that we might construct? From one approach, cognitive psychology as advanced by Kahneman and Tversky looks at the cognitive errors that we make on a daily basis, which according to cognitive psychologists are numerous (e.g., anchoring on the first or the most recent actions). From a different angle, one could focus on the generalized other in symbolic interaction (perhaps a micro-field) whereby citizens decide on their attitudes, votes, and protests based on their social network contacts where they may be followers or opinion leaders on politics. How much one is influenced or an influencer is of critical importance. Or at the macro-level with technology, we may all be ruled by social media content that concentrates our attention toward our own biases. In any event, the social psychology of political sociology surely needs more attention than we as political sociologist have given it in the past. I have proposed a symbolic interactionist theory of political sociology based on the generalized other, interaction ritual chains, and structural differentiation to solve this issue.

RC24-368.3

JANSEN, Zanetta* (University of South Africa, South Africa)

Religion at the Center of the Environmental Movement: Laudato Si, Climate Change and Social Justice, a Case Study

This paper is about when faith (religion) and environmental social justice intersect. The last two decades (2003- 2022) have seen an increasing concern and intense vocalization among various environmental groups and green movements, of critical climatic changes wreaking havoc in all parts of the globe due to the uncontrolled and unregulated actions of humans, largely economic actions. Actions such as deforestation, the consistent and in fact increased over-processing and over-consumption of manufactured products from relying on massive meat production and consumption to carbon-emitting fossil fuel processes.

This paper offers a case study, for among these voices is a steady and globally emerging religious sector of climate enthusiasts and persons of faith acting for protection of the environment. This paper therefore delves into the significance and growing relevance of organized religion around the environment by offering a case study of the Laudato Si Movement, championing the key papal document of Pope Francis produced as an encyclical of the Roman Catholic Church, the *Laudato Si Encyclical (of 2015)* and adopted by the movement as its guiding principle and call to action. Relevant to the Laudato Si Movement and the encyclical is an ecumenical approach that is open not only to various Christian faiths, but also to all religions dedicated to the protection of the environment, respect for nature (animals, plants and human life forms) and by their actions creating a globally-relevant religious and environmental space where *creation* meets (and mitigates) climate change.

RC06-107.7

JANSSEN-WNOROWSKA, Izabela* (University of Vienna, Austria)

Seemingly Perfect Circumstances for Caring Fathers: Austrian Parental Leave System Showing What Is Missing in Caring Masculinities

Even though our research is based in the global north, it investigates very exceptional parents, both in Austrian and in the international context: Our interviewees are couples, in which both parents claim at least 5 months of parental leave. According to the Austrian Chamber of Labour, they belong to the mere 1-2% of all Austrians fathers, who claim parental leave for 3 months or more (Arbeiterkammer, 2022). The power relations in these couples are rather exceptional as well (Agarwal 1997; Sassler & Miller 2011; Menés & Safranoff 2021): Some male interviewees are younger, less educated and earn less than their partners.

These fathers, compared to the average population, set themselves high standards of parenting. Their time with their children without the mother's supervision amounts to at least several months, which according to Beglaubter (2021) develops a sense of ownership and accountability for the child. Despite that, their caring practices are still influenced by unconscious gendered misconceptions that still reproduce societal imbalance of gender roles, i. a.:

- our fathers, despite their enormous engagement in caring activities and household, believe the only beneficiaries of the dual arrangement are their partners, not themselves.

- referring to their children, they use the pronouns "we" and "our", as distinguished from the mothers who mostly use "I" and "my", which shows a greater sense of ownership;

- while on the leave, they mostly concentrate on their own routines, not on the needs of the infant.

The presentation will discuss the unconscious understanding of the caring role as a father, which prevents fathers from taking the full responsibility for their children. As the Austrian example shows, the incentives promoting paternal leave don't have an expected impact on arranging family life in a gender-equal manner. This presentation will point to the possible reasons behind this challenge.

RC25-376.2

JANSSON, Tobias* (Gothenburg University, Sweden)

Language As an Ideological Fantasy: The Role of Swedish Language within the Swedish Refugee Settlement Program

An important goal within the contemporary Swedish integration policy is to strengthen the establishment of newly arrived migrants in both the economic and societal spheres. Politically, one component has repeatedly been highlighted as decisive for these people's opportunities for establishment; to learn the Swedish language. At the level of practice, within the Swedish establishment program, this component is also attributed a central importance, and conditions newly arrived migrants' opportunities to both move through the program, and the opportunities to take part in state-organized financial support while in the program. This paper addresses the role of Swedish language acquisition within the Swedish refugee settlement program, from the perspective of newly arrived migrants. Through an analysis of twelve in-depth interviews with newly arrived refugees, I discuss how migrants experience and attribute meaning to the role that language acquisition plays within the settlement program specifically, and in integration processes more generally. In the analysis, I draw inspiration from Slavoj Žižek's concept of ideological fantasy, and discuss how (Swedish) language acquisition becomes a mechanism for processes of both social inclusion and exclusion. Results show that language acquisition becomes significant in multiple ways. Partly as a discursive concept, where it is recurringly presented a taken for given prerequisite for progression within a heterogenous set of imagined integration trajectories. Partly as a material component, where the opportunities to apply for certain jobs – or to receive support in obtaining these jobs – are conditioned by the lack of, or access to, grades in the courses of Swedish for immigrants. The main conclusion emphasizes the fantastical function that Swedish language acquisition fills within the refugee settlement program, where it acts as a symbol for a seemingly self-evident path into the Swedish society, while at the same time masking individual, institutional and structural obstacles to this path.

RC22-321.4

JARMOUNI, Rachid* (University Moulay Ismail, Morocco)

The Dialectic of Personal Freedoms between Moral Changes and the Intransigence of Political and Religious References: The Status of Moroccan Youth As a Case Study

While many of the Morocco's laws express a traditional/conservative approach to issues of individual/collective freedoms, the living reality of many Moroccans shows a significant shift in their values and moral systems. Most of these shifts have emerged, remarkably, in the periods immediately before and after the Arab Spring, forming a divergence of very complex transitional paths. This research paper discusses a paradoxical conflict that has emerged between a transformed societal reality and the official/informal religious/political orientations and structures. The latter are represented by political Islam movements, which have been ossified based on a stagnant set of concepts and texts, either religious or legal (especially in criminal law). These movements pose a challenge to the young people who are thirsting for religious freedom and are living in a society that accepts difference, pluralism and diversity. This situation has created massive waves of tension and existential/identity rupture for the youth, pushing them towards some sort of "thinning" of their religious beliefs, practices, behaviors, and attitudes (as revealed by many studies). Our exploratory study of the Moroccan youth revealed how this tension revolves around individual freedoms and their loss, manifesting itself in behaviours such as the public expression of non-observance of Ramadan fasting, engaging in consensual sexual relations, drinking alcohol, following a set of inheritance rules different from those prescribed in Islamic teachings, practice of abortion, among others, all of whom have triggered major social conflicts.

RC31-462.6

JASKULSKA, Marta* (Kazimierz Wielki University, Poland)

Migration Policies of Polish Cities. Municipal Government in Poland As an Initiator and Entity Implementing Migration Policies

One of the possibilities to counteract the negative effects of depopulation in Poland and a factor in social and economic development may be the migration policy. However, there is no such document at the national level, and the statements of politicians from the ruling coalition indicate resistance to including migrants in national policies. The need to introduce migration policies was only introduced in a slogan in the draft National Urban Policy 2030 (draft presented for consultation in December 2021).

Migration policies are implemented at the level of local governments, in a more or less orderly manner.

The aim of the paper is to answer the question whether and how Polish cities carry out activities for migrants (immigrants and re-emigrants), in particular:
1) preparing offices to service and cooperate with people who do not speak Polish,
2) the conditions for educating children and young people with experience of migration,
3) activities for the professional and social adaptation / integration of people with experience of migration,
4) involving migrants in local public life and law-making processes.

The paper is based on research conducted on a representative sample of Polish small and medium-sized cities (quantitative research) and the analysis of migration policies in all large Polish cities (qualitative research). The study was conducted in two part. First, planned, in December 2021 and January 2022. Second, ad hoc, experiences resulting from the migration crisis following the outbreak of the war in Ukraine in February 2022.

RC15-228.2

JASROTIA, Amithy* (University of Rajasthan, Jaipur, India)
SHARMA, Mohita* (university of Rajasthan, India)
KUMARI, Mamta (University of Rajasthan, India)
SINHA, Rolly (university of rajasthan, India)

Care Models of PLHA: A Comparative Assessment of Africa, India & USA

The treatment, care and support of the People living with HIV/AIDS (PLHA) require specialized services depending upon the disease progression and the available resources. The PLHA thus, require formal institutionalized centers for care which specialize in catering to their diverse needs. Over decades, the syndrome emerged as a global phenomenon, and for that matter each country devised its own mechanism to counter the epidemic. This research article intends to highlight the different care models taken up by Africa, the place of origin of the epidemic, USA as a leader in providing healthcare services and India as a developing nation and to learn from the success stories from each of these countries. This article is based on systematic review which is majorly based on published sources and reports pertaining to HIV/ AIDS. The e – resources like Google scholar, Jstor, Pub Med threw light on the evolution of different care models by each country in accordance with socio-cultural and demographic scenario, the amendments made in these models over the period of time. The study identifies the Female Sex workers and MSM are the most vulnerable section of the society and unsafe sexual practices are the major mode of transmission of this disease. However, education emerges as a way out and it is through rigorous campaigns and awareness generation programmes that myths and misconceptions related to it can be overcome. It will help to reduce the rate of incidence and manage the rate of prevalence within the country future. It is necessary to mention here that government alone cannot counter the epidemic, community support and participation is therefore essential to pave way for a better future.

RC07-125.1

JASSO, Guillermina* (Two Washington Square Village, United States)

From Fairness and Loss Aversion to the Golden Number: Signals for Futures Research?

When people experience a change in income, losses loom larger than comparable gains. And when they judge the fairness of their income, deficiency is felt more keenly than comparable excess. The loss aversion of prospect theory and the deficiency aversion of justice theory arise, respectively, from the value function and the justice evaluation function, which can be written $J = \ln(A/C)$, where the actual amount A can change from Time 1 to Time 2 or be larger/smaller than the just amount C by an amount k, where J is the justice evaluation or the value outcome.

Further, empirical research indicates that losses are felt twice as keenly as gains. Accordingly, this paper asks a simple question: When is deficiency relative to the just reward (or loss relative to the reference amount) felt twice as keenly as excess relative to the just reward (or gain relative to the reference amount)? This question is unexpectedly answered by the Golden Number of mathematics. Specifically, deficiency (or loss) is felt twice as strongly as excess (or gain) when the deficiency (or loss) and the excess (or gain) are $\{[\sqrt{5}]-1\}/2$ or approximately .618 of the just or Time 1 amount.

Because the Golden Number has been thought at least since Plato to be uniquely beautiful, present in nature and treasured in art, the question arises whether researchers and/or respondents may be (unconsciously) choosing magnitudes of loss/gain that hover about the Golden Number, themselves in thrall to this amazing number.

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

More deeply, the paper asks: What does it mean when the Golden Number suddenly appears in scholarly work? Is it a signal from nature? Are fairness and loss aversion important themes for futures research? Might there already be ideas and themes in futures research about to give rise to the Golden Number? What might they be?

RC45-639.3

JASSO, Guillermina* (Two Washington Square Village, United States)

SATO, Yoshimichi (Kyoto University of Advanced Science, Japan)

Rational Choice and the Justice Pulse: Inferring Justice from Inequality

Since antiquity it has been thought that justice concerns play an important part in many choices and decisions – e.g., to sign a petition; to participate in a demonstration or strike; to vote; to join an uprising or fight a war; to leave a country -- and that justice concerns are themselves linked to inequality. This paper combines those two ideas to develop a way to take the justice pulse of a society and thus monitor individual propensities and societal health. The world's countries differ greatly in taking the justice pulse. Some have never taken it. Others have taken it once or twice – e.g., Japan and the United States are among the 13 countries in the International Social Justice Project (ISJP) of 1991. Moreover, survey-based data on income and justice may have limitations, which may be easier to correct in income data. The proposed procedure takes advantage of (1) algebraic links between inequality measures and justice measures and (2) the new high-quality World Inequality Lab income data (Pikkety-Saez-Zucman 2018) combining survey, tax, and national accounts information. The procedure is applicable to two cases – when the individual compares own actual reward to equality (as during national celebrations or sports events), producing justice evaluations where the just reward is the arithmetic mean, and when the individual compares own actual reward to the actual reward of every other person in the society, producing justice evaluations in which the just reward is the geometric mean. Thus, $J = \ln[X/E(X)]$ and $J = \ln[X/G(X)]$. Then $E(J) = \ln\{[G(X)]/[E(X)]\}$ in the first case (exactly linked to Atkinson Inequality and Theil MLD) and $E(J) = 0$ in the second. We also use the income data to estimate other parameters of the J distribution, e.g., median, proportion-underrewarded, percentiles, providing a fuller picture of the justice pulse.

RC05-96.2

JAUNG, Rebekah* (University of Auckland, New Zealand)

PARK, Lynne (University of Auckland, New Zealand)

PARK, Joohyun Justine (Goethe University Frankfurt, Germany)

MAYEDA, David (University of Auckland, New Zealand)

SONG, Changzoo (University of Auckland, New Zealand)

Asian New Zealanders' Experiences of Racism during the COVID-19 Pandemic and Its Association with Life Satisfaction

Racism is an important social determinant of well-being. This study is to explain how the racism experiences of Asian New Zealanders during the COVID-19 pandemic impacted their life satisfaction. For this purpose, we conducted a cross-sectional online survey and collected 1,452 responses in 2021. Our descriptive and logistic regression analyses yielded the prevalent types and settings of racism, and identified subgroups exposed more to racism and its association with life satisfaction. Results show that nearly 40% of participants experienced racism, mainly in public places, social media, and mainstream media. Predominant types of racism they experienced were verbal attacks and microaggressions. Younger, student status, temporary visa holding, and rural area participants were more likely to experience racism. Associations between 'not experiencing racism' and 'high life satisfaction' were statistically significant. This study identified two underrepresented subgroups, students and migrants, who were disproportionately exposed to racism. This study clearly reveals that experiencing racism during the COVID pandemic had a negative impact on the life satisfaction of Asian New Zealander participants. These findings tell us where anti-racism interventions are most needed. It also informs us that such interventions are needed to ensure the well-being of Asian communities in a COVID world.

RC32-474.7

JAVADI, Reyhaneh* (University of Alberta, Canada)

Critical Analysis of Everyday Resistance Theories in Studying Iranian Women's Struggle for Rights

This paper explores the meaning and analytical adequacy of "everyday resistance" as a conceptual framework for analyzing women's struggle for rights. It is an analytical attempt to understand how the resistance literature is conceptually deployed to make sense of everyday acts of "ordinary women

citizens," particularly Iranian women's struggle for their rights. The conceptual frameworks related to everyday resistance, including Practice of Everyday Life, Everyday forms of Resistance (Scott, 1989), and Quiet Encroachment, that examines the role of gradual socioeconomic changes via the individual acts of the citizens to claim or redress what they perceive as their rights, have been increasingly applied in gender theorizing. Nonetheless, the meaning of "resistance" and the methodological constraints to assess it in the empirical works have remained widely unexplored. To pave the way for further empirical studies on resistance in the everyday life of women, this paper asks: "does the notion of resistance in the theories of Everyday Resistance help us conceptually to move forward in understanding Iranian women's struggle for their rights?" To answer this question, this paper takes two analytical steps. First, focusing on leading theorists of everyday resistance, it offers a critical comparative analysis of resistance in the work of de Certeau, Scott, and Bayat, highlighting its internal integration of the concept and the shortcomings of these theoretical endeavours. It then applies textual analysis to discuss the conceptual application of the everyday resistance literature, focusing on five scholarly works on Iranian women's attempts to acquire their rights. It contends that despite the premises of the concept and its related theories to underscore the daily resistance of women, these works contain three main problems that partially resulted from the contradictions within the theories, including the issue of subjectivity, the issue of methodology, and misconstruing everyday resistance theories.

RC04-77.2

JAVADI, Reyhaneh* (University of Alberta, Canada)

BAYATRIZI, Zohreh (University of Alberta, Canada)

Private Sociology: The Origins and Impacts of for-Profit Courses Outside Academia in Iran

This paper examines the privatization of Iranian sociology in the past two decades by focusing on the emergence of for-profit sociological classes outside academia. Relying on archival data as well as up to 50 semi-structured interviews, we argue that since 1979 political censorship and ideological hirings in universities have resulted in major curricular and pedagogical shortcomings. Beginning in the early twenty-first century, student associations began to react to the diminishing quality of their classroom education through collective protests and by organizing reading groups and book clubs that went above and beyond the official curriculum. Over time, they morphed into private, fee-based courses outside the university. This paper examines the implication of private classes for power relations within and outside academia and its relation to financial, social, and symbolic capital. In particular, we explore how, by offering individualistic alternatives, they undermine student mobilization for curriculum and pedagogical reform within the university. This paper has significance beyond Iranian sociology, as these changes are part of wider global trends, outside the political and ideological context of Iran, and resonate with the neo-liberalization of higher education.

RC28-418.4

JAYET, Cyril* (Sorbonne University, France)

Territorial Inequalities, Technological Transformations and Social Mobility in France

Numerous studies in sociology and economics have highlighted the importance of inequalities in social mobility within a single country. This paper proposes to explain these territorial inequalities in France by focusing on the roles of three factors and their interactions: technological and economic transformations, the gendered segmentation of the labor market, and spatial inequalities in access to education. The first objective of the paper is to understand how the transformation of the types of jobs available as a result of technological and economic changes affects intergenerational social mobility. The second objective is to understand how this impact of technological and economic changes varies according to the gendered segregation of the local labor market and the opportunities for access to higher education or vocational training. It uses the French Labor Force Surveys that make is possible to analyze social mobility at the city and neighborhood levels. The occupation is measured with the Weedeen and Grusky's microclass scheme and the social class with the European Socio-Economic Classification (ESeC). The paper shows the diversity of the effects of technological and economic transformations on social mobility. The reduction in skilled worker jobs in industry affect mostly men's social mobility, while the increase in the personal services sector, especially for the elderly, mostly affect women's social mobility. Similarly, the creation of new jobs in scientific fields affect men and women differently, depending on their specialization, with men more often trained in physics and women in biology. Finally, the creation of new types of jobs has different consequences depending on the possibility of accessing to higher education in the territory. It is thus the interaction between these three factors that must be better understood in order to explain the evolution of social mobility and spatial inequalities.

RC24-355.5

JELO DI LENTINI, Federico Maria* (University of Catania, Italy)

CAVALLOTTI, Nicola* (University of Milan, Italy)

From the Coast Onward. Research Trajectories for the Urban and Social Regeneration of a Costal Periphery

San Giovanni a Teduccio (SGT), Naples' neighborhood, presents peculiarities: for much of the 20th century it was highly industrialized concentrating in its tiny coastline important political and economic interests (Salmieri L., 2018). The deindustrialization processes, began in the 1970s, have progressively transformed the urban, environmental and social space of the district (Forte F., 2003), transforming the pre-existing full places into empty ones (Mela A., 2018) denouncing an unsuccessful transition.

Considering the ecological-environmental, human, infrastructural, institutional, historical-archaeological dimensions; privileging a territorial approach and crossing quali-quantitative methodologies, this paper focuses on the current state of the coastline, the main criticalities and potential resources, the inhabitants' point of view towards forms that a concrete action of urban- but above all social-regeneration of the neighborhood could take starting from that of its coastline.

From this empirical research some prospects for further study emerged. SGT appears as an urban space marked by an apparent immobility, whose territorial forces move in constant tension with each other: horizontal (among inhabitants) and vertical (between administration and social fabric), external (foreign industrial interests) and internal (endogenous productive traditions), morphological (coastal zone and inland zone) and identity (working-class and rural).

The socio-spatial ambivalence emerges in the specific coastline area, in the different ways of individual inhabitants and social groups to perceive the sea resource, its state of heavy pollution, the spaces denied by the remains of industrial plants: some are more inclined to adaptation, some show individualistic behaviors, and some are projected towards new planning, forms of neighborhood, solidarity and associative intervention. Those living in the memory of the past and those living in the possibilities of the future. These plots unravel haphazardly in the space from the coast to the hinterland, subtend multiple identities, configure both a constraint and resources for the territory and its prospects for regeneration.

RC24-355.1

JELO DI LENTINI, Federico Maria* (University of Catania, Italy)

The Impact of the Covid-19 Pandemic on the Food Waste and the Environmentally Unsustainable PPE Consumption.

Restrictions due to Covid-19 have generated changes in food purchasing, preparation and disposal behaviors, which have been reflected in the lower quantities of wasted food. From a comparative perspective, it is significant to note that several international studies have revealed that such a change in food consumption habits has been recorded in many States around the world such as U.S. (Rodgers R.F., 2021), Brazil (Gomes-Haensel-Schmitt V., 2021), Germany (Strotmann C., 2022), Romania (Muresan I.C., 2022), Perù (Vasquez-Neyra J.M., 2022), Spain (Vidal-Mones B., 2021), Italy (Pappalardo G., 2020). The common circumstances created by the pandemic induced populations from different socio-cultural-national backgrounds to operate a similar decrease in food waste (with differences in magnitude depending on the specific contexts). The pandemic has enhanced people's attitude toward food waste reduction and more sustainable consumption models (Galanakis C.M., 2020).

However, the regulatory measures to contain the spread of COVID-19 have impacted negatively the environmental sustainability of individual consumer habits (Selvaranjan K., 2021). In fact, to counter the spread of the virus, Personal-Protective-Equipment (PPE) are used, most of which contain plastic (Akber A.S., 2020) or other plastic-derived materials (Uddin M.A., 2022).

The face-masks European Union imports more than doubled during the first half year of the pandemic, and the EU's domestic production was also growing. The data concerning the PPE waste show that there is an urgent need to recognize, thus regulate, this potential environmental threat.

The general phenomenon of consumption in time of crisis, including the waste of bioclimatic resources in the Covid-19 era, needs to become the subject of further sociological studies aimed at investigating what are the social stimuli that lead to certain forms of consumption, and the impacts that these consumptions have on global ecosystem. This must be addressed from a multidisciplinary perspective, considering together socio-economic and legal aspects.

RC54-737.1

JENKINS, Nicole* (Howard Univeristy, United States)

CHRISTELLA, Kwizera (Independet scholar, France)

TADIMALLA, Sri yash (University North California Charlotte, USA)

Global Crowns: Black Women on Emotions Surrounding Natural Hair the Globe

Abstract

The CROWN Act is current legislation in the United States that seeks to end hair discrimination within institutions of work and school. While protection against discrimination is prevalent within U.S. law, a recent federal law passed in 2019 allows employers the option to ban locs in the workplace. It is the passing of this law that initiated the efforts of the Crown Act. Since its fruition, the Crown Act is now law in 16 states but much of the U.S. remains without this protection. This year the House of Representatives passed the CROWN Act and it is not pending Senate Approval before it can be made law. Black hair is significant to the African diaspora from a socio-historical context and has remained a meaningful source for self-expression and celebration of blackness. While the policing of natural hair is gaining media attention in the U.S. and around the globe, the surveillance of black bodies is not a new concern. Anti-blackness is a global concern and natural hair is just one aspect of its oppressive gaze. This project seeks to obtain the narratives of Black women across the globe describing their experiences and emotions surrounding natural hair styling options. This empirical study will provide insight into the significance of emotions within race scholarship and more specifically, the importance of creating safety within society for natural hair as an option. Black women and Black children are the most visible targets for natural hair policing and have been subject to various consequences when their natural hairstyles do not meet dress code policies at work and school. As the Crown Act gains recognition around the country and adoption throughout the country, it remains critical to understand the global experiences of Black women who choose to wear natural hairstyles.

RC12-187.3

JENNESS, Valerie* (University of California, United States)

VOGLER, Stefan (NORC, USA)

Policing the Rainbow: An Empirical Examination of LGBTQ+ People's Perceptions of Police As Friend or Foe in the Context of "Trust in Government"

In the United States and elsewhere, sexual and gender minorities experience criminal victimization at higher rates than the general population, report crime victimization to the police at lower rates than those who are not LGBTQ+, and have disproportionate contact with the criminal justice system. In this context, this research utilizes survey data from the first nationally representative sample of LGBTQ people's experiences with, attitudes toward, and perceptions of law enforcement to examine factors that affect their and their non-LGBTQ+ counterparts' willingness to report crime to law enforcement (n= 799 LGBTQ respondents and 760 non-LGBTQ+ respondents). Preliminary analyses reveal statistically significant differences between LGBTQ+ people and their counterparts in terms of their perceptions of whether they are being over- or under-policed and well- or ill-served by the police, their assessments of select police behaviors and the police in general, legal cynicism, and trust in government. Multivariate models in progress build on these findings to assess the degree to which these and other variables, such as those associated with demographics and cultivation, predict both willingness to report crime to the police and the degree to which relevant predictors differ by each population (LGBTQ+ and non-LGBTQ+). In addition, the analyses discern the degree to which the LGBTQ+ community's relationship to the police is part and parcel of a larger relationship to varying levels of trust in government or a distinct relationship with police as arguably the most visible face of government at the local level. The implications of these findings for future research, including on reporting behaviors and police avoidance more generally, are discussed in the context of a nascent body of literature that reveals the plethora of ways in which LGBTQ+ communities are both overpoliced and underserved and continue to have a fraught relationship with the police.

RC22-328.3

JENNINGS, Mark* (University of Divinity, Australia)

"My Whole Life Was the Two Suburbs That Surrounded the Church:" LGBTQ+ Experiences of Australian Pentecostal-Charismatic Churches As "Greedy Institutions"

LGBTQ+ people who participate (or formerly participated) in Australian Pentecostal-Charismatic Christian (PCC) churches often experience what one informant called "the struggle between being gay and being Christian and that space kind of in-between." Despite their sexuality and/or gender identity being rejected or treated with suspicion by these typically conservative churches, several informants reported high levels of commitment and involvement in these congregations, together with a rich and full community and religious life,

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

often grieved by those who had subsequently left the church behind. Arguably, the category "Greedy Institution" invented by Lewis A. Coser helps explain the apparent disjunction between LGBTQ+ people remaining in typically non-affirming PCC churches. Greedy Institutions demand a high level of affiliation, taking time and energy away from other commitments, but participants are not coerced - rather, they volunteer their allegiance freely and often happily, receiving a deep experience of community and belonging in return. In this paper, I argue that recognising PCC churches as Greedy Institutions will help to explain why some LGBTQ+ participants remain in these churches, despite tensions between faith and their sexuality/gender identity – or in the case of those who leave, why they stay as long as they do.

RC30-446.2

JEONG, Boyeong* (the Sinchon Centre for Cultural Politics, Republic of Korea)

A Study of the Diffusion Process of Youth Job-Seeking Subsidy in South Korea: Using Fuzzy Set Ideal Type Analysis to Assess Governance Strategies of Youth Movement

This study examines the complex effects of governance formed by local governments and social activists in the process of 'Youth Job-seeking Subsidy', a unique system that was first attempted by local governments and spread into the central government of South Korea.

In order to examine the interaction between political environment and social movements and its policy results, the youth job-seeking subsidy is an appropriate case. The 'Seoul Youth Allowance', the prototype of the subsidy, started from the proposal of the social movement organization named Youth Community Union. It was proposed along the path of the mayor's active governance policy. Considering that the central government at the time was very conservative, such an attempt was very unusual, and the government even filed a lawsuit against the introduction of this policy. However, after the subsidy was implemented, the keyword 'youth' has become increasingly important in local electoral politics. Eventually the youth allowance has been extended to the all local government under different names.

Researches about social policy introduction and the role of social movements are being actively conducted. Various studies have been accumulated on the process by which socio-political contexts stimulate the mobilization and their strategies of social movement organizations and obtain political results through them (Amenta, Caren, Chiarello, & Su, 2010). Among this affluent research flows, this study is based on the 'political mediation model' of Edwin Amenta and collegues. The key argument of this approach is that the political influence of social movements is mediated by specific political contexts.

This research, using the fuzzy-set analysis, find out how the youth movement in South Korea acquired power resources with its governance strategies.

RC03-JS-53.3

JEONG, Hyesun* (University of Cincinnati, United States)

Cultural Placemaking of Street Art: Measuring the Impact of Street Art on Pedestrian Activity and Crime in Cincinnati

Street art plays a critical role in the urban regeneration process by combining spatial characteristics that increase the cultural atmosphere of a place. As a creative expression of ideas and culture, street art is considered as a flexible, community-oriented placemaking strategy for social and economic revitalization. Recently, street art has gained attention as part of environmental planning that enriches the quality of urban life and reduces the fear of crime through increasing human interaction in the public realm, following Jane Jacobs's (1961) argument for "eyes on the street." Over the past few decades, Cincinnati, Ohio, has gone through a dramatic transformation with the use of street art. Along with street art, the integration of the city's sustainable planning policy, historic preservation, new construction of mixed-use buildings, and multimodal transportation has catalyzed the growth of new commerce in downtown, university, and surrounding neighborhoods. Taking this initiative, since 2007, the non-profit *ArtWorks Cincinnati* has created more than 180 public murals throughout the city and collectively featured the city's history, identity, and culture. While the city is rapidly growing, there is no empirical research that has attempted to assess the physical and social impact of street art, particularly on crime. Have murals benefited the perception of public safety and social cohesion? Under what socio-demographic and spatial conditions do murals draw these effects? Using multiple datasets including U.S Census data, GIS data, and crime data, we will employ quantitative and qualitative analyses to create the typology of mural locations based on morphological and socio-demographic contexts and measure how these factors are associated with pedestrian activity and crime over time. Our study suggests that urban design and policy could help improve pedestrian experience of street art by building ecological and spatial linkages to local amenities and community spaces for sustainable placemaking.

TG04-818.2

JERONIMO, Helena* (ISEG School of Economics and Management, Universidade de Lisboa & CSG/Advance, Portugal)

Riscophrenia: The Risk Fallacy and the Repression of Uncertainty

The idea that it is impossible to eliminate uncertainty has come into its own in the first quarter of the 21st century, contradicting the devotees of calculability and the sophisticated forecasting tools of today's societies. A succession of crises – from the terrorist attack of 9/11 to the world financial crisis of 2007-8, the covid-19 pandemic in 2020 and the war in Ukraine which began in February 2022 – remind us insistently of humanity's vulnerability, the inescapable unpredictability of human action and decisions, and the intrinsic randomness of the natural world.

There is, however, a hegemonic tendency to use a probabilistic concept of risk, which elevates it to a central dogma of certainty based on the image it offers of supposed security and control over randomness and contingencies. To interpret the world in terms of risk means liberating it from the idea that there are certain dynamics in the world which do not depend on human beings, to make progress with forecasts, and above all to provide the foundations for a culture of control and management by decision-making bodies.

In this paper, I put forward the concept of *riscophrenia* to describe this tendency. In that line, I criticise the inflated use of the notion of risk and the fallacy that chance can be eliminated, knowing that such efforts are inglorious, neglect the prudential principle, and may produce new unpredictabilities and uncertainties. Risk analysis does not allow for questioning the embedded foundation of the very instrumental vision that strongly permeates modernity. Not only does it adjust to the model which produces those problems, it also legitimates, justifies and ratifies them. I argue that these elements keep us from considering that human existence and life in society possess inherent unpredictability, and that uncertainty is inescapable.

RC13-195.6

JHA, Kali* (Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya, Sagar, MP, India)

COVID: Emerging Pattern of Leisure and Women in India

Yogendra Singh has said that emerging pattern of leisure is deeply influenced by changes in social structure, economy, technology and cultural and political processes in society. It would be simplistic to talk of the pattern of leisure in the singular even for the traditional Indian society. This society had its own periodic phases of cultural and structural differentiations. Instead of one there were many traditional patterns in society. Cultural ideology and social structure of this society closely defined leisure activities. Ideologically, the concepts of time and history as they shaped the definition of self and society also influenced the notions of leisure and work. All traditional societies, even simpler ones, had their own cosmology and metaphysics of time, birth and rebirth which patterned their rhythm of work and leisure. Sacred and profane, pragmatic and transcendental, utilitarian and non-utilitarian levels of symbolization of work deeply influenced their perception of leisure and leisure time.

The new agriculture which has ushered in 'green revolution' in India robs people of their old styles of work-leisure relationships and its ritualization. The role of village 'Chaupals', community wells, temples or other sacred or cultural places has been weakening due to penetration of mass media, cinema and video system of entertainment. During the period of COVID, the forces of social mobility, migration, class restructuration and intensity of culture contacts, from within and outside the country, have resulted in changes in the pattern of leisure.

In the light of above thought, this study will reveal new emerging patterns of leisure in relation to women of different categories in Madhya Pradesh (India) during and post COVID period on the basis of case studies.

RC13-197.2

JHA, Kali* (Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya, Sagar, MP, India)

COVID: Leisure and Women in India: A Sociological Study

Yogendra Singh has said that emerging pattern of leisure is deeply influenced by changes in social structure, economy, technology and cultural and political processes in society. It would be simplistic to talk of the pattern of leisure in the singular even for the traditional Indian society. This society had its own periodic phases of cultural and structural differentiations. Instead of one there were many traditional patterns in society. Cultural ideology and social structure of this society closely defined leisure activities. Ideologically, the concepts of time and history as they shaped the definition of self and society also influenced the notions of leisure and work. All traditional societies, even simpler ones, had their own cosmology and metaphysics of time, birth and rebirth which patterned their rhythm of work and leisure. Sacred and profane, pragmatic and transcendental, utilitarian and non-utilitarian levels of symbolization of work deeply influenced their perception of leisure and leisure time.

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RC04-73.1

JHENG, Ying-jie* (National Taiwan Normal University, Taiwan)

LIN, Chun-wen (National Chiayi University, Taiwan)

LIAO, Yuen-kuang (Chinese Culture University, Taiwan)

Does Cultural Capital Still Matter?: A Meta-Analysis of the Effects of Cultural Capital on Reading Performance

As the concept of "cultural capital" has been widely utilized in the literature in terms of examining the possible effects on student's academic achievement, the main purpose of this study was devoted to reexamine its validity. To be specific, this study applied "meta-analysis" technique to further analyze the past empirical studies on the topic of "cultural capital" and "reading performance" to examine whether "cultural capital" is still a crucial factor affecting student's reading performance. In addition to this factor, we also tested other possible moderator variables (e.g., school level, data source, publication type, publication year, and region). Based on the findings, we are able to have a better understanding regarding the influences of cultural capitals, including the institutionalized cultural capital, the objectified cultural capital, and the embodied cultural capital, on student's reading performance. Some possible suggestions for education are also addressed.

RC06-JS-91.7

JIANG, Jin* (Hong Kong Baptist University, Hong Kong)

Partially Patriarchy? Coresidence of Young Adults with Their Parents in the Least Affordable City

The parent–adult child coresidence has attracted rising research attention. Intergenerational coresidence in Western societies is found as a negotiation of resources and needs between family members, while the coresidence in East Asian societies has long been seen as a traditional norm. As a global Asian city, Hong Kong is a distinct hybridization of Chinese and Western cultures. It is also the least affordable city with extremely high living costs. Nevertheless, the government provides subsidized public rental housing, and its share is more than 30% of all types of housing. Drawing on the 5% of the latest Hong Kong Population By-census, this study examines how the traditional norms and resources associated with whether young adults (age 21–40) live with their parents in parent-headed and child-headed households in the context of available public housing and high living costs.

The results show that compared with other housing types, young adults in public rental housing are more likely to live in a parent-headed household. More importantly, in public rental housing households, males are more likely than females to be the household head. The study suggests that while the parent-headed and son-headed coresidence reflects a traditional norm of patriarchy, it relates to the public housing policy. The patriarchal norms expect sons are the permanent members of the family and daughters will move out after marriage. According to the policy, the rest family members can continue staying in the public housing. However, the male household dominance is not observed in the subsidized sale flats and private housing. Instead, young adults with better education and higher income are more likely to be the head in the coresidence with parents. This study shows that the transformation of the parent-child relationship in a global city relates to the interplay of cultural norms, resources, and housing policy.

RC06-118.4

JIANG, Jin* (Hong Kong Baptist University, Hong Kong)

ZHANG, Chunni (Peking University, China)

Trajectories of Leaving the Parental Home: Traditional Values, Individualistic Attitudes, and Youth Transitions of Chinese Young People

Leaving the parental home is a key marker of the transition to adulthood. Research on the transition to independent living tends to focus on a singular transition rather than the trajectories. However, the home-leaving process has become fuzzy and reversible, as recent studies on Western societies show that young home-leavers "boomerang" back to their family home. In East Asian societies, traditional family values require adult children live with their ageing parents to provide care. Meanwhile, because of the rapid modernisation, young people in these societies may hold individualistic attitudes and prefer living independently. Consequently, the home-leaving trajectories are complex but are not systematically investigated.

Drawing on nationally representative longitudinal data from China (2010–2018), we use sequence analysis to classify eight different home-leaving trajectories of young people (age 16–35). We adopt multinomial logistic regression to assess how young people's traditional values, individualistic attitudes and youth transitions lead to these trajectories. The results show that compared with females, males, particularly males of rural origin, are more likely to live with their parents. Besides, a college education does not increase young people's likelihood of independent living. Instead, college-educated youth are more likely to stay in their own/partnered parental home after marriage (intergenerational nesters). The findings support the perspective of traditional values that emphasizes filial piety but contradict the perspective of individual attitudes that stresses the positive effect of education on the preference for independence. More importantly, we find that the experiences of transitions to work and parenthood lead to different home-leaving trajectories. Compared to employed youth, those with discontinuous employment are more likely to "boomerang" back home and those who experienced prolonged school-to-work transition tend to be "nest-stayers". Having a kid also increases young people's likelihood of being intergenerational nesters. This study beckons researchers to examine young people's linked life course trajectories.

RC34-512.8

JIANG, Yan* (Institute of Education，Xiamen University, China)

Doing Personhood：Another Breakthrough of Vocational Education Qualification ——a Qualitative Study on the Group Culture of Higher Vocational Students

How to improve the social mobility of higher vocational students has attracted more and more attention, but the current focus is on the discussion of external environment, and not enough attention has been paid to the student's consciousness and efforts . Employing in-depth interviews and observations in higher vocational schools in A city，we found students trying to break through the limitation of vocational education qualification by actively understanding and practicing of "doing personhood ". This study shows the connotation of "doing personhood" of higher vocational students includes the growth of self-awareness, the general expression of professional ability, and the social rules in advance. The logic of "doing personhood" is that they seek superior self after cooling out their studies, alternative compensation for lack of knowledge and skills, and dislocation competition strategy under the restriction of diploma. The essence is that higher vocational students accumulate social capital through "doing personhood" when they are unable to reverse the unfavorable economic capital, family capital and cultural capital.

RC05-86.5

JIMENEZ, Aitor* (University of Melbourne, Australia)

DOUHAIBI, Ainhoa (Universtat Ouberta de Catalunya, Spain)

The Islamophobic Consensus: Datafying Racism in Catalonia

Drawing on critical race, decolonial theory and critical data studies this presentation analyses the weaponization of automated and semiautomated tools against racialized population in Catalonia. We point to the necessity of building a non-Anglocentric theoretical framework from which to study a new global phenomenon: the digital welfare and surveillance state. We frame its rise within the wider context of the Southern European iteration of racial neoliberalism, what we coin as the Islamophobic Consensus. As the presentation demonstrates, the digital welfare and surveillance state does not rely on the same technologies, focus on the same subjects, and pursues the same objectives in every context. On the contrary, it draws on contextual genealogies of domination, specific socioeconomic structures, and distinctive forms of distributing power. We demonstrate how automated and semiautomated technologies designed to govern 'deviated' 'risky' and 'dangerous' Muslim youth 'radicals' connect with colonial punitive governmental strategies. To do so we provide an empirical analysis on the ways the Islamophobic Consensus is being operationalised in Catalonia and expose the overlapped racism mechanisms governing the lives of racialized black and brown young adults.

RC39-564.2

JIMENEZ PEREZ, Nayibe* (Universidad del Valle, Australia)

Mechanisms Used By Local Bureaucracy for Disaster Risk Management: The Case of Local Government in Cali, Colombia.

The understanding of the state derived from the analysis of routine processes carried out by public officials has permitted the demystification of notions of the state as a powerful and coherent unit separated from society. Instead, the state has been revealed as a set of incoherent and contradictory practices, where different perspectives, interests and experiences coexist. Although it has received less academic attention in the disaster risk field, its focus on the struggles between public servants and their competing interests may contribute to understanding the difficulties these officials face in the management of disaster risk. This Doctoral research focuses on public servants working at the Planning Office in Cali, whose responsibilities include the enforcement of regulations relating to the use and occupation of high-risk areas. In the performance of this function, they are continually involved

in disputes, not just with people directly affected by their decisions, but also with officials from other offices. In this study, these dynamics are captured and analysed using anthropological methods such as interviews and, significantly, the ethnography of documents. This second method highlights the essential importance of writing and documents in daily practices of bureaucracy. Some of the documents analysed are those designed to inform people about the level of disaster risk in the area they are living. A key finding of the analysis is that expert knowledge, and the language that is used to express it, is not only central to the development of agreements and documents, but also serves to establish relations of authority that are ultimately at the core of state power and may hinder the development and implementation of disaster risk management.

RC33-496.4

JIMENO, Iker* (Department of Sociolofy I of the University of Alicante, Spain)

Adapting Qualitative Research to the Context of Covid-19: Tourism Planning and Social Participation in the 2020 Lockdown (Spain).

In February 2020, this research team had designed a participatory methodology in the framework of a strategic development plan for a major tourist destination on the Spanish Mediterranean coast. This work consisted of a series of participatory workshops with stakeholders in the city. However, before starting the fieldwork, we were surprised by a strict containment (March 2020) in the context of the Covid-19 pandemic. Given the uncertainty about the evolution of the pandemic, the prolongation of the lockdown and the need to fulfil our mandate, we had to adapt the research methodology to the new context. The impossibility of carrying out the scheduled participation workshops was a methodological challenge due to the great difficulty of coordinating these dynamics in an online format, which made this option inadvisable. Faced with this circumstance, this team adapted the methodology to achieve the initial objective of having the participation and contribution of local stakeholders to identify problems and strategic lines of action in various areas of interest. As a methodological alternative, we used the qualitative material that the research team had from a previous phase of tourism diagnosis carried out in 2018. A total of 42 interviews were re-analysed according to the new dimensions of analysis. In addition, in order to consolidate this analysis, the information obtained was endorsed and complemented with a total of 25 online interviews with stakeholder representatives and experts in the thematic areas of analysis. Due to the socio-economic uncertainty at that time, the decision was taken to introduce a new dimension of analysis in the onerviews was introduced: the destination's capacity to adapt to the Covid-19 pandemic, with aiming at identifying new opportunities despite the upcoming difficulties.

RC52-713.1

JIN, LEI* (CHINESE UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG, Hong Kong)

Indifferent, Coerced or Embracing? Clinical Pathways and Autonomy of Chinese Physicians

The majority of Chinese physicians work in the public sector and are heavily dependent on the organizations in which they practice. Previous studies have found that Chinese physicians lack corporate autonomy typically enjoyed by their western counterparts, but little is known about the extent of their clinical autonomy. Public hospitals in China have been faced with the demands to control cost and maintain accountability, and have attempted to manage the clinical practice of their physicians using a number of standardizing tools, the most recent of which is clinical pathways. In this paper, we seek to understand Chinese physicians' access to clinical autonomy by examining their experience of the implementation of clinical pathways and the distribution of that experience. Theoretical perspectives on professions and bureaucracies and discussions on the specific relationship between public hospitals and physicians in China generated disparate predictions. We apply cluster analysis, a method of unsupervised machine learning, to data from a survey of 1,119 physicians from 23 public hospitals in four large and geographically diverse cities in China. We found that although clinical pathways were centrally mandated, large portions of physicians in public hospitals were able to either circumvent them or take control of them, and thereby maintain control over their practice. Although Chinese physicians were thought of being closely bound with their hospitals, lower-level physicians did not seem to face more coercion in the process of pathway implementation. Rather, coercive practices tended to concentrate in low-prestige practice settings, such as secondary hospitals. Physicians in higher-prestige settings had the latitude to either avoid clinical pathway or try to engage with pathway implementation.

RC24-361.4

JOBIN, Paul* (Institute of Sociology, Academia Sinica, Taiwan)

Coping with the Climate War and Resurgent Authoritarianism

Michael Mann (2013, 2021) has introduced the metaphor of "climate war" to describe the conflict between climate scientists and climate deniers such as

the oil industry. Drawing on that metaphor, philosopher and sociologist Bruno Latour (2017, 2020, 2021) has challenged traditional approaches to sovereignty by taking more seriously the *geo* of geopolitics, i.e., its environmental dimension: the ongoing climate emergency is a national security threat for every country. In a very different vein, political scientist Mark Beeson (2010, 2016) has argued that China offers an efficient model of environmental authoritarianism to cope with the challenges of the climate emergency. However, the Russian invasion of Ukraine is a cruel reminder of how authoritarianism only adds fuel to the fire of global warming.

How therefore can democracies vulnerable to authoritarian regimes address the twin challenges of the climate emergency and ensuring the protection of their sovereignty? On one hand, the military is called on to rescue civilians exposed to climate change-related disasters (mega-fires, giant typhoons and floods), long droughts, and rapid sea rise. The military must also cope with more conflicts caused by increasing pressure on natural resources. On the other hand, due to its heavy reliance on fossil fuels, the military itself has a tremendous carbon "bootprint", which cannot be neglected. For instance, the Pentagon is the world's largest institutional consumer of petroleum products (Crawford 2019), but little data is available on consumption by Russia or China.

Through a literature review and empirical research on the case of Taiwan, which faces rapidly growing military pressure from China, I aim to propose a theoretical framework for this new field of research at the crossroad of environmental sociology, geopolitics and military sociology.

RC15-229.1

JOHNSON, Belinda* (RMIT University, Australia)
SHAKES, Pieta (James Cook University, Australia)
MAYLEA, Chris (La Trobe University, Australia)

Public Health Activism to Address the Psychosocial Impacts of Unexpected Fetal Findings in Pregnancy

With technological advances in prenatal testing, increasing numbers of women and other pregnant people receive unexpected news of structural or genetic fetal variation. While screening and diagnostic technologies have advanced and expanded their reach, the psychosocial impacts of receiving unexpected fetal findings during pregnancy are largely unsupported by health and allied health professionals and unaddressed by professions that encounter women and other pregnant people on this journey. Individual professionals hold concern and attempt to address this practice gap, yet poor and distressing service-user experiences are common. This paper is both case study and research report. The identified gap in public health practice is being addressed in a collaborative, networking approach that actively draws together stakeholders and consciously validates both professional and lived experience knowledge. This project is subtle rather than noisy public health activism: the work occurs outside of health services and systems and aims to effect change to current, medically-focused practice models to more effectively respond to significant service-user psychosocial experiences. Through The Unexpected is a not-for-profit organisation started by a lived experience expert who is also a mental health nursing clinician and academic. The organisation operates as a networking hub and has won philanthropic funding to develop an online training program for health and allied health professionals. This project includes two phases of co-design research: first, health and allied health professionals are surveyed on their experiences and training requirements; second, women and other parents share lived experiences and insights on topic areas and co-design training resources. The project aims to create change within professional understandings of prenatal testing practices, so that addressing psychosocial aspects of receiving unexpected fetal findings becomes a central concern for all relevant health professions, whereby women, other pregnant people and their families and supporters receive the support they need to navigate this complex experience.

Asso-859.1

JOHNSON, Kirk* (University of Guam, Guam)

Teaching and Learning in Micronesia: Exploring Island Centered Pedagogy through the Lens of Island Wisdom

This research explores the question of culturally relevant pedagogy within the educational landscape of Micronesia. It centers its analysis within the context of a learning process that brought together some sixty educators on Guam over the past year to reflect on insights gained from both the *precollegiate* and university learning environments. The framework that guides this analysis and exploration is informed by five key elements of Micronesian culture and tradition: 1) Island wisdom; 2) Philosophy and spirituality; 3) Culture, tradition and way of living; 4) Art, literature and storytelling; and 5) Island centered pedagogy. The question at the heart of this research examines both the educational content and methodology that is most meaningful and empowering for Micronesian island cultures and peoples. This analysis takes into account the unique environment that our students find themselves within – an environment marked by the tensions between two powerful forces that are at once ever present and yet in many ways oppositional in nature. These forces of tradition on the one hand and modernity on the other, of collectivism and individualism, create an often difficult reality for students, and teachers must be prepared and sensitive to help them navigate these tensions as they pursue their educational goals. In the end, the research highlights key insights,

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

approaches and strategies that we hope are meaningful for educators as they continue to strive to foster environments within their classrooms throughout Micronesia and beyond to the greater Pacific region, that are transformative and empowering for students.

RC06-JS-100.7

JOHNSON, Sunil* (KNM Govt College Kanjiramkulam, India)

KOYU, Rajan (SREE NEELAKANTA GOVERNMENT SANSKRIT COLLEGE, PATTAMBI, KERALA, INDIA, India)

Concept of Fatherhood in Polyandry a Case Study of Family Structure and Gender Relations Among the Thityyas of Malabar, South India

Family structure in India underwent a drastic change in colonial times. The pace with which family structure and gender relations had been slow because of the fact that the concept of family in the society was intertwined with the caste system which moderated the marriage systems and family relations. The present study is aiming at analysing the nature of fatherhood in a system known as fraternal polyandry in social science literature. The reference group selected for the purpose is a middle caste in Malabar in south India, Thiyyas who are at present clubbed with two other castes, Thandans and Thiyyas. Polyandry is a very ancient system that may be traced back to the Vedic period in India. The system became popular in the various parts of the Indian subcontinent, notably Sri Lanka, Ladakh and Tibet. Polyandry in Malabar is an area relatively untouched by scholars, though there have been a few studies in a general context. The authors' investigations into polyandry in Malabar have brought to light the fact that the system had an active presence in this part of India until relatively recent times--upto the late 1950s. The study strongly argues that fatherhood in polyandry in Malabar had never been contested in a system which essentially tried to protect the patriarchal interests in regulating female sexuality and preserving family property for the descendants in the male line. The study has been carried out using intensive interviews with the survivors of polyandry and their descendants in randomly selected households in a few specific areas in Malabar. The study has also utilised documentary evidences for understanding the nature of inheritance of property by the children of fraternal polyandrous families. The authors have also perused a few important autobiographies and biographies for insights into the spirit of the time when polyandry existed.

RC49-688.3

JONES, Antwan* (George Washington University, United States)

ISHIZAWA, Hiromi (The George Washington University, USA)

BUNTMAN, Fran (The George, USA)

The Mental Health Consequences of Parental Incarceration from Adolescence to Young Adulthood

Little is known about how school and community conditions may impact the mental well-being of children with incarcerated parents. The present study investigates whether adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) measured at the family, school, and community levels explain the relationship between having incarcerated parents during childhood and mental health of young adults. Across four waves of data from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent to Adult Health (Add Health), 6,986 participants who were in grades 7–12 completed questionnaires on various sociodemographic, criminological, and health metrics. Results indicate that children with incarcerated parents are prone to depression, and the more often a parent has been incarcerated, the higher the level of depression for the child. Moreover, the more times a parent was incarcerated, the more likely other adversities are present. The school context provides a unique lens to explore the relationship between parental incarceration and depression. Inadequate school resources amplified the negative effects of parental incarceration on mental health. Taken together, the results of this study underscore how parental incarceration is a distinctly harmful childhood experience, and this work expands previous findings that experiencing parental incarceration during childhood has long-term, generational consequences to mental health.

RC16-242.3

JONES, Paul* (Research School of Social Sciences, College of Arts and Social Sciences, the Australian National University, Australia)

The Utility of 'Modern Demagogy' for the Charisma/Populism Analytic

In populism studies attempts to employ the figure of the demagogue are often dismissed as signifiers of 'liberal anxiety' (Kazin) or of the allegedly mistaken 'moralist' response to rightwing populism (Mouffe). One might then think that this figure has little conceptual provenance. Not so for Max Weber. His seemingly ambivalent reflections on the modern demagogy that he identified with the arrival of expanded suffrage and modern journalism was plainly informed by his conception of charisma.

Du Bois' usage of the concept moves in parallel with Weber's. Adorno and, perhaps most remarkably, Gramsci, developed critiques of demagogic risks in modernity that took Weber's work on demagogy and/or charisma as a starting point. Of all the recent theorists of populism, however, only Nadia Urbinati grants demagogy a central role.

This paper will draw on my *Critical Theory and Demagogic Populism* (MUP 2020) to advocate the utility of 'modern demagogy' for theorizing populism by stressing its capacity to clarify the relationships between populism, fascism and charismatic leadership.

I suggest a needed first step is an ideal-typification of modes of modern demagogy undertaken in the spirit of Worsley's use of Shils to sketch an ideal-typification of modes of populism. Consider, for example: the 'positive' demagogy of UK Prime Minister Gladstone acknowledged by Weber; the contrasting intellectual demagogy he rejected in 'Science as a Vocation'; Du Bois' warnings of the demagogic potential within the Black clergy; the demagogic dimensions of the failed Caesarism that Gramsci identified in 'Boulangism' in France; the 'neo-classical' chamber oratory demagogy of Enoch Powell announcing the 'new racism' in the UK, curiously neglected as such in Paul Gilroy's work and Stuart Hall's theorization of 'authoritarian populism'; and of course the disinhibitedly 'incoherent' mode of modern demagogy analyzed in depth by Adorno and all too familiar today in Trump and Hanson.

RC18-JS-16.2

JOOSSE, Paul* (University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)

Integrating the Study of Charisma and Populism through the Sociology of Emotions

Most theorizations of charismatic power focus on the role played by 'positive' emotional states (love, thrills, respect) in creating solidarity by binding followers to leaders within social movements. Yet 'negative' emotions also attend charismatic upheaval and lay the groundwork for authoritarianism, particularly when it charisma appears in its revolutionary mode. This presentation combines classic Weberian formulations of charisma theory with insights from contemporary populism studies to illustrate the role played by fear, anger, and confusion in destabilizing rational-legal and traditional social orders. I argue that charisma's 'emotional shadow' is important for understanding charismatic power for two reasons. First, negative emotional states invigorate supporters of charismatic movements—a recognition that is key for integrating Weber's classic insights with contemporary understandings theories of populism. Second, negative emotions can work to signal charismatic legitimacy: shock, fear, and confusion on the part of institutional elites and/or countermovement enemies serve as proof for the institutional rupture that charismatic missions promise. I demonstrate these insights using the case of charismatic/populist support within the 'Trump phenomenon.'

RC19-288.4

JOSEPH, Marina* (Youth for Unity and Voluntary Action, India)

NUGGEHALLI, Roshni* (Youth for Unity and Voluntary Action (YUVA), India)

Improving Social Protection in India through Partnerships between Civil Society and the State

Over the last 15 years, India has witnessed a growth in rights-based entitlements and systemic reforms to build an inclusive social protection system. The COVID-19 pandemic has particularly created the need to increase the reach of social protection, revisit implementation, and extend it to vulnerable groups beyond traditional definitions and notions of vulnerability. Civil society has a critical role to advocate for social protection and to support last mile connectivity for the most marginalised in the spirit of 'Leave No One Behind'.

The presentation outlines a framework for a robust and effectively functioning partnership between state and civil society for social protection, based on interventions by the Indian non-profit, Youth for Unity and Voluntary Action (YUVA) in the state of Maharashtra. Components include access to social protection among vulnerable groups through different bottom-up models and practices; alongside evidence generation to ensure advocacy for greater and universal social protection. Specifically it shares learnings from YUVA's ground-level 'Social Protection Facilitation Centres' as model collaborations between the state and civil society. The presentation highlights the role of community capacity building for demand generation to ensure access, coverage as well as sustainability of the facilitation centres. It also expands on data and knowledge gaps on emerging kinds of vulnerabilities and indicates possibilities of real-time people centric evidence gathering processes to fill these gaps.

Finally the presentation raises critical questions for future work on policy and praxis. This includes recognition of vulnerable groups largely 'invisible' in official statistics - migrants, caste-based groups, gender minorities, young persons, religious minorities, and so on. It argues for positioning technology as an enabler for social protection, and cautions against surveillance and privacy risks. In conclusion, it establishes the importance for civil society to work with governments to ensure social protection systems strengthening.

RC04-JS-123.3

JOSHI, Varsha* (International Institute of migration and development, India)

IRUDAYARAJAN, Rohit* (International Institute of migration and development, India)

Experience of Indian Students Abroad: Victims of Recruitment Agency Frauds.

Student migration from India has seen a dramatic increase over the past two decades. Global connectivity and expanding information flow are important reasons, the conditions of despair, unemployment and lack of opportunities in the home country are also identified as a reason for students to migrate for their higher education. This paper aims to expand on the migration journey of Indian students who currently reside in the United Kingdom, Canada, Germany, Australia and the United States of America. Recruitment agencies and consultancies in India play a central role in the decision-making of these students and the various facets of their migration including choosing the university, course, visa process, accommodation on arrival and even part-time employment in the destination country. Given the increase in the number of agencies and consultancies in the country and their integral role in a student migrant's life, the proposed paper aims to break down the varying experiences of students who have gone through this process. To gain a more effective understanding of the same, the paper will identify the various challenges faced by Indian students at the time of migration and after they arrive in the destination country. The involvement or lack of involvement of recruiting agents post arrival will be of primary focus. In-depth qualitative interviews with students will help in filling the knowledge base regarding the economic, social, psychological and academic challenges faced by these students abroad. Since this paper is part of a larger work aiming to study the recruitment process of Indian students planning to study abroad, the paper will benefit from the exhaustive review of the literature already done. The paper will also dwell on the living and academic conditions of the students abroad and compare them to the promises made by the recruitment agencies at the time of migration.

RC15-229.4

JOVANOVSKI, Natalie* (University of Melbourne, Australia)

JAEGER, Tess (University of Melbourne, Australia)

Embodying the 'anti-Diet' Movement: The Lived and Learned Experiences of Health Professionals in the Broad Anti-Diet Community

The anti-diet movement is comprised of a diverse set of voices that overlap and conflict in various ways. It includes the fat liberation movement that developed in the 1960s, 'second-wave' feminist voices opposed to beauty practices and, more recently, weight-neutral health professionals. While all three broad movements have played an important part in defining and challenging diet culture, tensions between groups exist. Most notably, health professionals' roles have been problematised by their provision of healthcare and the influence they exert on client or patient health behaviours. While 'anti-diet' health professionals focus on improving health and challenging weight-centrism, they are often accused of promoting healthist attitudes and depoliticising the origins of anti-diet activism.

Anti-diet health professionals, however, are seldom acknowledged for their unique position within the broader movement as both people experiencing body dissatisfaction and anti-fat bias, as well as health professionals. In this paper, we explore how health professionals who play a part in different facets of anti-diet activism are influenced by their lived and learned experiences. Specifically, we ask: how do health professionals who represent the intersection of different anti-diet movements negotiate the importance of their lived experiences (e.g., of living with a larger body) and their learned experiences (e.g., of being a health professional)? We examined the perspectives of 27 female health professionals (four focus groups, *n* = 16; 11 in-depth interviews) across three countries (Australia, the United States, and United Kingdom). We found that anti-diet health professionals draw upon both their lived and learned experiences in their advocacy and activism. They described the implicit and persistent role of their personal lived experiences as women under patriarchy, Eurocentrism, and capitalism in shaping their learned experiences as health professionals. We discuss the implications these experiences have for the contributions of anti-diet health professionals to the broader anti-diet movement.

RC22-320.2

JOYCE, Cullan* (University of Melbourne, Australia)

Meditation, Ritual, and the Body: Ecstatic and Cathartic Expressions of Country.

Colonisation, genocide, ecocide, and climate derangement, are ongoing tragic events. In Australia, one way spiritual practitioners respond to this is to deepen their engagements with First Nations' perspectives/practices and allow First Nations' connection with Country to reshape how a person experiences and (en)acts.

Recent studies of Australian religious and spiritual practices show a swing toward participation in nature experience and spirituality and a move away from traditional religiosity. The paper discusses several examples of spirituality in Australia that represent, or are guided by First Nations voices. The paper argues that some important elements of these practices are A) that they presume First Nations' perspectives/practices are normative, rather than an exceptional, experience of human life. B) Spirituality practices curate the experience of Country as one of participation in a living, ongoing story, that embraces the whole person. C) Participants understand the consequences of these two elements as entailing taking visceral responsibility for protecting Country.

After outlining these positions, we discuss the narrative and experiential elements that inform these spiritualities, referring to categories of ecstasis and catharsis. We contrast these analyses to the standard introspective models utilised by mindfulness-based approaches. The ecstatic element is primarily associated with a felt sense of intermingling between person and Country. Catharsis flows from an embrace of mutual vulnerability and ritual intensity with Country as divine kin. Both effects invite the participant to recognise or renew, their responsibility for Country. As such, these spiritualities are closer to practices that act as conditions for a 'religious' or 'mystical' experience with ecstatic and cathartic features.

On the basis of these observations, we speculate that the main measures for defining the success or failure of the spiritual practices are whether participants experience transformation, metamorphosis or conversion, rather than more established measures of well-being.

Co-Author: Prof Yin Paradies (Deakin)

RC22-333.3

JOYCE, Cullan* (University of Divinity, Australia)

'Demons Make War on Those Who Are at the Summit of Prayer': How Early Christian Contemplative Practices Responded to Harmful Experiences.

Empirical data suggest that unusual experiences are a regular part of meditation practice today, independently of whether what is sought is health, performance, exploration, or spiritual development. Traditional texts could help contemporary meditators to understand them. The texts from early Christian desert traditions, describe many experiences that, to contemporary persons, might seem unusual. Among these experiences are encounters with demons. Demons can be spirits of divinities like inspirations, as personifications of spirits of holy or profane sentiments or places, demons might express a range of beliefs and sentiments. The function of demons in early Christian meditative traditions is an interesting representation of the demonic trope; the texts also provide insights into the cognitive dimensions of the demonic encounter. Referring to texts from Maximus the Confessor, a key figure in the Christian spiritual tradition, I discuss the cognitive conditions experiences of demons presume, and ways for meditators to respond to demons.

For Maximus, demons are both autonomous, operating in manners distinct from the experiencer, and personifications of stubborn distractions, passions, and temptations. Demons are like other more standard barriers to meditation, and they arise when one neglects practice or is distracted. However, read carefully, the experience of demons presumes positive conditions, too, the substantive familiarity with meditative practice, more specifically the meditator has stabilised focused attentiveness of their consciousness, can analyse the constitution of thoughts, and make enquiry into the causes of barriers to practice. To counter demons, Maximus recommends applying the processes that act as positive conditions to examine the cause of the demon itself. I argue that the aim of the countering is not to create a deeper or more refined experience, but simply to restore the meditator to a normative continuity of meditative practice.

To conclude, I'll evaluate some of the advice Maximus provides considering contemporary contemplative research.

RC44-629.1

JOYCE, Simon* (University of Leeds, United Kingdom)

STUART, Mark (University of Leeds, United Kingdom)

Old Unions and New Technology: Connective and Collective Action from Above and below

The summer of 2022 saw a marked revival of collective action by established, mainstream unions in Britain – after many years of relative quiescence – with largescale strikes in education, railways, and postal services, among others. While it is unclear how sustained this uptick of collective action will be, it nevertheless raises a number of questions for researchers. Among these is the role of new communication technologies and practices of connective action that precede and accompany collective action by workers. At head office level, it is clear that union communication strategies have been influenced by the experience of Corbynism, with all its strengths and weaknesses. At the same, there are signs that recent rank-and-file activism has been influenced by processes of self-organisation – including online methods – found in platform worker organising as well as wider social movements (Maffie 2020; Bennet and Segerberg 2012). Furthermore, there is evidence of cross-fertilisation of militant practices among workers in different unions – both mainstream and grassroots – in emergent "communities of practice" (Smith 2021). The emergence of novel

connective action practices, both from above and from below, in a context of increased collective action, suggests a complex interaction worthy of further investigation. This paper presents findings from research looking at practices of connective action in four mainstream British unions, at both head office level and in local workplace branches, and compared with more radical grassroots unions, examining the relationship between these practices and collective action including strikes.

Maffie, M. 2020. 'The Role of Digital Communities in Organizing Gig Workers'. *Industrial Relations: A Journal of Economy and Society* 59 (1): 123–49.

Smith, H. (2022). The 'indie unions' and the UK labour movement: Towards a community of practice. *Economic and Industrial Democracy*, 43(3), 1369–1390.

RC54-735.2

JUAN, Hsiao-Mei* (National Chung Cheng University, Taiwan)

Artificial Natural Death: The Presentation of Good Dying in Hospice Care

Hospice care is a new philosophy of care that views death as a natural life process. Rather than prolonging the pain of death, it allows patients to die comfortably and painlessly, and supports family members to feel reassured. The ideal of hospice care is a natural and peaceful death. However, how to interrogate this promise? This article aims to provide a set of concepts and tools for such an examination, and offer analyses and discussion of the local practice of natural death. In such an effort, I use current research on hospice care and Goffman's dramaturgy theory. The point of departure is that the natural death of hospice care is not letting the living organism die 'naturally' and without intervention, nor is it merely a matter of showing autonomy by signing up for DNR. On the contrary, a peaceful natural death involves a series of interventions and care, mixing with human and non-human elements. Therefore, the question is not limited to what natural death is but is mainly concerned with *how* it is arranged and performed in specific ways, both locally and in individual contexts.

To explore this question, I use field and interview data collected from the hospice ward in a teaching medical university in Taiwan. I start by addressing what peaceful natural death for patients and families is. Next, considering Erving Goffman's concepts, e.g., presentation and settings, I analyze the interpersonal, technic-material, and physical-spatial arrangements to perform good care for a comfortable natural death. Finally, I turn to denaturalizing the natural death by referring to an arrangement of relations and practices that simultaneously produce the interpersonal, the technic-material, and the physical-spatial embodiment of natural death, thereby retaining the risk of misrepresentation. In so doing, I will highlight the artificial naturalness of natural death and contingencies of care working.

RC19-283.4

JUAN, Hsiao-Mei* (National Chung Cheng University, Taiwan)

The Rationalities of Welfare Chauvinism and the Future of the Welfare State

A growing body of research shows that the principles which support welfare chauvinism and the welfare agenda of populist radical-right parties (PRRPs) go beyond the identity and refer to the deservingness criteria regarding resource allocation, social justice, and fairness in the welfare state establishments. Studies also display that PRRPs and their chauvinistic welfare stance have reshaped the establishments of the welfare state and have had enormous consequences for welfare reforms from the 1990s onwards in many Western welfare states.

This paper attempts to put the rationalities of welfare chauvinism in the transformation of the welfare states that implement active programs, e.g., workfare, activation, and social investment, in response to crises of welfare dependency and fiscal burden. In doing so, this paper proposes a framework of productivist citizenship and ethics for describing the principles of welfare distribution after the 1970s. In addition, this article declares that this transformation accelerates welfare chauvinism. Welfare chauvinism and social welfare after the 1970s have homeotic welfare beliefs. They highlight equity over equality, responsibility over rights, and giving-taking-reciprocity; they take a critical stance against the marginalized and their behaviors, e.g., unproductivity and welfare dependency. Moreover, they engage in authoritarian moral disciplines and tend to control or punish non-productive people or immigrants while advocating for productivist citizenship as an imperative for welfare entitlement. Welfare chauvinism culturalizes the immorality of immigrants, accusing them of being morally lazy, parasitic, fraudulent, and deceitful.

This article offers two alternatives to think of new forms of social solidarity that go beyond the forms based on productivist and national citizenship: universal basic income and citizenship based on human vulnerability and rights. As such, the contribution of this paper is not limited to a better understanding of welfare chauvinism but also allows us to figure out the limitations and possibilities of the welfare state.

RC49-683.4

JUDD DE LA LUZ, Michelle* (National Autonomous University of Mexico, Mexico)

Being a Woman within an Anexo: Violence Against Women Suffering from Substance-Related and Addictive Disorders in Mexico

In Mexico, a part of the population with disorders related to Substance-Related and Addictive Disorders (hereinafter SRAD) is cloistered —both voluntarily and involuntarily— within establishments commonly known as "*anexos*". A part of these establishments is not regulated by the Federal Commission Against Sanitary Risks (Cofepris) or by the National Commission Against Addictions (Conadic), which in Mexico are the bodies in charge of regulating residential treatment for SRAD. In addition, to date there is no census to know how many *anexos* exist, despite that *anexos* are being widely legitimated spaces, violent practices that violate users' dignity and human rights are recognized within them. Furthermore, the establishments that comply with what is established in the Official Mexican Standard NOM-028-SSA2-2009 in facilities with a residential modality for the attention of SRAD, tend to have unaffordable costs for the great part of the population, which makes SRAD treatments an issue of class and gender in Mexico. This paper exposes the experiences of women who have been inside *anexos*, specifically their experiences of violence within them, as well as an analysis of the relationship that the fact of being a woman produces particular experiences for reasons of gender within the *anexos* that make up their lives as women with SRAD. This study analyzes the symbolic, physical, sexual, and medical violence (in its psychiatric and gynecological dimensions) that women experienced in these establishments. The ethnographic study and the discourse analysis, allowed to glimpse what were the internal subjective relations of this structure, how it was formed, what were the configurations of power that were used vertically towards these women, what were the roles that were stipulated for the women, the medical assaults they suffered, and how the users were sexually exchanged as a currency of "punishment and reward" by the men of these institutions.

RC36-537.1

JUKKALA, Tanya* (Malardalen university, Sweden)

Alienation Among Young Women in Marginalized Suburban Areas

This paper concerns young women's experiences of living in marginalized (and stigmatized) suburban areas in the south of Stockholm. The focus is on experiences of alienation that appear in the young women's narratives and the way these experiences are dealt with. The young women describe feelings of alienation from the majority society, as a consequence of living in a stigmatized area (and territorial stigmatization). Moreover, they describe having to conform to strong prevailing norms concerning what young women in the area should look like, act like etcetera, which may result in feelings of alienation from the self. For many, a mental and physical disconnection from their housing area becomes necessary in the process of finding ones' own path. Yet the area often remains "home" and a place that the young women both return to and try to find in other places. While these young women's experiences of alienation many times are described as painful emotional processes, they are also often discursively transformed into positive aspects of their own personal development and character. The young women describe how their experiences have made them more empathetic, caring, helpful, willing to fight for one's goals etcetera. In other words, their experiences of alienation are transformed into a form of resource or individual human capital. The potential of positively experienced transformative aspects of alienation is emphasized in this paper.

RC56-759.1

JUNG, Chungse* (SUNY Cortland, USA)

Before Radical Sixties: Ethnic and Nationalist Mobilizations of the Global South in the Long 1950s

This study revisits the conventional ideas of 1968 – Eurocentric *the Radical 60s* and further *the Long 60s* – by juxtaposing the period, the long 1950s, of the global South. Remembering the events of 1968 has produced various types of a *myth* of the era that had attracted Anglophone scholarships. Notwithstanding introducing the protests of 1968 as global events, early scholarly works on *the Radical 60s* began with a distinct focus on Europe and North America. Scholars of different regions then expanded the spatial scope of the 1960s by examining sociopolitical activism and cultural movements in the contexts of the global South. Simultaneously, the temporal scope of the 1960s initially focused on the late 1960s is now understood as *the Long 60s*. However, this *Eurocentric* epistemology can be decentered by the empirical investigation of the world-historical pattern of protest events in the global South compiled from a historical Anglophone newspaper, the *New York Times*. According to the dataset of protest events nospanning 43 countries/regions in the global South, the long 1950s, from 1946 to 1966, shows one of the most revolutionary periods in the long 20th century. The countries and regions in Latin America, South Asia, and Southeast Asia led to the emancipatory struggles of the *long Radical 50s* in the global South. In particular, the years between 1956 and 1961 can be observed as a greater moment in ethnic/nationalist mobilizations and anticolonial

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

protests from many peripheral countries such as Algeria, Argentina, Cuba, India, and Indonesia. By examining the interplay of global and local processes to reveal the social and political dynamics of the struggles against exclusion and exploitation in the global South, this study attempts to remap the world-historical territory of protest events and redraw a pluralistic global history.

RC05-96.3

JUNG, Chungse* (SUNY Cortland, USA)

Ethnonationalism or Asian Panethnicity: Koreans and Korean Americans Responses to Anti-Asian Violence during the COVID-19 Pandemic

This study explores the experiences and responses of Koreans and Korean Americans to anti-Asian violence and racism in the U.S. during the pandemic. This study analyzes more than 30 personal in-depth interviews from three groups (young adults, older adults, and small business owners) of Korean immigrants and Korean Americans in the metropolitan New York area. The empirical investigation shows that most of the participants experienced anti-Asian hatred either directly or indirectly during the pandemic. However, regarding the perception and solution to anti-Asian violence and discrimination, the participants have largely different perspectives depending on their socio-economic status, educational experiences, and political mediation in South Korea and the U.S. One of the most striking findings is to identify the increasing anti-Chinese sentiments and rising ethno-nationalism among Korean immigrants during the pandemic. On the one hand, Korean immigrants also show a negative attitude toward coalition building with other Asian ethnic groups and racial minorities to react anti-Asian violence and hate crimes. On the other hand, younger Korean Americans insist solidarity with pan-Asian ethnic groups and other racial minorities is necessary to cope with increasing anti-Asian racism. Furthermore, this study argues that *vulnerability of group*, *cohesiveness within the community*, and *distrust of justice institutions (law enforcement)* induce different views on the perception and solution to anti-Asian violence and racism in the Korean and Korean American communities. The different level of vulnerability of the group and cohesiveness within the community leads to different solutions against anti-Asian violence and racism: a combination of the weak vulnerability and the higher level of cohesiveness has pursued a *strategy of exclusion* such as ethnonationalism. Otherwise, a combination of the strong vulnerability and the lower level of cohesiveness has sought a *strategy of inclusion* such as panethnicity.

RC23-351.1

JUNG, Hyun* (Sogang University, Republic of Korea)

Quantification As a Symbolic Capital in Sociological Field

According to Bourdieu(2004), mathematization was one of the most decisive processes of differentiation in the Newtonian Age of physics. Through mathematization, the advocates of Newtonian physics could claim themselves as scientists while others who supported competing paradigms eventually failed. Not surprisingly, many of us could find the homologous pattern noticeable in the developmental process of the sociological field, especially that of the United States. Still, one of the most crucial differences between them is that mathematization was not the only measure of demarcation. Under the influence of positivism, which Bourdieu(1991) referred to as "hyper-empiricism", the quantification of sociological research has been emphasized repeatedly whether inside(see Merton and Lazarsfeld) or outside the discipline(see Menkiw, 2007). In this respect, it would be instructive to give an account of the rising of quantification by the theoretical frameworks of Bourdieu(1991, 2004). Using the terminology of Bourdieu, I will illustrate how methods of quantification have become symbolic capital and how sociologists could distinguish themselves from researchers from other disciplines as a means to increase the relative autonomy of the field. To be more specific, I will focus on the example of qualitative researchers in the sociological field, who strive to distinguish themselves from anthropologists with no "empirical" data supported by statistical analyses.

RC30-JS-20.3

JUREIDINI, Ray* (Hamad Bin Khalifa University, Qatar)

Informal Financial Charges and Transfers in Corruption of Migrant Labour Recruitment

The paper provides an analysis of migrant labour recruitment from Asian and African countries to the GCC with specific reference to Qatar. Although migrant worker payments have been recognized and criticized over the past decade or more; and despite labour law legislation in most GCC states forbidding recruitment charges to workers, the practice remains. While origin country governments allow recruitment agents to charge migrant workers 1 - 2 months' salary for their services, far more is charged. Of particular interest are the kickback payments to employees of the employing organizations. This process will be detailed with some documentary evidence. It is a roughly estimated that for the GCC alone, up to US$10bill has been transferred from recruitment agents to employing companies at destination in informal kickback payments. These kickback payments are forms of bribery, extortion or exaction, depending upon who initiates the transaction. The charges to workers can vary

according to how much the employer is willing to pay for various elements of recruitment costs, the greed of agents and the unwillingness or inability of governments, employers and agencies to stop it. The practice distorts the labour market to include willingness and ability to pay as a criterion for selection. Worker payments, which are often borrowed at high interest rates, can result in forced labour, labour indebtedness and trafficking. Despite global campaigns to introduce fair and ethical recruitment by the ILO, IOM, Business and Human Rights, Migrant Forum in Asia, the UN Global Forum of Migration and other human rights organizations, the employee-pays principle persists. Some economists argue that this is inevitable, given the high supply of labour and limited demand. It is argued here that despite the market forces, there is a need to moralize the market and try to eradicate the corruption.

RC19-JS-44.4

JUREIDINI, Ray* (Hamad Bin Khalifa University, Qatar)

Unhcr Refugee Zakat Fund

The UNHCR has adopted the Islamic charitable institution of *zakat,* one of the 5 pillars (obligations) of Islam. In 2019 it introduced the Refugee Zakat Fund, backed by Islamic scholars and fatwas to tap into Islamic charitable giving in the face of declining UN resources. The first Zakat Initiative was introduced by UNHCR as a pilot program in September 2016, partnering with the UAE non-profit Tabah Foundation. In April 2019, the initiative was transformed into the Refugee Zakat Fund, to: "help individuals and Islamic financial institutions to realize their social responsibility with global impact". It was from the outset seen as a pragmatic collaboration between Muslim philanthropy unable to reach its constituency, and a UNHCR that was unable to meet the assistance needs of refugees and the displaced. With over 100 million forcibly displaced globally, around half are from Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) countries. The fund initially sought to address the needs of mainly displaced Muslims in states that were not signatories to the 1951 Refugee Convention, namely, Jordan, Lebanon, Bangladesh, Malaysia and Iraq, and the signatory states of Egypt, Yemen and Mauritania. The fact that the Zakat fund distributes exclusively in cash has a number of benefits for donors, recipients and UNHCR as will be discussed in the presentation. The use of digital means, rather than on the ground personnel in distributing the financial aid was a most convenient measure during the pandemic, minimizing physical contact and infrastructural costs.

RC02-JS-117.2

JUTEL, Olivier* (university of otago, New Zealand)

Platform Governance and the Hybrid War Industrial Complex

One of the lasting impacts of Russiagate on platform governance has been to re-territorialize the internet, drawing platforms and users into hybrid war logics. The Russian disinformation threat constitutes dangerous bodies invading an imagined American territory requiring vigilance and digital hygiene (Möllers, 2021). Disinformation expertise has become the central governance problematic of the internet with national security elites steering the editorial policies of platforms and engaging users in ways to fight disinformation with "truth". This has been accompanied with a flourishing of NGOs, consultants and research centres cultivating the cultural capital of disinformation expertise across 'the field of power' (Bourdieu, 1996).

This paper is concerned with how the disinformation rubric reverts to positivist cold war theories of communication as part of the hybrid war industrial complex (Galeotti, 2019). Where cold war communication infrastructure was governed by command and control logics, hybrid war governance advances through notions of disinformation expertise as a cultural capital permeating different professional fields. The academy, journalism and cyber-intelligence fields are involved grappling with the problematic of disinformation and developing forms of knowledge that rely on big data epistemologies, Kremlinology and psychological warfare notions of communication. The assuredness of this expertise is as a form of meta-capital, allowing adherents to identify as a member of the universal class of technocrats able to divine truth. Platform governance is thus not simply a matter of algorithmic and structural power but the ways in which users inhabit platforms and are given means to aspire to the symbolic power of universal truth. It is in this way that this governance model can evoke notions of digital civil society even as the priorities of the national-security state become locked in to the space making practices of online.

RC52-715.6

JYOTHISH, Rohith* (O.P. Jindal Global University, India)

Engineering Software Service Professionals: Hiring and Training Practices in Thiruvananthapuram City in India

Based on semi-structured interviews with 58 software professionals, this article explores the process of hiring and training of software professionals in Thiruvananthapuram city, in the southern province of Kerala, India. The success of India's software industry is based on the steady supply of skilled labour, which was a product of early state investment in scientific and technical expertise (Upadhya, 2016). Thiruvananthapuram is not one of the major sources of information technology (IT) services exports in comparison to metropolitan cities like Delhi, Bangalore, or Hyderabad. However, the province

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of Kerala, where it is located, boasts of a literate population comparable in proportion to that of the developed world. This combined with the location of the Indian IT industry in the global value chain results in unique hiring and training practices that creates the software engineering workforce.

A labour process analysis of software services work in large IT services companies shows that software development, testing and team management are the three critical components of the profession. In smaller companies, these three roles blend into each other. The construction of the profession of software engineering in India means that even those without a formal engineering degree can be absorbed into the workforce at lower cost to company. This paper argues that the construction of the professional identity of the software engineer in the province, both by the employer and the employee is what allows the industry to thrive in a geographical location known for labour militancy. There are no major efforts of unionization among the engineers here because of their self-identification as professionals rather than workers. Consequently, employers, employees, the state and foreign clients are in delicate balance with each other due to the ability of the business community to construct a professional identity among software service workers, despite providing low value-added services.

K

RC48-667.3

K, Radhika* (university of hyderabad, India)

Reflections of Kerala State Transgender Policy on the Life of Transgender People.

REFLECTIONS OF KERALA STATE TRANSGENDER POLICY ON THE LIVES OF TRANSGENDER PEOPLE

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ABSTRACT
This paper deals with the changes that has happened in the transgender lives after the implementation of Kerala state transgender policy, 2015. Kerala is the first state in India which implemented a state policy for transgender community. The Supreme Court of India judgement, 2014, popularly known as NALSA judgement, triggered the formulation of Kerala state transgender (TG) policy, which ensures the constitutional rights and welfare measures for transgender people. As per the SC judgement, transgender people cannot be discriminated on the grounds of their gender identity, and expression of gender identity comes under the right to freedom of speech and expression. The policy proposes equal access to services, public space, employment and opportunities. The policy formulation was followed by a transgender survey, around 4000 transgender persons participated in it. Survey estimated the presence of more than 25000 transgender people in the state. Transgender community faces stigma, discrimination and multiple exclusions within various socio-economic, political and cultural spaces because of their gender and sexual identity. The study focuses on the reflections of state transgender policy on the lives of transgender community in Kerala. For this study researcher used primary and secondary data sources such as personal interviews, policy document, SC verdict and related studies. Before the implementation of the policy there was large scale migration, least accessibility to public space and transgender people were not considered as citizen with equal rights. Notable changes have been happened in the transgender lives after the implementation of the policy.
Key words: Kerala State Transgender Policy, Transgender, Stigma, Discrimination, Equal Rights

RC29-430.4

KAAKINEN, Markus* (University of Helsinki, Finland)
VAUHKONEN, Teemu* (University of Helsinki, Finland)

Cybercriminal Communities: Online Communities and the Development of Young People's Cybercriminal Behavior

Cybercrime causes enormous annual human and economic damage internationally, and organized criminal organizations are at the center of this international crime. However, there are also other types of social networks that support cybercrime. Previous research has suggested, for example, that young people who commit cyber offenses tend to be involved in online cybercrime communities. These communities are virtual networks formed on different online platforms, from social networking sites to discussion forums and darknet sites. In online cybercrime communities, individuals can learn new skills required to carry out offenses, and likeminded interactions and social norms further encourage positive attitudes towards crime. Perhaps the most well-known example, here, are the hacking communities, in which individuals can experience validation of hacking behavior and hacker identity. However, the potential connection between online communities and youth cybercrime offending has not yet been further elaborated. In our presentation, we use a three-wave longitudinal data collected from Finnish adolescents and young adults (aged 15 to 25) between Spring 2022 and Spring 2023. Based on the longitudinal data, we will analyze the development of cybercriminal behavior among young people and how online cybercrime communities can affect this development. Considered cybercrimes include both cyber-enabled crime (i.e. online hate speech, and image-based sexual abuse) and cyber-dependent crime (i.e. hacking, cyber fraud). In our reflection, we elaborate on the role of social networks in the development of cybercriminal careers. We also consider whether cybercrime online communities can act as a pathway towards more serious and organized crime. We conclude that, while organized cybercriminal groups are of great importance, the sociological research on cybercrime should also focus on other kinds of networks and social organizing.

RC19-289.3

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Global Social Policy Ideas in the Covid-19 Crisis: Expansion or Retrenchment?

Global crises, such as the current Covid-19 pandemic, do not only pose a threat to human life and economic activity but they also constitute complex challenges for social policy institutions and actors. Even though concrete social policy decisions are predominantly made on the national level, international organizations (IOs) contribute an important frame of reference for national decisions. In this paper, we focus on the content of social policy ideas.

We analyse three globally operating IOs (WHO, World Bank, ILO). Through an analysis of prevalent ideas and discourses, we study how the IOs imagine appropriate responses on the (national) level of social policy to cushion the impact of Covid-19. The particular focus will be on the fields of health policy, labour market policy, and basic social security.

Our particular emphasis is on testing the validity of existing conceptual and theoretical accounts in explaining IO recommendations. These relate to: path dependence (for example short-term expansion followed by retrenchment); crisis followed by fundamental social policy change (for example convergence of ideas); and/or contradictory messages (for example for different social policy fields).

The paper reports first and preliminary findings of a new research project run jointly by Bremen University and Bielefeld University.

RC49-682.1

KABEMBO, Ireen* (Lingnan University, Hong Kong)

'who Will Take Care of My Child When I Die? a Skeptical Engagement with Family Caregivers of Youth with Substance Use Disorders in Zambia'.

Background

Although family support is viewed as a norm in many African settings, the increasing individualization that has permeated most globalizing societies has led to the disintegration of the social fabric that held families and communities together. Currently, notable dynamics exist in how relatives, friends, neighbors, and communities engage with family caregivers of youth with substance use disorders in Zambia. There is a 'skeptical engagement' with family caregivers of youth in recovery from SUDs, that emanates from the actual and perceived threat these youth pose to people around them. This scenario has resulted in the relational world of FCGs being fraught with skepticism from family relatives and those in their neighborhoods. Most people have reservations regarding the sanity and recovery of a chaotic young person, whose recovery trajectory is characterized by relapses and inappropriate behavior that is difficult to handle. With diminishing social capital, weakening familial ties, and a limited supportive presence, family caregivers experience difficulties, poor social relationships, and perpetual anxiety about the future of their youth, which negatively affects both their mental and physical health.

Methodology

This qualitative study explored the lived experiences and subjective meanings of 30 FCGs using semi-structured in-depth interviews. The first interview involved the creation of a caregiving timeline, and a follow-up interview captured the caregiver identity, the youth's behavioral and mental changes over time, experience of healthcare service use, and the COVID-19 pandemic, among others.

Results/Policy implications

Most FCGs of youth with SUDs, particularly female caregivers without a spouse, experience abandonment by family relatives, who distance themselves from the caregiving role. Findings show that the fear of violent attacks, theft, and transference of delinquent behavior are among reasons for the 'skeptical engagement' and limited interaction with FCGs. Increased community awareness of SUDs as a chronic condition and support for family caregivers is needed.

RC40-586.6

KABEMBO, Ireen* (Lingnan University, Hong Kong)

SIAME, Gilbert (University of Zambia Department of Geography & Environmental Studies, Zambia)

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MWALUKANGA, Brenda (GFA Consulting Group, Zambia)

IMASIKU, Eunice (University of Zambia Department of Geography & Environmental Studies, Zambia)

Food and Nutrition Loss in Urban Agrifood Chains: Leveraging Lessons Learnt from the Africities Project to Address Food Loss in Lusaka, Zambia.

Background

Food and nutrition loss is among the shocks that continue to affect food systems worldwide. At the local level, increased food loss among smallholder farmers and marketers results in loss of produce and reduced profit margins. This scenario consequently leads to food insecure households, and a loss of nutritional security for urban consumers. Findings from the Africities Project show substantial food and nutrition losses at the harvest, post-harvest, transportation, and open-air food markets of the urban food value chain. Drivers of food loss such as food spoilage, theft, lack of storage facilities, lack of own transportation vessels were cited. To address these challenges, the project seeks to transition from only examining the bottlenecks in the four stages of the agrifood chain, to the trialing of context-specific innovations and interventions in these stages.

Methods

This is a mixed methods (quantitative and qualitative) study that involved surveys and interviews focused on smallholder farmers and other key actors in the urban agrifood chains. The development of the data collection tool was done in partnership with key stakeholders, policymakers, and researchers. Focus Group Discussions, workshops, stakeholder engagement meetings, and exchange visits between farmers from Lusaka and Mzuzu in Malawi were also done.

Results/Policy implications

In leveraging lessons learnt to reduce food losses, key interventions have been co-created. These include building capacity in affordable technologies and food preservation methods, building standardized infrastructure and shelter, promoting food bulking and improvement of road infrastructure to avert transportation challenges, consumer sensitization on the purchase and consumption of dried foods, own feed making for fish farmers to minimize the cost of production and reduce fish stunted growth, the building of food banks to reduce the dumping of food, protect the environment and feed vulnerable urban households, among others. New policies to address urban food loss are needed.

RC46-644.3

KADOBAYASHI, Michiko* (Japan Women's University, Japan)

"Awareness Contexts" Reflected in Cancer Tobyo-Ki

In Japan a lot of memoirs of illness called tobyo-ki have been published since the latter half of the 1970s. Today tobyo-ki has become a culture. In my sociological research on transformation of cancer tobyo-ki, I found it is closely related to "notification", and I think it is possible to consider it from the perspective of "awareness contexts" in "Awareness of Dying" by B. G. Glaser and A. L. Strauss, who were medical sociologists in the United States. Their qualitative study in the late 1960s classified patients' "awareness contexts" into four categories: "closed awareness", "suspicion awareness", "mutual pretense" and "open awareness". The study contributed greatly to the subsequent increase in the notification rate. Although it is based on society in the United States, I find Japanese tobyo-ki also describe "awareness contexts" and show the development along these four categories. We can see the change of the patients' consciousness with the change of awareness contexts in their illness narratives.

Recently, S. Tashiro, a socialist, has proposed a new concept of "post-open awareness". Nowadays as cancer is no longer a particular disease and notification become commonplace, one's own death is predictable. Tashiro says that the research on "dying process" under post-open awareness has been hardly accumulated in Japan. In addition to Glaser and Strauss' four epistemological contexts, I examine what the cancer narratives are like in this new era of "post-open awareness". Tobyo-ki in this new era is memoirs in which the patients create the process of dying and death itself. Understanding "everything" makes them clarify the goal and raise awareness of coping well with their diseases. You can see people considering how to spend their remaining time and practice their ideas in many recent memoirs of illness.

RC49-687.2

KADRI, Michele* (ILMD, FIOCRUZ, Brazil)

COVID-19 and Mental Health Among Indigenous Peoples of the Brazilian Amazon

In 2020 the UN warned that mental health should be at the center of discussions on post-pandemic recovery. But it was not an issue addressed by the Brazilian National Plan against COVID-19. Social inequality and barriers to access public services have driven the Amazon region to suffer greatly the spread of the virus, an even more serious situation among indigenous populations. The Articulation of Indigenous Peoples of Brazil (APIB), a community-based organization, reported that in 2020 the SARS-Cov-2 mortality rate among them was about 16% higher than the national rate. According to PAHO, because they are socioeconomically marginalized, they suffer greater impact in an emergency scenario.

Science can play a relevant role in reducing such inequity, whether by gathering evidence on reasons of vulnerability or by supporting capacity build to amplify self-care and prevention strategies. However, a bibliographic survey carried out in July 2021 at the Virtual National Health Library (BVS) reached only 7 papers when filtered by the descriptor 'indigenous' in the Region of the Americas. This deficit of knowledge impacts the development of training based on scientific evidence consistent with ethnic-regional needs.

In this sense, the starting point for developing training specifically in Mental Health in the context of COVID-19 for health care workers was to carry out a KAP study to investigate the barriers to health promotion. The study was divided into three blocks: sociodemographic data, knowledge about mental health and information about COVID-19 and was carried out with 533 indigenous youth.

This communication intends to discuss the results of this study, taking into consideration the challenges to promote mental health in a context where violence, land invasion, deforestation, illegal mining, murder of indigenous leaders, alcoholism and suicide mainly among the youngers was further aggravated because of COVID-19 in these territories.

RC32-JS-150.4

KADYAN, Sneha* (OP Jindal Global University, Jindal Global Business School, India)

The Impact of COVID-19 on Garment Workers in India: Recovery with Women Empowering Alternative Models, Fair Trade

Interlocked global-local economic systems of production are entrenched in long established structures of inequality. The COVID-19 pandemic has revealed the inequities between global North and global South with succinct explanations of the course and effects of this unbalanced yet intersecting relationship within international trade wherein concerns over women's empowerment are paramount. The paper calls on for transformative research that emphasizes the centrality of women's empowerment in studying social change in the garment industry in India, to reconceptualize a new normal that is more sustainable through Fair Trade. Despite the global presence of India's garment sector, women workers are from the most marginalized communities in India, both economically and socially. As the pandemic reveals the most vulnerable in the global arrangements, I focus on alternative forms of trade that are socially committed to the cause of women to analyze how such organizations may pave the way differently for women through the pandemic providing timely support.

RC52-719.3

KAHWAGE, Tharuell* (Federal University of São Carlos, Brazil)

Occupational Prestige, Gender and Judicial Clerks of a Domestic Violence Court

The purpose of this investigation is to understand how domestic violence clerks in the state of São Paulo evaluate occupational prestigie and the criteria used for this evaluation. In Brazil, judicial clerks are a group composed mostly of white women, who have held such positions more often than men, according to data from the National Council of Justice (CNJ, 2019). Theorists who study gender, race and inequalities have observed that predominantly female occupations are less valued than male occupations, including receiving lower wages and lower chances of promotion. However, there is still a lack of research that analyzes the relationship between the gender composition of an occupational group and occupational prestige. In this sense, we seek to understand: In this sense, we seek to understand: how is the attribution of occupational prestige between male and female clerks? What are the criteria used? Do these symbolic valuation criteria vary according to gender? Still, this investigation seeks to understand whether the current Brazilian context, marked by political polarization and authoritarian, violent manifestations and greater vulnerability of human rights (especially women), influences this assessment of occupational prestige, considering that it is a court of violence domestic and family. Is there greater proximity to the naturalization of violence against women or is there a mobilization of legal professionalism in its relationship with the rule of law? For that, we used the theoretical contributions of the sociology of professions and occupations. The selection of a domestic violence court is justified by the willingness to collaborate with the research,

being a structured court, with expressive movement of processes and acting team. This is an empirical and qualitative research, using data collection techniques, semi-structured interviews with male and female servants, as well as ethnography.

RC24-JS-33.2

KAIS, Shaikh Mohammad* (University of Rajshahi, Bangladesh)

Debunking the Myths: Shrimp Aquaculture and Environmental Degradation in Bangladesh

In recent years, shrimp culture industry has experienced an exponential growth, especially in Asia, due to shrimp's high demand in the global seafood market. Similarly, brackish water shrimp farming has been on the rise in south-western Bangladesh. Coastal shrimp industry, however, has become an expedient target for environmental critics looking for a scapegoat to blame for the loss of the world's mangrove forests and the rich and varied vegetation they support. The major complaints against the shrimp industry are that it causes, among others, biodiversity loss, ecological damage, loss of mangroves, and conversion of croplands. Drawing on primary and secondary data from Bangladesh shrimp industry, this paper explores the popular negative image of shrimp cultivation and critically examines how and to what extent shrimp aquaculture is responsible for environmental degradation in the coastal area. It concludes that the issue of coastal environmental degradation is in fact too intricate to be blamed on one culprit and that, contrary to the popular view, commercial shrimping contributes very little, if not 'no', to the loss of mangroves.

Adhoc-883.2

KAIS, Shaikh Mohammad* (University of Rajshahi, Bangladesh)

Global Warming at the Margin: A Study of the Sociology of Climate Change in Bangladesh

In the evolving process of climate change, from a science-based question to a top global policy matter, mainstream sociologists have been quite invisible in professional, public, and policy discourses on global warming, maintaining 'a strange silence' on the subject, and 'a mixed but largely uneasy relationship' with it. Similarly, climate change is little studied by Bangladeshi sociologists despite the fact that it poses threats to social life here, as do other 'social problems'.

With an aim to uncovering the level of importance given to climate change issues in sociology departments in Bangladeshi universities, this study has been conducted by collecting information from six public universities. In addition to content analysis of sociology curricula, selected teachers have been interviewed to grasp the internal undercurrents. Collected data have been analyzed qualitatively by finding out themes and patterns.

This research unearths three critical factors behind the marginal responses to global warming from mainstream sociology in Bangladesh. First, sociologists seek to separate the discipline from other sciences by focusing only upon social structure and social explanations. Thus, up to now, sociology curricula have avoided global warming agenda because of its alleged 'natural nature'. Second, sociologists have a propensity to suspect teleology in general and they emulate the indifference found in contemporary society towards the future. With a myopic vision, sociologists in Bangladesh tend to address the immediate social ills and retain a 'safe distance' from climate threats, which they view only a future concern. Finally, a general lack of expertise on climate crisis among Bangladeshi sociologists impede a widespread incorporation of climate change courses into the curricula.

RC06-117.3

KAJTA, Justyna* (SWPS University, Poland)
PUSTULKA, Paula (SWPS University, Poland)

Between Nesting and Autonomy: Young People and Housing Transitions during Social Crises

Research on housing transitions, which are understood as crucial for the broader transitions-to-adulthood, consistently points out the significance of housing stability in young adults' lives. The pandemic, war in Europe and inflation all arguably exacerbated the already unfavorable conditions in the housing market. Hence, young people navigate the challenges of co-residing with parents, leaving home, and establishing housing autonomy in the crisis context. Although our paper focuses on the pandemic-related housing experiences of young adults, we perceive the COVID-19 crisis as a component of complex, multi-crisis global reality. Importantly, we study Poland, where housing structural challenges overlap with the dominance of the homeownership regime, and leaving the parental home occurs relatively late.

Based on the multi-component ULTRAGEN study (*Becoming an adult in times of ultra-uncertainty: intergenerational theory of 'shaky' transitions*), this paper presents findings on the young people's housing paths during the pandemic

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

crisis and its aftermath. The analysis pertains to accounts shared by 35 young adults (aged 18-35), interviewed longitudinally in two waves (summer-autumn 2021 & autumn-winter 2022).

Drawing on data from 2021, the paper offers a new typology for investigating housing transitions during the crisis. The typology, called "ABCD", accounts for two dimensions. The first is the pre-pandemic housing situation (living with parents vs. living independently), and the second reflects the evaluation of the housing situation (comfort vs. discomfort). Four types of housing situations were distinguished: (A)Appreciated nesting, (B)Burdensome nesting, (C)Consolidated autonomy, and (D)Disrupted autonomy. We argue that the housing situation during crises depends on age, economic situation, social support, and previous housing (in)stability. Secondly, interviews from the second wave of the QLS (2022) add a temporal perspective to the presented typology and verify it in relation to new crises (war in Ukraine, inflation), as the factors contributing to unsteady transitions.

WG08-JS-102.3

KALANDADZE, Mariam* (Central European University, Austria)

"from Georgian People": Compassion As Moral Obligation and Humanitarian Aid for Ukraine

On the day of Russia's invasion in Ukraine, on February 24, solidarity protests broke out in Tbilisi, Georgia. Protests were organized by civil society, continued for two weeks and ended by several humanitarian aid campaigns. By explaining components of compassion that Georgians felt for Ukraine, this paper examines how based on anger, shame, moral obligation and sense of identification solidarity protests transformed into humanitarian initiatives.

Compassion that was felt towards Ukraine was based on strong sense of identification (Jasper, 2018) with Ukrainian people, which was propelled by collective memory of Russo-Georgian war and belief that Ukraine and Georgia share the same future. Solidarity was understood as moral obligation: Georgia had to support Ukraine and reciprocate compassion that Ukraine had felt for Georgia amidst Russo-Georgian war in 2008. In result of sense of obligation and gratitude, when Georgian Government made statements that did not express support for Ukraine, moral emotions (Jasper, 2018) of anger and shame were evoked among protestors. In result, civil society took responsibility and initiated humanitarian campaign "From Georgian People".

RC46-645.4

KALASHNIKOVA, Margarita* (St. Tikhon's Orthodox Humanitarian U., Russian Federation)

EROKHOVA, Natalia (RUDN University, Russian Federation)

Project "Death Cafe"

Currently, there is a demand in modern society to discuss death theme and change the culture of attitudes to death. The range of issues discussed is quite wide: analysis of death as a sociocultural phenomenon, existential fear of death, the specifics of this life stage, the role of death in understanding the value of life, euthanasia, suicide, digital immortality, as well as preparing people for death, especially in hospices, nursing homes for elderly and disabled people.

Project "Death Cafe" as a social franchise is presented in 82 countries. The first Death Cafe in the UK was offered in September 2011. Death Cafes have spread quickly across Europe, North America and Australasia. Over 14600 Death Cafes have been held to the end of 2022.

The objective of Death Cafe is "to increase awareness of death helping people make the maximum of their live" and to change culture around death and end of life.

The Death Cafe model is implemented on a not for profit basis. Death Cafe has no staff and is run by volunteers. Death Cafe is a discussion group - an open, respectful and confidential space where people with different beliefs can safely express their views on death and dying.

The "Death Cafe" project is an example of a self-organizing citizen's mutual aid practice in one of the most sacred areas of human life.

The report is devoted to the study of the thematic field, mechanisms and principles of the work of the "death cafe" groups, as well as the functions and significance of the death cafe movement. The authors had the opportunity to take part in cafes in Moscow and St. Petersburg and are ready to present the preliminary results of insider analysis of the effectiveness and growth in popularity of this kind of social non-institutionalized movement.

RC48-667.5

KALE, Sampat* (Tata Institute of Social Sciences - Tuljapur Campus, India)

Assessing the Role of Civil Society Organisations in Sustainable Development of Adivasis in India

Civil society organizations (CSOs) play a very vital role in rural development, environment protection, and promotion of sustainable livelihood programmes in India. We have a long history of reform as well as resistance movements, and social movements striving to protect lives of the poor and sustainable rural development. The impact of the work has been recognised by the state, civil society institutions, and corporate social responsibility programmes.

The paper aims to critically examine the role of CSOs and the long-term impact of their work on the socio-economic status of *Adivasis* in the central belt of India. The researcher has used the case study method, focus group discussion and personal interaction with individuals, and groups of the tribes in Maharashtra, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh. It is very pertinent to explore why certain organisations are successful in creating sustainable livelihoods and how they influence multi-stakeholders in neo-liberal regimes.

Government of India and other donor agencies have changed engaging strategies for rural development. Many of them are using convergent approaches, direct implementation of projects and also community-led project development approaches. Collective action has resulted in building on the wisdom, indigenous knowledge of *Adivasis*, increasing their access, control and active participation towards creating resilient management of natural resources in the study areas.

RC48-670.1

KALE, Sampat* (Tata Institute of Social Sciences - Tuljapur Campus, India)

FRANCIS, Nishi (Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Tuljapur Campus, Maharashtra India, India)

"Ground-Eye View of Existing Climate Change Induced Vulnerabilities and Response of Social Movements in India"

"Ground-eye view of existing climate change induced vulnerabilities and response of Social Movements in India" Dr. Sampat Kale, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Tuljapur Campus Maharashtra, India
Submitted to
Social Movements, Socio-Ecological Practices and Climate Change
RC 48 Social Movements, Collective Actions and Social Change
Language: English, Session Type: Oral, Session Organizer: Benjamin Tejerina, University of Basque Country, Spain
Climate change-induced vulnerabilities have increased in the last two decades, affecting the lives and livelihoods of millions of people across India. Extreme weather conditions have devastated the life of those on the margins of the society at large. The objective of the paper is to understand the implications of climate crisis with a ground-eye view.

Among the new social movements in India, *Save the Western Ghats Movement* works with socio-ecological perspectives in western India while *Chipko Movement* worked for the protection of the forest and ecology. The *Deccan Development Society* strives towards crop improvement and seed sovereignty and *Beej Bachao Andolan* works towards the conservation of indigenous seeds.

The author has used case studies, participatory methods, and ground-eye view methods to interrogate and understand the consequences of climate crisis-driven inequalities. The conceptual framework of Governing the Commons, an idea discussed by Elinor Ostrom is used for the enquiry of the study. The socio-ecological practices promoted by social movements are primarily striving towards sustainable development of people and planet through prosperity, peace and partnerships at the grassroots in southwestern India.

Collective action has resulted in participatory management of scarce livelihood resources, inspired women's leadership, and promoted traditional seeds conservation practices. Thus, this paper focuses on social change, rural transformation and resilient management of resources.

RC44-627.6

KALLAS, John* (Cornell University ILR School, United States)

Emerging Categories of Strikes in the United States

Recent evidence suggests that workers and their organizations are beginning to reprioritize militancy to confront increasing employer power. While many strikes still consist of indefinite work stoppages to advance demands and build collective power, many workers and their organizations have strategically adapted the strike to overcome the limitations of traditional strike models. Drawing on data from the ILR Labor Action Tracker - an innovative and comprehensive strike database in the United States - I identify emerging categories of strikes organized by workers in the United States. Examples of strike categories include, but are not limited to, fixed duration strikes in which workers walk out for a predetermined length of time before unconditionally returning to work, sickouts, nonunion walkouts, and demonstration strikes involving a minority of employees. I discuss the form and function of these types of strikes by contrasting them with each other and traditional, indefinite work stoppages. In addition, I plan to analyze the outcomes associated with each type of strike to further our understanding of the conditions under which certain strikes are most effective.

RC13-194.1

KALLUNKI, Jarmo* (Tampere University, Finland)

SIRKKA, Ossi (Tampere University, Finland)

HEIKKILÄ, Riie (Tampere University, Finland)

PURHONEN, Semi (Tampere University, Finland)

Highbrow, Popular and Mundane Leisure Participation, 1981–2017: The Meltdown Scenario, Omnivores and Snobs Re-Visited

Research on the social stratification of leisure activities and changes in it over time has focused on and debated about the rise of omnivorousness and the decline of highbrow snobbery as forms of an upper-class approach to leisure activities and culture (e.g., Peterson and Simkus, 1992; Peterson and Kern, 1996; DiMaggio and Mukhtar, 2004; Yuksek et al., 2019; Nault et al., 2021). We address the two interconnected but rarely jointly examined questions of the supposed (1) "meltdown" of the distinction value of highbrow activities, and (2) rise of omnivorousness and decline of snobbery as forms of distinction. In doing so, we demonstrate the often-neglected importance of the way popular culture is conceptualized and measured through activities regarding the substantial findings on both questions. We use unique, high-quality but under-analyzed longitudinal data from Finland, collected by Statistics Finland in 1981, 1991, 2002 and 2017 (N=12,325). By highbrow activities we refer to attending opera, classical music concerts, theatre or musicals, and art museums or exhibitions. We contrast highbrow activities with popular and mundane activities and use the latter two for differentiating the snobs and omnivores. We find that the participation rates for highbrow activities remain stable, but the meltdown scenario is supported. We show that the omnivorous and snob groups are of similar size over time and find little support for the omnivorousness thesis. Moreover, we observe a large-scale shift over the decades from the mundane, "old popular" activities to modern popular culture activities. As our tentative conclusion we propose that missing the changes in popular culture can preclude researchers from observing the possibility that there have always been omnivores side by side with snobs. Rather than being an isolated echelon, participation in highbrow activities continues to be more of a tip of a pyramid in overall participation in leisure activities.

RC14-208.4

KALSI, Kajal* (Department of Sociology, University of Jammu, India)

Manifestation of Dalit Consciousness through Ravidas Bhakti: A Phenomenological Study from Jammu and Kashmir

This paper attempts to analyse the undertheorized Dalit consciousness among the Dalits of Jammu and Kashmir, manifesting itself socio-culturally through Ravidasia identification. The prevalent conflict situation in Jammu and Kashmir sidelined other social issues of the region as depicted by the scant literature and representation of the Dalits of this region. Since the socio-economic condition of these Dalits is relatively better than the average Indian Dalits, the political assertions by them were not aggressive and radical. Nonetheless, the everyday symbolic violence existing in the forms of microaggressions, condescension, caste slurs etc. have been endured by these Dalits, inculcating in them a sense of shame and low self-esteem. This reflects in the symbolic assertion by Dalits through identification with the Dalit Bhakti saint Ravidas. The Dalits of this region have been participating in *Ravidas Jayantis* and *Sabhas*, and organising events in *Ravidas mandirs* to identify and assert themselves as a separate group. The Dalit consciousness manifested through these socio-cultural events highlights their search for a dignified existence. However, interestingly, this assertion has predominantly been limited to the socio-cultural level and has not strongly transcended into a political assertion on the lines of Ambedkarism. It thus becomes pertinent to understand what shapes the nature of Dalit assertion and the case of Dalits of Jammu and Kashmir presents a unique situation because of their relatively better material status and low exposure to physical violence. The author by tracing the association of these Dalits with Ravidas attempts to explore how and why has the inclination of these Dalits been more toward socio-cultural-spiritual assertion and identification rather than political. The author also postulates the inaccessibility of Ambedkarite discourse and culture to the common Dalit masses as a limitation, preventing them from carving a politically assertive identity.

RC55-JS-27.2

KAMANO, Saori* (National Institute of Population and Social Security Research, Japan)

Can We Capture Same-Sex Couples in Surveys? Erasure of Same-Sex Couples in Population Census and Comparable Surveys in Japan

The Japanese Population Census defines a household as individuals sharing a domicile and livelihood, and it also asks about *de facto* marital status, explaining it as the form of union which does not require submission of the marriage registration paper. Therefore, cohabiting same-sex couples who consider themselves "married" can declare their relationships as "married"

if Person 1 and Person 2 check the same sex (either 'male' or 'female') and indicate their relatedness respectively as "household head" and "a spouse of the household head". However, no statistics have been published on the number of same-sex couple households in Japan.

In the first part of the presentation, I will discuss how same-sex couple households are excluded from Population Census in Japan in the enumeration process in which the relatedness of such responses in 2015 is changed to "other relatives". Then, I will present arguments by activists and the government on how same-sex couples should be treated in the census. I will also introduce the actual experiences of receiving and answering the census form by individuals living with a same-sex partner based on interviews I conducted.

In the second part, I will introduce the results of a preliminary analysis of a person's same-sex couple status from a population-based study. The study was conducted in Osaka City in 2019 under the project "Demography of Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity: Building a Foundation for Research in Japan" (Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research) headed by the author. Through the analysis, I will discuss the challenges and possibilities of capturing same-sex couple households in the Japanese context.

RC06-112.3

KAMANO, Saori* (National Institute of Population and Social Security Research, Japan)

KHOR, Diana (Hosei University, Japan)

KAMIYA, Yusuke (Chuo University, Japan)

Who Are More Equal? a Comparison of Legally Married Heterosexual Couples, Cohabiting Heterosexual Couples, and Cohabiting Same-Gender Couples in Japan

The few qualitative empirical studies on relationships of cohabiting same-gender couples in Japan have shown them to be more equal than what has been revealed in research about heterosexual couples (see Kamiya, 2017 and Kamano, 2009). However, there is to date no quantitative or comprehensive study of the relationships of cohabiting same-gender couples nor comparison between same-gender relationships and different-gender relationships or between men and women in same-gender relationships in the same study.

To fill the gap in the field, we conducted an online survey through an internet survey company with the largest number of survey monitors in Japan. We collected a total of 3092 responses that consist of approximately 500 men and women each in three types of relationships: legally married heterosexual relationships, cohabiting heterosexual relationships, and cohabiting same-gender relationships.

Most questions were adopted from the questionnaire used in *American Couples* (Blumstein and Schwartz, 1983), which is to date the most comprehensive in the field that is still applicable today and to Japan. We also added questions on the municipal partnership registration system.

In this presentation, we discuss the pattern of division of various housework tasks and who has more say in various aspects of daily life, among other aspects of couple relationships. Preliminary analyses on housework division show that first, division is most skewed among individuals in heterosexual marriage and least skewed among individuals in same-gender cohabitation, with that of cohabiting heterosexual couples in between. When income differences within couples are considered, the partner with the lower income, regardless of gender, was found to prepare dinner more frequently in all three types of relationships. In addition to undertaking multivariate analyses to examine determinants of housework division, we would explore if ideas on same-gender marriage and local partnership certificates would affect the relationship dynamics of same-gender couples.

RC19-284.3

KAN, Karita* (The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong)

Waiting for Development: Land, Livelihoods, and Lockdown in Rural China

This paper examines how the Covid-19 pandemic has affected rural economies and the livelihoods of villagers in China. Villages in China are not only grassroots administrative units but also the locus of economic activities and the provider of welfare for rural residents. The village government manages the collective economy and supplies villagers with a range of public goods, from healthcare and education to old-age allowance. Since the mid-2010s, the government has launched a campaign of "rural revitalization" to bring capital investments to the countryside. Policies over land use and transfer were relaxed such that rural land can be directly circulated in the market to commercial users, who were seen as agents of rural modernization. The increased prominence of corporate actors has contributed to new developments in the countryside, from commercial farming to rural tourism projects. These have created new job opportunities for villagers and revenue streams for the collective economy. As in other emerging economies of the Global South, however, the pandemic has dealt a heavy blow to rural economies in China. Production was brought to a standstill, while restrictions on movement have prevented domestic travel. Drawing on fieldwork in Nanjing, this paper examines the impact of lockdown measures on villagers' livelihoods and the strategies adopted by state and society actors in addressing the challenges. How have village economies that

are reliant on different types of land-based investment been affected? In what ways are rural households' ability to adapt dependent on the differential levels of political, economic and social capital they have access to? Using data collected from household surveys and field interviews carried out in 2022, this paper sheds light on the variegated impact of the pandemic on rural livelihoods and contributes to understandings of how Covid-19 has affected the geographies of development in Global South emerging economies.

RC45-634.3

KANAI, Masayuki* (Senshu University, Japan)

The Role of Trust on Wellbeing in Different Social Settings

The role of trust in society is one of the central topics in rational choice sociology as it aims to dissect the relation between micro motives and macro social settings. Evolutionary approaches to trust and society, such as the emancipation theory of trust (Yamagishi & Yamagishi 1994), have been influential in this topic. The emancipation theory expects that bridging trust, like generalized trust, prevails more in industrialized societies with high opportunity costs than in traditional societies, in which bonding trust like trust in the family is more adaptive. Most of the empirical examinations of this hypothesis used data from Western societies. Thus, this paper tests this hypothesis in East and Southeast Asian societies, which have rich historical, cultural, and social diversities.

The data were drawn from the Social Well-Being Survey in Asia, 2015-2017 (International Consortium for Social Well-Being Studies 2020), which covered seven East and Southeast Asian societies. The sample size of each society ranged from 995 to 11,786. We used subjective wellbeing as the dependent variable to operationalize the payoff of trust for individual actors that the theory assumes. Bonding and bridging trust as independent variables are operationalized as trust in the family and generalized trust, respectively. Demographic and socio-economic characteristics such as gender, marital status, and working status were controlled in the OLS regressions in each society.

The results showed that bonding trust has a significantly positive effect on subjective wellbeing in all East and Southeast Asian societies, but bridging trust has a positive impact only in East Asian societies. This finding suggests that the emancipation theory of trust is also supported in Asian societies, which are diverse in their social settings.

RC48-668.6

KANG, Euiyoung* (Sogang University, Republic of Korea)

Becoming Citizens and Changing the Citizen: Dual Strategy of Mental Disability Movement in South Korea

While the exclusion of a minority population works as a strong motif for protest, it limits a movement's expansion by removing human and material resources. The mental disability movement in South Korea clearly demonstrates this dilemma. This movement has had severe difficulties mobilizing resources, leading the movement to start decades later than other disability movements.

How did the South Korean state and society render these difficulties, and which strategies the mental disability SMOs adopted to overcome them? To explain this, the author interviewed seven activists in Seoul and collected original archival data from the government, Seoul city, and two mental disability SMOs.

My analysis based on grounded theory reveals that society's active adverse response and passive non-response caused obstacles to the mental disability movement. In response, the mental disability SMOs have taken a dual strategy, struggling simultaneously to become citizens and to change the notion of the citizen. With the former, they have attempted to show they are also competitive, capable, and safe people, which is the 'suitable' citizen whom society can regulate. Meanwhile, with the latter, they asserted they deserve basic civil rights even though they have mental disabilities and do not have as much productivity as others.

The author argues this dual strategy resolves the dilemma in two ways. First, it encompasses both the liberal and social democratic regimes, traditionally regarded as incompatible. Secondly, by becoming citizens, SMOs mobilize resources by cooperating with the state. However, by expanding the eligibility criteria of becoming a citizen, SMOs affect the mass and the state's perception of the mentally disabled. This study is expected to propose a successful strategy for SMOs without abundant resources, and to establish a desirable relationship between the SMOs for the socially marginalized and the state welfare institutions.(The comparison with Japanese case will be suggested and presented)

Plen-6.2

KANNABIRAN, Kalpana* (, India)

Beyond Hubris, Triumphal Pageantry and Whataboutery: Re-Notating the Secular for Our Times

Insurgent imaginations of sororal, queer fraternity, convivial living, radical equality, and cultural pluralism abound in scholarship about India – as also histories of political violence, sectarian strife, democidal violence, colonisation, impunity, and graded inequalities with the heightened everyday violence of normal times – all deeply gendered. Discussions around secular worldviews, 'tolerance,' the annihilation of caste, majoritarianism, minority rights, secularism, religious conversion and state have been embedded in these spatio-temporal contexts, intensely animated at times, more everyday at others. The constitutional imagination of secularism has been central to these deliberations since the founding of the republic. Now 75 years old, the memorialising of this founding has ranged from triumphalism to deep reflections on the meanings of freedom, *azaadi-swaraj*. In thinking through secularity in India at this time, the constitution of India serves as my point of departure. Migrating it out its enclosure in courtly habitations and towards symbolic action, collective mobilization, strategic litigation, parliamentary processes, political praxes and literary performance, enables a conversation on the possibilities of a deliberative, transformational and insurgent citizenship and an idea of justice that moves beyond reductionist denominational declamations. A close look at the micropractices of resistance (performative and discursive) in different locales in different socio-cultural, linguistic and denominational contexts has the potential of unforeseeable, discoveries of vernacular archives of secular praxes with lessons for our present-futures.

RC16-250.4

KAO, Ying-chao* (Virginia Commonwealth University, USA)

Toward a "Liquid Sociology" of Modern Conservatism: Theorizing the Anti-LGBTQ Movements Flowing between Taiwan and the United States

Taiwan became the first Asian country to legalize same-sex marriage in 2019. However, during Taiwan's "culture war" and societal debates on LGBTQ rights and sexual citizenship, anti-LGBTQ politics has risen in Taiwan. It shows a sign of the anti-LGBTQ politics in the US and the anti-gender ideology movement in Europe having expanded to East Asia and impacted Taiwan—the "beacon for Asian gays" endorsed by the *New York Times*. This article, a chapter from my book manuscript, established a seven-dimensional framework that I call "liquid conservatism" to go beyond the Euro-American-centric anti-LGBTQ movement studies and re-conceptualize the dynamic, fluidity, and mobility of moral conservatism through the lenses of Zygmunt Bauman's "liquid modernity" theory and the tradition of *Liquid Sociology*. To liquify the rigid thinking of moral politics and religion-based activism, the "liquid conservatism" converges seven conceptual streams, including transnational flows, sexual fluidity/flexibility, non-linear temporalities, multi-institutional analysis of social movement, contextualized ideological politics beyond the left-right spectrum, racial politics and diversity of conservatism, and the dynamics of spiritual and charismatic/ Pentecostal deconstructions of traditional religious and denominational boundaries. Theorizing transnational anti-LGBTQ activism through the "liquid conservatism" framework helps to reconfigure the US-based sociological theories of anti-LGBTQ politics by hybridizing them with the trans-disciplinary studies of geopolitics and globalization/transnationalism, queer and feminist theory, decolonial time, social movement and contentious politics, critical race/ ethnicity theory, and transnational religions. This conceptual move challenges the methodological nationalism assumed in the US-based studies. It also provides a seven-dimensional framework to analyze and explain anti-LGBTQ activism *not (only)* as a domestic issue, but *also* as a globally mobile regime and sex-political institution that has been flowing between Taiwan and the US (and across other national borders) by reconsidering its rigidity and liquidity in the *geopolitical/geographic*, *sexual*, *temporal*, *institutional*, *ideological*, *racial*, and *spiritual* dimensions fluidly and flexibly (the "Geo-STIIRS" model).

RC23-344.1

KAO, Yu-hui* (Soochow University, Taiwan)

Mediating Effect of Institutional Trust on the Public Attitude Toward State Surveillance.

Previous studies indicate that attitudes toward implementing government surveillance systems to collect personal information are affected by privacy concerns, perceived impacts and need, effectiveness of the system, and transparency in the process. Few studies examine how orientations toward individualism and collectivism might affect attitudes and the extent to which trust in institutions moderates attitudes. This study posits and tests an explanatory model to investigate the extent to which institutional trust and cultural values of individualism and collectivism affect support for surveillance systems. The results, based upon a U.S. nationwide survey, show that individualism and collectivism intensify concerns about personal privacy and social justice. Further, institutional trust not only has a positive effect on perceived social justice, but moderates views consistent with surveillance and further enhances support for using surveillance. Implications of the findings are reviewed with respect to understanding public support for government use of network surveillance.

TG10-845.5

KARABCHUK, Tatiana* (UAE University, United Arab Emirates)

ANTWI-BOATENG, Osman (UAE University, United Arab Emirates)

Digitization and Confidence in National Institutions in the Gulf Countries

Public institutions are the catalyst for development and the well-being of the citizens of a state. The national confidence in state institutions depends on how they are viewed by the public as fulfilling their mandate to the benefit of the society. The new technology spread and digitization of all the life domains make an impact on public opinion on government efforts and public institutions. This paper aims to highlight the relationship between digitization of society and confidence in the national institutions in the Gulf countries. Based on the WVS data of the recent wave 2017-2020, the research results demonstrate that there is positive correlation between digitization at the country level, Internet usage and social media usage at the individual level and confidence in police, army, courts, mass media and other national institutions

RC30-436.2

KARABCHUK, Tatiana* (UAE University, United Arab Emirates)

SHOMOTOVA, Aizhan (UAEU, United Arab Emirates)

Labour Market in the UAE: Moving Towards Decent Work?

The paper provides a detailed description of the organization of the labour market in the Arabian Gulf countries. What are the employment contract types? How much is the rate of informal employment in the country? Who is going for part-time work? Which job are most decent ones? All these questions are highlighted in the study. Using both official statistics and Gallup World Poll 2011-2021 the authors estimate the rate of part-time work, temporary employment and informal employment over the last 10 years. The dynamics shows that some of the GCC countries are moving to decent work SDG. Gender differences in employment patterns explain most of the trends in the country.

RC02-44.2

KARAKAYA, M. Fatih* (Istanbul University, Turkey)

"Restructuring" the Consumer Credit: A Frame Analysis of Non-Performing Loan Market in Turkey

In the non-performing loan market, buyers are those specialized companies purchasing bad-loans of banks and other financial firms for pennies-on-the-dollar. These bad-loan buyer firms either attempt to collect the debts or package these assets and sell to another bad-loan buyer firm. Because the majority of the consumer credits (60% in Turkey) are unsecured loans, historically, non-performing consumer loans are the major part of the NPL purchases. Since the volume of the consumer credit market in Turkey is eighty times higher than the volume at the beginning of the millennium, NPLs have become a troublesome fact for the financial sector. After the 2001 banking crisis *Savings Deposit Insurance Fund* set the scene for selling the NPLs to so-called asset management companies (AMCs). By 2008, private banks have started selling NPLs to those AMCs as well. With a 20 % growth per annum between 2008 and 2019, Turkish NPL market reaches $50 billion today.

However, defaulted borrowers have no say in whether and to whom their debts are sold. They just receive phone calls, letters, and e-mails from an AMC that offers a hand to save them from an ongoing default. Although the promotions of AMCs underline their well-mannered staff kindly helping borrowers in getting rid of the burden and stigma of defaulted debts, there are many complaints about the quality and the language of the services of AMCs. Thus, the encounters and interactions within the collection process still have the mixed taste of stigmatization, marginalization, harassment, discrimination, negotiation, solidarity, compromise, forgiving and so on.

This study aims at employing a Goffmanesque frame analysis to the mediated encounters and interactions via phone calls, letters, and e-mails to understand how AMCs *restructuring* both the formal and the informal default patterns of personal debt relations while restructuring the non-performing loans.

RC10-155.2

KARALIS, Georgios* (Greek Bar Association, Greece)

NINA-PAZARZI, Eleni (University of Piraeus, Greece)

Does Participation in Modern Day Work Unions Improve Job Equality and Democracy?

Uncontestably work unions are the genuine factor improving job equality as key expression of social and gender equality. Who ignores the fact that women's social position has widely differentiated towards really better life standards because of enhanced socialization through multiplied participation at work?

As history shows, employees' organization (firstly in trade unions and secondly in associations of labour unions) generally managed to diminish demonstration of domination in workplaces whilst helping women, youth and any powerless. Participation goes always parallelously with justice and any aspect of positive change.

Nowadays, various Social Economy enterprises and organizations deal adequately with the actual way to spread democracy at work. In important and necessary areas, from upgrading buildings' capacity to upholding corporate governance models and from participatory governance in social enterprise to maintaining an interactive organizational behaviour against casual uncertainty, responsible action is taken. Certainly, set limits are well prescribed by legal framework, when civil and social state is present, as long as rule of law principle is fully respected.

Analysis of social movements in France, Europe and Latin America, their sui-generis "cradle" and usual "fermentation space", respectively in common notion, proves that the best argument versus resurgent authoritarianism era is providing opportunities to everyone. Such an associative policy would never become the fieldwork which finally makes it easier for authoritarian regimes to exist and "flourish". Any type of inequality, from gender to lack of respect for different culture, is to blame for all kinds of conflicts.

Covid-19 pandemic changed thoroughly whatever concerns health and security worldwide. Interprofessional committees' collaboration and citizens' self-organization constitute best solutions for contemporary problems. Groupworking into a multicultural context connects uniquely urban collective action to traditional rural community. Transition to green and digital economy, adoption of a climate-friendly sustainable growth along with tolerance for migration issues evolve as modern challenge.

TG04-827.4

KARI, Mika* (University of Jyväskylä, Finland)

KIVILUOMA, Niina (University of Jyväskylä, Finland)

KOJO, Matti (LUT University School of Engineering Science/Social Sciences, Finland)

LEHTONEN, Markku (Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Spain)

LITMANEN, Tapio (University of Jyväskylä, Finland)

HUSU, Hanna-mari (LUT University, School of Engineering Science/Social Science, Finland)

Small Modular Reactors and the Spatial Distribution of Risk: Local Perceptions on the Novel Decentralised Model of Nuclear Energy Expansion in Canada and Finland

Interest in nuclear power has greatly increased in recent years, at an accelerating speed in the wake of the Russian invasion in Ukraine. Nuclear energy is frequently presented as a vital means to 1) cut carbon emissions and 2) enhance energy security. However, the formidable difficulties faced by large nuclear power projects in the West has spurred the search for new solutions. Key among such promised solutions are the Small Modular Reactors (SMRs), usually with a capacity of 10-300 MW and produced via modular assembly-line model. Proposed for a range of end uses beyond mere production of baseload electricity (e.g., district heating, desalination, hydrogen production, local power for industry installations or urban agglomerations), SMRs promise to be cheaper, safer, quicker to deploy and more readily accepted by local populations than their large predecessors. However, SMRs pose major new challenges for local acceptance and risk perception: to be economically viable, such reactors would have to be sited near population centres, in large numbers, yet it is far from certain that SMRs will avoid the kind of vehement local opposition that has often obstructed nuclear energy projects.

This paper addresses the thus far little researched question of local perceptions concerning SMRs, presenting the results of the four opinion surveys amongst local residents near proposed SMR facilities. The surveys were conducted in 2021 and 2022 in the Helsinki metropolitan area in Finland and Saskatchewan and Ontario in Canada. We analyse residents' support for SMRs, risk perceptions, trust in safety regulation, and views concerning SMRs in comparison with other energy sources. The paper provides vital insights into the local-level acceptance challenges faced by the promised nuclear revival, by analysing opinions in varying geographical locations, in two high-trust countries with advanced plans for SMR development and deployment, and populations relatively favourable to nuclear energy.

RC32-JS-88.6

KARK, Ronit* (Bar-Ilan University, Israel)

BLATT, Ruth (Bar Ilan University, Israel)

Leading in a Hyper-Masculine Organization: The Gendered Leadership Selection Paradox

Why do women receive equal or better performance ratings than men in managerial assessment centers (MACs) even when they are structured in ways that systematically disadvantage them? This study provides the first attempt

to understand this MAC gender paradox using a multi-method approach in a large semi-military governmental organization. In the study we have access to quantitively data from the organization HR of the demographics, 60-degree feedback and performance scores of 1031 managerial candidates assessed in the MAC over 10 years. We also conducted 30 in-depth interviews with MAC evaluators, that were conducted in person and lasted between 45 to 90 minutes. The interview focused on questions such as: What was your experience with men and women in the assessment center? What were the differences between men's and women's behavior and performance? Do you think you behave differently toward men and women at the center? How would you characterize the women who come to the center as compared with the men?

The study revealed that the MAC was a gendered environment in which organizational practices, language used, and the underlying logic establish and reinforce men as assertive or protectors and women as weak and in need of protection. In accordance with the MAC gender paradox, women were successful at the MAC despite systemic bias against them. Interpretive analysis revealed that women candidates generate discomfort which evaluators alleviate by increased attention to the extent to which they conform to gender ideology. We coin the term benevolence effect to describe evaluators' tendency to over-valuate and advance women candidates who conform to traditional stereotypes of white femininity. The benevolence effect paradoxically contributes to the preservation and perpetuation of the sexual binary and the idealization of the abstract manager as male-bodied in the organization, even as it contributes to the promotion of women.

RC22-329.5

KARK, Ruth* (Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel)

WINEAPPLE, Shay (Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel)

The Relationship between the Christian Mission and Israel As a Modern Jewish Nation State: Israel's Response in Light of Christian Missionary Activity, 1948- 2008

Converting Jews to Christianity has always been an objective of Christian missionary activity. Although non-coerced Jewish global conversion to Christianity was uncommon across history, each case shocked the Jewish community, and led to ostracizing the converted people socially and culturally. The Jewish motivations for conversion were various, such as gaining access to certain privileges and genuine choice.

Christian missionary activity among Jews in the land of Israel intensified during the 19th and 20th centuries. The establishment of the State of Israel and the mass immigration of Jews in the early years of the State altered. The theological ideology on the Protestant Church circles, who interpreted these developments as the fulfillment of Biblical prophecies. As a result, Missionary organizations began to act more vigorously in Israel and succeeded in converting some Jews.

This increase activity in Israel was perceived by Jewish religious groups as a threat to the religious and national identity of Jews in the country and created a great deal of concern.

Here we question whether there is ambiguity regarding Israeli institutional response to the activities of the Christian missionary organizations and demonstrate various aspects of the official Israeli position towards Christian missionary activity in the country. We will also relate t o the following issues: Which elements in Israeli established NGOs in order to combat missionary activity? How do they act? What are the reciprocal relations between the State and these organizations?

RC19-278.3

KARKKAINEN, Sanna* (Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare, Finland)

MESIAISLEHTO, Merita (Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare, Finland)

TUOMINEN, Netta (Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare, Finland)

Patterns of Employment and Use of Social Benefits and Services Among Persons with Partial Work Capacity

In this study we examine patterns of employment and social benefit and service use among persons with partial work capacity. It is estimated that in Finland, at least one fourth of working age people have health-related impairment that is negatively affecting their work life participation, and over 65,000 people are outside of work force due to health reason although they are willing to work. Despite various labour market programs aiming to facilitate the employment of persons with partial work capacity, their inclusion in the labour market remains a challenge. Previous studies often focus on specific programs or benefits, however, less attention has been paid on how different subgroups of persons with partial work capacity navigate in the social security system.

In this retrospective study we use register data on individual's employment, services (use of health care and employment services) and social benefits (e.g. unemployment, social assistance, disability and rehabilitation benefit) that covers the whole working age population (18 to 65 years of age) living in Finland in year 2020. Age, sex and socioeconomic status will be considered as background factors. The follow-up period is from 2005 to 2020. In the analysis, a person is defined as having partial work capacity based on information on their sickness and disability allowance spells and use of health care.

Our study not only provides information on the various subgroups of persons with partial work capacity in terms of their service and benefit use, but it also sheds light on a wider question of how persons belonging to a vulnerable group in the labour market are protected by the welfare state. In addition, the study benefits policymakers in planning multisectoral customer-orientated service and benefit pathways to support work capacity and increase sustainable participation to working life and opportunities for those with partial work capacity.

RC57-764.2

KARNER, Tracy Xavia* (University of Houston, United States)

Access and Permission: The Rules of Visual Representation

What can we photograph? Who gets to be visible? Who is left invisible? Answers vary by governmental regulations, organizational IRBs, legal counsel and academic disciplines. For visual researchers, negotiating the morass of regulations often leaves certain segments of social life off limits as institutional procedures designate what can be studied from what cannot. Scholars have long debated this politicization of representation in ethnographic fieldwork and the role image creation can ethically play in visual research. In this paper, I posit that a latent consequence of human subject regulations is to deny visibility to particular populations and social situations. IRB procedures engender specific systems of representation that dictate both who can be included in research and thus, what can be known. Much past work used passive covert methods to contribute key insights to our sociological body of knowledge. Those, like Goffman's seminal study of Shetland islanders (1956), would not be approved under current human subject regulations. Drawing from my work alongside a documentary photographer in Kakuma refugee camp, components of the informed consent process are problematized and weighed against the appropriateness, and perhaps the moral imperative, of ethical visual representation. Discipline specific ethical guidelines (ISA, ASA, IVSA) are in stark contrast with those of documentary photography associations. Contemporary US human subject regulations are based on a biomedical model where informed consent consists of providing subjects with information about the research project, purposes and procedures, and any risks, benefits and alternatives. In contrast, documentarian and photojournalism guidelines focus on accuracy of images (eg, not staged or manipulated) with no need to inform subjects of the possible uses of their image nor their need to sign consent forms. In sum, what we lose seems to depend on how we label our work--as scientist or photographer--which dictates what becomes visible and known.

RC03-61.1

KARNER, Tracy Xavia* (University of Houston, United States)

Museums, Festivals, and Scenes: Building Community Around Photography

Photography, in Houston Texas, provided the impetuous for an inclusive community that bridges classes, generations, and geographies as well as reflecting the racial diversity of the city. This project chronicles the origins of this photography community within the broader context of Houston and traces its evolution from a small group of interested individuals in the mid 1970s to its international recognition as an important designation for photography a little more than a decade later. Data were collected through qualitative methods of participant observation, intensive interviews and extensive archival research. Insights center on the development of three core institutions: the Photography Department at the Museum of Fine Arts Houston; FotoFest, one of the largest international photography festivals in the world; and Houston Center for Photography, a membership-based photography organizations. While each organization played a different role within the community, by focusing on the common desire to create interest in, and an audience for, photography, leaders found collaboration mutually beneficial and were generally supportive of the activities of each other. Analysis of the intersectionality of power relations among both members and organizations as they encountered opportunities to compete, inter-relate, and cooperate are discussed. Additional exploration of how tensions among organizations, stakeholders and members provide a broader understanding of how power was exercised at different stages of the community's growth. Five key themes emerge as important drivers of success: accessibility of photography as an art form, professional experience and personal connections of the key leaders; longevity of organization founders; historical timing and local entrepreneurial culture of Houston. Charting the shift from regional interests to international recognition within a broader organizational analysis, the Houston case provides an insightful look at how a diverse and vibrant art world came to be.

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

RC07-126.1

KAROLAK, Magdalena* (Zayed University, United Arab Emirates)

Citizen Participation and Online Environments after a Crisis of Democracy: Lessons from Iceland

The aim of this research is to analyze the role of the Internet in modern politics in order to establish its transformative potential for well-established democracies that have recently experienced profound political crises based on a case study of Iceland. A number of studies highlighted the democratizing effects of the Internet such as greater governmental transparency (Best and Wade 2009; Groshek 2009; Howard 2011), greater civic offline engagement (Boulianne 2015), among others, in civic dialogue (Coleman and Blumler 2009, 12); improving information dissemination and exchange between governments and other organizations and citizens (Tsagarousianou 1999). This study aims at establishing the transformative potential of the Internet long-term after a democracy has experienced a major crisis.

Indeed, Iceland may offer fresh evidence in this regard. The country was deeply affected by the financial crisis in the years 2008-2011 that, among others, implicated a number of politicians. The economic downfall and the inadequate response of the politicians, "created serious mistrust in the political system" among Icelanders (Arnason, 2016). Furthermore, the year 2016 saw another political crisis as the largest anti-government protests in Iceland were staged over the implication of top Icelandic political leaders in the Panama Papers scandal, and in 2017 over a government sex scandal coverup. These developments that undermined the trust of citizens in the political leadership led in recent years to popular mobilizations, rise of contentious politics and attempts of the public at reforming the political system through civil society engagement. The Internet has played in Iceland an integral part in these processes. It is important thus to study to what point the Internet has served a tool for a transformation of politics in such cases. This paper is based on interviews of Icelandic activists from the national politics, local governance and grassroot organizations.

RC05-96.7

KAROLAK, Mateusz* (University of Wrocław, Poland)
JAFAROVA, Konul (University of Wrocław, Poland)

Being Essential but Foreign. the Lived Experiences and Coping Strategies of Migrants Working in Poland during the COVID-19 Pandemic.

Even before the COVID-19 pandemic, migrants in Poland were in a relatively weak position in the highly precarious labour market. The pandemic crisis highlighted these inequalities, but at the same time provided an opportunity to highlight the 'essentiality' of the low-paid jobs that migrants were relatively more likely to have. In our paper, we draw on biographical narrative interviews with migrants working in Poland during the COVID-19 pandemic in selected industries, which were considered essential for the survival and reproduction of our societies during the lock-downs, i.e. care, transport and retail. In particular, we recall and analyse the lived experiences of frontline work during the pandemic as well as at the dynamics between overlapping micro-crises imposed on interviewed migrants culturally, institutionally and structurally. Finally, we look at how our interviewees coped with these unexpected conditions and under what biographicla and structural circumstances they manifested resistance, resilience or resignation.

The paper presents the preliminary results of a research project "ENDURE: Inequalities, Community Resilience and New Governance Modalities in a Post-Pandemic World" co-funded by the National Science Centre, Poland as a part of the Trans-Atlantic Platform RRR Call 2021.

RC44-629.3

KAROLAK, Mateusz* (University of Wrocław, Poland)

Making of the Essential Workers? the Twitter Discourse of Polish Trade Unions during the Covid-19 Pandemic.

The COVID-19 pandemic, on the one hand, highlighted inequalities in labour market and, on the other hand, was seen as a chance to improve the working conditions of relatively underprivileged workers, who were deemed to be 'essential'. The emergence of new categories such as 'essential', 'key' or 'frontline workers' in the broader discourse has opened up the opportunity to increase the discursive power of labour and to mobilise workers around these new names and identities. However, its effectiveness depends on the strength and sustainability of the new framing. In my article, I will analyse the evolution of the work-related discourse on Twitter in Poland during the first year of the COVID-19 pandemic (2020/2021). By reaching for quantitative and qualitative analyses, I trace the ways in which unions have portrayed labour on social media, with a special focus on the discussion around essential and frontline workers. I then juxtapose the results with 'non-unionised Twitter' discourse (including campaigns of gratitude to essential workers), looking at the directions and intensity of the flow of identified concepts. Finally, an attempt will be made to identify the institutional, structural and

cultural obstacles that have stood in the way of translating social media discourse into real actions aimed at improvement of working conditions. The paper is the result of a research project "ENDURE: Inequalities, Community Resilience and New Governance Modalities in a Post-Pandemic World" co-funded by the National Science Centre, Poland as a part of the Trans-Atlantic Platform RRR Call 2021.

Adhoc-881.2

KARRHOLM, Mattias* (Department of Architecture and Built Environment, Lund University, Sweden)
TORISSON, Fredrik (Department of Architecture and Built Environment, Lund University, Sweden)

The Infraordinary Life of Researchers: Meeting Places and Scientific Culture in the University-City of Lund, Sweden.

In this paper we are interested in how the growing University, i.e., the University as a place of increasingly urban dimensions, affects the infraordinary life of researchers. We here focus especially on the transformation of mundane meeting places (old and new), where researchers across disciplines might meet. In the paper, we are thus looking into changing territorial landscape of research and disciplines and its relation to everyday life, including the effects of new interdisciplinary venues, the introduction of new public spaces and transport within the University area, etc. The paper takes Lund University as a case and uses different methods, such as Perec-inspired observations studies and time-geographical notations. Lund University is currently undergoing a large-scale expansion and transformation in relation to the building of the European Spallation Source (ESS), which allow us to contrast the infra-ordinary chores of researchers with the large-scale visions and strategies of European and Swedish research politics.

RC48-JS-141.3

KARURI-SEBINA, Geci* (Wits School of Governance, South Africa)
BOURGEOIS, Robin (CIRAD, France)
FEUKEU, Eva Kwamou (Lancaster University, United Kingdom)

The Future As a Public Good

The purpose of this paper is to nurture reflections on the colonization of the future in the present with a particular focus on Africa. This paper aims at exploring how participatory research and particularly anticipatory action research can contribute to a decolonising process.

Considering the future as a public good, this paper develops a reflection on the colonization processes that can turn it into a club or a private good. This paper mobilizes the notions of participatory knowledge production and local action research as a way to decolonize the future and empower imagination. This paper revisits the tenets of participatory action research as a means to achieve this objective and discusses the main features of a non-colonial anticipatory action research in the context of African futures.

This paper highlights the challenges associated with connecting anticipatory endeavours focusing on action research, the creation of collective intelligence and co-design, with the intention of encouraging the decolonisation process. It includes design principles and anticipates a possible process of counter-decolonization.

This is a conceptual paper, which does not provide field-tested evidence. Yet, the authors hope it serves as an input enabling to design methodologies that will prevent the colonisation of the future when engaging in future-oriented research activities in Africa and elsewhere.

This paper provides an integral approach to the colonisation of the future, as a renewed old question. This paper also connects this process with a reflection on the nature of what could be non-colonizing anticipatory action research.

RC19-282.1

KARWACKI, Arkadiusz* (Nicolaus Copernicus University, Poland)
STANKOWSKA, Joanna (Nicolaus Copernicus University, Poland)

What Social Policy Is Expected By the Middle Class? the Universal Conditions and Local Experiences Based on the Diaries.

An analysis of the social policy needs of the middle class was carried out on the basis of three diary contests completed in Poland in years 2016-2022: among Poles who experienced unemployment (373 diaries), the ones during the first (448) and the second wave (250) of the COVID-19 pandemic. The authors of the collected diaries are mostly people located in the middle of the social structure, with the higher education, with the overrepresentation of women.

Their stories highlight a threatened sense of security, status and identity instability, sense of inequality (in comparison to the more cared ludic class)

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

and express claim for the access to the essential social services to be offered through a common system with the high-quality. At the same time women express needs to be treated with dignity, considering their life aspirations, with the available choices, which are linked both to the active protection on the labour market, but also to the available social services. The analysis takes into account the depiction of the universal conditions that nowadays condition functioning of the middle class representatives, which we confront with the experience of a post-communist country.

Crisis situations such as periods of unemployment (sometimes "by choice" after a period of professional exploitation) or COVID-19 pandemic create the conditions for claims communicating to the state. A tension appears between the expected quality of life and the ability to fulfill middle-class aspirations (including independence through the purchase of services at the market) and the need for support. This tension is often linked to a sense of depletion and the "torment in the game of survival" (not status only).

We present how values, norms and needs resonate with the availability of services and state policies, in which the middle class is treated as a possible bypassed recipient of the offer.

RC08-134.5

KASAGI, Jo* (The Open university of Japan, Japan)

Social Logic in Gabriel Tarde: An Intersection of Sociology and Philosophy

Gabriel Tarde, who is the subject of our intervention, is known for his sociology of "imitation". In contrast to Émile Durkheim, his opponent, Tarde's thought is not limited to sociology proper: in fact, Tarde's sociology does not do without a philosophical foundation. In this perspective, our intervention is close to the "social logic" in Tarde, because his "logic" is nothing else than the intersection of philosophy and sociology in the his thought. In the sociological doctrine of Tarde, we find that logic plays a considerable rôle, especially for the formation of the social reality. An infinity of imitative flows combine each other, for more and more *logical harmonies*, avoiding the contradiction. This is how the social reality is formed according to the logic. We underline that this kind of logic is based on our "belief", that is to say a variable degree of affirmation. In other words, according to Tarde, the logic does not deal with the absolutely true proposition, but more or less probable one. This psychological point of view allows the Tardian logic to deal with the concrete judgment in our social life, which is subject to the influence of others. But, the belief in the Tardian sense is not only psychological, but also ontological, which means that the belief is nothing more than the degree of reality itself: sufficiently solidified by the logical combination with other beliefs, a belief becomes a reality, no longer a possibility. Thus, the logical formation of social reality is based on the ontology of belief. We try to investigate Tardian logic, as well as on its ontological significance, and thereby to understand how Tarde established sociology as a "science", during the first formation of the sociology in France.

RC11-166.5

KASAI, Yoshinori* (Keio University, Japan)

Older Adults' Civic Engagement in Various Way: Based on Their Life Histories and Local Newsletters

Japan has an extremely high aging population. The birthrate is also declining rapidly. In this context, it is important to view the elderly not only as recipients of support, but also as proactive and autonomous actors who contribute to the resilience of local communities. In this presentation, a community of about 3,000 households in Shiga Prefecture, one of the many "new towns" that were built in Japan especially in the 1970s, will be used as a case. The land was created by carving out a mountain, and was uninhabited before the town. Therefore, people had to build the community themselves, and still do not see any traditional customs such as festivals and ceremonies, etc. Households that moved to the area in their 30s in the 1980s are now around 80 years old. Therefore, I conducted a life history survey of 25 elderly persons between the ages of 75 and 85, and examined the diversity of their involvement with the local community, while also confirming life events such as marriage, employment, and relocation. In addition, all monthly local newsletters from 1977, when the neighborhood association was founded there, to the present were collected and databased for quantitative text analysis. The results showed that (1) the elderly contribute to various activities such as volunteerism, self-governance, and support for the lives of their children; (2) although the elderly themselves do not see a direct relationship between the work they did in their youth and their current activities, they are strongly influenced by the way they form connections, their attitude toward projects, and the process of organizing; and (3) newsletters are useful for capturing the atmosphere of a community, but it is difficult to analyze individual lives, and life histories are the opposite, so it is effective to use them in a complementary manner.

RC56-JS-147.3

KASAI, Yoshinori* (Keio University, Japan)

Voluntary Association As a Predecessor of Resident Self-Governing Bodies in Japan

In Japan, there are resident self-governing bodies, *Jichikai*, throughout the country. One of the main reasons for the existence of those organizations throughout the country is that those organizations were created or reorganized top-down for the purpose of national control during World War II. This has led many to understand that the predecessors of today's *Jichikai* are the end organizations of the wartime wing of the system. However, these organizations were not created from scratch during the war, and many of them utilized organizations that existed in village communities before the war. However, such organizations are still considered to be symbolic of the feudalistic and patriarchal Japanese village community of the prewar period. Against this backdrop, this presentation focuses on the *koh*, associations that existed in many places but was created on a bottom-up basis. There existed an extremely diverse range of *koh* in local communities, including those based on religious beliefs, those for intraregional finance, and those for professional groups. Among them, *Ise-koh*, a religious organization for joint pilgrimages to the famous *Ise Jingu shrine*, were organized nationwide. In this presentation, I analyze five existing *Ise-koh* in a village in Shiga Prefecture, Japan, by collecting the account books of *Ise-koh* from the 18th century to the present from residences. As a result, it became clear that in this village, the *Ise-koh*, a religious and voluntary organization, had an important continuity as a predecessor of the subsequent *Jichikai*. This is in sharp contrast to the view of the autonomous community association as controlling and top-down. To supplement the research, (1) a GIS analysis using some 19th century old maps was conducted to identify the spatial extent of the villages, and (2) life history and folklore surveys were conducted to clarify the regional characteristics of contemporary society.

RC39-572.3

KASAPOGLU, Aytul* (Baskent University, Turkey)

A Relational Sociological Evaluation of Forced Migration, Which Has Become a Disaster in Turkey and Consent-Based Remigration

Turkey has conditionally signed the 1951 Geneva Convention, it treats only those who come from the West as refugees. Therefore, while some of them, such as Syrians, are under the status of "temporary protection", live illegally in almost every province of Turkey and are highly involved in working life. Even though Turkey made legal regulations regarding foreigners in 2011, unfortunately, the immigration problems are overly politicized by the conservative government in power and are made into domestic politics with Islamic discourse. On the other hand, in a deep economic crisis that Turkey has never experienced in its recent history, attitudes towards immigrants have also changed due to the use of immigrants as cheap labor in the choice of export-based economic model. Some see cheap immigrant labor as the main cause of unemployment and want them to be sent back, while others think that the Turkish economy would worsen if there were no illegal immigrants, or they want them to stay by employing them. As can be seen from the fact that the current conservative government gives citizenship to immigrants for money, it needs the immigrant vote to win in the elections in the near future. The absence of an official immigration policy of the state in Turkey and the vacillation of the government with short-term self-interested tactics show that the migration, which has become a disaster, cannot be managed. In this presentation, it will be discussed by focusing on differences and uncertainties with a holistic, critical and relational sociological perspective, first by identifying a situation and then by considering short, medium and long-term solutions. In particular, it is expected to contribute to the relevant literature on consent-based non-compulsory remigration policies, as well as the liminal status and differences of immigrants in Turkey.

WG05-JS-87.1

KASHYAP, Kashmir* (Government P.G. College, India)

Forest Fire in Himachal Pradesh: An Environmental Review

Forest fire in Himachal Pradesh: an Environmental Review
ABSTRACT
Nothing destroys the forests and biodiversity like the wild fire. It causes irreparable loss to flora and fauna in the forest. Hill forests of Himachal Pradesh and India are exposed to forest fire every year. Local People often ignite fire in forests to have flush of green grass for their cattle. With the passage of time, population of Himachal grew manifold. It pressurized the forests and natural resources to a great extent. Development and commercial activities accelerated the exploitation process of forest resources and produced heaps of waste material. It is collected and often dumped near forest areas and burnt to ashes. Uncontrolled fire spreads in nearby forests. Sadly, the age-old method of igniting forest fire still remained in vogue. Consequently, pollution level increases everywhere resulting in high ultra violet rays, pollution and other environmental problems. Interaction and discussion with the local people near burnt forests areas of Shimla, Mandi and Kullu Districts supported the above views. The present Paper reviews the traditional mindset of the

Indian people as well as people of Amazon forest towards conservation of forests. The study is based on Historical Method of research. The information processed consists of past and contemporary perspective on the forest fire. Besides consultation and review of the secondary sources, research findings available on the websites are also incorporated in the perspective. Forest resources and biodiversity must be preserved for future generations. Everyone should join hands to control the forest fire. In this context, public awareness and environment education are the need of the hour. For healthy climate and pollution free environment, the forest fires and other devastation must be stopped in Himachal Pradesh, India and the world over.

Keywords: Forest fire, Biodiversity, Carbon, Pollution, Environment, Ecosystem.

RC05-88.2

KASSEM, Ali* (National University of Singapore, Singapore)

Islamophobia, Racism, and the Modern Condition: West Asia North Africa, Modern Nation-States, and Anti-Racism

Islamophobia has received growing attention over the past years across public, media, and academic debates (Beydoun 2018; Kumar 2012; Lean 2012; Tryer 2013; Green 2015; Saeed 2016; Wolfreys 2016). Throughout, it is often assumed to be a 'western' phenomenon, and its study has almost exclusively focused on cases and happenings from the global north (Yel and Nas 2014; El Zahed 2019; Bayrakli and Hafez 2018).[1] Grating against this assumption, this paper thinks and re-thinks Islamophobia from alongside the lived experiences of people in the West Asia North Africa region. Beginning with a case-study of Islamophobia in Lebanon and extending into comparative analysis across Egypt and Tunisia, the paper argues that Islamophobia is a form of structural, institutional, and pervasive racism in the West Asia North Africa region. Thinking this alongside anti/post/decolonial theorisations of race and racialisation, the paper argues for the need to conceptualise contemporary racism in the global south beyond its Euro-American confines – but as a global historical post-colonial connected phenomenon from which the modern condition itself can be (re)understood. Based on this, the paper asks what role can (or should) the modern nation state, its institutions, and its legal systems in the global south occupy in undoing Islamophobia.

[1] It is worth noting here that this includes writings in English, French, as well as Arabic.

TG09-834.2

KASSEM, Ali* (National University of Singapore, Singapore)

On the Hollowing of Decolonisation and Possibilities for Teaching Otherwise

Over the past years, various post, anti, and decolonial scholars have argued that the (globalised) westernised university model is a specific epistemological model of knowledge production and dissemination both in form and in content (Grosfoguel 2016, Bhambra et al. 2020). Accordingly, many have argued for the need to decolonise the westernised university as committees and projects have emerged, particularly in the Anglo-American academy, to reshape teaching and learning. The key form this has taken has been the so-called diversification of teaching curricula – mainly by adding research and scholars from the global south or historically marginalised communities in the global north. This paper argues that such an inclusion falls far short from liberatory decolonisation and rather often aborts the possibility of such a decolonisation. The inclusion of epistemologically assimilated and mimicking bodies and selves as has standardly been the case, I posit, permits the reproduction of hegemonic oppressive Eurocentric knowledge in the guise of liberation. Decolonisation must be an epistemological – as well as material – disruption and re-construction of teaching curricula through the incorporation of knowledge made through and by bodies situated epistemologically elsewhere. The paper accordingly explores three challenges and barriers to such a decolonisation – language, training, and purpose – and possible means of overturning them within a university setting.

WG08-JS-2.1

KASSERI, Zacharoula* (Hellenic Mediterranean University, Greece)

Conducting Qualitative Research in the Field of Drug Dependence: Emotional Risks and the Vulnerability of the Researcher.

Biographical narrative research has a strong tradition in the field of drug dependence as it provides valuable insight into the experiences of people with substance use problems. Conducting a qualitative study in this field, is a challenging endeavor: it requires not only the theoretical preparation of the researchers but also, they're dealing with strong emotions that may emerge in the research process. Emotions that surface in the research process, however, are not always a topic of discussion in studies about drug dependence: researchers prefer to present their findings, without providing enough information about the setting of data collection. The main reason for this, is that the reference to emotions can easily be perceived as a sign of inadequacy

of the researchers or considered as conflicting with the proper scientific style that an academic paper should have. The development of ethnographic research on drug use and the emergence of biographical reflexivity as a methodological tool for the study of vulnerable social groups, invites the researchers to reconsider their practice and openly discuss their own emotions during the entire study. The presentation is based on biographical narrative research conducted with women in recovery from opioids in a drug-free residential therapeutic community (TC) in Greece. Using examples from this research, the presentation will focus on (a) the emotional dynamics that may develop in the researcher's attempt to gain access to the field, and to gain the trust of participants; (b) the emotional risks and challenges that the researchers may face in the research setting of a therapeutic community and (c) the vulnerability that the researchers may experience in trying to handle the issue of self-disclosure (what kind of information the researcher may share about oneself with the participants) and the impact of the research processes on the participants' lives.

TG03-JS-18.4

KASSIR, Alexandra* (American University of Beirut, Lebanon)

Collaborative Research and Coproduction of Knowledge in the Context of Protracted Displacement

This paper draws on a two-year long academic-artistic collaborative project in Lebanon between researchers, artists, local organizations, and young Lebanese, Syrians and Palestinian refugees who participated in the research program "From education to employment: trajectories of young people in protracted displacement in Lebanon and Jordan" (Centre for Lebanese Studies-Lebanese American University & Centre for Development and Emergency Practice-Oxford Brookes University). Since its inception, our study sought to open spaces for a co-production of knowledge to provide a deeper insight into young people's trajectories and experiences in education and employment. This commitment to work with, rather than on young people, lead to different types of collaborations, and artistic productions including, a collaborative analysis, the launching of a creative writing hub, a yearlong online storytelling and theatre workshop held during the pandemic and the production of a collaborative filmmaking project. Drawing on this experience, this paper reflects on the role of these research-arts collaborations in opening safe spaces for young people in Lebanon, during the pandemic and at a time where an anti-refugee rhetoric is largely promoted by the establishment. It discusses the value and challenges of these creative and collaborative processes and particularly examines the extent to which they expand approaches to knowledge production, bring to light shared experiences, struggles and aspirations too often made invisible by public discourses separating between the "refugees" and the "host communities" and offer opportunities to build enduring connections, beyond the scope of this project

RC09-141.4

KASTEN, Anna* (Ernst-Abbe-University of Applied Sciences Jena, Germany)

Authoritarianism in the Context of Humanitarian Aid for Refugees on the Polish-Belarusian Border

Since August 2021, a humanitarian crisis has been raging along the Polish-Belarusian border. Refugees, especially from Afghanistan, have been prevented from crossing the border into Poland by Polish border guards, making it impossible for asylum seekers to apply for asylum. A temporary barbed wire fence was put up and a year later replaced by a wall 170 km long and 5.5 metres high. In response to these government measures, Polish citizens have begun to organise humanitarian aid. The resulting organisations also include volunteers from the Catholic Intelligentsia Club, who later that year were charged with "aiding illegal migration". The volunteers have since been acquitted.

These humanitarian efforts are threatening to put the Catholic Church on a collision course with the government. On the one hand, the Catholic Church has been the driving force behind Poland's shift towards a nationalist, authoritarian and heteronormative society, on the other hand, her humanitarian aid in this government-created crisis undermines their support for Poland's nationalistic, authoritarian government.

This begs the question: Which agents in the Catholic Church are currently constructing the borders of humanitarian aid and how they are going about constructing them? This lecture is predicated on the premise that said agents' ambivalent practices (providing humanitarian aid while supporting the Polish government's anti-immigrant policy) reveal new forms of authoritarianism, which are forming around current social issues and not so much around agents such as the Catholic Church. These authoritarian agents conceptualise solidarity rather selectively and not intersectionally.

The results of the lecture are based on an empirical analysis, which was carried out by means of the knowledge-sociological discourse analysis, in order to analyse the interactions between discourse, humanitarian aid and border regimes and to work out new forms of authoritarianism.

TG04-823.4

KATO, Gentaro* (Otemon Gakuin University, Japan)

Self-Restraint As a Measure Against COVID-19 in Japan: From the Perspective of Risk and Morality

This presentation will discuss "self-restraint," a distinctive feature of Japanese countermeasures against COVID-19. When a state of emergency was declared on April 7, the Keidanren (Japan Business Federation) ordered all companies to reduce their workforce by 80%, including teleworking, which was a measure to prevent infection by halting economic activities. However, it was argued from the outset that it would be difficult to control people's social activities under Japanese law. The above directive was not mandatory, and all infection control measures as a matter of policy were carried out in the form of "requests for self-restraint" with no penalties.

This presentation will focuses on the background that self-restraint functioned like a social slogan and the request for self-restraint worked to some extent, from the perspective of risk and morality. Although morality is a social collective representation and has a social function, it is not institutionalized like law or politics. Risk control by morality is generally done from the perspective of good or evil, when some action is the source of risk. Risk is placed on the side of "evil," and the act that poses the risk is immoral.

Considering self-restraint in Japan from this point of view, it is thought that many people behaved in such a way because they unconsciously defined what kind of actions were socially good. Furthermore, those who did not act in such a manner were harshly criticized, and excessive reprovals, which sometimes accompanied the use of force, came to be known as the "self-restraint police". Combined with the Japanese behavioral culture in which people are conscious of the eyes of others, self-restraint as a social norm is thought to have contributed to the prevention of infections while it is informal and non-institutional.

RC12-180.3

KATO, Masatoshi* (Ritsumeikan University, Japan)

Merits and Limits of the Judicial System As a Conflict Resolution Mechanism in Japan: The Case of the Social Conflict in Isahaya City

This paper analyzes the merits and limits of the judicial system as a conflict resolution mechanism. The judicial system is considered to be the most reasonable and reliable mechanism of conflict resolution in modern society. There is no doubt that it works well in many cases. However, in the case of the social conflict in Isahaya City, the courts have been unable to resolve the conflict, actually aggravating the problem.

The social conflict in Isahaya stemmed from the state-run Isahaya Bay reclamation project. After intense discussions, the project was initiated in 1989 and completed in 2007. However, prior to completion, some fishermen took the state to court to stop the project. According to them, the reclamation project affected their catches of fish. After a trial in the high court, the fishermen won. That is, the state was ordered to open a floodgate. Consequently, some farmers of the reclaimed land filed a countersuit to stop the gate from being opened. According to them, if the state opened the gate, farming on the reclaimed land would be damaged terribly. After a trial in the lower court, the farmers won and the state was ordered to keep the gate closed. In short, there were contradictory judicial decisions on the same project.

Why was the judicial system ineffective? Based on process tracing, interviews, and questionnaire surveys, this paper shows that the judicial system could not resolve the complex social conflict. While it focused on the legal aspects of the conflict, the stakeholders asserted the social aspects, such as their own identity. Therefore, in such cases, if the judicial system issues a decision, the concerned stakeholders might not be satisfied. Finally, this study implies that we should create a new conflict resolution system in modern society, and the theories of deliberative democracy provide some insights.

RC41-601.4

KAUFMAN, Gayle* (Davidson College, United States)
COMPTON, D'Lane (University of New Orleans, USA)

Marriage Attitudes after Marriage Equality

Attitudes toward same-sex marriage in the US have shifted quickly over the last few decades (Kaufman & Compton, 2020). In this study, we examine different dimensions of marriage attitudes to understand whether support for marriage equality suggests a broader shift in who can marry and what marriage means. We ask: what are attitudes toward marriage in a post-marriage equality society? How do people who support same-sex marriage feel about marriage more generally? How do these attitudes vary by gender and sexual orientation? Using data from a national probability-based panel of US adults, we examine attitudes among 2,806 American adults. We use cluster analysis to identify groups of people based on their attitudes toward three dimensions of marriage – general attitudes, attitudes toward same-sex marriage, and attitudes toward polyamorous marriage. Our findings show that marriage attitudes cluster around three groups. The first group – **traditional marriage supporters** – holds positive views of marriage but does not support marriage between same-sex couples or polyamorous unions (28.5%). The

second group – **pro-marriage** – holds positive views of marriage between two people – including both different-sex and same-sex couples – but opposes polyamorous marriage (37.4%). The third group – **post-marriage** – has neutral views about marriage generally, supports marriage between same-sex couples, and neither supports nor opposes polyamorous marriage (34.1%). Gender and sexual minorities are more likely to fall into the post-marriage group while cisgender and heterosexual individuals are split fairly evenly across the three groups. Overall, there is great support for marriage between two people, including across genders. Many who support same-sex marriage still have more traditional views of marriage. No group fully supports polyamorous marriage, but this may see shifts in the future.

RC34-JS-37.6

KAUNISMAA, Pekka* (Humak University of Applied Sciences, Finland)

Profiles of Participation in Voluntary Activities Among Finnish Youth

The presentation will show interconnections between different types of participation in voluntary youth organizations and other types of involvement in leisure time activities among Finnish youth. It is based on survey gathered in March 2021 N=14 939, mostly 14-17 years old.

The questionnaire contains key variables indicating actual participation in both activities organized by voluntary organizations and other types of activities. The data will provide a detailed picture of participation consisting also the intensity of involvement and engagement.

In the presentation is explored the interconnections between different types of participation (different hobbies, activism etc.) by means of factor analysis. The analysis will lead to different profiles of participation among young people. The results of factor analysis will be compared to other variables that indicate socio-economic position, social and personal resources, value commitments and dispositions of social action.

The presentation will continue with a short discussion on whether different profiles of youth participation connects to indicators of socio-economic background, personal resources, and social inequality.

Further questions base on a set of value and attitude indicators. There will be an analysis of connection between types of participation and different types of value sets (conservative vs. liberal, self-oriented vs. other oriented). Finally, participation is compared to indicators of social resources (e.g. feeling of loneliness, importance of friends, activity of social life).

Overall, the presentations will provide an empirical view to participation Finnish youth, and its relation to values, attitudes and resources.

The analysis is based on sociological concepts of participation, active citizenship, social resources (human and social capital) and inequality.

RC51-707.2

KAUR, Amarpreet* (University of Birmingham, United Kingdom)

Changing the Female Biocapital Market Via Reproductive Technologies

This paper is a theoretical exploration of how social changes and scientific developments could change the female biocapital market. The paper uses the framework of reproductive technologies currently in development across the globe, such as in vitro gametogenesis, genome editing technologies, and ectogenesis, to consider what the potential future use of these technologies could mean for the female biocapital market. Discussions are situated in relation to Ulrich Beck's (1992) concept of risk society. First, the paper explores social shifts in cultural norms and values, and how these changes could impact policy changes in the United Kingdom (UK). Suggestions for potential policy changes are grounded by triangulated findings from indicative primary research on attitudes towards human germline genome editing (hGGE) as a reproductive choice. The research consisted of an online survey of a tailored sampled of 521 members of the British public, 13 semi-structured interviews with experts and professionals who could speak to the landscape of hGGE in the UK, and structured interviews with 21 people affected by monogenic conditions. Second, the paper discusses how policies surrounding reproductive technologies influence applications and the use of reproductive technologies in a globalised, transnational market. Finally, the paper considers how reproductive technologies currently being developed may impact fertility tourism, social inequalities, and women's lives.

RC04-75.2

KAUR, Atinder* (Punjab Agricultral University Ludhiana, India)

Covid 19 Crisis and Online Education System: Narratives from Rural Households (India)

Covid 19 has had a shocking effect on the world. The sudden outbreak had increased uncertain deaths and widespread coronavirus. Eventually, the shutdown of all public sectors and schools was also closed. In India first lockdown was followed on 23 March 2020, and the sudden shutdown of all the

institutions. Thus, the online system had become a new mode of teaching for almost two years in India. It became a tough time for both the parents and the teachers, as teachers had to take online classes and provide education to their children. Thus, the present study is initiated to understand the impact covid on children's education through a qualitative approach. For the present study 100 interviews were conducted with the parents of school-going children through a semi-structured interview schedule. In which 50 households of higher caste (General caste) and 50 households from lower caste were taken purposively to see the effect of covid and problems faced due to online mode of education. The data was collected after the end of the lockdown, but an online mode of education was still followed by children. Questions were asked on the number of school-going children, their educational background, type of school, mode of learning, parents' involvement in children's education and problems faced by them during the lockdown. The study found that the online mode of education had an increased burden on the parents as they had to purchase a new phone and borrowed from others to curb the situation. There was a shift of schools from private to government schools to deal with expenditure. Even dropout had also increased in lower caste children because of loss of parental jobs and shortage of money. Children became addicted to social media and more spending on phones. It affected their overall socialization and learning also.

RC31-463.6

KAUR, Atinder* (Punjab Agricultral University Ludhiana, India)

Covid-19 and Return Migration: Increasing Indebtedness in Migrant Families (India).

The Covid-19 pandemic has caused massive shocks and sudden changes in the lives of migrants and their families. A lack of financial resources and a rise in the restrictions on mobility and work resources are two effects that have resulted in massive employment losses worldwide. For this, the study is being conducted to investigate the consequences of the pandemic on migrant households and migrant returnees and their mitigation methods. An ethnographic approach was used on a sample of 200 migrant households in rural Punjab.

The qualitative technique reveals a dramatic increase in return migration and indebtedness among migrant households. The migrant returnees were landless and marginal farmers who worked in the fields daily. However, due to a lack of job opportunities, the migrants took on domestic work. Furthermore, left-behind families often endured increased loans to fulfill their necessities and support the country's migrant returns. Even women faced more burdens in the left behind families due to the non-availability of remittances. As a result, they started working in MNREGS and other labour activities. Women also sold their gold ornaments to deal with the situation. Finally, the investigation found a lack of government action in financial support and protection for migrant returns.

RC13-193.1

KAUR, Manavjeet* (Panjab University Chandigarh, India)

Leisure As Drug Abuse Among Youth

Drug abuse means the use of any drug, to the point where it seriously interferes with the health, economic status, or social functioning of the drug user. In doing so, it acts as an obstacle to social development. The prevalence of substance use among youth is alarming. Young people are not only the victims but also the active participants in the drug trade. Although a multiplicity of factors are behind the participation of youth in the drug abusing and drug trafficking, it has been shaped by socioeconomic vulnerability, violence, intimate relationships and economic considerations. The present paper highlights the issues of drug abuse among youth with a special focus on how leisure boredom plays an active role in drug abusing among youth. The selected area for the study is Punjab district of India. The bane of drug abuse in Punjab has acquired the proportions of a pestilence that has shaken the entire society in the state. It is observed that in Punjab "drug abuse" is a raging epidemic, especially among the young. According to a survey, 66% of the school going students in the state consume "gutka" or tobacco; every third male and every tenth female student have taken to drugs on one pretext or another and seven out of ten college-going students are into drug abuse. The data for the present paper is obtained through secondary sources which include newspaper articles, information by government departments, websites, organizational records etc.

TG03-816.3

KAUR, Manmeet* (Punjabi University, India)

Marginalized Community and Economic Justice

Food security is one of basic and prominent target for the current economic and political policies. All major global economic giants are pursuing bilateral or multilateral economic agreements and deals around this crucial need. Due to prolonged and acute agrarian crisis in the Indian agriculture (which revolved around the Green Revolution) it resulted into death and distress in rural economy in one side and malnutrition and inaccessibility of food on the other side. It is the prevailing reality in the plains of north India, which are supposed to be food bowl of India, since last five decades. This paper deals with the explanatory descriptive analysis of the farmer agitation fought against the three farm bills, which later became a prominent peasant movement in recent past. The study highlights the detrimental phenomenon of economic justice for different strata of society involved in this agitation with varying degree of dependence upon land. Either it is ownership of land, marketing rights or bargaining rights, the economic security of diverse social classes is the axis of social security. Green revolution which acted as technological paradigm shift in Indian agriculture, gave rise to the acute social and economic inequalities which pushed majority at the margins of mainstream economic system. Already captured by brahmnical social order of society, this capitalistic intervention made majority section of society as marginalized in general and distressed the already deprived section with more acute deprivation. No social justice can be there without economic justice is the crux of this paper which highlights the social and economic position of active participants, their targets , achievements and future prospect of this historical movement.

RC03-61.4

KAUR, Sudeep* (Mohan Lal Sukhadia University, India)

The Impact of Social Media on the Dynamics of Ethnic Community in Rajasthan

The progress of any society depends on the education, philosophy and social media of that community. In the era of modernization, education and social media are changing the culture, traditions, lifestyle and social values of the society which are impacting the personality of people and common mass. Social media as an influential social force, inundated with reality, gives rise to such forces and ideas which have the potential for social change. There is a close relationship between social media and modernization. Some consider modernization as a process and some as a reward. The process of modernization is a multipronged process whereby social change is desirable. It increases the knowledge of the person and it can also control the environment. Sociologists linked modernization with social media, education, social and cultural change in the present context and discuss its importance. In the present research paper, the changes taking place in the Sikh community have been reflected through the modern communication system and modernization. Due to the influence of social media, the migration of the Sikh community took place from Punjab to various states and other countries outside India. As a result of migration, ethnic community is formed, through which participation in social and religious festivals of all other disciplines, talking in Hindi and Punjabi language, and change in fashion and food related habits are studied. Through this research paper, we have tried to sheds light on impact of social media on the formation and lifestyle of ethnic community.

RC56-758.3

KAUSHALL, Nishan* (York University, Canada)

Imperial Frontiers, Sacred Histories & Golden Ages: Tracing Modern Genealogies of Race, Religion and a 'Hindu' Nation

In this paper, I consider the following questions: from where does the religio-cultural mapping of the pluralist terrain of the people-nation of India by Hindu nationalists emerge, which is universal in language and simultaneously antagonistic toward religious minorities? How was the national self-consciousness of India conceived in relational opposition to a religio-cultural Other? Due to colonial expansion and the project of modernization, novel linguistic and cultural frameworks emerged within India that allowed for modern equivocations of public/private and religion/secular to proliferate under the garb of 'Indic tradition' in postcolonial contexts. Exploring such continuities, this paper illustrates the link between race and historical progress in Western philosophy at the root of the colonial imaginary and reveals how Indic scholars foundational to Hindu nationalism have operated upon the modern philosophical nexus of race, religion, history, and nation. Synthesizing scholarly considerations of Kantian natural history and the concept of race, Hegelian ontotheology which linked Kantian conceptions of race and natural history to culture and religion, and the point of culmination in Max Müller's comparative philology, Aryan Invasion theory and conception of a Vedic golden age, I show how modern concepts employed to establish historical, religious and racial difference upon the frontiers of European imperialism crept into the theorizing of modern Hindu revivalists and reformers at the foundations of Hindu nationalism, like Swami Dayananda Saraswati and Swami Vivekananda, who adopted these imperial frames of reference while selectively appropriating caste hierarchies to establish the grounds of 'Hindu' superiority, in racial and spiritual terms. I argue that the rise of ethno-religious nationalism in the Indic context, and the manner by which it orients toward religious minorities, should be understood through colonial contact-zones as Hindu nationalism combined Orientalist and Occidentalist perspectives in its historical imagination of a 'superior' national 'Hindu' community along exclusionary religio-racial lines.

TG03-811.2

KAUSHIK, Deepti* (Ismail National Mahila PG College Budhana Gate, India)

Human Rights of Marginalised Sections in India

Human Rights of marginalised sections in India

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

India is a land of diversity and home to all the religions in the world. It's the second most populated nation but is full of marginalised people who are still struggling to promote, protect and preserve their Human Rights. The concept of Human rights in modern society is defined as every individual being endowed with a few rights that shouldn't be inhibited by default such as freedom, dignity, equality, justice, and peace irrespective of religion, caste, creed, race, etc. But practically these rights are not enjoyed equally by every individual in India as it differs based on some discrimination that comes under the umbrella of Marginalised groups.

Almost every democratic country in the world including India has constitutional provisions for providing equal rights to all their citizens to live a life with equality, honour, and dignity. But India has been facing discrimination since the ancient period which is ascribed by birth and it still continues till date no matter what the legal system defines. The reach of Human rights to marginalised sections is limited by people of higher class and it seems to be inbuilt in genes which is being carried forward from one generation to another in Indian societies. Women are a major part of marginalised population in India and are restricted to rights in both their personal and professional life.

Key Words: Marginalised, Equal rights, Society, Women, Caste
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RC07-127.2

KAVIANI, Fareed* (Monash University, Australia)
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People and Everyday Life with Future Energy Systems: Integrating Qualitative Foresights into Industry Scenarios

In the field of energy, scenarios are used to forecast plausible futures and energy demand, stimulate public debate, and inform policy outcomes regarding energy systems. Industry scenarios are currently dominated by engineering, economics, and behavioural frameworks that determine how social factors and people are modelled. The relationship between people and energy is understood through consumption and technologies, where economic incentives, automation, and digitalisation shape the material impact of energy futures. Critical gaps remain in understanding broader lifestyle trends that may impact energy demand, and in accounting for people's expectations about how their everyday practices may change in the future. Addressing these oversights, and as part of the 4 year Digital Energy Futures project, this paper introduces an interdisciplinary forecasting methodology and resultant scenarios to inform future everyday life and energy outcomes. We outline a methodology for augmenting current approaches to energy forecasting by building scenarios using ethnographic data from households engaging, preparing, and planning to live with energy and emerging technologies. More specifically, our findings and trends were applied to evolve the underlying assumptions of key industry driving forces into key foresighting concepts to produce evidence-based near, medium and far futures. This novel approach to energy forecasting grounds scenarios in the context and constraints of everyday life, where people's energy use and participation in energy systems is contextualised by their household practices and routines. By scaffolding industry scenarios with foresights generated by people, our visions for the energy transition foreground household priorities such as equity, care, comfort, safety, and resourcefulness. The outcomes offer diversified understandings of social uncertainties and point towards new data sets for industry to consider when forecasting people's futures.

RC21-JS-133.4

KAWAMI, Fuminori* (Doshisha University, Japan)

Inequality of Housing Recovery after Great East Japan Earthquake Disaster

This paper examined how the pre-disaster socio-demographic characteristics affected the inequality in the permanent housing recovery after the Great East Japan Earthquake. This study analyzed the data collected from a population social survey conducted in Natori City, Miyagi Prefecture, ten years after the disaster(n=899 temporary housing households). The number of days in temporary housing were examined by survival analysis method. Housing recovery trajectories turned out to be determined by such pre-disaster socio-demographic characteristics as age, gender of household head, family size, and tenure status differences. The results showed that the elderly, the single, and the female-headed households suffered from much slower housing recovery speed. The "haves" recovered much faster than the "have-nots". These findings were triangulated by survival analyses of similar Sendai City housing recovery data. These two findings confirmed that pre-existing inequalities explained post-disaster housing recovery gaps. It is discussed that targeted and aggressive intervention programs such as disaster case management program alleviated these gaps.

RC49-685.4

KAWAMURA, Yuki* (Hitotsubashi University, Japan)

Reflective Process in Case Conferences: Focusing on Structures That Enable Equal Dialogue

This presentation clarifies the functions and practical implications of the reflective process used at case conferences, in which psychiatrists with different perspectives participate. Narrative Therapy is a new approach to psychiatry, which has been developing since its predominance in the biomedical model. It consists of various approaches with a common philosophy that the therapist-client relationship is one of equality. Within narrative therapy, the Reflecting Team is an attempt to transform the very structure of treatment (Andersen 1991). In the Reflecting Team, therapists, who have previously been the sole observers, become the objects of observation by their clients, and the positions of both the observers and the observed are reflected, generating new narratives and insights.

In this presentation, I describe an application of the Reflecting Team to interactions between therapists to facilitate dialogue between professionals who rely on different theories and ideas. Recordings of interactions between therapists were collected and analyzed in the methodological attitude of ethnomethodology. The results revealed the following. First, with the changing roles of the observer and the observed, conference interactions shed light on what happens in ordinary practice, including what the case reporter is unaware of but does with clients. Second, the reflective process allows discussions between therapists to be understood as advice rather than criticism. This makes it possible to share opinions on an equal standing. Finally, the consideration of the conference scene is not limited to that scene but influences multiple sessions, thereby having effects across scenes and time.

Applying the reflective process to case conferences enables multiple participants to discuss their perspectives, allowing them to reflect on their daily clinical practices and exchange opinions on an equal standing. This empowers therapists to share ways of dealing with cases across positions and generations.

RC01-JS-5.2

KAWANO, Hitoshi* (Japan National Defense Academy, Japan)

A Hybrid Education and Leadership Development at the National Defense Academy of Japan (NDA)

National Defense Academy of Japan (NDA) celebrates its 70th anniversary in 2022. The joint-service military academy, which was established in a new democratic Japan after WWII, is facing new challenges in the age of hybrid security today. The unique characteristics of NDA include civilian president, civilian-majority faculty, 4-year civilian college-equivalent academic education, with limited military education and training, no obligation to serve after graduation, and required 1-year additional service-specific officer candidate schooling to be commissioned as a Japan Self-Defense Forces (SDF) officer. A hybrid education of civilian college and military academy is the hallmark of NDA. However, NDA needs further adjustment and self-innovation due to security challenges surrounding Japan, in particular, intensifying military concerns in the Indo-Pacific region, as well as diverse and global new missions of SDF, increased operational domains, while facing recruitment challenges with decreasing youth population in Japan. Therefore, NDA continues to work on new visions for institutional reforms, including the "Vision 100" in 2020, and current on-going project involving Ministry of Defense and SDF leadership. In this paper, following a brief historical review of cadet selection, education, and training at NDA, the contents of educational reform visions and expected policy changes are examined in detail.

RC39-572.7

KAWAZOE, Saori* (Toyo University, Japan)

Living in Two Locations in the Recovery Stage from Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant Accidents

Eleven years have passed since the Great East Japan Earthquake and the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant accident occurred. Reconstruction projects of the affected areas are underway, and various types of assistance for victims have already been cut off. But in case of the nuclear power plant accident, reconstruction is carried out without the residents. In the evacuation-designated areas, decontamination work and infrastructure development are carried out by local and national governments, aiming to revitalize the areas to encourage residents to return to their homes. However, after prolonged and dispersed displacement, the reality is that there are many residents who still continue to evacuate or who already have decided to move to evacuation areas.

This study examines the process of rebuilding the lives of evacuees and their current living conditions after the nuclear disaster, focusing on their relationship to the local communities. For this purpose, based on fieldwork in Fukushima Prefecture and interviews with evacuees, this report depicts the lifeworld of evacuees in the reconstruction process after the accident.

This study reveals that evacuees are rebuilding their lives by establishing a new lifestyle of dual life in a wide living area and have chosen to live in two locations, traveling back and forth between the evacuation area and their

hometowns. Many of the evacuees continue to maintain a base of life in the evacuation area even after returning to their original hometowns. Also, those who have not returned to their hometowns still keep holding on their attachment and sense of belonging to their hometowns, and they are more or less maintaining, or hope to maintain, their relationship with their hometowns. It will be important to support staged return and flexible ways of interacting with the community in order to reconstruct the affected areas and victims' lives of nuclear disaster.

RC38-562.1

KAYA, Fatih* (Ruhr-Universitaet Bochum, Germany)

Story-Telling Vs. Argumentation. Reconsidering the Importance of Argumentations in Narrative-Biographical Research

The assassination in Hanau has to be understood as a social disaster involving hardship. The collected one-to-one interview data also illustrates this traumatic and traumatizing social disaster from a methodological/methodical perspective. Following Schütze's premises of narrative-biographical qualitative research, narrations would have to follow adequate stimuli. According to the separation of text types, which is also used in the documentary method according to Bohnsack, narrations would have to dominate in order to grasp the practical meaning (Sinn) of actions, and descriptions, argumentations, and evaluations would have to be taken up rather secondarily as background constructions. How can it be understood, if in narrative-biographical interviews some affected individuals answer consistently argumentative, evaluative and/or descriptive? Still, other persons affected by the same assassination produce narrations easier. What is here significant for researchers? How can one capture a practical biographical meaning when investigating about biographical effects of a social disaster in the form of a far-right extremist attack? What practical, social, and individual meaning does it have from a methodological perspective that some of the interviewees functionalize argumentations, evaluations, and descriptions? Text types other than narrations have long been considered only as secondary constructs in narrative analyses or according to document meaning (Dokumentsinn). My claim is that traumatizing social disasters impair the memory and narrative capacity of those affected in the form of a *perversion of the text type priority*. For those affected individuals, the present experience *gains an essential relevance*, because arguing about it, criticizing (evaluating) the misconduct of those responsible, and describing the events do not function as "healing by story-telling" according to Rosenthal, but as **"gaining resistance and resiliency" by arguing, describing and evaluating**. Briefly, the question of how text types can function in interviews about social disasters such as the Hanau assassination is my main interest to investigate.

RC31-465.2

KAYALI, Nihal* (University of California, Los Angeles, USA)

Uncertain Practices: How Syrian Refugee Doctors Work in Istanbul

Studies of temporary protection policies often focus on how temporary legal statuses produce uncertainties in the lives of status beneficiaries. Less attention is paid to the ways that temporary protection policies shape host country institutions, such that both beneficiaries and co-nationals with other legal statuses are affected. This paper analyzes the case of Turkey, which has extended temporary protection to over 3.6 million Syrians since 2014. While most Syrians have temporary protection statuses, a sizable number of healthcare professionals have, by this point, received citizenship. Their livelihoods are nonetheless shaped by a politics of temporariness: legal healthcare jobs are tied to limited humanitarian projects and equivalency processes end in consular bureaucratic impasses due to tensions between Turkey and Syria, with no efforts to resolve the issue. Drawing on interviews with Syrian healthcare professionals in Turkey, this paper analyzes how doctors in the city of Istanbul attempt to mitigate the continuing uncertainties perpetuated by the Turkish state's ambivalent policies toward Syrian refugees. It finds that doctors are caught between legal stability through the formalization of work and economic stability through informal but relatively lucrative work. In order to attain legal stability, doctors take on low-paid government jobs in Migrant Health Centers or apply for equivalency, though they can only progress to the level of general practitioner. In order to attain economic stability, they work informally as specialists. They legitimize this work by situating themselves as critical providers at both a local and a global scale. They provide care not just to Syrians, but also to other Arab refugees and migrants who live in the city, as well as Arab medical tourists. The paper argues that when stability through formal legal pathways are circumscribed—even for citizens—migrants attempt to stabilize their livelihoods through appeals to alternative legitimating logics.

RC02-38.3

KAYSERILIOGLU, Erdem* (PhD, Koc University, Turkey)

Humanitarian Aid As an Economic Action: A Gift Perspective

Interest is a key term to formulate economic motives, and we tend to perceive it as "self-interest" of individuals or social classes. Economic and moral anthropology challenges the self-interested conception of economic action by arguing disinterested motives as constituents of market relations. However, this creates a gap in explaining how disinterested sacrificial expenditures create opportunities for self-interested investment. Disaster is a good example to speculate on this discarded problem in economic sociology. Disasters (environmental, humanitarian, or epidemical) call for a solidarity between different polities and institutions. Governments mobilize compassionate sentiments to organize donation and relief campaigns, but these expenditures to save lives bring opportunities to open up a region for transferring aid as well as capital to a crisis zone. Following infrastructure plans aim to ameliorate the environmental and human costs of the disaster, and they require an economic logic to boost an efficient reconstruction through aid and investment. Though appearing contradictory, logics of disinterested and self-interested economic actions coexist in a state-led humanitarianism. Therefore, I argue that humanitarianism constitute an economic action, and I offer gift concept to formulate the coexistence of disinterested expenditures to save lives and opening up a region for self-interested market investment. Marcell Mauss defines gift exchange as a blend of disinterested and self-interested motives. There is a recent literature borrowing gift perspective to explain international relations (Heins et al. 2018; Mallard 2011, 2019) and disaster capitalism (Swamy 2017, 2021). This paper provides a reinterpretation of gift concept and suggests it as a tool to study international humanitarian aid and economic incentives. Finally, I introduce Turkey's humanitarian aid to Somalia's 2011 drought crisis, which mobilized Turkish official and Islamic NGO agencies while creating unexpected market opportunities for an emerging donor country in a so-called failed state.

RC31-459.4

KAZEMIPUR, Abdie* (University of Calgary, Canada)

ASAYESH, Omid (University of Calgary, Canada)

Return Migrants in a New International Migration Ecosystem: The Interplay of Return Migration, Culture of Migration, and Anti-Migration Narrative, with a Focus on Iran

Return migration has always existed, but its meaning and significance have changed recently as a result of a fundamental change in the international migration ecosystem. We have studied the return migrants' experiences in, and their interactions with, a new migration environment in Iran that is characterized by the presence of three new phenomena: a) 'subjective migration', as a state of mind among the residents of an immigrant-sending country, in which a high number of citizens desire to emigrate but only a small fraction of them manage to do so; b) 'culture of migration', as the product of a sustained and sizeable increase in the number of objective (actual) and subjective emigrants, which turns migration into a stage of the life-cycle and a rite of passage; and c) 'anti-migration narrative', as resistance toward the dominant social trend that is pushing citizens to migrate. In such an environment, return migrants feel forced to come up with a repository of 'effective' responses to migration inquiries, as a way to minimize the social pressures and the risk of social stigmatization. They often take extreme positions against migration and destination countries and justify their return by promoting a reactive nationalist narrative. We draw on three kinds of data: 68 semi-structured in-depth interviews; a nationwide survey on the desire for migration; and the analysis of the discussions on social media (particularly Twitter), using Machine Learning and Natural Language Processing techniques. The findings are presented, along with their implications for a new theory of international migration that corresponds with the contemporary global migration ecosystem.

RC22-321.1

KAZEMIPUR, Abdie* (University of Calgary, Canada)

Secularization of Islam or Secularization of Muslims? the Case of Post-Revolutionary Iran

The discussions about the possibility of secularization and secularism in the Muslim world suffer from a conceptual bias -- that is, their focus on the secularization of Islam, instead of secularization of Muslims. As a consequence, the focus of these discussions has shifted to textual analysis of Islam's sacred scripts and, to a lesser extent, to Islam's history as a reflection of those scripts. One result of this conceptual bias has been the emergence of a semi-consensus that Islam is not compatible with secularization and/or secularism. In doing so, such discussions ignore two major factors/forces: the secular ideals/interests of Muslims that may or may not be compatible with the implications of their faith; and the unintended secular consequences of their otherwise faith-driven decisions and actions. In this paper, I show the shortcomings and conceptual confusion that have resulted from this conceptual blindspot, through a discussion of the religious developments in Iran since the occurrence of its 1979 'Islamic Revolution'. The empirical data show a deep secularization of the Iranian society that extends from the ordinary people's attitudes and behaviours to state's political philosophy, and from the state's foreign policy to the contents and structural position of the Islamic seminaries. These findings offer two implications for the discussions on Muslim world's encounter with secularity: the intermingled nature of sacred and secular, and the need for a shift of discussions from Islam to Muslims. A corollary implication of these two is a need to shift the attention from theological to social.

RC21-319.3

KAZEPOV, Yuri* (Department of Sociology, Austria)

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BRANDL, Jana* (University of Vienna, Austria)

How Context Matters: Challenges of Localizing Participatory Budgeting in Vienna

Participatory budgeting originally aimed at promoting greater political representation and resource distribution for vulnerable populations. As it globally circulates, however, existing literature points out that its local variations often fall short of proper tools and mechanisms to advance its emancipatory potential. So far, extant research has rarely placed what contributes in different spatial contexts to their divergence. The challenges and the potential of distinctive institutional arrangements and opportunity structures at the urban scale will be our focus. In particular we will investigate how the policy idea of participatory budgeting landed in Vienna at the district level in 2017 (*Partizipatives BürgerInnen-Budget*), with what outcomes, and how it evolved into a city-level project for climate change adaptation (*Wiener Klimateam*). Our paper will explore how the local institutional and structural conditions – including the political backing for such initiatives – influence the motivations, expectations, and experiences among different governmental stakeholders at multiple governance levels, and, in turn, shape the place-specific outcome of participatory budgeting. It unpacks the specific opportunities and constraints of the deployed participatory tools in both budgeting processes, according to three core values of democratic governance (*legitimacy*, *justice*, and *effectiveness*). The conclusion will discuss the potential trade-offs between these three dimensions, arguing that the current form of participatory budgeting may increase legitimacy in the process, but effectiveness in the delivery and the empowerment of vulnerable populations in the outcome less so.

RC46-JS-105.1

KAZIBONI, Anthony* (University of Johannesburg (UJ), South Africa)

Disengaged Citizenship in Post-Apartheid: A Case of Madibeng Hydropolitics

South Africa attained democracy in 1994 after more than three centuries of colonialism and apartheid. The new state was founded against the principles of dignity, freedom, nondiscrimination, the supremacy of the Constitution (1996) and universal suffrage. Participatory democracy was also critical as it would allow citizens to participate in governance and politics effectively. Over the last six local government elections in the new South Africa (i.e. 1999; 2004; 2009; 2014; 2019 and 2021), voter turnout has declined. Abstainers and eligible voters who do not vote continue to grow. Through looking at post-apartheid "invited" and "invented" spaces of participation, this article looks at factors influencing people's expressions of citizenship in the new South Africa within the context of the hydropolitics of the Local Municipality of Madibeng, located in South Africa's Northwest province. Through employing a qualitative research methodology underpinned by a social constructionist epistemology, data collected suggests that some participants viewed the new South Africa as an exclusionary space in which they could not express themselves freely. They withdraw from expressions of citizenship due to fear, coercion or duress, a phenomenon I term *disengaged citizenship*.

RC38-JS-8.1

KAZMIERSKA, Kaja* (University of Lodz, Poland)

From the Biographical to Emotional Work – Specific Features of Contemporary Life Stories of Young Adults.

When conducting autobiographical narrative interviews, we must always consider the possibility of confronting with the narrator's emotionally difficult experience. Although as sociologists, we should not take on the role and competence of psychologists or psychotherapists, there are also particularly sensitive subjects and encounters with interviewees that may even require the researcher to cope with such situations. Between these two fairly easily distinguishable alternatives, a third has recently emerged related to interviewing the younger generation.

Recent research experience gained in projects that collect interviews with people born in the 1980s and 1990s shows that there is a significant cultural/generational shift in the way of storytelling. In earlier generations of interviewees, emotionally difficult situations in the interview were embedded in emotionally difficult biographical experiences. Whereas in younger generations it's not just about the emotions involved in sharing difficult experiences but about working on one's own emotionality in general, which is reflected in the narrative. Young interviewees very often undertake rather emotional then biographical work during the interview and quite often the storytelling process is supported by psychotherapeutic training. In my presentation I will comment on this phenomenon and show implications for the research process.

RC41-592.1

KB, Chandrika* (Rani Channamma University, Belagavi, Karnataka, India)

Health Care Service to Underprivileged Children in India: An Appraisal of Integrated Child Development Scheme in Karnataka State

The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme is the World's largest Programme under the Health Care Policy in India aimed at enhancing the health, nutrition and learning opportunities of infants, young children and their mothers through supplemental feeding. The Scheme provides an integrated approach for converging basic services to Under-privileged section of the population through community based workers in Anganwadi Centers. There has been significant progress in the implementation of ICDS Scheme, both in terms of increase in number of operational projects and Anganwadi Centres in the state of Karnataka. Since 2007, 204 ICDS Projects and 62,580 Anganawadi Centers and in 3331 mini centers were in Operation. Since then children up to 6 years and their mothers were getting the benefits of this Programme. The state demonstrated significant improvement in the mental and social development and nutritional impact on the beneficiaries who received supplemental feeding. This study explains components, the functioning and current status of ICDC programme and attempts to identify its strengths and weakness.

This paper is descriptive in nature and based on the secondary data collected from various surveys. The study emphasizes the fact that, the ICDS programme has a huge potential platform in providing comprehensive nutritional supplements to pregnant women and lactating mother along with children in order to reduce problem of Malnutrition and Declining Morbidity rate.

RC04-68.6

KB, Chandrika* (Rani Channamma University, Belagavi,591156 Karnataka, India, India)

DASOG, Shamalabai B.* (Dept of Sociology,M.Ms Arts, Commerce, Science and Home- Science College, India)

New Education Policy-2020: An Innovative Initiation in Karnataka State, India

Education is the key catalyst for promoting socio-economic mobility and prepares the citizens for the knowledgeable society. Higher education contributes to the growth of Nation by providing specialized knowledge and skilled manpower. In this background a Reformative Policy initiative is taken by the Indian Government from School Education to Higher Education by introducing a New Educational Policy (NEP). Karnataka State Higher Education Council has taken the initiation from 2020-21, to bring drastic changes in the Higher Education System. This policy has a multi-disciplinary, value-based approach focusing on holistic education along with life-skills with special emphasis on skill development to improve high employability rate among the youth. It aims at building a global best education system rooted in Indian ethos, thereby transforming India into a global knowledge superpower

Contextualizing the Indianization in formal education the policy Stresses on Modifications in the curriculum in view of employability, strengthening Teacher training institutes linking it with Multidisciplinary Universities to prepare high-quality teachers, improving Teaching Pedagogy, building synergies between Research and Teaching, and facilitating Research Centers. It envisages establishing a standard education for both private and public institutions in the country.

This paper provides a descriptive overview of the New National Education Policy of India and its relevance in the way of Reforms and Structural Changes in the system with Sociological Perspective. It is a great challenge to bring Educational Reforms to enlarge the adaptive capacity and quality of the higher education system. NEP is more responsive to the changing situation to meet the needs of diverse population and development of the Nation. When the formal education relates with life it also cultivate the moral values among the citizens for that, it needs cultural transformation. Then it will become a powerful instrument for the social and economic development.

RC32-471.5

KE, Shushwi* (Jamia Millia Islamia, India)

COVID-19 and Gender Inequality in India: Reproduction of Patriarchy

This paper is an attempt to argue that COVID-19 has restrengthened gender-based inequalities which has and shall have severe socio-cultural implications particularly on democratic values underlying with equality, freedom and gender justice. This has been evident with the rise of authoritarian leadership across the globe and their initiatives in strengthening patriarchy and weakening spaces for gender justice. Gender inequality refers to a situation where men or women enjoy disproportionately higher share over valued good and consequently have better "life chances". Gender inequality intersects with other types of inequality like educational attainment, economic, political etc. It has been evident that pandemic has reinforced gender based inequalities. During pandemic economy across the globe contracted and Indian economy

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

too shrank sharply. Women working in informal economy or had left their villages for cities in search of better economic opportunities and future prospect for their children have been the worst sufferer during pandemic. Their dislocation from the economic domains came with burden of extra child care as schools were also shut down. Undoubtedly women in general have far less control over resources. Structural location of women i.e poor, marginalized or minority further accelerates. Besides other challenges women having poor access over resources will be worst sufferer of accessing quality education and job opportunities which will further widen inequalities of wealth and participation in democracy. It will undermine gender equality and will reclaim patriarchy. Therefore, there is need to bring back equity and gender justice discourse under the curriculum both in schools and higher education. Instead of focus on vocationalisation of education university should reclaim its theoretical spaces to raise the existential, structural questions. Under the neo-liberal paradigm twin forces of corporate and social conservative has undermined all the democratic spaces in which women have been the worst sufferer. COVID-19 has exposed it vividly.

RC04-66.12

KE, Shushwi* (Jamia Millia Islamia, India)

Rising Authoritarianism and Devaluation of Liberal Education: A Sociological Reflection

Attack on universities particularly public universities has been one of the central features with rising authoritarianism. The combined forces of market fundamentalism and social conservativism under the larger paradigm of neo-liberalism has undermined the liberal purpose of university and has created the culture of conformism and obedience to socio-political economic authority which has resulted in diminishing democratic values across the globe. Economic and technological rationality with emphasis on values of individualism, quantification and efficiency with 'commodified', 'useful' knowledge has taken precedence in university than its production of fundamental, theoretical knowledge which are required not only for intellectual excellence but for critical inquiry of dominant and official narratives too. 'On-line' in the place of in-person education which has the possibility of making education particularly higher education inaccessible to large section of society. COVID-19 has further accelerated unequal distribution which can further undermine the democratic principles of freedom, equality, pluralism and accountability and reproduce and strengthen authoritarianism. Question is education in general and university in particular facing the "crisis of purpose"?

This paper is an attempt to highlight the significance of 'education for citizenship' for which liberal or general education is required. Liberal education besides its 'intellectual reflection' and knowledge for its own end is liberal in the sense of its effects on the individual's 'intellectual self-empowerment' which is more than 'useful' in immediate context. It is an education which fosters social responsibility and self-reliance with focus on reason and sensibility and prepares individuals to participate in the larger interest of humanity. Therefore, university with its illuminating and emancipatory potential can play critical and historical role in reordering the global order by cultivating sustainable democratic ethos by producing self-reflective, creative and critical citizens. University needs to preserve and provide 'epistemic accessibility' to its community of scholars by teaching 'all branches of knowledge'.

RC09-141.1

KEAHEY, Jennifer* (Arizona State University, USA)

Agrarian Transformation and Resistance in Post-Authoritarian Environments

This paper engages the cases of Latvia and South Africa to examine development at two frontiers of the modern-colonial world-system. German crusaders invaded Latvia in 1195, beginning a period of colonization that culminated in Soviet occupation at the end of World War II. Across the world, Dutch merchants invaded South Africa in 1652, with colonizers establishing a white supremacist Apartheid state in 1948. Although these authoritarian regimes espoused oppositional ideologies, they modernized in similar ways, using displaced labor to industrialize colonial production and trade regimes. When Latvia and South Africa transitioned to democracy in the 1990s, small-scale farmers established local food and fair trade networks in accordance with Indigenous science and in relation with global justice movements. Yet they soon found themselves confronting a new master. When the Soviet bloc collapsed, Anglo-American interests proclaimed private capital as the bearer of freedom, enabling corporate agriculture to extend its territorial control. Unchecked by democratic institutions, a small group of global overlords have standardized agriculture around the world in accordance with corporate market interests, reproducing authoritarianism in practice. To unpack the material and ideal forces shaping agrarian transformation and resistance, I identify two existential types of development. As a colonizing mode of existence, *authoritarian monocultures* are grounded in the logic of categorical separateness. This development modality enacts endless warfare with difference to ensure uniformity and top-down control, co-opting ideological movements to rebrand itself across spacetime. In contrast, *egalitarian ecocultures* are rooted in Indigenous cosmovisions and cultural histories of resistance that recognize the interconnected nature of reality. This emancipatory mode of existence is situated in the liminal cracks of the world-system, where bottom-up actors are

innovating alternatives that work with, rather than against, the diversity of life. The converging catastrophes of the Anthropocene indicate a world-system in existential crisis. How will development respond?

RC23-350.4

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Acceptance of Smart Home Technologies for Aging in Place

As life expectancy rises, the aging of the French population continues. Demographic forecasts by the French National Institute for Statistics and Economic Studies (INSEE-2019) predict a sharp increase in the proportion of people over the age of 60 until 2035 and estimate that 4 million of them will be losing their autonomy by 2050. As for the majority of Europeans, this evolution is accompanied by a widely shared desire to stay at home as long as possible. So, how can we address this combined issue of loss of autonomy and aging at home ? One of the solutions is technological and concerns the smart home specially designed for seniors.

Smart home technologies support aging in place and bring real benefits to the health and well-being of seniors in addition to the energy savings, comfort and security they can provide. These goals can be achieved by combining IoT and AI technologies in order to provide services based mainly on the recognition of activities and the detection of anomalies and risk situations that seniors may face at home. The current market offer is mostly oriented to home automation in a broad sense and is poorly adapted to the needs of the elderly.

The design of such a solution must be articulated to its adoption, which is a critical issue among the elderly. A systematic review based on models of acceptance of technologies by seniors followed by interviews highlighted the significance of various acceptance and rejection factors that we will present at the congress. In view of the results, it is essential to closely accompany the user-centered development process of AI-based smart home solutions with inquiries that address the limitations related mainly to their usefulness, personalization and evolution over time, accessibility, and ease of use given seniors' lack of technology familiarity.

RC31-JS-46.4

KEFALA, Christina* (University of Amsterdam, Netherlands)

Women Who Tech: Strategies and Branding Among Foreign Women Entrepreneurs in China

This study examines foreign women entrepreneurs in China, focusing on how the intersection of race and gender mediate their business strategies and branding for success. Existing literature on foreign migrants in China describes the transnational corporate and entrepreneurial sector as male-oriented. While a few studies of foreign women in China examine their experiences as trailing spouses, little attention has been paid to young women pursuing independent business or career opportunities in China. This research narrows the focus to women who tech in China, showing how they are becoming a part of the move from "Made in China" to "Design in China", highlighting their gender, race and skills as driving factors for their achievements. This study is based on semi-structured, long-distance interviews with twenty foreign women in their early twenties to early thirties attending to the recent transformations in China's business sector, where the number of young foreign women tech entrepreneurs is rising. Weaving together migration studies, studies on the racialization of whiteness in Asia and technology studies, this research shows that in China, whiteness, gender and technological innovation intersect. I argue that foreign women strategically perform a racialized white identity, or desirable qualities associated with whiteness, to market their products. Such dynamics must be understood in recent migration flows to China, including the negotiations and challenges that mainly women face to cope with business. They still demonstrate a certain degree of agency as women to highlight their tech developments, performing themselves as skilled entrepreneurs and essential technological drivers.

RC34-JS-7.3

KEI, Milo* (University of Newcastle, Australia)

Australian School Strikers' Everyday Acts of Political Participation and Resistance

The School Strike 4 Climate (SS4C) movement is part of a 'durable' and 'highly networked' global social movement that involves millions of young people. SS4C, known in Europe and elsewhere as Fridays for Future, is a student-led climate focused environmental movement increasingly concerned with issues of economic and social justice. Secondary and primary school students are responsible for planning, promoting and participating in strike actions around Australia in concert with their global counterparts. Those who lead the organisation of strike actions share several similar economic and social attributes, including relatively privileged backgrounds and high levels of scholastic engagement. This research project seeks to examine the influence of leaders and participants on the socio-cultural value placed on ecological practices within a student-led social movement. It also examines

activists' attitudes to the media's representation of the movement which shows a high degree of reflexivity about the movements political impact. Activists individualised ecological practices can be seen as part of their repertoire of protest techniques and an expression of collective political displeasure toward continuing governmental inaction on climate issues. Using a Bourdieusian framework, this qualitative research project interviewed SS4C activists about their political participation, socioecological practices and climate strike actions before and during Covid-19 lockdowns in Newcastle and Hunter region in NSW and Melbourne, Victoria.

RC34-JS-30.2

KEI, Milo* (University of Newcastle, Australia)

Political Practices As Repertoires of Protest Action in Young School Strikers in Australia

Student activists, especially student leaders, involved with the School Strike 4 Climate (SS4C) movement in Australia are often deeply engaged with open democratic processes, sometimes for the first time, in their efforts to organise protest actions. 'Do-it-ourselves' political participation often involves extensive communication with fellow students and the public, consensus-based decision making, and negotiation with school and community authorities. Overt political actions like protest marches and public rallies are only the most visible components of young people's political participation. Individualised ecological and political practices can be thought of as part of the repertoire of protest tactics in the movement, especially by participants themselves. Participants of SS4C actions generally show high levels of political literacy and an interest in political affairs; attributes lacking in their general peer groups and shown to be declining since the early-mid 1990s. This research seeks to explore the nexus between SS4C activists political practices, both individualised and collective, and a worldview firmly tied to claims of ecological justice and the alleviation of social and economic injustice in an open and democratic manner. Employing the conceptual tools of Bourdieu, this research project investigates the experience of young people's participation in SS4C actions in Newcastle and Hunter region NSW and Melbourne, Victoria. The project utilises qualitative interviewing to explore their thoughts on the efficacy of mobilising in the SS4C movement, their experiences of organising actions, and the value they ascribe to their socioecological practices in contemporary Australia.

Plen-9.3

KEIM, Wiebke* (CNRS, Germany)

On Authoritarian Intellectuals

It is an uncomfortable reality that intellectuals have in many occasions supported authoritarian conceptions of the state and society with their craft and academic credentials. Visions of society that, in order to be realised, would need to make many people disappear, represent a threat in many parts of the world today. Drawing on the German history of political ideas, this paper focusses on protofascist intellectuals such as Carl Schmitt or Oswald Spengler. They elaborated the subversion of law with the aim to render the state more authoritarian. They prefigured elitist conceptions of populist leadership. Their ideas delegitimised the liberal democracies of the interwar years. After 1945, their thought has continued to circulate, within Germany, Europe and beyond. Starting at the end of the 1940s already, over the decades, far right intellectual circles have canonised those thinkers and their conceptions of society and the state under the label of the "conservative revolution". Their legacy can be traced with an approach to studying knowledge circulation. It resurfaces today in a variety of places.

RC15-232.1

KEITH, Verna* (University of Alabama at Birmingham, USA)
COBB, Ryon (Rutgers University, USA)
PIRTLE, Whitney (University of California Merced, USA)
MOUZON, Dawne (Rutgers University, USA)

Black-White Paradox in Mental Health: The Significance of Racial Classification Vs. Self-Assessed, Other Assessed, and Incongruent Skin Tone

African Americans tend to have mental health outcomes that are equal to or better than those of Whites despite living in a society where they face more intense racial discrimination. Most research on these paradoxical findings relies solely on racial self-classification to assess these differences, obscuring other important dimensions of racial identification such as skin tone. The current study uses data from the National Survey of American Life to investigate whether or not the paradox is consistent across (a) other measures of African Americans' racial identification (self-evaluated and other evaluated skin tone and congruence between the two measures) and (2) across multiple measures of mental health (depressive symptoms, 12-month major depressive disorder, and 12-month social anxiety disorder). We additionally examine whether perceived racial discrimination amplifies or diminishes the African American mental health advantage. Results from our multivariate regression analyses revealed that the African American mental health advantage persists across all racial identification indicators, but the strength of the association varies by the mental health measure considered. Findings are most robust and consistent for depressive symptoms. African Americans report fewer symptoms than Whites when skin tone is assessed by ether themselves or others, but the disparity is smallest between Whites and African Americans with lighter skin tone and between Whites and African Americans who are perceived as being lighter than they see themselves. Multivariate-adjusted models also reveal that perceived discrimination amplifies the African American mental health advantage. These results demonstrate the relevance of embracing a broader view of racial identification when considering racial disparities in mental health.

RC25-JS-101.2

KELAITA, Paul* (Deakin University, Australia)
PIENAAR, Kiran* (Deakin University, Australia)
KEANEY, Jaya (University of Melbourne, Australia)
MURPHY, Dean (Kirby Institute, UNSW, Australia)
BENNETT, Catherine (Deakin University, Australia)
VALLY, Hassan (Deakin University, Australia)

Pandemic Policing and the Construction of Publics: An Analysis of COVID-19 Lockdowns in Public Housing

COVID-19 containment measures have cast a spotlight on the uneven impacts of public health policy with particular populations or sites targeted for intervention. Perhaps the starkest example in Australia was the 'hard' lockdown of nine public housing complexes in inner-city Melbourne from 4–18 July 2020, where residents were fully confined to their homes. These complexes are home to diverse migrant communities and the lockdown drew public criticism for unfairly stigmatising ethnic minorities. This paper analyses media articles published during the lockdown to explore the implications of broad, top-down public health measures for culturally and linguistically diverse communities. Drawing on Lea's (2020) conceptualisation of policy ecology, we analyse the lockdown measures and community responses to explore how normative assumptions get freighted into health policy mechanisms, constituting health subjects (or 'target populations') in narrow, exclusionary terms. Our analysis identifies a number of different, sometimes competing subject positions at work in the lockdown policy measures and public responses to them. Via the mobilisation of police as compliance officers, locked-down tower residents are positioned as risky subjects in inherently risky places, setting up a policy instrument oriented around a classed and racialised view of non-compliance. Attending to how such subject positions are produced, and resisted at the grassroots level, highlights that policy instruments are not neutral interventions, but rather instantiate classed and racialised patterns of exclusion, reinforcing pervasive social inequalities in the name of public health. We conclude with some suggestions for how policy might circumvent these deleterious effects and better serve the needs of diverse communities.

RC35-525.2

KELESOGLU, Aliye* (University of Malaya, Malaysia)

How Can Social Capital be Detrimental: An Investigation of the Malaysia Case

Although there are different definitions of the social cohesion concept, there is somewhat consensus on Forrest and Kearns's (2001) definition which suggests that the concept has five components: common values and civic culture, social order and social control, social solidarity, place attachment and identity, and social capital. This paper focuses on the social capital component. Social capital generally is utilised in a very positive connotation. Therefore, the empirical research has focused extensively on the positive outcomes of social capital. However, I argue that the harmful aspects of social capital have not been adequately examined in the literature. Using empirical data collected through qualitative methods, I examine how social capital can also be detrimental to society. As the case study of this paper, Malaysia is a plural society with a high proportion of ethnic minorities. The literature indicates that Malaysians have low levels of social capital. In fact, the reality is more complicated. Within their communal walls, both the dominant ethnic group of Malays and the main minority group, Chinese Malaysians, have high levels of social capital. The perpetuation of the colonial legacy of an ethnically-divided social and political system has fostered in-group solidarity and led to inter-group rivalries. The high level of in-group social capital has thus led to social exclusion, inequality, nepotism and favouritism. The clear division between Malays and non-Malays and the politics centred on ethnic identity led to social hierarchies. Moreover, in-group solidarity between ethnic groups leads to discriminatory practises; Malays and Chinese suffer from favouritism and glass ceiling problems in work life. Consequently, high bonding social capital strengthens their ethnic identities by weakening their belonging to national identity. Thus, I contend that social capital itself does not indicate social cohesion in a society. Rather, a high level of social capital can also impede social cohesion.

RC47-662.6

KELESOGLU, Aliye* (University of Malaya, Malaysia)
KHOO, Ying Hooi (University of Malaya, Malaysia)
SINGH, Jatswan (University of Malaya, Malaysia)

Islam and Ethno-Religious Identities for Social Movement Mobilisation: A Case Study of an Islamic Movement in Malaysia

National or ethnic identities support the mobilisation of religious movements in some countries where religion plays an important role as a crucial component of identity. This combination, however, can be very detrimental to social harmony especially in countries with great diversity, such as Malaysia. In Malaysia, there is are substantial ethnic and religious minorities, and ethnic identities are often conflated with religious identities. However, identity politics rooted in a fragmented society along ethnic and religious lines creates socio-political tensions and grievances that facilitate the mobilisation of social movements. Being ideologically a far-right Islamist movement in Malaysia, the Malaysia Muslim Solidarity Front (ISMA)'s ethnoreligious ideology is rooted in the need for the ontological security of Malay Muslims. The movement creates its power struggle against rival Islamic movements and other civil society actors through a shift of common sense from the Ummah solidarity (Muslim Unity) toward Malay-Muslim solidarity. ISMA's main diagnosis frame is that Islam and Malays are under threat in Malaysia because of the non-Malay elements in the government or party politics. In this respect, the movement integrates the religious and ethnic identity which materialised in their slogan "Malay consensus, Islam sovereign". The movement's efforts have political outcomes. ISMA influences popular consent through rallies and voter awareness programs aimed at affecting voting behaviours of Malay constituents in favour of their candidates. So far, ISMA has achieved increasing support to mobilise Malay-Muslim voters on a few occasions showing that the frames they invoked resonated among the Malay-Muslim population. Using the case of ISMA, I examine how an Islamic movement rationalises the use of ethnic identities in a religious ideology and combines religious and ethnic identities to influence its audience and gain political power. The empirical data have been collected using qualitative methods and analysed through the framing analysis.

TG07-833.2

KELLEHER, Vicki* (University of Tasmania, Australia)

Research Outside of Time: Contacting Our inside World through Poetry

During recent years poetic inquiry has been gaining recognition as an arts-based research methodology and may be most simply described as research that uses poetry as/in/for inquiry. Threading its way through the silent, the inexpressible and the non-ordinary, poetry carefully attends to the language of the researched, while intrinsically opening gentle spaces for the reflexivity of the researcher. It is difficult to express clearly how it does this, but somehow the writing of poetry intrinsically slows down the research process and finds expression for what is not spoken but felt and sensed. Therefore, through spoken research poetry this presentation explores the idea that research through poetic inquiry happens outside of time, at quieter and often silent sites, where the *outside* world is slowed, and the *inside* world is contacted and expressed. In these silent moments, only presence is required and the senses are given free rein to guide the researcher through complex inquiries. There have been moments in the research reading, thinking, and doing that have threatened to overwhelm me while conducting research with participants into their lived experience of complex trauma. Poetry has afforded myself as researcher a way to contact these silent places within myself; to step out of worldly constraints of time; and create soft places to land my feelings, stray thoughts, emotions, and memories; enabling new ways of doing to emerge from each new poem.

RC15-216.1

KELLY, Brian C.* (Purdue University, USA)
PAWSON, Mark (Purdue University, USA)

Co-Opted Pharmaceuticalization: Reconsidering Polydrug Use with Prescription Medications Among Young Adults in Nightlife

Pharmaceuticalization is widely known as "the process by which social, behavioural, or bodily conditions are treated or deemed to be in need of treatment with medical drugs by doctors or patients" (Abraham, 2009). Ordinary bodily conditions become reconstructed as in need of treatment with pills. We contend that a form of pharmaceuticalization drives the combination of prescription pills with other substances among young people participating in nightlife. Using qualitative interview data from 214 young adults involved in nightlife, we examine how pharmaceuticalization becomes reengineered within nightlife contexts to shape how young people engage in polydrug use by using prescription pills to offset bodily experiences produced by their nightlife activities. "Co-opted pharmaceuticalization" occurs when young adults view conditions produced by 'bodily indiscretions' associated with nightlife as opportunities for pharmaceutical intervention. They see adverse corporal experiences produced through nightlife participation as ripe for management with prescription pills. Young adults integrate prescription pills into their wider substance use repertoires to manage experiences stemming from the contexts of nightlife experiences within the wider domains of their lives. They combine pills with other substances to manage bodily experiences deemed undesirable (though not medical conditions) and which are produced by their own behavioral excess; doing so seems routine, obvious, and commonplace to them. Rather than utilizing pills to become healthier patients, they appropriate them to become more functional 'outlaws'. The perception of bodily discomfort as a site for pharmaceutical intervention emerges in part due to a broader shifts in the entrenchment of pharmaceuticals in their lives and resonates in particular ways as a function of the social contexts they inhabit. The management of risk – in a holistically construed sense – leads young people to view combinations of pills with other drugs as an obvious and sensible way to manage undesirable bodily experiences.

RC15-232.3

KELLY, Brian C.* (Purdue University, USA)
VUOLO, Michael (The Ohio State University, USA)

The Rise and Decline of Racial Stratification of Prescribing and Overdose Mortality: Reconsidering Fundamental Causes in a Drug Crisis

The 21st century rise in drug overdoses undermined the state's ability to control population-level health. The stratification of overdose mortality ensued, with considerable escalation of overdose mortality among White Americans compared to Black and Latino Americans. On the surface, this pattern contradicts expectations rooted in the Theory of Fundamental Causes. We contend that beyond the surface such shifts in mortality align well with Fundamental Causes in that these trends may be directly driven by processes of privilege in clinical interactions. Deaths among White Americans rose more considerably as an outgrowth of privileged access to controlled substances in clinical encounters. Yet, it remains unclear how subsequent policy actions may have ameliorated such racial stratification of deaths. We examine Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (PDMPs) laws as governmental responses to control overdose mortality in order to assess how policy may differentially shape overdose mortality by race. Within the context of Fundamental Causes, we would anticipate that such policy intervention would most directly affect White deaths by intervening on the factors that left prescribing patterns less questioned for those in positions of privilege. We find reductions in the opioid overdose rate 2 years post-implementation and sustained effects through year 5, with similar effects for prescription opioids in polydrug use circumstances, benzodiazepines, and psychostimulants, but these results hold only for Whites. We conclude that laws leading to the implementation of Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs have more directly intervened on mortality among White Americans. We contend that such laws intervened on decision making processes that privileged Whites in ways that unwittingly drove disparities in overdose mortality.

RC05-93.3

KELLY, Melissa* (Toronto Metropolitan University, Canada)

Intersectional Identities: Highly Educated Zimbabweans Negotiate Race, Class, and Ethnic Hierarchies in a South African City

Efforts to understand African immigrants' experiences with Afrophobia and xenophobia in South Africa have focused on those who work in the informal sector and engage in precarious, low-wage employment. Many of these individuals lack legal status and, according to popular discourse, are seen as competing with local South Africans for jobs, housing and services, all of which are in short supply. Less research has considered the experiences of highly educated immigrants who are in South Africa legally and hold professional positions. This research set out to understand how the experiences of highly educated immigrants with Afrophobia and xenophobia may differ from their less privileged counterparts. How and in what contexts do their social position and legal status make it easier for them to cultivate a sense of belonging while living in the diaspora? Secondly, how has this impacted their identities? In order to answer these questions, multiple in-depth interviews were carried out with highly educated Zimbabwean immigrants living and working in a South African city. The study finds that highly educated Zimbabweans do not fit easily into the intersecting race, class, and ethnic hierarchies that are typically used to classify and discriminate against immigrants in South Africa. At the same time, their racialized status makes it challenging for them to cultivate a sense of belonging in their workplaces and neighbourhoods, which are often populated with White South Africans. The findings of the study suggest a need to extend the theory of intersectionality to include professional status in order to better understand the complex experiences, identities, and social positionings of African immigrants living and working in post-apartheid South Africa.

RC34-JS-7.2

KELLY, Peter* (Deakin University, Australia)

A 'Code Red for Humanity': Sociologies of School Strikes for Climate and the 'Problem' of the Anthropocene

In August 2021, the UN Secretary-General António Guterres (2021) issued a press release coinciding with the publication of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC 2021) Working Group 1 report Climate Change 2021: The Physical Science Basis, in which he claimed that the 'IPCC Working Group 1 report is a *code red for humanity*. The alarm bells are deafening, and the evidence is irrefutable: greenhouse-gas emissions from fossil-fuel burning and deforestation are choking our planet and putting billions of people at immediate risk'.

In this presentation I draw on a recent contribution to discussions about young people's collectivities in which we developed an analysis of the emergence of the School Strikes for Climate (SS4C)/Fridays for Future movement.

In presenting an account of the emergence of SS4C and the ways in which millions of young people around the world imagine the 'code red' that the Secretary-General refers to, I will draw on the concept of 'entanglement' (Haraway 2016) - and the ways in which this concept travels from quantum physics and biologies into the socio-cultural - to trouble key sociological concepts such as structure and agency, and to think differently about individuals, groups and collectivities. Particularly when collectivities are often imagined as cohorts of discrete individuals. In addition, I will explore how to make present the often sociologically strange physical, bio-chemical, governmental, moral, and affective 'lines of force' that energise earth systems – oceanic, atmospheric, terrestrial, capitalist – and which often exist beyond sociologically orthodox understandings of 'structures'.

I will suggest that this work can trouble the limits of the 'human exceptionalism' and 'methodological individualism' (Haraway 2016) that characterises the sociological orthodoxies of young people's activism and participation in collective action - and signals the contours of a sociological imagination for the Anthropocene.

RC07-128.1

KELLY, Peter* (Deakin University, Australia)
BROWN, Seth (RMIT University, Australia)
GORING, James (School of Education, Deakin University, Australia)

COVID-19 and Young People's 'Future Presents': Scenario Planning, Hopes and Anxieties in the Anthropocene

In this presentation we situate the emergence of the pandemic, and the challenges that the public health crisis produces for young people's health and well-being, and their sense of belonging, in the unfolding crises of global capitalism, of earth systems, and bio-diversity that is heralded by the Anthropocene (Braidotti 2019).

In developing this argument, we will draw on a place-based scenario planning project in Melbourne (AUSTRALIA) that was undertaken during 2021-2022. This future-focussed methodology enabled us to capture some of the anxieties, uncertainties and hopes that young people in Melbourne's inner north gave voice to when we provided them with an opportunity to reflect on and respond to questions about what Adams (2010) identifies as their *present futures* and *future presents*. In referencing the work of Adam (2010), Haraway (2016) and Braidotti (2013) we situate scenario planning with young people and other stakeholders as a *radical politics of hope*. A politics that emerges in our imagining of *the future* is "an active object of desire", an object that "propels us forth and motivates us to be active in the here and now", and of the idea of *hope* as an "anticipatory virtue that permeates our lives and activates them" (Braidotti 2013).

In reflecting on these young people's stories, and the future orientation of the scenario planning methodology, we will suggest a number of ways in which futures oriented sociologies of youth might play some part in developing a 'sociological imagination' for the Anthropocene. The importance of a re-imagined sociological imagination for the Anthropocene is evidenced in the anxiety and uncertainty, even anger and frustration, that young people - prior to and during the pandemic - have expressed about futures that are 'used up' before they arrive.

RC31-460.2

KEMP, Adriana* (Tel Aviv University, Israel)
RESNIK, Julia* (Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel)

Urban Governance of Liminally Legal Children Frontline Actors and Institutional Legacies in Tel-Aviv and Jerusalem

Increasing numbers of migrant children worldwide grow up with fragmentary and revocable legal statuses that perpetuate their liminal legality as socially present yet legally non-existent. Scholars of migration have mainly explored macro drivers and micro-level effects of liminal legality paying less attention to the role of urban governance and frontline actors in shaping migrant children's pathways of incorporation amidst broader processes of local rescaling. Taking into consideration that neoliberal rescaling is anchored in the uneven institutional landscapes in which it unfolds, this comparative research shows how different trajectories of urban rescaling result in two modes of governance: centralized–segregated in Tel-Aviv, and particularistic–integrative in Jerusalem. Grounded on 87 in-depth interviews with local agents and surveys of municipal policies and NPG and NGO reports, we show that in cosmopolitan-oriented yet ethno-nationally homogeneous Tel-Aviv, actors maneuver institutional ambivalence by emphasizing liberal status-blind principles in the provision of segregated services. Conversely, in ethno-religious oriented yet ethno-nationally heterogeneous Jerusalem, migrant children are incorporated in integrative frameworks that recognize their particularity. Drawing on an inter-city comparison, we argue that local actors both reflect and mobilize inherited institutional landscapes and legacies of sensemaking of "otherness" as they negotiate similar national restrictive migration policies. Integrating critical scholarship on uneven urban rescaling, attentive to structures of social provision and policy paradigms, and local actors' sensemaking, we foreground the centrality of cities in forging liminal legality as a multidimensional space where policies, institutional contexts, and agency work together in emplacing migrant children, suspended between legal categories, as urban subjects.

Asso-861.1

KENNEDY, Michael* (Brown University, USA)

Autocracies in Practice: Historical Legacies, Cultural Articulations and Violence Among Putin, Trump, Orban and Their Kin in Democracies' Assaults

De-democratization invites reconsideration of both structures and practices in social change. What conditions enable "strong men" – including Putin, Trump, Orban, Lukashenko, Xi, Modi, Bolsanaro, Erdogan, and Duterte -- to gain authority and what strategies facilitate their rise and aggrandizement? Following a brief review of the structural arguments, including globalization's effects, governance's complexities, and catastrophes' multiplications, I elaborate 3 elements a comparative and historical sociology this global transformation invites.

First, what makes these autocratic expressions similar, what different? In particular, how do different histories of democracy, colonialism, racism, misogyny, and militarism shape authoritarian expression? Not all strong men are white Christians inheriting empires with colonizing histories, but they tend to express similar resentments for constraints on their righteous rage.

Second, what practices exemplify authoritarian assault on democracy? In particular, how do certain kinds of truth claims justify violence and against whom in the distinctive manifestation of strong man leadership? Even while the actual violence varies considerably – from Putin's criminal invasion of democratic Ukraine to Trump's criminal treatment of migrants on US borders – the predicate of actual harm depends on a mythos of symbolic collective suffering.

Thirdly, can we evidence admiration, imitation and reciprocal amplification among autocrats? In particular, can we trace public expressions of mutual support among these authoritarians and any effects in policy or governance? I conclude by focusing on the articulation of Putin, Trump, and Orban in their different but complementary mobilizations of violence and fear. I develop that analysis not only to illuminate my more general arguments, but to encourage others to illuminate similar articulations among others of manifestly anti-democratic transnational authoritarianism.

RC04-66.6

KENNELLY, Jacqueline* (Carleton University, Canada)
ERDAL, Cihan (Carleton University, Canada)

Probing School Bullying Practices As Classification Struggles: Challenges and Possibilities for Youth Social Justice

The analysis on which this paper is based draws on qualitative interviews conducted in 2018 and 2019 with 26 young people between the ages of 16 and 24 accessing youth homelessness services in two cities located in Ontario, Canada. We begin from a place of skepticism about the efficacy of school-based interventions in bullying for preventing or ending the widespread victimization of homeless young people in schools. Instead, we build upon sociological work that has theorized bullying as a social phenomenon embedded within wider systems of power designed to maintain the dominance of the dominant, for instance by protecting white identities (Myers & Bhopal, 2015); or by maintaining normative gender performances (Morales, Grineski & Collins, 2019; Ringrose & Renold, 2013). Drawing on the work of Pierre Bourdieu, we approach schooling as a field of power wherein multilayered forms of inequality and the maintenance of dominance, both hidden and explicit, are reproduced. The main findings of this study reveal the need to understand school bullying as part of *classification struggles* (Bourdieu, 1984) between students, which are marked by and generated through not only gender norms, heteronormativity or other oppressive normativities such as sizeism, but also intricately bound up with class-based distinctions. By providing a multifaceted account of the complexity of school bullying practices, we propose that the tools and resources for the struggle to counter-act and challenge bullying and contribute to youth social justice, particularly for impoverished and/or homeless students, may be strengthened.

RC44-620.1

KENNY, Bridget* (University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa)

The Infrastructural Labour of Logistics: Reorganising Warehouse Workers in South Africa

This paper examines working conditions of warehouse workers in logistics in South Africa. Logistics is a terrain that cuts across the economy and one which has become central to business operation, while also obscuring working conditions for many employees. Based on interviews with industry experts and warehouse workers and unions as part of an ILO study, this paper offers a preliminary examination of key dynamics of labour control and workers' responses in this 'sector'. A key focus is on the local application of algorithmic management in logistics firms, how this plays out in terms of wider supply chains, which operate through global companies and across African distribution networks. The specific adaptations of software to national and inter-regional conditions, impulses to replace workers with new technologies, the reliance on the use of contract labour ('labour broking'), and the limitations of organising for unions in these firms outline the conjunctural relations of logistics in place and for the reproduction of precariousness. The paper thus offers an analysis of the concrete material conditions from South Africa required to operationalise these vast distribution networks which appear all the more hidden (see Neilson 2012; Rossiter 2014). It is specifically interested in documenting the glitches, the 'frictions and stoppages' which disrupt the seeming seamlessness of such spatially expansive networks (Chua et al. 2018; Cowen 2014). This complex and varied field is constitutive of a reorganisation of capital investment in logistics in South Africa and in semiotic representations which further marginalise labour. The paper argues that these processes rely on 'infrastructural labour', which is both invisibilised and yet which creates new terrain for capital accumulation and new stakes for working class struggles.

RC23-345.3

KENNY, Katherine* (University of Sydney, Australia)

The Microbiopolitics of (self)Care

In this paper, drawing on feminist and STS scholarship on relationality and care, I explore some of the different ways that the subject of health and wellbeing might productively be reimagined as multitudinous: as extending beyond humanistic ideas of discrete individuality and individual responsibility. Here the microbiome is instructive. Our relationship to the microbial world has typically been characterised by an outmoded pathogenic imaginary in which 'bugs' are envisioned as enemies to be exterminated in order to protect individual human bodies from illness. But the failure to recognise the productive and protective features of our microbial kin has led to problems such as the overuse of microbicides and the rise of superbugs (i.e. antimicrobial resistance), and is also implicated in the rise of chronic conditions that now affect up to 50% of the population.

How we currently know (and manage) microbes illustrates some of the short comings of the traditional exterminatory approach to human-microbial relations. For example, practices of managing illness and infection are often temporally oriented towards delivering immediate solutions to individual 'cases'. The resulting overuse of antimicrobials not only contributes to the looming crisis of AMR but can also compromise the delicate biomic balance that has been developing within and upon each of us since we were in-utero, projecting the temporal consequences of the exterminatory approach to human-microbial relations both backward and forwards through time. However, some emerging (and some enduring) practices of care (for the self and for others) offer potential for a more expansive vision of the deep relationality of our health that can accommodate its multiplicity across scales, bodies, and timeframes well into the future-to-come. In this way, attending to the microbiome illustrates the deep relationality of our own health with the social conditions of our collective flourishing.

TG10-848.6

KES-ERKUL, Aysu* (Cerebrum Tech, Turkey)

Algorithmic Bias As a Social Issue: Participation and Inclusiveness in AI

Algorithmic Bias has been a major issue for AI practitioners and policy makers alike. The claim for Data Science for Social Good is hit hard when it comes to unprecedented bias hidden in neural networks of the algorithm. In order to tackle this issue in a way that will make sure the outcome will not be compromised in the process, the Inclusive AI and Participatory AI principles must be prioritized. This paper will discuss the relevance of concepts of inclusiveness, equity, and bias in the context of AI as a tool for social good. The use cases of AI based decision systems in public policy and specifically smart city applications will be discussed to demonstrate the possible drawbacks of real time data, training data as well as the bias embedded in the algorithms. The significance of access to and informed use of data collecting tools (a.k.a. digital divide) will be emphasized as the keys to the solution, aside from fixing the biased algorithms. Thereby, the issues of AI based decision making and especially algorithmic bias will be examined within the framework of its social context.

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RC04-JS-50.3

KEUNG, Chrysa* (The Education University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)

Kindergarten Teachers' Emotions and Ethical Dilemmas at Work in the Time of COVID-19

Earlier work has been well-documented how emotional of teaching connecting with professionalism and affected by moral purpose of teachers, cultures, and contexts (Day & Qing, 2009; O' Connor, 2008). However, there is a missing link to explore how teachers interpret emotional experiences from ethical dilemmas encountered at work. Using social constructivist perspective, this study argues that emotional experiences are conditioned by the contexts in which social interactions with students, parents and other colleagues take place (Lasky, 2005; Oplatka & Arar, 2019). This qualitative study attempts to understand kindergarten teachers' emotional experiences by analyzing how they perceive and navigate the ethical dilemmas in work. An interpretive approach is applied with interview data collected from twelve Hong Kong kindergarten teachers. Data are analyzed inductively based on descriptions of critical incident cases reported. Researchers interpreted, coded, and grouped data into themes. The interview quotes exhibit that teachers' emotions are contextually bounded. The dilemmatic experiences stemmed from teachers can be characterized into three ethical considerations: Role of empathy and care, culture of reciprocal trust, and dispositions related to cultural responsiveness. The discussion will contribute to the depictions of emotional experience, especially teachers are facing multiple challenges in working with different stakeholders. It also gives us some insights into how teachers develop ethical judgment for dealing with the situations given in such critical incident cases.

RC52-720.1

KEUNG, Chrysa* (The Education University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)

Professional Ethics for Early Childhood Teaching Profession

Within the early childhood context, kindergarten teachers encounter day-to-day ethical dilemmas. These relate to the multiple obligations and responsibilities that kindergarten teachers have when working with different stakeholders, such as children, families, colleagues, organizations, and policy makers (Dahlberg & Moss, 2005; Feeney & Freeman, 2007). Although codes of ethics for teaching profession have been developed and applied in the worldwide, understanding professional ethics of early childhood teachers has been an underdeveloped area of study in Hong Kong. Using the ethical codes from three counties as the base, this study attempts to explore and develop the principles of professional ethics for Hong Kong early childhood sector. Those principles are conceived as an essential part of the professional repertoire which helps teachers make judgment and choices of action in the real-life workplace (Campbell, 2000; Mahoney, 2008). However, those principles are not exhaustive nor applicable to every situation. This study reports the suggested principles of professional ethics which are built on reviewing the extant ethical codes from international and regional contexts and collecting qualitative data from the semi-structured interviews with a total of 13 pre-service and in-service teachers. Findings reveals that professional ethics among early childhood education can be conceptualized into five domains. The interview data also reflect that the dimensions and meanings of professional ethics are varied among pre-service and in-service teachers. This study contributes to articulate dialogues about the notions of professional value, moral reasoning, professional autonomy, and teacher identity. Findings of this study reaffirm the responsibilities and obligations of kindergarten teachers, and this could be seen as a source of insights into the ethical base of teacher professionalism in Hong Kong early childhood context.

RC13-196.7

KHAIRNAR, Dilip* (Deogiri College, Aurangabad, India)

KULKARNI MANJITA, Kulkarni (st.Mira's College for Girls, Pune India, India)

Utilization of Leisure Time By the Ageing through the Various Platform of Social Media: A Sociological Study with Indian Context

Leisure time in Ageing and social media is now considered as a common word for all. Now in 21st century everyone is habitual to this word-' social media' and in ageing population the major issue is how to spend their leisure time through social media?In India many things are essentially done through social media, it has occupied all the sectors of the society. This paper actually tries to find out the reality of the term "leisure time of ageing population" and "social

media". How they spend their leisure time with with the help of social media? Does this social media actually helps elderly or not? Do they find it easy to use? And if they use social media for leisure time then for what purpose do they use? Have they experienced any threat because of this social media? All these questions will be studied through this paper. Data collection methods will be both primary and secondary.Primary data collection through questionnaire and secondary sources will be used to find the answers.Total 100 samples from ageing population will be taken for this paper. This paper will try to find out how leisure time is spent by the ageing population through the social media .

Asso-898.1

KHALIL, Heba* (Nebraska Wesleyan University, USA)

"This Country Has Laws": Rule of Law As a Tool of Entrenching Autocracy

This paper investigates the role of legal discourses and legal professionals in entrenching autocratic rule in the aftermath of the so-called Arab Spring in Egypt. In the aftermath of the spectacular street protests that swept the Arab world, and Egypt in particular, the movement for change was channeled into legal challenges handled by the legal system. Lay persons, opposition parties and activists were absorbed into these legal processes, fighting for this article in the constitution, for the abolishment of that vague wording, and demanding the passing of this new law, and the abolishment of that one. While this focus on legal processes is a continuation of Mubarak's 30-year "rule-by-law" regime, in the aftermath of the 2011 uprisings it ensured that the Egyptian judiciary and the legal system not only could control the process of democratic transition, but even reverse it. Thus, popular calls on the streets for "rule of law" came at a high cost: The masses of Egyptians remained in the waiting room, while the judges, along with the Supreme Council of Armed Forces (SCAF), steered the political transition towards autocratic rule. Judges became the experts on the transition, they could map the field of possibilities for the rest of the population and political actors and thus limited the horizons for change. Despite this political capture of the legal system, an underclass of precarious lawyers became the defenders of the law as a channel for meaningful change, thus challenging autocracy from within the very legal system that helped entrench it.

RC21-309.4

KHALIQ, Shanel* (Syracuse University, United States)

Big Infrastructure and Development: Mass Transit in Islamabad

Urban sociology, in the Global North, especially the US is heavily centered on the spatial isolation of racialized poverty. Understanding how segregation and inequality operate in cities of the Global South provides an opportunity to broaden the scope of urban sociology. Building on gaps in understandings of segregation and inequality and critical theories of infrastructure, I want to understand how mass public transport infrastructure contributes to segregation and inequality in postcolonial cities in the Global South. The Metrobus in Islamabad (BRT), an example of mass transit infrastructure, has been a major change in the transport landscape of Islamabad. BRTs fit into the imagery of an aesthetically pleasing 'world-class city' that Pakistani governments have tried to create, by displacing low-income settlements and rendering poor residents homeless.

On its face, public transit seems to offer economic development, mobility, and environmental improvement. However, not everyone in cities has equal access to mobility and space and these promises of public transit are not shared equally. In this study I focus on various types of public transport infrastructure, including the state-owned Metrobus and other privately-run forms of public transport to understand how the state reproduces technocratic, top-down understandings of urban development. Methodologically, I employ ethnographic fieldwork and semi-structured interviews, along with participatory mapping techniques. The findings reveal the assumptions embedded in the design of public transport infrastructure and how it impacts low-income residents and women particularly. The results of the participatory mapping can be used to inform future development policies on inclusive and sustainable transport.

RC02-53.2

KHAN, Abdul Gaffar* (Gulbarga University, India)

Corollaries of Corporate Invasion: Colonization of Healthcare Sector in India

Even though the Constitution of India promises free healthcare for all its citizens, the private sector plays a major role in every sphere of medicine, representing 80 percent of total healthcare market which is estimated to be worth US$ 372 billion as of now owing to a huge investor demand from global as well as domestic investors, and private equity funds investing over USD 3.4 billion in Indian hospitals during the last decade. As one of the largest employers with 4.7 million employees as of 2021, the sector is becoming increasingly corporate in its culture and practice with mergers and acquisitions by the listed entities.. This trend has been observed both in clinical and diagnostic sectors of healthcare, having significant implications in terms of cost and quality of healthcare services for the clients on the one hand and health care profession

and professionals on the other. The paper seeks to ascertain implications of these trends for the healthcare practice and medical profession based on the secondary sources.

The authentic sources indicate that the private sector operates 58 percent of the total hospitals in the country with 81 percent of doctors. The large private hospital chains in the country dominated the market with 54.84 percent share in 2021, catering to 70 percent of urban and 63% of rural families. The findings of the study also seem to indicate that the concept and practice of family physician has been on the decline and the traditional systems of medicine are losing ground owing to the onslaught by the rising consolidation in healthcare industry brought about by incessant mergers and acquisitions. Best of the brains in the profession in diverse areas of medicine are signed up by the healthcare conglomerates at exorbitant salaries leaving behind small clinics and clinical practitioners insecure.

RC41-JS-62.4

KHAN, Asma* (Cardiff University, United Kingdom)

Beliefs and Myths: British Muslim Women Making Sense of Their Economic Inactivity

I will present data from a mixed methods (QUANT-QUAL) study to explore whether religious beliefs can explain high rates of economic inactivity among British Muslim women.

The economically inactive are those people who are not in formal employment, nor actively seeking it. Whilst a relatively marginal outcome for most groups, economic inactivity is the modal labour market outcome for British Muslim women, who are significantly more likely to be economically inactive than women of other religious groups. This disparity has been in evidence since the 1970s, without improvement, over time and generation (Anwar 1979; Modood 1997; Heath and Martin 2013; Sweida-Metwally 2022).

The reasons behind this disparity need to be better understood: firstly, because persistent labour market disparities for minority groups in an ethno-religiously diverse society indicate structural disadvantage (Cheung 2014); and secondly, because this outcome is likely to be a driver of socio-economic disadvantage among British Muslim households (Heath and Li 2015).

I used mixed methods to understand the reasons behind these high levels of economic inactivity. Statistically, I found that religious salience was not significantly associated with economic inactivity. Using qualitative methods, I found that none of the interviewees (27 economically inactive Muslim women) held a religious belief that economic activity was forbidden (*haram*), however, some women held religiously-informed beliefs that it was undesirable and harmful for the spiritual wellbeing (*barakah*) of the household.

In framing their inactivity as a religiously-informed choice, these women described their experiences in ways that emphasised their own agency, with little acknowledgment of structural factors that might limit opportunities for socio-economic integration. I suggest that religious beliefs do not drive high rates of economic inactivity among British Muslim women, instead, narratives that centre religious beliefs form part of an ideological strategy to cope with structural marginalisation in the labour market and wider society.

TG04-JS-153.2

KHAN, Chabel* (University of Melbourne, Australia)

Policing the (risky) Family: Examining Mass Media Representations of Risk As Sites of Social Control

Understanding risk as entangled in social control is not new. Governmentality scholars and discourse analysts have broadly proposed that risk—usually understood at the levels of discursive formations, technologies, and governmentalities—can imbricate with and enact regimes of (bio)power. However, despite a groundswell of discursive-governmental research, there is a relative lack of studies critically interrogating how mass media representations of the 'risky' liberal(ised) family can act as sites to either augment or propel social control.

One of the few Foucauldian thinkers that have substantively addressed the interconnections of the liberal family, risk representations, and social control is Jacques Donzelot. Donzelot draws on his genealogical mapping of the liberalisation of France to propose three central claims about the social control of the liberal(ised) family: the necessity of a 'tutelary society' of 'social' practitioners and 'social' systems that both amplify and consolidate state-coordinated 'policing' of the family; the mutation of the male-headed family into a 'state-as-family' assemblage; and the disproportionate responsibilisation of the mother figure for 'social risks'. The paper draws on preliminary findings from a corpus-assisted critical discourse analysis of print news articles (N = 33,161) about Australian single-parent families to both refine and extend Donzelot's contribution to the contemporary antipodean context. Specifically, the paper seeks to demonstrate that by focusing on both the lexicality and discursivity of risk representations in mass print media allows for traces of Donzelot's claims about social control to be revealed. The paper concludes the agitational quality of Donzelot's genealogical claims provides a generative foundation for continued critical research into how mediatised risk language can operate as part of the social control both enacted on and through the liberal(ised) family.

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

RC29-427.2

KHAN, Sultan* (University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa)

The Role of Faith Based Organisations (FBOs) in the Rehabilitation of Offenders

Since time immemorial, religion has been and is part of society that provides a moral compass and stability in society. It regulates human behaviour so that there is conformity to norms and values that are upheld by society. Deviation from these norms and values is subject to sanction which results in incarceration. At the turn of the 20th Century, a more proactive step has been taken for the rehabilitation of those who have come into conflict with the law. The many secular programmes that were implemented in the rehabilitation of prisoners provided little to the desired effect which is highlighted by looking at the rate of recidivism. In this context the role of religion became increasingly recognised as a way to rehabilitate prisoners. In some instances, faith based programmes have been integrated into secular programmes whilst in other instances FBOs volunteer to independently provide their service. Irrespective of the approach used, there is sufficient evidence to support the view that faith based programmes have a positive effect on the rehabilitation of prisoners and helps to reduce recidivism.

WG05-JS-106.4

KHANAL, Ramesh* (Saraswati Multiple Campus, Nepal)

The Contribution of Nepal's Tourism Workers and Industry to Promoting Responsible Travel

Tourism workers are vital contributors to the sustainable development of the tourism industry in Nepal. They could make all touristic destinations reachable and better to visit. The ethical considerations such as norms and policies that the workers follow have an immense impact on the execution of business plans in the field. Each project imposed by the tourism industry highly relies on activities the workers performed during the visit to various destinations. This study investigates the sustainable & responsive tourism program executed in the Everest region in Nepal from 1990 to 2022. Most previous studies emphasize defining the concept of sustainability in terms of tourism. They overlook whether the policies have been implemented to materialize sustainable tourism in Nepal. They have extensively focused on factors contributing to the sustainability of the tourism industry but missed explaining how particular norms and policies could strengthen the tourism workers. In this context, this study answers two key questions. First, it explores how tourism is encountering the issue of sustainability. Second, it answers what are the dominant factors that are invertible to sustainable tourism. This study was accomplished through in-depth interviews with and surveys of the local inhabitants, including ordinary and tourism entrepreneurs of the Everest region. This research identifies the positive impact the tourism workers' (i.e., behavior and attitude) on strengthening the sustainability of tourism.

TG03-805.3

KHANAM, Kashmira* (Ph.D. Research Scholar Dept of Sociology, Central University of Haryana, Haryana & ICSSR Doctoral Research Fellow, India)

Human Rights Violations in Workplace Against Transgender People in Assam, India

Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019 discusses unfair treatment in or concerning employment or occupation. However, ensuring a gender-inclusive workplace does not ensure a safe and dignified life for the gender minorities of Assam. Male and female gender identities are the only two options recognized by the mainstream social construction of gender, which tends to demand conformity. By straying from the conventional gender standards connected to the sex assigned at birth, transgender people violate this binary idea of gender. Twelve interviews with male and female-identified transgender people above 18-year-old from the different districts of Assam were considered for a face-to-face interview to gather data. Despite having male or female bodies from birth, all participants expressed gender attributes that are more consistent with the opposite of their birth sex. A combination of purposive and snowball sampling methods was used to select the participants. This study has examined how workplace experience is determined by gender identity. The findings of this research reveal the workplace experience of female-to-male (FTM) and male-to-female (MTF) individuals and provide accounts of how they negotiate their gender identities within the workplace and deal with the issues that arise as a result.

RC21-309.1

KHANDELWAL, Vrashali* (Indian Institute for Human Settlements, India)

PEDDIBHOTLA, Ananya (Indian Institute for Human Settlements, India)

GULABANI, Herry (Indian Institute for Human Settlements, India)

MITRA, Sudeshna (Indian Institute for Human Settlements, India)

Repair As Infrastructure: Case of Bengaluru, India

The different practices of "repair" offers a framework to unpack inequalities in provisioning of infrastructure in Indian cities. This paper draws on fieldwork in a Bangalore neighbourhood with diverse socio-economic characteristics (caste, religion, language and income) and built form (incrementally built self-constructed housing and slum resettlement housing). The paper discusses the lifecycle of repair practices across multiple forms of water supply that sustain the neighbourhood; from the city level grid of treated piped water supply to local grids of untreated borewell water and off-grid systems of water tankers and water ATMs. It highlights that water provisioning is not only about pipelines and water ATMs, but equally about systemising practices and materialities of repair for both gridded and off-grid arrangements of water provisioning. The paper argues that repair as a practice, allows infrastructure to be built incrementally across gridded and off-grid arrangements, and plays a significant role in actual provisioning, over and beyond the laying of infrastructure grids. The notion is significant as local government budgets in many Indian cities are limited. While local governments may have budgets for capital expenditure to build infrastructure, operational budgets for repair and maintenance are often constrained. For marginalised neighbourhoods experiencing inequities in provisioning through the formal grid- system, repair becomes an essential feature of coping in everyday life. Who asks for repair, where does the repair happen, at what scale and what kind of material is used for repair are all questions that link to systems of local skills, local social and political mobilisations, gendered structuring of time for households, etc. and thus become critical for understanding urban infrastructure itself. We present a case for focussing on repair as an integral part of building/rebuilding infrastructure, involving both state and non-state actors, especially for marginalised neighbourhoods in Indian cities.

WG01-769.1

KHANGCHIAN, Veronica* (Jawaharlal Nehru University, India)

Contemporary Crises: Erosion of Democracy?

Contemporary Crises: Erosion of Democracy?

Whether it Russia invasion of Ukraine, human rights crises across the world, refugee or migration issues, the 21st century is facing it all. The question arises as to whether democracy has lost its relevance or is there a greater search for democracy because of the stakes it is facing.

The paper intends to address few crises of the 21st century human social system to discover real areas of crises where democratic values seems inconsistent. Antidemocratic practices around the world has raised serious issues concerning the fate of the modern society. It will explore the debate between the two political constructs; democracy and authoritarianism in the light of the contemporary crises and see how democratic values are just but far-fetched ideals as numerous instances shows.

RC17-260.1

KHANUKAEVA, Anna* (Uppsala university, Sweden)

Expectation Work. Postdocs Sense Making of Academia

The postdoc position highlights one of the tensions in current academia where postdocs hold a highly competitive yet vulnerable position, which does not automatically provide secure future jobs. This situation creates pressure for the postdocs to work more and take on extra tasks and responsibilities. Postdocs know that it matters for their future career path what they are doing in the present and what has been already done in the past. This presentation focuses on postdocs' position by examining how they make sense of their experiences of organizational conditions and the pressures of work in academia. Based on the thematic analysis of 26 in-depth interviews with postdocs in social sciences in Sweden, I show how postdocs approach the conditions of university work to make decisions and continue working. I analyze different ways in which postdocs deal with the expectations and realities of their work, and make decisions to prioritize certain activities over others. In the interviews among other things, postdocs reflect upon the ways they deal with uncertainty, which is a part of the organizational conditions of work in the academic setting. Learning the expectations of the organization and tacit rules of the academic workplace becomes part of their sense making process. Analysing the expectation work that postdocs do allows getting an insight into the underlying order and daily practices, which are needed to sustain academia. Additionally, I examine various relational and power dynamics that this order entails and

reproduces. Overall, I show how the organizational conditions communicated in the form of expectations are shaping the understanding of the work and further decision-making of postdoctoral researchers.

RC25-JS-40.2

KHAYAMBASHI, Shila* (York University, Canada)

"Where Are You from?": The Constant Reminder of Unhomeliness

"Where are you from?" This is a question that many minority Canadians anticipate being asked in their daily interactions. While Canada is a multicultural nation, and the multiculturalism policy is a factor that many immigrants choose Canada as their country of settlement, the dominant culture always reminds the minority citizens that they do not belong. First-, Second-, and multi-generation immigrants from the global South and East are always inclined to identify their nationality. Some never lived in their ancestral countries, but this question reminds them constantly of their "unhomeliness" and lack of belonging. While the question of the country of origin sounds like a harmless question, this is a foundational comment on a person's geographic identity and nationality. The dominant culture uses a question regarding their country of origin to deny the minority individuals belonging to the land of their residency. This paper discusses the cultural indicators for minority individuals that become the sources of segregation for these populations. These indicators are varied, such as the individual's (or their parent's) accent, skin colour, names, and any symbolic representation of their country of origin. This paper argues that through democratic racism and multicultural policies, the dominant culture has silenced minority groups in Canada. This paper elaborates on the effects of microaggression against minority Canadians and immigrants.

RC14-215.2

KHAYAMBASHI, Shila* (York University, Canada)

Cyber Communication and Culture of Violence

Communicational gadgets have become essential parts of every individual's life and body. Each person's cyber self is an integral part of their cohesive persona. While cybercommunication has facilitated people's interaction, it has become the foundation and platform for a new uprising of offences. Due to its anonymity and pervasiveness, cybercrimes are excessively committed by both adults and the young generation. Cyberbullying, cyberstalking, cyber-harassment, cyber-sexual-aggression, and even cyber-assisted murder have become familiar events in the news and everyday lives. In many cases of cybercrime, the legal system adjudicated the physical world's laws and regulations to address these criminal actions, which has been ineffective, as the material and the cyber worlds have two different cultures. In order to fight cybercrime, the justice system needs to become knowledgeable about the authentic culture of the cyber world. The paper criticizes the police and the justice system's attempt to fight cybercrimes using the physical world' laws and regulations. This paper critically explores how responsible authorities must deal with cybercrimes and cyber offences in the age of anonymity without disturbing the citizen's privacy and the new generation's newly forming boundaries in virtual space.

RC05-88.4

KHAYAMBASHI, Shirin* (Brandon University, Canada)

Violence, Gender, and Religion in Greater Toronto Area and York Region: The Experience of Iranian Muslim Women

Homogenization of Islam and the Muslim experience has rendered Muslim communities vulnerable to violence and subordination. To deconstruct this perspective and address the diversity of Muslim narratives, I am exploring Iranian Muslim women's experiences of gender violence among the Canadian Iranian communities. By revisiting the data collected during my doctoral research, I examine the intersection of gender, religion, and ethnicity to understand the unique experience of Iranian Muslim women in diasporas. Iranian-Muslim women experience Islamophobia at the global level, which is established in the long history of colonial and oriental discourse, but my analysis reveals an intra-communal religious conflict that ostracizes this demographic among their diasporic communities. In this presentation, I demonstrate how the Islamic Iranian Republic's politicization of Iranian women's choices and agency continuously affects their experiences in diasporas. I discuss the measures taken by Iranians residing in GTA and YR to criticize Iranian woman's religious agency. The Iranian Muslim women, especially those who choose to don the hijab, are encountering verbal abuse, sexual harassment, and damage to their properties, and above all, revocation of their communal membership. I will ask: how do Iranian secularism and political Islam affect the experience of Iranian Muslim women post-migration?

RC52-722.2

KHOKATE, Sudha* (Bangalore University, India)

Deepening Inequities in Access to Health Care System. a Study of COVID-19 Situation in India.

In a country like India, there is an immense disparity in access to the health care system. Exorbitant medical fees make it almost impossible for the poor to have decent health care. In the process, people are forced to suppress their health needs and well-being. Here, the crucial preventive stage is lost. During the pandemic, we saw various instances where poor patients did not get timely help and many families lost their beloved ones. The poor were at the mercy of hospitals and doctors.

Our healthcare system should be viewed as a bane to the poor. It needs balance. Hospitals are like big companies, where profit-making has become more than a service to society. Hence doctors and hospitals are desensitized toward the poor. This monopoly is deepening the inequities in access to health care. Data shows that 7% of Indians fall below the poverty line due to healthcare spending and 23% of sick people cannot even afford healthcare expenses. 55 million people are pushed into the poverty line due to spending on medicines alone.

Based on the data available from NFHS, this paper also uses the triangulation method to develop a comprehensive understanding of the health care system in India and its impact on people.

TG03-804.3

KHOKATE, Sudha* (Bangalore University, India)

The Rise in Domestic Violence during Covid-19.a Global and Human Rights Concern.

Freedom not only from violence but also from the threat of violence is the first indicator of rise in women's capacity for survival and empowerment. And, in India and other South Asian countries violence begins even before her birth. Historically violence against women is due to the unequal power relations that characterize gender relations in all parts of the world. Violence against women is a universal reality but at the same time, it is invisible. It cuts across all the cultural, social-economic, educational, ethnic, and religious barriers.

Violence by intimate family members is one of South Asia's darkest legacies. In a survey conducted in India on violence against women, 94% of the cases involved an offender who was a member of the family. It is estimated that 50 million women are missing in India either through sex-selective abortions, female infanticide, or female neglect.

Domestic violence is undoubtedly a human rights issue and a serious deterrent to development. Each person is a moral and rational being who deserves to be treated with dignity and respect. Lockdown during the pandemic exposed the issue of domestic violence worldwide. This paper explores the factors associated with an increase during Covid - 19. Data is drawn from incidents reported in newspapers and NFHS.

Inte-20.3

KHONDKER, Habibul* (Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, Zayed University, United Arab Emirates)

Contesting Postcoloniality: Sociology in the Twenty-First Century

One of the unintended consequences of the Covid-19 Pandemic has been an increase in the online connectivity as 800 million people were added to the cyberspace. Apart from potential developmental benefits that range from telemedicine to distant online education, the new connectivity and digitalization of the world opened opportunities to reconfigure sociology and rethink some of the conventional wisdoms surrounding the nature of sociology as a discipline and its role in shaping the new society. It would be useful to reassess and interrogate theories of postcoloniality in view of the new developments in the internet-dominated world. The paper will investigate how to challenge, in order to refine and repurpose, aspects of postcolonial theories in the world torn between global connectivity and the calls for deglobalization. How could sociology of development informed by the ideas of postcoloniality that evolved in the Twentieth-century interface with challenges of the Twenty-first century world? The challenges include climate change, growing socio-economic inequality, and a decline of democratic values. Reimagining postcoloniality may involve abandoning old paradigms and thinking of colonialization of science-technology dominated life-worlds and institutions in a digitalized world and adopting an intersectional approach to understand the changes.

RC07-JS-23.1

KHONDKER, Habibul* (Zayed University, United Arab Emirates)

Semi-Authoritarianism or Authoritarian Democracy on the Rise: South Asian Perspective

Problems of transition from authoritarian rule to democracies have been widely studied by political scientists and political sociologists ,especially in the context of Latin America for quite some time. The recent trends of democracies

transitioning towards authoritarian or semi-authoritarianism or people voting leaders with right-wing or authoritarian tendencies is a relatively recent phenomenon giving rise to concerns over the future of liberal democracies. Illiberal democracies of Southeast Asian variety have also been studied by scholars for some time. Yet, new explorations are needed to understand the rise of semi-authoritarianism in the context of the changing political economy of the world on the one hand, and the rise of China as an emergent power on the other. China provides a model, though inadvertently, that economic development and progress in social indicators are possible under conditions of statist authoritarian systems. This model is receiving some traction in Africa and South Asia with mixed results. The paper will examine, South Asia, especially the cases of Pakistan, India, and Bangladesh's turn towards semi-authoritarianism. The three countries provide important differences in their pre-existing structural conditions as well as in their political cultures. Pakistan has a long history military-rule, India has a strong democratic tradition, Bangladesh is in-between, alternating between democratic and military rule. The paper will focus on political economy as well as larger global political and ideological contexts to account for these transitions.

RC04-77.1

KHOO, Su-ming* (National University of Ireland, Ireland)

Connecting the Challenges of Quality and Equality in Higher Education in Ireland and South Africa – Learning from a Collective Intelligence Based Research Project.

This paper speaks to this panel's interests in higher education (HE)'s quest for relevance, particularly its thematic interests in governance, institutions and programme development for 'quality' teaching and learning. It presents results from a collaborative international research project connecting *equality (including equity)* and *quality* in HE (BCAUSE-IRC/COALESCE 2019/ 88). Sustaining HE as a public good is challenging in the global context of defunding, instrumentalization, narrowing, marketization and internationalization (OECD, 2007), challenges further exacerbated by ongoing pandemics, economic stagnation, inflation, and climate crisis. Despite widening access and participation, inequalities remain. South Africa's demands for systemic transformation of public HE towards an inclusive, equitable, rights-based system have wide relevance in this global context.

In the BCAUSE project's first phase (2019-20), experts from different HE specialisations, based in different global locations worked together using collective intelligence (CI) methods to develop a shared understanding of (1) key features of equity-focused quality HE, (2) barriers to equity-focused quality HE, and (3) options for overcoming these barriers. The results from the first phase highlight the potential transformative dimension towards equity-focused, quality HE, including: responsiveness to students, participatory design, pluralism and openness, and an educational imperative promoting equity in practice. Experts identified barriers and options focused on institutional resources and supports, excellence-equity tensions, systemic norms and pressures, reflective complexity, and awareness, empathy, and responsiveness to student needs. The CI of experts provided suggestions for ongoing research, strategy, and pedagogical or curricular innovation to foster equality-focused, equitable quality in HE.

The second phase carried out Collective Intelligence workshops in the two participating universities, NUI Galway in Ireland and UNISA in South Africa (2021-22) to develop institution-specific conversations around the barriers and options for operationalising equity-focused quality in each location. The third, final phase (2022-23) engages micro-grant initiatives to experimentally embed institutionally-identified options in the two locations.

RC09-142.4

KHOO, Su-ming* (National University of Ireland, Ireland)

Sustaining Ignorance amidst Planetary Omnicrisis

This paper explores why and how 'transformative' (including ecologically prudent, feminist, decolonial, peace and human-centred) narratives of development have been minimized in the development community's own knowledges? Why and how have efforts to shift development's central purposes and activity - from GDP growth to experienced human and planetary wellbeing - been marginalized, deterred or deferred? What is behind consistent failures to shift focus from means to ends, or change development's objectives from economic growth and conventional border security to sustaining health and wellbeing for human and planetary subjects?

The paper discusses the elisions of the 2022 UN HDRO Special Report on Human Security in the Anthropocene (UNDP 2022) as a starting point for interrogating failures to address the 'soul' of human security - human development. Can development be fundamentally 'humanized', ethical and transformative, capable of redressing violently unjust structures? This question remains foundational to carrying on with narratives, practices and studies of development today, in a 'broken world' where paradigms seem lost amidst multiple existential crises of a global Anthropocene wracked by climate chaos, extinction, drought, wildfires, inequality, excess deaths, hunger, disinformation and socio-political polarization. Amidst omnicrisis, critical perspectives remain stubbornly silenced. Why do existing critiques and alternatives get ignored, become un-known? How were paradigm shifts that emerged submerged, inconvenient critiques and initiatives circumvented, reimagination attempts forgotten and alternative solutions nudged out of reach?

Furthering work developed in previous DSAI forums on silences and ignorances (eg Khoo 2013, 2020; Khoo and Floss 2022) I take a sociology of knowledge approach, (especially ignorance studies, eg Gross and McGoey, 2015) to the puzzle of development studies' ever-sustainable failures to pursue transformative paths. It situates the critical perspective within broader, generalized crises of liberal infrastructures and internationalisms, and seeks hope in reparative commitments, facing inhumanity with truthfulness and ethical creativity (Khoo 2022).

RC22-323.4

KHOSHFAR, Gholamreza* (Golestan University, Iran)
GHOLAMI KUTENAEE, Korosh (Golestan University, Iran)
SADEGHI RASHTI, Nahid (Humanities and Social Sciences Faculty, Golestan University., Iran)
ZAREEI, Sima (Tejarat Bank, Gorgan, central Branch., Iran)

Examining the Relationship between Religiosity and Social Hope with an Emphasis on the Role of Religion in Iran (Case study: Citizens of Gorgan and Aqqla)

It is necessary for any successful society to have well being, especially social hope among people. People, despite having hope and optimism about issues, provide the growth and development of their society. The religion has also mentioned hope in many verses and mentioned that you should not forget to hope in God even in the time of problems and sufferings like the times of crisis. Research shows that religious people feel more satisfied and happy in their personal and social life because of their hope in God. The aim of this study is to identify the relationship between religiosity and social hope, emphasizing the role of religion. The research method was survey and the population was made up of the citizens of Gorgan and Aghqala cities, of which 400 people were selected and studied as a sample by multi-stage stratified cluster sampling method at the times of covid19 pandemic (May to July, 2021). Data collection tools were Glock and Stark's religiosity questionnaire and Smith and Miller's social hope questionnaire. Cronbach's alpha coefficient was used to determine its reliability and the validity of content had confirmed already by previous researchers. The findings showed that there is a significant relationship between religiosity and social hope. While the difference in the level of religiosity between Shiites and Sunnis is not significant. Also, no significant difference was observed between the level of social hope among Shiites and Sunnis. The results of controlling the variables indicate that religion is an influential factor in the relationship between religiosity and social hope. Comparisons also showed that among dimensions of religiosity; The ritual dimension of religiosity does not play a significant role in creating social hope, while the other three dimensions of religiosity (belief, emotional, and consequential) have a significant relationship with social hope.

RC43-617.4

KHOWA, Thandeka* (North-West University, South Africa)
SISHUBA, Sipho (North-West University, South Africa)

A Qualitative Enquiry into Rdp Houses As a Source of Sustainable Livelihoods: Imperial Reserve, Mmabatho Local Municipality, South Africa

RDP house renting has several significances for both the landlord and the dweller. In urban and surrounding areas backyard dwelling act as means for affordable shelters to those in need. With high migration of people to urban areas seeking employment there is not much available shelter to house all those in need. Thus, RDP rentals acts as a safety net for such a population. Backyard dwelling provides affordable, acceptable quality accommodation to the lower income South African. It further accommodates a diverse spectrum of vulnerable households; many of which are unable to procure subsidized accommodation (Shapurjee and Charlton, 2013). It further provides accommodation to students across the country in urban, townships and rural areas situated near institutions of learning. Apart from being beneficial to the dwellers, RDP house rental also contributes to the livelihoods of landlords. It acts as a socio-economic survival strategy for many households. In a country with a high unemployment rate and majority of its people living below the poverty line, many have been forced to investigate the informal sector for survival. With the provision of RDP housing this has opened the market into backyard dwelling. In as much as Backyard dwelling has some positive aspects it does however pose constrains for municipalities as it puts them under severe pressure on in terms of municipal capacity and the environment. Thus, this study seeks to address these gaps and additionally contribute to the body of knowledge on housing, sustainable livelihoods thus connecting the link between the state and beneficiaries.

RC40-584.3

KHOWA, Thandeka* (North-West University, South Africa)
MUKASI, Tafadzwa (MANCOSA, South Africa)

Agro Processing As a Tool for Poverty Alleviation Strategy: A Case of Raymond Mhlaba Municipality

Abstract

Agro processing is viewed as a possible poverty alleviation tool for rural development in South African communities. Agro-processing can be a tool for income generation and local economic development for rural settings. This study sought to examine the role and impact of cottage farming in Raymond Mhlaba municipality, rural Eastern Cape province. The study further identifies ways of developing the cottage and agro-processing industries as a tool for poverty alleviation and local economic development. Grounded on the sustainable development theory and the human capital development approach, the study explores how rural people in Raymond Mhlaba Municipality utilise their livelihood capitals as a tool for survival. The researcher employed a qualitative approach by using in-depth interviews and focus group discussion. Findings of the study revealed that rural households embark on various survival strategies, cottage farming being dominant. The purpose of the study was to enhance small-scale farming using agro-processing as a poverty alleviation strategy, thus promoting a sustainable rural development for the Eastern Cape province.

RC32-478.4

KHUNTIA, Suprava* (Vashi, India)

Self-Help Group and Livelihood Patterns of Tribal Women

In the Indian constitution, the principle of gender equality is enshrined to adopt measures for the development and equality of women. Since independence, India like other developing countries is making concerted effort through five-year plans for development of women in general and tribal poor women in particular. Since last three decades, inspired by the success of Garmin Bank of Bangladesh and subsequent legitimacy of World Bank, IMF etc., the government has initiated financial inclusion through Self-Help Groups (SHG) under various development programs for poor tribal women. This has gained momentum by support of many national and international aid agencies for empowerment of tribal women. In this context, this study makes a humble attempt on SHGs in enhancing livelihood patterns and quality of life of vulnerable tribal women in a backward Nanded district, Maharashtra. The purpose is to know how SHG could bring to excel their potentialities and creativity in livelihood patterns of off-farm and non-farm activities related to agriculture, rural entrepreneur and subsequent improvement in quality of their life by reducing level of abject poverty, regional disparity, high illiteracy, inequality, wage disparity, displacement, mass migration as 'Dadan Labor' to out States, exploitation, domination and subjugation etc. This study follow structural approach linking history on larger political –economic situation, political will of welfare state in implementation of development programs by adhering guidelines of aid agencies, level of accountability of facilitating NGOs, responsibility of ITDA to comprehend the SHG issues in totality on poverty eradication of poor tribal women. Besides, theoretical perspectives of Max Weber protestant ethics of capitalism, Karl Marx accumulation of capital and feministic perspective of gender inequality, patriarchy, marginalization, used to comprehend the SHG rural financial services linking livelihood programs for development of poor tribal women.

TG03-805.1

KHUNTIA, Suprava* (Vashi, India)

Transgender and Human Rights: A Study in Mumbai City

Historically, transgender community commonly known as 'hijra' are seen in Indian society. Approximately, 6 million of hijras population are found in different parts of country and lives in most abject poverty without minimum basic living conditions. They are even hardly recognised as citizens of India. In April, 2014, in a path-breaking judgment, the Supreme Court of India affirmed the constitutional rights and freedoms of transgender persons including to those who identify with a gender opposite to their biological sex or gender assigned at birth. By recognizing diverse gender identities, the court has broken binary gender constructs of 'man' and 'woman' that have pervaded Indian Law since colonial times. Now the efforts have been made to ensure their right to lives in various forms like recognition as 'third sex' or 'third gender' reservation in government services, admission in educational institutions, sensitisation of their social-cultural existence, etc. Despite these progressive moves, violence against transgender persons is continuing unabated. Often, they are sidelined and face ridicules and abuse in public places. Law enforcement agencies often fail to understand that transgender persons are human being in their own rights, hence, need citizenship rights. Though, the Supreme Court verdict is very revolutionary in determining right to decide their self-identified gender-legal recognition but in many cases issues are still unresolved. Moreover, mere introduction of the law will not automatically solve their problems. Against this backdrop, this study which is under progress on 100 transgender located in railway station, slum areas, bus stand etc wherein they live and survive in Mumbai City, India . The preliminary finding reveals the quest of strong political will needed in favour of them otherwise the Supreme Court verdict will be in deadlock.

RC25-JS-148.4

KIGURU, Gatitu* (Kenyatta University, Kenya)
NTHIGA, Purity (KENYATTA UNIVERSITY, Kenya)

In Campus Away from Campus: Perspectives on Learning during COVID-19 from Students in a Kenyan University

The global pandemic occasioned by COVID-19 ushered in a 'new normal' that the world was unprepared for but had to live with. A long with the economic and social disruptions to normal life came disruption in learning. The confirmation of the first case of the coronavirus disease in Kenya on 12th March, 2020 was followed by a government directive that all primary and secondary schools close by 18th March 2020. Tertiary institutions were directed to close by 20th March 2020. However, in an attempt to usher the country into the new normal, the government soon required tertiary institutions to begin offering online classes. The institutions were also to conduct online orientation and matriculation of newly admitted students. The focus of this paper is a cohort of freshmen and women in one Kenyan university, currently in their third year, who joined campus remotely in 2022 because of COVID-19 related restrictions. The data were collected through anecdotal narrative recordings and focus group discussions. The analysis shows the disappointments and challenges these young high school leavers faced. Some of the challenges were financial while others were technological in nature. There were also challenges relating to the home learning environment. These range from financial, technological and learning environment. However, the analysis also reveals the resilient and innovative ways in which the students dealt with these challenges at personal and group levels. The innovations were not only driven by necessity, but also the realization that the university and faculty were, in varying degrees, also learning and adjusting to a new situation. Interestingly, even though physical on-campus learning has resumed, this cohort of students expressed a preference for full online or blended learning - concepts that were largely novel in the pre-COVID-19 Kenyan context.

RC32-470.9

KIHUHA, Mary* (St Paul's University, Kenya)

Invoking the Gods to Change One Owns Gender, Gender Fluidity from an African Perspective (Case study of the Agikuyu)

Invoking the gods to change one owns Gender, Gender Fluidity from an African perspective (Case study of the Agikuyu)
Wanjiku Kihuha
Gender fluidity has been profiled within African contexts as foreign concept being imposed to Africans, I argue in this paper that the idea of Gender Fluidity has been within African Existentialism. According to the *Gikuyu* tribe of Kenya gender was not seen as static but rather as fluid this is expressed in one *Gikuyu* Mythology. In this *Myth* it was said that if a person of certain gender (Male/Female) wished to change their gender they would go round the *Mugumo* tree 7 times and their gender would be changed. *Mugumo* tree according to the *Gikuyu* is a sacred tree; *Mugumo* tree provide sites for religious ceremonies, home to ancestral spirits and centers where the elders can commune with *Ngai* "The *Gikuyu* god". As such the endeavor to change one's gender is seen as a Spiritual practice, this is because it was supposed to take place at the shrine. Whether the change happened in this work is besides the point, this work seeks to focus on the African thought that *Ngai* could change someone gender when invoked. The Study will evaluate the *Gikuyu* Myth to analyze the African traditional tools that the culture availed to change owns Gender. The study will also utilize a historical methodology to unpack how Gender fluidity have intersected Religion and Culture within the *Gikuyu* culture. The findings of this study will be instructive in theorizing Gender Fluidity in African contexts, with particular attention to *Gikuyu* community.

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

RC49-687.3

KILIAN, Reinhold* (Psychiatry and Psychotherapy II, Ulm University, Günzburg, Germany)

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MEIXNER, Friedrich (Ulm University, Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy II, Germany)

REUTER, Sabrina (Ulm University, Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy II, Germany)

MUELLER-STIERLIN, Annabel (Ulm University, Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy II, Germany)

Perceived Empowerment and the Impact of Negative Effects of the COVID-19 Pandemic on the Quality of Life of Persons with Severe Mental Illness.

Background: Beyond its direct effects on physical health the COVID-19 pandemic has been shown to have negative effects on the living situation of people with severe mental illness (SMI). To date, there has been little research on resilience factors preventing people with SMI from experiencing negative effects of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Objectives: To investigate the role of perceived empowerment (PE)as a resilience factor, preventing people with SMI from experiencing negative effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on daily living.

Methods: We investigated negative effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on daily living in 931 persons with SMI at two times within six month between June 2020 and Mai 2021. To take into account the longitudinal structure of the data we applied mixed effects regression analyses and longitudinal path models.

Results: A majority of participants experienced negative effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on several dimensions of daily living. Negative effects increased with rising levels of illness-related impairment but decreased as the level of PE rose. While negative effects of the COVID-19 pandemic at follow-up were negatively associated with overall subjective quality of life baseline PE was negatively associated with the negative impact of the pandemic and positively with quality of life.

Discussion: Patients with SMI need support to reduce negative effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on their quality of life. The promotion of PE could help strengthen resilience in this target group.

RC08-138.3

KILIAS, Jaroslaw* (Faculty of Sociology, University of Warsaw, Poland)

Translations in the Making of Polish Sociology 1956-1989

The paper deals with the translations of sociological books into Polish, published from the post-Stalinist thaw in 1956 until the end of Communism in 1989. Translations played a special role in the formation of a distinctive identity of Polish sociology, which was relatively open to the West, but the scale of its international contacts was seriously limited, not only by political and bureaucratic constraints, but first and foremost by its inadequate economical resources. In a relatively closed academic community in which no more than one-two libraries with a barely adequate access to international scholarly literature existed, translations served as a surrogate of academic contacts.

In my paper I will analyze the body of all scholarly work translated into Polish from both Western and East-European languages. Doing so I will try to disclose various logics of publication of foreign works. The two most important ones were the logics of political acceptability and economical availability (eg. French books were more available then Anglo-Saxon ones as they were more affordable and less politically exposed). Another factor were the scholarly interests (and sometimes idiosyncrasies) of influential figures of the local social science; last but not least – theirs of personal contacts and relationships sympathies. Last but not least, Polish translation market was pluralist, and while the leading role played the great, state-owned publishing houses (first and foremost State Scientific Publishers, PWN), important roles played the Communist Party's publishing house Książka i Wiedza and to some extent also Catholic Church publishers.

The final part of my paper will deal with a few especially important translations, such as Becker and Barnes's *Social Thought from Lore to Science* (1964) or a collection of papers entitled *Elementy Teorii Socjologicznych* ("Elements of Sociological Theories", 1975).

RC31-449.3

KIM, Allen* (International Christian University, Japan)

Pandemic Cooking, Community and Sense of Belonging in Japan: The Coping Strategies of Foreign-Born Seminarians amidst the COVID-19 Pandemic.

In the context of migrant communities, heritage food practices express group and individual identities and contribute to well-being and adjustment in the country of reception. In many parts of the world, cooking frequency, grocery shopping, diet quality, and culinary practices shifted dramatically during the COVID-19 pandemic (Sarda et al. 2022). In the case of foreign born seminarians living in Tokyo, quarantine disrupted daily life and introduced new food activities and rituals requiring men to suddenly prepare, cook, and serve meals for their entire residential community. The literature on immigrant families' coping strategies through foodways, and especially those focusing on foreign-born men in East Asia has not been explored. Examining a diverse body of migrants from hailing from Vietnam, Congo, South Korea, Italy, and America, I explore how preparing, sharing, and consuming heritage foods enhanced the wellbeing, closeness and communal bonding of men living in shared residence in Japan at the height of the pandemic. By focusing on the food activities and perceptions of a group of foreign-born seminarians in Japan, this study explores how notions of home, a sense of belonging, and community are established in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic. This paper contributes to our understanding of migrant foodways, coping strategies, and pandemic cooking by focusing on meso-level changes implemented by the Catholic church in Japan.

RC05-96.5

KIM, Ann* (York University, Canada)

Discrimination during the Covid-19 Pandemic and Future Plans Among International Students from Asia in Canada

This study investigates how experiences of discrimination during the pandemic influences the post-study plans of international students from Asia in Canada. While the majority of international students intend to apply for permanent residency, it is not clear how this intention varies by the racial background of students and by experiences in place. Given the recent shift in climate with increased experiences of discrimination and anti-Asian hate, as well as a shift in policies and practices with Indigenization efforts, and diversity, equity, and inclusion goals, institutions are under increasing pressure to provide support to racialized international students, most of whom are from Asia, and many of whom do not seek institutional support or services. It is particularly important to understand how the pandemic has impacted the potential for permanent migration in light of Canada's immigration objectives that emphasize the desirability of international students as future workers and citizens. Using the 2021 Canadian Bureau for International Education International Student Survey, the analysis compares post-secondary students from Asia, specifically India, China, South Korea, Vietnam, and the Philippines, with their counterparts from other countries on their intentions for remaining in Canada after their studies in the heightened racialized context of Covid-19.

RC40-JS-55.3

KIM, Chul-Kyoo* (Department of Sociology, Korea University, Republic of Korea)

Dynamics of Food Politics and Governance in Seoul, 2011 - 2022

This research analyzes the formation and transformation of food governance in Seoul from the period of 2011 to 2022. Our analytical focus will be main actors (the mayors, NGOs, social movement activists, and experts) and their dynamics in the making and remaking of the Seoul Food Ordinance and Food Citizens' Committee. The strong social movement for free lunch program in the early 2000s provided fertile soil for the progressive mayor to pursue food policies which emphasized urban-rural co-existence, citizens' participation, and democratic governance. In this process, the Food Ordinance of 2017 was passed which made financial and personnel resources available for institutionalizing citizens' engagement in food policy planning and monitoring. The Food Citizens' Committee, which consisted of various citizens interested in food, has been at the center of food governance working with the mayor, civil servants, and the city council. With this collaborative work, Seoul had been able to actively pursue various food programs which included food festivals, 'good food' college, international conferences, and free lunch programs for daycare centers and schools. Yet, with the abrupt change of power which led to a new mayor in 2021, the existing food governance has been undergoing a rapid restructuring. There has been radical reorganizing of food related departments in the city and size of Food Citizens Committee is expected to be greatly reduced. Based on the documents and participant observations, I will attempt to describe this historical process, explain it by employing sociological concepts, and assess the significance and lessons of food politics in Seoul.

RC52-JS-29.1

KIM, Ilju* (Utsunomiya University, Japan)

NOH, Sung Chul (Saitama University, Japan)

Becoming a Transnational Professional: Skill Development Processes Among Migrant Professionals in Japan

Recent studies on labour migration have increasingly paid attention to the skills and competences migrants acquire through the process of migration and labour market transition. For the emerging groups of professionals whose career paths cross multiple national boundaries, this study argues that there is a need to shift the focus from skill transfer to skill development. Here, drawing on in-depth interviews with 44 Korean IT professionals and relevant actors

in their skill development, the process of skill development among migrant professionals in Japan is examined. Grounded in the literature on migrants' skills, this study extends our understanding of skilled migration by illuminating the differing training regimes in sending and host countries, as well as varying agents of skill development at different migration and skill development stages. The study points to the emerging transnational mobility of migrant professionals as a result of their attempts to exploit and/or overcome the training regimes.

RC11-167.3

KIM, Jeehun* (Dept. of Social Studies Education, Inha University, Republic of Korea)

TREAS, Judith (University of California, Irvine, USA)

Harder to Retire in Singapore or Korea? Korean Older Adults in Singapore on Linked Lives and Ageing in Place

Where do older people with transnational family background feel at home when they retire? This study expands the concepts of 'linked lives' and 'ageing in place' (Callahan 1993; Treas 2008; Wiles et al. 2012) for older people who live in a transnational migration context (Kim 2012; Treas 2008, 2014). We propose the concept 'ageing in transnational place/space with linked lives' to be useful to understand immigrants looking for the 'ideal' or 'right' place – right in multiple meanings of feeling at home and maintaining ties with their significant family members. In-depth interviews were conducted on two subgroups of Korean older and middle-aged adults--60 years and older and (2) between 50 and 59 years old--who have spent significant parts of their working lives in Singapore. Our sample also includes interviewees who participated in the study in 2006-7 (Kim 2012) and in this follow-up study in 2018-9. We investigate how older migrants construct and plan their 'ideal' place for later life. We find that they construct several patterns considering their own circumstances of familial and friendship relations, financial resources (e.g., public pensions) available, as well as their own 'transnational', 'local' and 'regional' preferences built up during the earlier life course. Health care and other institutional environments of both origin and host societies are also considered. In essence, their ideal location is characterized by living "nearby" to their adult children; flexible scales of "being nearby" to their adult children nospan from the same city or country to intra- and inter-continental. Our research suggests the importance of viewing ageing issues of transnational older adults through a transnational lens and, in particular, underscores the conceptual usefulness of extending 'ageing in place' and 'linked lives' concepts to flexible and multiple geographic scales from local to transnational.

RC31-JS-9.1

KIM, Jeehun* (University of California, Irvine, USA)

TREAS, Judith (University of California, Irvine, USA)

Voluntary and Involuntary (im)Mobilities of Korea-Born Older Adults in Singapore and Los Angeles: Transnational Insights from Linked Lives, Social Welfare, Citizenship Choice, and Familism

How do transnational older people practice retirement and maintain intergenerational relations with the family's younger generations? To what extent do local contexts of co-ethnic community and immigration policy matter in more open or restrictive immigration regimes? These questions are answered by expanding an original sample in Singapore (Kim 2012) with new fieldwork in Los Angeles. We investigate and compare the late-life issues of Korean transnational families in two distinct contexts. Singapore has adopted a 'more restrictive' single citizenship migration system for the city-state having the largest Korea-born community in Asia. Representing the more open dual citizenship system, Los Angeles has the largest Korean expatriate community in the world.

We report a tri- or quad-polarization of retirement choices: remain in destination cities (where Korea-born Koreans spent most of their working lives), move back to Korea, or relocate elsewhere (other U.S. states or a third country). The upper middle-class and the professional middle class are less constrained by financial reasons. Two other important groups (voluntary immobile group and involuntary mobile group) find choices constrained by social welfare and medical insurance systems, their past work trajectories, and familial 'transfer' of their own wealth. We argue that difficult and limited choices of these groups reflect intersectionality of foreign-born immigrants, particularly, getting a job or running a small business in an ethnic enclave for their core working ages (i.e., in their 30s to early 50s) coupled with the fragility of ethnic enclave jobs/businesses in the globalizing and technologically advancing contemporary world. We point to the ambiguity of conventional policy-related immigration concepts and propose new categorizations and concepts (e.g. Baldassar et al. 2007, Treas 2008; Kim 2012).

RC24-357.5

KIM, Jihye* (Seoul National University Environmental Planning Institute, Republic of Korea)

PARK, Soonyawl (Innercity Inc. City-Society Center, Republic of Korea)

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Why Environmental Sociology Concepts Fail to Capture Reality: To Break the Impasse of Concepts in Environmental Sociology

Recent ecological crises such as climate change and/with Anthropocene raise new questions on the validity of concepts to grasp the environment-society relationship. New or modified conceptualizations of the relation and the works to clarify their constellations, such as in *Environment and Society* (Boström et al., 2018), have appeared but are still an intricate task. This paper suggests redrawing concepts for environmental sociology, using a metaphor of M. Escher's Drawing Hands and N. Luhmann's social theory. Esher's Drawing Hands shows a paradox that drawing hands become drawings and turn back on each other. We argue that the paradox, however, works only when we see the drawing itself until we don't see the drawer, that is Esher, and the drawer's drawing hands. This metaphor raises doubts whether society, the environment and their relations conceptualized in environmental sociology, similar to the hands inside the drawing, are trapped without considering the outside world of the drawing. They, the society, the environment, and their relationships are in the drawings, for sociological terms, as a social (communication) system. We scrutinize the constellations which consist of assumptions or schema on interactions between the environment and society in the primary theories in environmental sociology such as New Environmental Paradigm (NEP), eco-marxism, ecological modernization and actor-network theory (ANT). We question what the theories or conceptions observe and draw among myriad possibilities, how they identify and situate the environment, nature, society, or and culture, and the relationships among them, inside their drawings. In doing so, we look forward to showing the impasse of each concept and detouring the impasse. A drawer's drawing hands might become a key to re-constellate this trouble.

RC24-355.2

KIM, Jihye* (Seoul National University Environmental Planning Institute, Republic of Korea)

Worlding with Marine Debris -Alliance and Split of Beings in Marine Conservation in East Asia-

Marine debris, most of which made with plastics, is represented as an example of "destruction of nature by human activity" in the Anthropocene by showing the situation in which man-made objects have occupied the ocean. This study starts with situational awareness that marine debris is a bad thing "of course", and that the ocean is a space that needs to be protected from such things. These propositions seem so natural that they are undoubtedly treated as "facts". Before asking how to solve the problem, of which everyone agrees to removal, this study, however, questions that how we build our worlds with marine debris. How come we get stuck in a world entangled with marine debris? In east asian context, the Kuroshio current might be a key actor for us to understand the relation among near states, such as Korea, China, and Japan, because the current makes ways not only for salty nutrients but also for marine debris. Through the current, marine debris became problematized among them and made social exchanges. Now, we cannot understand a "social" relation without "natural" current. This study analyzes this situation through ethnography with concepts of a gift (Mauss, 1925) and naturecultures (Haraway, 1997). In this ethnography, international relations were made through marine debris. Marine debris is rethought as a thing to force to think, or political matter in this study (Braun et al., 2010). As showing materiality and spaciality of marine debris and marine spaces, it might be helpful to articulate a relation between nature and society in the Anthropocene.

RC37-547.3

KIM, Jini* (Sogang University, Republic of Korea)

Creative Resistance, Oblivion, and Un-Representability of Social Trauma

Social Disaster would yield double-fold collective problems in the modern society. Collective memory of the disaster requires social movement for institutionalization while social trauma would insist on the problem of "un-representability"(Adorno, 1977; Butler, 2004). Artists has practiced creative resistance against oblivion of the disaster. This study try to explain the artistic process of remembering social disasters as art practice by case-analysis of Korean theater work on "Sewol ferry disaster"(2014). In theater, artists interpret the personal and social suffering of the Sewol ferry disaster through collective perspective and endeavor to re-present traumatic accidents.

This study analyzes the theater work that remembers and represents the Sewol ferry disaster, asking the following questions: first, how has the artwork

to remember the Sewol ferry disaster developed so far? Second, what has the cultural trauma and the "un-representability" of the disaster affected the participants' practice?

According to the analysis of in-depth interviews and content analysis for this case, the struggle for collective memory would intersect with artistic performativity(Butler, 1996; Fischer-Lichte, 2004). Along with the request for the fact-finding investigation of the failaure of saving Sewol ferry, these theatrical works have faced an inflection point by period, passing through pending issues inside and outside of the artistic community. he work of the participants is not limited to symbolic struggles in the art field(Bourdieu, 1993), but an important aspect of the artist's social participation is discovered. This study found that artists have sought various artistic forms to transform them into cultural memories(Assmann, 2009), though the artists confront the 'un-representation' of suffering during their works.

RC38-562.5

KIM, Jini* (Sogang University, Republic of Korea)

Social Disaster, Place, and Struggle for Collective Memory

The social process of collective memory is that fragmented memories dynamically compete with each other(Hirsch, 1995). This study focuses on the place of memory as one of the cultural tools that form collective memory(Assmann, 2009), and analyzes how the place of memory of social disasters has been institutionalized. This study investigates how the placeness of the memorial spaces has been socially constructed and what factors have influenced the institutionalization process of the place of memory. Furthermore, the study aims to explore that the institutionalization of place of memory is a process for reflecting on social suffering and acquiring 'moral universality'(Alexander, 2003) that goes beyond the context of power struggle and hegemonic occupation of territory.

According to the analysis of field research, in-depth interviews, and content analysis for each case, the social disaster cases in Korea created a place of memory based on symbolic features of the local community. However, the institutionalization of the places differed due to the power and autonomy of local governments, the solidarity within victims and with others, and the resources and procedural institutions. In addition, this study found that, in the institutionalization process, the places of memory are being signified(internalized) as public values that can access the ultimate ground of moral horizons. The struggle for the memory of the bereaved family over the place of memory can be interpreted as an externalization process of the social suffering caused by disaster and as a call for social awakening. This study shed light on the place of memory in the process of internalization to reflect continuously in the public sphere oriented toward under moral universality and not to be forced to place collective memory of social suffering into oblivion.

RC14-JS-39.3

KIM, Jiyoun* (Hansung University, Republic of Korea)

Old but Smart Data for Smart Cities

In the era of smart cities, citizens' participation would not lead technological innovations. Yet as one of the decisive forces shaping its direction and main features, understanding ordinary people's needs and desires related to technological adaptation is essential to improve quality of life. More research on smart cities have thus started to focus on the critical role of citizen and suggested varied platforms to embrace people's participation. Those researches highlight new forms of participation through sensors, telecommunications, or digital platforms. However, those 'involuntarily' collected data cannot represent 'actual' expectations of ordinary citizen. Although the advent of smart cities depends largely on urban managerialism cum the relevant industries, it is ordinary people's demands, daily practices, and habits that enrich and modify its daily expression. In this context, this research argues that it is essential to understand how people understand smart cities and what they expect from the visions of smart cities for their quality of life. Given this empirical research which conducted interviews with 240 residents living in high-rise public apartments in Singapore, rather than innovative technological improvements, residents expected seamless and smooth living environments alleviating daily worries and concerns. Convenient online communications platforms for neighborly interactions were expected, which can economize personal time and living costs. Also, there were concerns about costs that individuals should supposedly pay. Further, two conflicting perspectives toward smart cities – the benefits of smart cities in terms of convenience, efficiency, or newness, and the woes about digital illiteracy and the possibility that human laborers can be replaced by highly developed technologies – were also expressed.

RC05-97.6

KIM, Jiyoung* (IDHE.S-Nanterre, France)

Gentrifying Otherness: Diversity and Whiteness in the Restaurants of Canal Saint-Martin Neighborhood in Paris

Although gentrification has become more than an ordinary research subject, a racial dimension of Parisian gentrification remains to be studied. Focusing on the restaurants which started coming up since the end of 1990s in Canal Saint-Martin neighbourhood in Paris, I aim to shed a light on how this urban and commercial phenomenon articulates with racial dimension through representation of "diversity" as well as the division of labour in the restaurants. My question started from a simple observation: why do minority entrepreneurs open a restaurant which represent their own origin while white ones open ones offereing dishes from all over the world? First, I will present how the differenti m·migration trajectory of Asian restaurant entrepreneurs influence their relation to whiteness in the context of gentrification. According to their im·migration history in France and class belonging, the intensity of "gentrification work" through their restaurants, to attract white middle and upper-class customers, remains unequal, in spite of the shared instability as a minority. Second, I will focus on white middle- and upper-class entrepreneurs, graduated from MBA courses, investing in the restaurant sector through commercial exoticism: opening restaurants which offer extra-occidental dishes in this neighbourhood. Opening a restaurant to which they don't identify themselves, they put forward their short international mobility experience, as a principal motif of their culinary offering. While minority entrepreneurs float between the affirmation of their identity and reversing stigma through the revalorisation of their dishes, white ones, in the dominant position within racial hierarchy as well as social stratification, appropriate the exotic character of otherness, principally to make profit as rapidly as possible, developing a gentrified fastfood. Finally, this "diversity" will be examined to understand from whose point of view it has been constructed and how it operates for the commercial purpose, revealing, disguising or euphemising racial relations of power.

RC05-JS-139.2

KIM, Jiyoung* (IDHE.S-Nanterre, France)

The Coloniality of Spatial Production : Gentrification in Canal Saint-Martin Neighbourhood in Paris

While "settler colonialism" seems useful to study gentrification in Anglophone cities in Canada and Australia, this frame of analysis doesn't seem very relevant to understand Parisian gentrification. First, Paris was a metropolitan city of French empire, rarely concerned by the politics of settlement. Second, the French government doesn't produce census data on racial and ethnic belonging. However, the entrepreneurs of restaurants, who participate in the gentrification of the neighbourhood since 1990s, say often: "there was nothing in the neighbourhood before we open our restaurant", "It was an old filthy bar", "We priced up to sort out customers". Through this discourse and entrepreneurial practice for their restaurant, they reinforce to (in)visibilise and (de)legitamate certain population and business. In order to elucidate this spatial production process, I will first present the demographic evolution of Canal Saint-Martin neighbourhood in Paris, analysing the census data on the occupation of inhabitants. Second, I will analyse the 35 issues of *La Gazette du Canal*, a local magazine published by inhabitants between 1993-2003, several issues of *Histoire et Vies du Xème*, a magazine dealing with the local history as well as about 1400 articles published on this neighbourhood in the national French press. These data are helpful to overcome the institutional obstacle in the French context. They will also allow us to understand who voiced and whose voice was heard, while others are not. In breif, their "gentrification work" will be examined. Putting these different data in relation, I will make clear that the dynamic of gentrification in this neighbourhood relies upon the coloniality of power, since it refers both to a material system of capitalist exchange and a hegemonic knowledge practice, despite a relative absence of an explicit politic of settlement or racial branding in France.

RC06-109.2

KIM, Minhye* (Changwon National University, Republic of Korea)

IM, Dong-Kyun (Department of Sociology, Seoul National University, Republic of Korea)

Attitudes Towards Children and Subjective Well-Being: A Comparison between East and Southeast Asia

This study compared East and Southeast Asia in terms of the composition of latent classes regarding attitudes towards children and their associations with subjective well-being. Although low and ultra-low fertility has been an important policy issue in this region, there is a paucity of comparative research regarding subjective perceptions of children and their effects on well-being. We collected nationally representative data in Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines, and Thailand. The "family and changing gender roles" module of the International Social Survey Program was used to assess attitudes towards children. Happiness and life satisfaction were used for subjective well-being. Four latent classes were identified: strong inconvenience, moderate inconvenience, strongly traditional, and moderately traditional. The moderate inconvenience group was prevalent in East Asia, whereas the moderately traditional group was most common in Southeast Asia. East Asians were more likely to think that children are a financial burden and they create inconveniences in terms of parents' freedom and career development. In contrast, Southeast Asians tended to think that children are a source of joy and economic help, and not very burdensome financially and career-wise. Compared to the moderate inconvenience group, the highly traditional and the moderately traditional groups were happier and more satisfied with life

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

in East and Southeast Asia alike. However, the strong inconvenience group was less happy and less satisfied with life than the moderate inconvenience group in East Asia, whereas they were happier and more satisfied in Southeast Asia. Subjective well-being was correlated with the overall score of perceptions of children in East Asia, whereas subjective well-being was associated with positive items in Southeast Asia. The results suggest that East Asians took a more holistic approach, whereas Southeast Asians focused more on the positive aspects of having children in conceiving subjective well-being.

RC31-JS-46.2

KIM, Minjeong* (San Diego State University, United States)
KIM, Ilju (Utsunomiya University, Japan)

Diverging Paths for Highly-Skilled Immigrants: A Comparative Study of Two Male-Dominated Sectors

This study extends the current discourse on gender and highly-skilled migration by examining two male-dominated sectors–manufacturing management and information technology (IT) which have shown divergent paths for women immigrants. Building on the classic approach that explains different experiences of immigrant incorporation (Portes and Rumbaut 2006), we identify three contexts of reception relevant to the gendering processes of incorporation among the highly-skilled in industry sector, organization, and ethnic community. Our findings show that the openness of the industry sector to immigrant women in the host country, the presence or absence of a workplace culture that accommodates work–family balance, and gender-based professional networks within ethnic communities are significant factors with which male dominance is reinforced in the management sector but challenged in the IT sector.

Plen-5.3

KIM, Soo Yeon* (National University of Singapore, Singapore)

Global Trade, the Neoliberal Political Economy, and Inequality

To what extent has the neoliberal political economy advanced by the multilateral system under the GATT/WTO contributed to the creation, reproduction, and exacerbation of inequalities? Global trade, and the globalization that it has facilitated, has had distributive consequences within countries, between countries, and even between regions. The emergence of global value chains and trade along the international supply chains are the most recent manifestations of systemic inequalities that are taking shape in the 21st century. Using the tools of network analysis, this presentation will touch on the longitudinal patterns of inequality within and between nations and regions since the end of World War II, going back to the origins of the neoliberal political economy in international trade.

RC48-674.6

KIM, Tae* (DeZIM-Institute, Germany)
ATES, Merih (DeZIM-Institute, Germany)
STEINHILPER, Elias (DeZIM-Institute, Germany)

The Role of Emotions for Antiracist Mobilization: Results from a Cross-Sectional Survey in Germany

Recently, antiracism and protests have gained increasing attention not only in the U.S. but also in various European countries (Beaman, 2021; della Porta et al., 2022; Milman et al., 2021), where there was a significant upswing of persons mobilized offline and on online platforms. While there are several studies that focus on the participation and public support of Black Lives Matter movement, a lack of large-N empirical analyses remains for European countries. Given the distinct histories of antiracist mobilization, discourses on racism and the distinct demographic compositions in the U.S. and in European countries, it is plausible to expect that patterns of participation differ across space. Drawing from a representative survey on (anti)racism in Germany (N=5003) conducted in 2021, this article seeks to explore the drivers of antiracist action with a particular focus on the role of emotional factors. The article thereby builds upon, and tests established sociopsychological models of protest participation (Klandermans et al., 2008; Simon et al., 1998; van Stekelenburg et al., 2011; van Zomeren et al., 2008). Specifically, we examine what motivates non-racialized group members compared to racialized group members to engage in collective and individual anti-racist action (e.g., Thomas et al., 2020).

RC40-587.2

KIM, Yisag* (Sogang University, Republic of Korea)

College Student's Choice of Dining As Symbolic Capital in Korea

Taste and food consumption have built a huge K-food market in Korea. The dining culture has rapidly changed in a contemporary global society. Therefore, the choice of dining (e.g., eating with others) becomes a cultural strategy that requires extensive information on food and restaurants with consideration

for monetary budget and the significance of social networks. Bourdieu (1984) emphasized the social meaning of taste in relation to social and cultural capital; however, cultural omnivores would pursue a wide range of consumption beyond class-oriented patterns.

Can the dining pattern and food consumption of college students be classified by socio-economic class? Is there an omnivore pattern exhibited by lower-class students? How does profilicity (Moeller, D'Ambrosio 2021) work in the choice of dining menu and place?

I conducted "mixed-methods" including surveys, in-depth interviews, and big data analysis. I collected offline surveys from 412 college students in Korea, conducted a series of OLS regressions, and I performed 10 in-depth interviews with college students.

The results supported the "omnivore pattern of all classes," indicating that income has no significant effect on an individual's meal expense regardless of one's class. The hierarchical distinction between social stratifications was not exclusively applicable to the high-income group. The low-income group was influenced by conspicuous consumption (Veblen 1899) which was mixed with Confucian face-saving culture. In particular, the choice of dining place (e.g., restaurant) was highly influenced by profilicity or online brand effects such as star ratings on Google Maps or reviews on Instagram. The social force of generalization (Simmel 1895) has a significant influence on the social construction of symbolic capital in K-food consumption.

TG10-840.5

KIMURA, Eriko* (Japan Women's University, Japan)

Social Media Usage and Romantic Relationship in Japanese Youth Culture

People's communication styles have changed over time. The influence of mobile media such as cell phones and smartphones has been significant. Communication through mobile media has affected the friendships and romantic relationships of young people, particularly in terms of "encounters," "maintenance of relationships," and "choice of relationships"(Habuchi 2018).

How does social media use affect young people's intimate relationships? This study used quantitative data from the 2020 nationwide survey of Japanese university students by Japanese Youth Study Group to examine their encounters and maintenance of relationships as well as the various romantic relationships made possible by social media. For example, it examined if posting about dating on social media affected the duration of one's relationship with a partner.

The results showed that 11.2% of Japanese university students have used dating apps, and 13.7% have met physically with a person they first met through a dating app. Encounters prompted by social media are in the minority. Further, 21.3% of respondents have posted on social media about dating their partners. Moreover, social media does not just influence real romantic relationships but also makes it possible to establish virtual romantic relationships. Of the respondents, 18.6% have experienced romantic feelings toward a celebrity they have seen on TV or social media, and 32% have experienced romantic feelings toward game characters. We would like to discuss a retention of intimacy and the use of social media.

RC24-365.5

KIMURA, Hajime* (University of Toyama, Japan)

Deadlock in and New Intervention Pathway Toward Sustainable Energy Transitions: An Analysis on ESG Investment Using the Treadmill of Production Model

Both the levers and barriers to the current sustainable energy transitions are described based on the model of treadmill of production, which reproduce the negative spiral dynamics of the three sectors: 'investors and executives', 'government' and 'workers.' The pessimistic model makes clear that, in a global economy, any traditional environmental measures will fall short, "as they fail to account for the anti-ecological logic of capital" (Schnaiberg et al. 2008). The essence of the deadlock lies in "societal-environmental dialectic" inherent in the model (especially in the sector of 'workers') (Kimura, *in press*). In fact, French *gilets jaunes* (yellow vests) movement by 'workers' starting as the protesting the increase of the fuel tax "as climate change countermeasure (*officially* explained)", symbolizes the "tension" between society and environment. Thus, 'government' holds no social legitimacy for taking environmental measures, without economic justice too. Then, where is the pathway breaking out the deadlock?

The NGOs intervening in financial systems ('investors and executives') play the key role. The current tide of ESG investment is created, maintained and evolved, by the spectrum of NGOs and initiatives, ranging from disclosure of climate-related information (**CDP**, **GRI** etc.), goal setting for CO_2 reduction (**SBT**), using 100% renewable energy for business (**RE100**), to fossil fuel divestment movement (**350.org**) etc. (Kimura 2022). In the congress, the possibilities and challenges of the emerging ecosystem of NGOs will be discussed, based on the treadmill of production model.

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RC02-JS-3.2

KIMURA, Hajime* (University of Toyama, Japan)

"Treadmill of Production" and Climate Capitalism As Passive Revolution

Allan Schnaiberg's work is considered as one of the prominent contributions to "the ecology of Marxian political economy", as well as Veblen, Baran and Sweezy, according to Foster (2011). In the discussion, he indicated that Schnaiberg's political economic model (treadmill of production model) had been getting "more reified, mechanical form" with "even the critique of capitalism itself, systematically de-emphasized." While the divergence matters, it also contributes to bring us somewhat different perspective on "climate capitalism as passive revolution" (Carroll 2021). In fact, in a Schnaiberg's later article, the "reconciliation (integration)" of ecological modernization and treadmill of production model is suggested by himself. It is "a reformulated dialectical approach", where "dialectical" means "societal-environmental dialectic" (Schnaiberg 2004). The details are reported by the author (Kimura, *in press*). Anyway, it is important that the model can accept '*the environmentalist behavior as the consequence of the decision based on economic rationality*.' This paves the way for interpreting "climate capitalism" as slightly positive; that is, '*the next best*' *pathway (via the reform from within the market)* toward "global policy intervention", which is the only valid approach in a global economy (Schnaiberg et al. 2008). Indeed, the Interventions in financial systems by NGOs led to the institutionalization of climate-related financial disclosures (e.g. TCFD), thus enriching the soil for the civil resistance to fossil capitalism (e.g. divestment movement). In the congress, the significance of updating the model will be discussed.

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RC45-639.6

KIMURA, Kunihiro* (Tohoku University, Japan)

Question Formats, Response Styles, and Satisficing: A Bounded Rationality Approach to Questionnaire Design.

Survey methodologists have referred to the concept of "satisficing," which they adapted from Herbert Simon's argument on satisfication in decision making. I would like to advance the appreciation of its implication to the survey response processes and thereby offer a suggestion to questionnaire design for improving data quality.

For this purpose, I would like to distinguish between response strategies, styles, and behaviors. Satisficing is a response strategy derived from bounded rationality. Satisficing can induce various response styles, such as acquiescence, dis-acquiescence, non-differentiation, middle response, and extreme response, depending on survey modes, question formats, and other settings. A response style may be a "plan of action" that guides a respondent's behavior. In this sense, we should operationalize response strategy and style as latent variables and response behavior a manifest variable.

As a part of a web survey, I conducted an experiment with four question format conditions: one is a check-all-that-apply format (CA), and the others are forced choice formats with two through four alternatives (2FC, 3FC, and 4FC, respectively). I hypothesized that satisficing would be the most frequent for CA and 2FC while it would be the least frequent for 4FC. I also hypothesized that satisficing would induce dis-acquiescence for CA, acquiescence for 2FC, middle response for 3FC, and both acquiescence and dis-acquiescence for 4FC.

Latent class analyses revealed that respondents tended to adopt dis-acquiescence in the CA condition, acquiescence in the 2FC condition, and middle response in the 3FC condition. These response styles were negatively associated with education (a proxy for a respondent's cognitive ability) and/or the logarithm of response time (a proxy for a respondent's effort in deep processing). The 4FC format seemed the least vulnerable to satisficing. We might explain these findings in terms of complexity of the tasks and abundance of information involved in the question formats.

TG04-JS-111.5

KIMURA, Miyako* (St. Marianna University School of Medicine, Japan)

Fear of Transmission of the COVID-19: Voices from Mothers of Young Children in Japan

The COVID-19 pandemic affected various aspects of life, including social relations. This study described how others' words and deeds related to fear of transmission of the COVID-19 among mothers of young children in Japan.

In June 2020, an online survey was conducted and gathered responses from 2,489 mothers of young children from 47 prefectures in Japan. The survey included open-ended questions related to others' words and deeds during the COVID-19 pandemic that influenced the participants. After obtaining descriptive data, similar experiences were extracted and categorized. This study was conducted after an ethical review by the author's university.

In this study, 379 (15.2%) of 2,489 participants reported some kind of negative experiences resulting from others' words and deeds, and most of these were related to transmission of the COVID-19. For example, others' attitudes disregarding the COVID-19 made participants uncomfortable.

"My boss said to us, 'You will not get the COVID-19, so don't be afraid. Just boost your immune system, that's enough.'"

"An acquaintance said to me, 'Why do you collect information related to COVID-19? You are too nervous, don't you have any other topic?' If I get infected with COVID-19, it will affect my husband's job and my child's school, that's why I collected information."

"I called the board of education to confirm how to deal with the COVID-19 at the school. But the board member laughed and said to me, 'We will not be infected with coronavirus and will not die', and I was very upset."

Depending on the individuals, perceptions of the COVID-19 differ, but "Disregarding COVID-19," reflected the perception gap between participants and others during the COVID-19 pandemic. Furthermore, these may have raised participants' fears about transmission of the COVID-19.

RC25-JS-118.2

KIMURA, Miyako* (St. Marianna University School of Medicine, Japan)

Key Person Who Influenced Behavior of Mothers with Young Children during the COVID-19 Pandemic

Backgrounds

During the COVID-19 pandemic, a variety of information influenced people's behavior. This study explored key person who influenced behavior of mothers with young children during the pandemic.

Methods

From June 16th to June 30th, 2020, the online survey was conducted and a total of 2,489 mothers with young children from all 47 prefectures in Japan participated in the survey. Participants were asked about the 10 types of persons, "How much did their words influence your behavior?" Responses were graded on a four-point Likert scale (1 to 4), and divided into two groups (influenced or not influenced). An ethical review board of the author's affiliated university approved this study. At the beginning of the online survey, participants provided informed consent.

Results

Persons who influenced behavior of mothers with young children during the COVID-19 pandemic were husbands (59.1%), TV commentators who were medical experts (56.7%), participants' parents/other family members (54.5%), teachers of child care centers/kindergartens (54.4%), prefectural governor of residential area (49.3%), friends (47.3%), TV commentators who were not medical experts (46.4%), family physicians/other health care providers (44.2%), colleagues (38.3%), and SNS (34.8%).

Discussion

More than half of the participants were influenced by the words of husbands, TV commentators who were medical experts, family members, and teachers of children. The words of TV commentators who were medical experts had more influence on mothers' behavior than the words of their family physicians/health care providers. It is necessary to further examine the mothers' trust in their family physicians/health care providers.

RC21-JS-133.2

KING, David* (James Cook University, Australia)

Climate Change Adaptation in Australia from a Professional Planning Perspective

Researchers at the Centre for Disaster Studies work across the planning and emergency management fields to integrate DRR into planning policy and legislation. CDS researchers participated in international meetings of UN ISDR at Hyogo and Sendai which identified the role of land use planning in reducing disaster risk. The Sendai strategy identified the importance of land use planning in tackling climate change adaptation. Three of its recommendations

targeted a) hazard lifelines critical to evacuation and recovery, and relocating infrastructure that is threatened by climate change; b) the need to build future DRR and climate change adaptation into strategic plans that indicate future settlement growth, specifying that hazard mitigation, climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction must be conditions of development at the local government level; and c) a recommendation that urban design needs to evolve to incorporate disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. However, land use planning systems are still primarily geared toward promoting and facilitating development and have not evolved sufficiently to take account of DRR and climate change. The goal to create disaster-resilient and climate change adapted communities through the land use planning systems requires a change to the way in which planning is conceptualised and practised.

The Planning Institute of Australia is pursuing a 10-point strategy for climate change adaptation at the state and local government levels. Local planning advocacy groups pursuing these aims advise realistic actions and share case studies with local governments to work towards the implementation of each strategy.

This presentation will discuss the findings of this project and the proposed PIA action plan. The author will be presenting on behalf of Queensland PIA Climate Change working group.

WG08-JS-2.6

KING, Michelle* (Queensland University of Technology, Australia)

Researching the Personal: The Contribution of Lived Experience in Liminal Research Spaces

In this paper, I reflect on research with decision-makers for young adults with profound intellectual and multiple disabilities (PIMD). As a sociologist, lawyer, and parent of a 24-year-old daughter with PIMD, I developed a research project from my personal observation of issues which emerge as a young person with PIMD becomes an adult. Transition to adulthood is a time when many legal and administrative interactions become complex and difficult for people with PIMD. I wanted to explore how the law works in practice for these young adults and their decision-makers, and better understand why problems arise.

I interviewed 12 pairs of participants (a parent decision-maker and a young person with PIMD), and another 6 parents where the young person was not able to be present. In these 18 interviews I asked parents to give a narrative history of their young person's disability, and then to describe their child's journey into adulthood in legal and administrative spaces. Interviews covered the areas of banking, income support, leaving school, voting, healthcare, and disability support in Australia's National Disability Insurance Scheme (NDIS). The research explored key problems and theorised about why the law does not deal well with people living with PIMD.

Here, I reflect on these interviews as *conversations*: where meanings were built and shared in a dialogue between people with similar experiences. The contribution of mutual understandings, meanings, and feelings was vital to the exploration of profound intellectual disability and its impacts. The shared lived experience of *whole-life management* made interviews an authentic and collaborative conversation about difference. It allowed demonstrations of emotion, black humour, and mutual recognition of insights, and led to deeper explorations of difficult experiences. This demonstrates the value and importance of reflexive use of lived experience in research, particularly in liminal spaces like care work and profound disability.

TG03-815.2

KIPGEN, Ngamjahao* (Indian Institute of Technology Guwahati, India)

Biodiversity Conservation, Livelihoods and Traditional Ecological Knowledge of the Kuki People

Different indigenous groups inhabit the hill tracts of the northeastern region of India—each providing a case of complex linkages that exists between nature and culture. These communities exhibit various modes of behavior which illustrate their inherent effort of connecting themselves with nature. Their natural environment influences their religious beliefs and practices—land and resource use and their local ecological knowledge interconnect with religious restrictions and taboos associated with particular aspects of the environment. The elders have always transmitted such knowledge systems orally and as socio-cultural practices across generations. The culture and ways of life of the tribals are closely tuned to the nature and, as such, they intrinsically express their connections with land. This paper examines the cultural and beliefs systems among the Kuki ethnic group in the hills of northeast India. In this paper, I argue and understand that social and cultural values in Kuki communities are rooted in a worldview shaped by reciprocity and spatiality. Their traditional belief systems have displayed a sense of reciprocity and respect towards the cosmos. For the past centuries, the Kukis have maintained a holistic view of the socio-ecological system as their traditional beliefs and rituals are inter-linked and intimately related to the management of ecosystems. I explain how the Kukis perceive their surroundings by relating to components of their environment in the activities of subsistence procurement. My ethnographic account is drawn chiefly from empirical experiences of traditional discourse and practices that constantly engage with the Kukis.

RC48-JS-41.4

KIPGEN, Ngamjahao* (Indian Institute of Technology Guwahati, India)

Hydropower Projects, Resistance, and Environmentalism in Northeast India

Hydropower projects often result in the depletion of natural resource, involuntary eviction and displacement, thereby posing a challenge to the indigenous people's cultural identities, subsistence, customary land laws and governance. Opposition to development initiatives like dams and hydroelectric projects is on the rise across Northeastern India. This paper situates the context of hydel power projects and its implications—present and future—for the indigenous communities such as Kuki-Chin ethnic group in Northeast India. Hydropower development and their impact is most perceptible on the economically and politically vulnerable communities inhabiting the peripheral areas. The study takes a cue from the recent socio-anthropological research that examine how peripheral regions, frontiers and borderlands are identified as 'new resource frontier'. In doing so, the chapter examine how both the central and state governments in the region are framing policies to market imperatives. The use of brute force to suppress local people resistance has accentuated their fears of losing their land and livelihoods, erasure of culture, identity and traditional knowledge. Based on field experiences, the paper discusses the competing value in relation to 'resource use' and 'ownership' systems. My argument is drawn based on a study of hydropower projects in Manipur state of northeast India. I note that tribal communities' resistance is rooted in their understanding of environment—land, water and forests, their utilization and distribution. In light of this, I argue for a conceptual and theoretical understanding that offers tribal understanding of their ecological worlds, which I call 'tribal environmentalism' for a future that will provide both human security, ecological justice and sustainable development.

RC46-JS-4.1

KIPGEN, Thanggoulen* (IIT Kanpur, India)

Back to the Village: Return and Reception of Northeast Migrants during the Covid-19 Pandemic in India

The paper examines the return migration of Northeast people from metropolitan centres to their native home because of the Covid-19 pandemic in India taking a case study of the Northeast migrants who are mostly engaged in the service and hospitality sectors such as restaurants, hotels, shopping malls, spas, and call centres. Shutting down of these industries and business left the Northeast migrants with no source of income in places far away from their native home. At the same time, there is intensified racial discrimination against people from the Northeast because of their racial affinity with the Chinese who are directly associated with the cause of the pandemic. Cases of employers abusing and eviction by landlords who hail from the Northeast India are rampant which forced the migrants to leave cities and return to their native villages. Besides, the home returnees are stigmatise as 'carrier of the virus' and scapegoated for carrying and spreading the virus into the home community. For fear of the virus, the home returnees encounter multi-layered reception from the state and the community such as scanning and registration at the state borders, mass quarantine and village quarantine. Stigmatisation and discriminations against the home returnees from their co-ethnic members are also widespread.

RC48-669.3

KIPGEN, Thanggoulen* (IIT Kanpur, India)
PANDA, Biswambhar* (North Eastern Hill University, India)

Theoretical Formulations on New Social Movement: A Critical Appraisal

The issues such as grassroots development, community participation, women empowerment and sustainable development have gained traction among the scholars as they delved into the analysis of collective action and people's mobilization that are taking place across the globe. There have been people's movements which have tried to reshape the thought processes and actions on the issues of contemporary importance ranging from livelihood to environment. Various grassroots organizations, interest groups have played crucial roles in shaping these movements. These movements which rely on grassroots collective action and tend to offer new interpretations and solutions to the problems are popularly known as New Social Movements (NSMs). As the NSMs take up issues from civil society and everyday life, it seeks support from multiple actors representing multiple identities to steer the movements. As these movements are believed to have unique characteristics, they remain distinct from old social movements in terms of their approaches, strategies and organizational structures. Various scholars have tried to analyze the notion of new social movement by presenting its scope, nature and dynamics. While Habermas's concept of public sphere helps us to examine the aspects of people's actions and opinions, Offe's paradigms of old and new facilitate our understanding on the nuances of these two forms of social movement. McCarthy and Zald's resource mobilization theory argues how collective action is shaped by the changes in resources and organizational structures

as it explains social movement sector, social movement industries and social movement organizations. The paper makes use of secondary sources to present conceptual issues such as nature, structure and functions of NSMs. It specifically intends to critically analyze the theoretical formulations of Habermas, Offe, McCarthy and Zald on NSMs.

RC37-544.5

KIRCHBERG, Volker* (Lueneburg, Germany)

Real Utopias – Arts and Culture As Catalysts

Interest in the topic of utopia has grown worldwide; Google Scholar currently contains 1.19 million entries for the term "utopia". With the publication of the opus magnum of the American sociologist Erik Olin Wright on "Real Utopias" (2010), there has also been a wave of sociological analyses dealing with concrete realizations of utopian plans. The basis for these analyses is always clearly critical, initiated by concerns about the eminent global crises. Any criticism of the global crises and its roots can be and has been translated into feasible alternatives of living and working, producing and consuming, exploring and investing in places of new possibilities. Here, arts and culture play an active and decisive role in putting us forward in defining, communicating and realizing real utopias. A reflection on current theoretical concepts of real utopias and the significance of the arts is eminent for the above-mentioned reasons, but it should not stop there. A first sociological reflection and exploration of implementations of real utopias and the significance of the arts for their realizations is a part of a current empirical study in North Germany, and we will present first results of this study.

RC02-54.3

KIRDINA-CHANDLER, Svetlana* (Institute of Economics, Russian Academy of Sciences, Russian Federation)

From Global Economy to Bipolar Economy

The paper considers the consequences of one of the topical aspects of the complex and, according to some estimates, catastrophic state of the modern world - the collision of conflicting trends in globalization and sovereignty. The downward trend of globalization (not to be confused with internationalization) is observed after the global financial and economic crisis of 2008-2009. It has intensified under the influence of the covid pandemic and sanctions restrictions. Sovereignty trends, including those influenced by these factors have, on the contrary, an upward trend. In the 2020s, the contradictory tendencies of globalization and sovereignty increased the threat of world chaos. The resolution of contradictory tendencies and the formation of a new world order is possible on the basis of one of the models of a (new) unipolar, multipolar or bipolar world. The paper compares the perspectives of each of these actively discussed models of world development and the greatest probability is the formation of a bipolar world. Its peculiarity lies in the crystallization of two "poles of power" in the form of bipolar coalitions. Their composition was predicted by the author in the theory of institutional X- and Y-matrices (Kirdina, 2014. In Russian; Kirdina-Chandler, 2017) and is confirmed by modern practice. The core of one of them ("Western") is NATO and the European Union, - it includes 36 countries and its growth has actually stopped. The core of another coalition ("non-Western") is the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, BRICS and the Commonwealth of Independent States, - it already has 26 countries and a "queue" for joining. The paper argues that production chains, knowledge chains, and value chains drift gradually toward concentration within these coalitions. This is supported by an appropriate reorganization of financial institutions, instruments and flows in each coalition.

RC16-JS-127.2

KIRDINA-CHANDLER, Svetlana* (Institute of Economics, Russian Academy of Sciences, Russian Federation)

The Formation of a Bipolar World with a New Anti-Capitalist Coalition?

The "Great Reset" project of the WEF launched in 2020 aims to restore the global economy and ensure sustainable development and "activate innovation, science and technology to achieve significant breakthroughs that will help make ideas of sustainability more profitable." It continues the logic of previous WEF projects and is aimed at improving the position of global capitalism, which is losing its world leadership. In 2009 the project of the "digital revolution", announced as a reliable means of overcoming the global financial crisis of 2008-2009, was also presented as "the basis for the subsequent sustainable development of the world economy" (ICT for Economic Growth: A Dynamic Ecosystem Driving the Global Recovery. Davos: World Economic Forum Annual Meeting Report, 2009). Further consideration of it showed, however, that it contributed primarily to the creation of new markets for international financial players in the telecommunications sector compensating for the previous drop in profits in this area in earlier years (Ganichev, Koshovets, 2019, 2020, 2021) and has deepened global social inequality.

The paper argues that the "Great Reset" will not facilitate either the reversal of the tendency towards the destruction of the unipolar global world or the growing tendency towards the sovereignty of states. The result of these two opposite tendencies will be the formation of a bipolar world with a deeper

institutionalization of bipolar coalitions. The core of one of them ("Western") is NATO and the European Union, - it includes 36 countries and actually its growth has stopped. The core of another coalition ("non-Western" or "non-capitalist") is the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, BRICS and the Commonwealth of Independent States - it already has 26 countries and a "queue" for joining. These coalitions are already quite comparable in terms of total power. The role of sociologists is to inform societies about these processes taking place.

RC22-329.1

KIRDIS, Esen* (Rhodes College, United States)

Religion & Youth in the Middle East

Although the Justice and Development Party, an Islamic political party with the stated goal to raise a pious generation, governed Turkey since 2002, the youth in Turkey has become less religious and less likely to engage in religious rituals, according to the World Values Survey. This is a puzzling development because one would not only not expect religiosity to decline but instead to thrive in Turkey given the prioritization of religious education, the expansion of the Directorate of Religious Affairs' budget and reach, the rising visibility and influence of Islamic civil society organizations and businesses, and the continued electoral success of the Justice and Development Party in the last twenty years. Similarly, while the first rounds of post-2011 elections situated Islamic parties into positions of political power in Egypt, Tunisia, and Morocco, ten years later, youth describing themselves as "not religious" increased in Egypt six-fold from 2.7% in 2013 to 18.4% in 2018, in Morocco seven-fold from 3.8% in 2013 to 22.4% in 2018, and in Tunisia, it doubled from 24.1% in 2013 to 45.7% in 2018, according to the Arab Barometer. To understand this puzzling development, this paper questions the micro foundations of religion and politics at the individual level by looking at a similar development, the decline of youth religiosity, in four dissimilar political regimes, in Turkey (an illiberal democracy), in Egypt (a military regime), Morocco (a monarchy), and Tunisia (an unconsolidated democracy). By utilizing literature on sociology of religion, this paper argues that as the Islamists became more statist and the state became more Islamist, neither captured the youth's demands for structural change in their focus on moral law and order, or the multifaceted changes in and diverse iterations of youth religiosity.

RC47-JS-11.1

KIRDIS, Esen* (Rhodes College, United States)

The Puzzling Rise of Fundamentalists into Political Power: A Comparison of Political Salafism in Egypt and Political Haredism in Israel

How and why have fundamentalists, who advocate literal interpretations of scripture, aim the reversal of secular modernity, and aspire for the formation of a theocracy, become politically influential when one would expect them to remain marginal in their mass appeal given their belief in one true faith, exclusive organizations, limited ideological appeal, and their strict codes of behavior for their followers? To study this puzzle, this paper utilizes a cross-religious comparative study and a most different systems approach. It analyzes how both Political Salafism in Egypt and Political Haredism in Israel, despite working in different socio-political contexts, have gone through a similar socio-political evolution from the margins of the political spectrum to its center. Whereas some Political Salafis in Egypt moved from the margins of the political spectrum into the second biggest voting bloc after the Muslim Brotherhood, some Political Haredis in Israel grew beyond their niche appeal amongst the ultra-Orthodox community and into the spotlight holding vital ministries in coalition governments. Building on the literature on sociology of religion, this paper hypothesizes that fundamentalists have gained political influence beyond their demographic appeal because (1) the Egyptian and Israeli states, by simultaneously allowing religious pluralism while also indirectly monopolizing the religious field, have opened the doors for the emergence of a "religious market" wherein a plethora of religious organizations critical, supportive, or neutral of the state emerged, and (2) in this "religious market" fundamentalists built a niche through their ideological purity, personalistic communities, and their strict organizations, which in turn allowed them to play the role of a "kingmaker," namely the role of a political actor that does not have enough mass support by itself but that still has enough support to influence the results.

RC14-JS-81.5

KIRIYA, Shiene* (University of Tokyo, Japan)

Songs As Music and Songs As Sounds in Urban Plaza: Focusing on the Anti-War Folk-Singing Gathering in Tokyo in 1969

In 1969, people against the Vietnam War gathered in the plaza in front of Shinjuku Station, one of the largest terminal stations in Tokyo. They sang along the folk songs and then discussed with each other on various political issues. Passers-by such as commuters or students joined the gathering, and they temporally occupied the whole space. Eventually they were called "*folk guerrillas*".

Considering the spontaneous aspect of this folk gathering, it is difficult to perceive this event as a gathering organized by any certain group. It was a

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crowd of passers-by who were strangers with each other that constituted the gathering in urban everyday space of this scale. The unique characteristic of this phenomenon requires us to focus on their practice of singing.

The "*folk guerrillas*" used folk song in two ways: song as music and as sounds. They sang their own political messages with the melody of popular songs, so that everyone could join the chorus. By singing folk songs with strangers in open space, they tried to present an alternative to the commodified folk music played in concert hall.

Yet their singing was not just political, but also physical. Since the plaza in Shinjuku Station was a newly-built underground space, the singing voice of people echoed and produced the effect of enthusiasm. As a result, more and more passers-by were attracted to join in their circle. Their folk song was a medium to make the bodies of people resonate with each other.

Through focusing on the role of songs in the Shinjuku gathering, this presentation would argue how the music, especially the physical sound of singing, works as a medium of collective spatial appropriation. The music is political, because its sounds as physical entity directly influence the bodies of people and the urban space.

RC21-310.3

KIRMIZI, Meric* (Sociology, Ondokuz Mayis University, Turkey)

The Role of Japanese Neighbourhood Associations As Social Infrastructure

This study reflects on Japanese neighbourhood associations as an example of social infrastructure at the neighbourhood level in Japan. Latham and Layton (2019) consider social infrastructures vital to make a good city. They define social infrastructures as public and commercial spaces that allow for social networks and connections. Japanese neighbourhood associations also enable residents' interactions at different scales from small groups to associations and above. Known as *jichikai*—'jichi' meaning self-government—or *chōnaikai* in Japanese, they create opportunities of active participation for urban residents of all ages. These bottom-up neighbourhood organisations help embody democracy in the true sense of the word as people's rule. Japanese and foreign scholars from various disciplines studied the social functions of Japanese neighbourhood associations (e.g. Ajisaka, 2000; Bestor, 1985). Most studies acknowledge the social function of Japanese neighbourhood associations for community-making and social inclusion, in addition to their more official functions, such as information dissemination. Yet existing work also underlines the difficulty of maintaining these associations as active in an increasingly neoliberal city life which leaves little time for people to engage in communal action. This paper provides direct observations of the collective publicness created by Japanese neighbourhood associations based on active participation in various events of two neighbourhood associations in the Horie neighbourhood in Osaka's Nishi Ward in 2013–2016. It contributes to the literature on Japanese neighbourhood associations by approaching these institutions with the theoretical lens of social infrastructures.

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RC06-JS-100.6

KIRTIL, Melek* (Istanbul University, Turkey)

The Impact of Family Structure and Affluence on Children's Behavioral Outcomes

Changes in the family structure have always occupied the public agenda, as they are an important factor in the reproduction of social inequalities. As children grow, they are influenced by different developmental contexts such as friends, school, and neighborhood, but the central role of the family in the child's socialization continues to influence children's behavioral outcomes, even at different ages. Negative behavioral consequences, on the other hand, cause children from disadvantaged families to be confined to certain social positions. Concerns about the difficulties that children from low socioeconomic levels or from broken/single-parent families may experience in accessing resources and the parenting styles they are exposed to have enabled such families to be a risk factor for juvenile delinquency. In this study, using ISRD 2 data, it will be investigated whether there is a relationship between self-reported juvenile delinquency and family structure and affluence. Data were collected from seventh, eighth, and ninth grade adolescents from 28 countries (N= 66,859) as part of the Second International Self-Report Delinquency Study (ISRD-2). The aforementioned cross-sectional study was prepared in order to determine the early deviance behaviors and their causes, and to identify the victimization/offending situations that are not reflected in official institutions, with multi-faceted questions asked to children. In the samples of different countries participating in the ISRD 2 study, whether there is a relationship between family structure and affluence and juvenile delinquency will be examined and the findings will be interpreted within the framework of the relevant literature.

RC21-312.3

KIRTIL, Melek* (Istanbul University, Turkey)

The Impact of Social and Spatial Inequalities on Juvenile Delinquency

The geographic concentration of poverty and wealth shows an international trend. This situation leads to the accumulation of inequalities in neighborhoods where the residents come from a low socioeconomic level. The fact that the effect of the place of residence on individuals becomes more evident day by day brings neighborhoods to the forefront as an important framework in which structural inequalities can be observed. Physical and social inequalities in neighborhoods negatively affect the development of children. The process, which began with the Chicago School's ecological perspective documenting that crime rates in some neighborhoods were not random, continued in the 1980s with the explosion of empirical studies on neighborhood effects. These studies have found significant associations between disadvantaged neighborhoods and situations such as violence and crime, dropout rates, substance use, employment, sexuality and early childbearing. However, few empirical studies have been conducted in samples outside the United States, despite the fact that the relationship between the structural features of neighborhoods and the deviant behavior of children has been studied for many years. The aim of this study is to comparatively investigate whether there is a relationship between the level of perceived social disorder in the neighborhood and delinquency in samples representing different cultures. Data were collected from seventh, eighth, and ninth grade adolescents from 28 countries (N= 66,859) as part of the Second International Study of Self-Report Delinquency (ISRD-2). ISRD 2 has been prepared with the aim of identifying early deviation behaviors and their causes with multi-faceted questions asked to children. In order to test the relationship between the perception of disorder in the neighborhood, which represents the physical, spatial and social inequalities in the neighborhoods, and the delinquency reports of children, a regression analysis will be performed and the findings will be interpreted within the framework of the relevant literature.

TG04-JS-153.3

KISEMBE, Everlyn (Moi University, Kenya)
NAKHONE, Sarah* (Moi University, Kenya)

Medicine, Language and Risk Concealment: A Linguistic Analysis of Patient Information Leaflets in Kenya.

Pharmaceutical medicines are indispensible products for addressing health problems. However, they are not risk free. For that reason, accurate risk communication in Patient Information Leaflets (PILS) can enlighten consumers to fully comprehend the risks involved in using a medicine product and ultimately allow them to make informed choices about the suitability of a medication. However, a question worth mulling over is whether the quality of messages in PILs clearly exposes the risks in medicines. In the present paper, a Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) approach is employed to examine the language of risk messages in PILs in order to find out whether the medicine risks are clearly articulated. A sample of ten product risk information texts is purposively selected from PILs accompanying medicinal products in Kenya. Fairclough's (1994, 2008) Critical discourse analytical tools are used to analyse the graphological, lexical, syntactical and discourse linguistic aspects of the selected texts. The analyses reveal that the risk communicators intentionally or unintentionally exploit linguistic tools to conceal the risks of the selected medicinal products. Such concealment of risk may manipulate consumers to underrate, misjudge and ignore dangers the medicine products pose.

RC30-JS-59.4

KISEMBE, Everlyn* (Moi University, Kenya)

The Role of Language in Mobility Along the Kenya-Uganda Highway

During mobility, all forms/aspects of the mobility process are mediated through language, whether written or oral, yet yet linguistic analysis which is a great tool for making sense of complexities in mobility processes is often times minimally used and/or understood. During mobility along the Kenya-Uganda highway, individuals are confronted with various levels of choices on matters of personal meaning and survival, amidst restrictive social customs, limited economic roles, dealing with challenges arising from mobility, taking responsibility for outcomes of choices made, unsure of what one believes in, open to influence and manipulation from others among other conditions. All these are heavily inclined on communication. What role does language play in the mobility process along the Kenya - Uganda highway, and how does language structure such roles in interactions among individuals during mobility along the Kenya-Uganda highway? Using face to face questionnaires, observation and narratives, 128 participants in Bungoma county targeting specific sites along the highway namely; Bukembe, Kanduyi and Bungoma town were interviewed on reflective perspectives on mobility. The participants were randomly selected from stratified domains of the hospitality industry, transport, trade and health, with a conscience effort to balance the gender. Twenty case study informants were selected purposively as subset of 128, for mobility and identity experience narratives. The collected narratives, conversations, views, perspectives during

mobility are interpreted using various linguistic methods and language functions explained. These functions include but not limited to forming of identities which are relationally constructed through self and/or others, shaping individual's aspirations, livelihoods discussions, power relations, social exclusions and relations of inequality, social inclusions, contestations and negotiations, informative and symbolic functions evidenced in the linguistic landscapes. All these highlighted the role language played during mobility.

RC39-565.3

KITAMURA, Miwako* (International Research Institute of Disaster Science, Tohoku University, Japan)

LGBTQ+ People and Disasters in Japan: Informational Infrastructure Building for This 'Invisible' Population

Disasters shed light and even magnify the discrimination and difficulties faced by LGBTQ+ people during everyday life in a heteronormative society. During emergencies, transgender and gender non-conforming people face inaccessibility to services and resources due to heteronormative barriers and the lack of reasonable accommodations. All of the barriers and difficulties are compounded by the fact that asking for support often means "coming out" in a situation that is at best uncomfortable and at worst dangerous. Many people choose not to come out in these situations, leading decision makers to erroneously conclude that there are no needs in this community.

Through our preliminary research project, we have found that local governments have made little or no consideration for LGBTQ+ people in their disaster plans. Many administrators have showed interest and concern but are lacking proper knowledge or tools. There is a need to connect decision-makers with the resources available and the real voices and needs of the LGBTQ+ community.

This project plans to use the concept of asset mapping in order to connect LGBTQ+ people to the resources they need without compromising their privacy or safety. Asset mapping enables LGBTQ+ organisations, NPO/NGOs and local governments to collaborate and provide necessary information/resources that members of the LGBTQ+ community can access during a disaster. This project will utilize mixed methods such as surveys and individual as well as focus group interviews to the members of the LGBTQ+ community regarding critical resources that they need. This will be followed by the creation of asset maps for the LGBTQ+ community and the evaluation of its effectiveness. This project will explore new and creative methods and produce data infrastructure that will sensitize the public to the human rights and deserved entitlements of the LGBTQ+ population and enrich the diversity and inclusiveness of the DRR practice.

RC28-399.3

KITSNIK, Joanna* (Sophia University, Japan)

Bite the Bullet and Carry on? the Robust Role of Individual Beliefs on Enduring Unequal Income Distribution — Evidence from 34 Countries

Last three decades have witnessed a substantial cross-national and historical variation in wealth and income inequality across post-industrial countries. Common assumption behind numerous studies has been that rising inequality would result in increasing demands for more equality. Rising inequality, however, has not led to a substantial societal backlash, growth of public discontent, or social mobilisation. Moreover, studies have observed an increase in the tolerance of socioeconomic inequality on individual level. I argue that for explaining individual tolerance of unequal income distribution, contextual factors that capture socio-economic conditions and inequality are less important than individual-level values and beliefs about the origins of and reasonings behind unequal circumstances. These inequality legitimising narratives range from ideas of equal opportunities, and individual liberties, to egalitarian values, and beliefs about the function of meritocracy. The findings from a linear mixed effects models on the latest World Values Survey Wave 7 data, collected between 2017-2022 from 34 OECD countries support the argument that individuals' agreement with inequality normalising narratives is positively correlated with higher tolerance of unequal income distribution. However, neither country-level objective inequality nor economic prosperity directly predict tolerance of unequal incomes; when compared to contextual factors, the acceptance of inequality normalising narratives is a significantly better predictor of inequality tolerance.

RC51-704.1

KIVELÄ, Mikael* (University of Helsinki, Finland)

Terminatio - Nomenclature As Disciplinary and Modulatory Power

Trying to establish a shared set of terms for complex phenomena is a fascinating site for sociocybernetic and systems-theoretical inquiries on power. What or who gets observed and included or left out? What is featured or suppressed in the included matters? What is the ostensible purpose or rationale of the shared terminology and for whom? And in what way do the attempted process and its products affect the future trajectories of approaching the

phenomena in question? In this paper I approach the complexities of power with case examples from a project creating categories and descriptions for contemporary learning spaces in a European research university. Its goal was to create categories and descriptions to enable users to quickly and reliably find rooms suitable for their learning activities. Drawing on deleuzoguattarian ideas of systems I try to provide a genetic account of the produced actual set of terms examining 1) selection, 2) differentiation, 3) differenciation, 4) structuration, and 5) territorialization involved. The process philosophy of Deleuze and Guattari arguably has quite a lot of resonance capability towards as well as shared territory with The Principles of Sociocybernetics as defined by Hornung in 2005. Thus, this present paper contributes both a case study on power as well as incentives to converse with traditions and theories explicitly affiliated with cybernetics as well as observation and processes, for example Pask or von Foerster. Such conversations can broaden analyses on power by examining the blind spots and modulatory mode of power encountered when employing a particular approach or theory.

RC22-333.5

KIYOFUJI, Ryushun* (The University of Kitakyushu, Japan)

Multicultural Coexistence with Buddhist Vietnamese Immigrants in Japan

In recent years, against the backdrop of the unprecedented surge in the number of immigrants in Japan, 'Intercultural Collaborative Learning,' (hereinafter called 'ICL'), has been attracting attention to promote the settlement of immigrants in Japan. Also, it would be necessary to prepare the environment for immigrants to continue their religious practise.

However, since the realities of the aspects of foreign Buddhists' practise have not been fully clarified, the rapidly increasing number of Vietnamese Buddhists should be taken up as an example. In fact, the Vietnamese Buddhist temples have been built recently, but they are limited to urban areas. Considering these circumstances, local Japanese Buddhist temples, which exist everywhere in Japan, seem to be the key for the realization of multicultural coexistence in Japan since not only Japanese Buddhism, like Vietnamese Buddhism, is Mahayana Buddhism but also local Japanese Buddhist temples have strong ties with local communities.

Therefore, this paper aims to examine how the Buddhist memorial service for the Vietnamese Buddhists and the ICL sponsored by the local Japanese Buddhist temples could affect the beliefs and interpersonal relationships of Vietnamese Buddhists. I conducted interview surveys with the Vietnamese Buddhists who participated in this Buddhist memorial service, the local Japanese residents and the Vietnamese Buddhists who participated in the ICL organized by the local Japanese Buddhist temple.

As a result, participation in the Buddhist memorial service can wipe away the image of local Buddhist temples as being unapproachable and lead to opportunities for them to be seen as places for Vietnamese Buddhists to pray. Also, it would strengthen ties among Vietnamese and offer them the opportunities to confirm their identities as Vietnamese. Furthermore, it is suggested that a good relationship with the Japanese people in the local community could be built through the ICL involvement of local Buddhist temples.

RC20-298.4

KIZILOVA, Kseniya* (Institute for Comparative Survey Research, Austria)
HAERPFER, Christian (University of Vienna, Austria)

Support for Democracy and Understanding of Democracy in Post-Soviet Eurasia

The World Values Survey (WVS) is an international research program devoted to the study of social, political, cultural, religious and other values of people in different parts of the world. One of the project's main goals is to analyze values, norms and beliefs in comparative cross-national and over-time perspectives and to assess how values stability or change influences social, economic and political development of societies. The survey shows what people want out of their lives, what is important for them and what is less, in what they believe, their ideas about the right and wrong things. Over the years, the World Values Survey has proved the importance of population value study and has demonstrated that people's beliefs play a key role in economic development, emergence and flourishing of democratic institutions, rise of gender equality, and the extent to which societies have effective government. Present session unites papers which make use of the WVS data, including the most recent 7th wave of the WVS, conducted in 2017-2021 in cooperation with the European Values Study and covering over 80 countries and societies worldwide. Papers presented in this session address the issues of political culture and civil society, corruption and migration.

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RC36-536.2

KJORLING, Andreas* (University of Gavle, Sweden)
BERGSTROM, Gunnar (University of Gavle, Sweden)
SVENSSON, Sven (University of Gavle, Sweden)
BERG JANSSON, Anna (Lulea Technichal University, Sweden)

Commodity or Producer? - Structural Views on Temporary Agency Workers within the Swedish Manufacturing Industry.

This article offers insight on structural preconditions for well-being among blue collar temporary agency workers within the Swedish manufacturing industry. Building on a theoretical framework of critical realism, and twenty-five semi-structured interviews with managers from temporary work agencies, client organisations, and labour union representatives, an understanding of structural distance, technical strata and time are presented as plausible structural predictors of blue collar temporary agency workers' well-being.

This article presents a theoretical framework giving valuable knowledge about how temporary agency workers are seen as both commodity and producer taking skill and time spent at client site, and the preconditioning implications of agency workers well-being.

Concluding the article, a discussion on alienating and de-alienating mechanisms is offered along suggestions for further research.

RC16-249.1

KLEIN, Joshua* (Iona University, USA)
PATTEN, Daniel (Purdue University, USA)
LIRIANO, Gabrielle (Iona University, USA)
KAUR, Puneet (Iona University, USA)
CHIARELLO, Myles (Iona University, USA)
CRESPO, Trent (Iona University, USA)
LACROIX, Rachelle (Iona University, USA)

Authoritarianism and Imperial Legitimation in US College Students

We present findings from surveys exploring US college students' beliefs about US imperialism. Three waves of a longitudinal study were administered to convenience samples of undergraduates, totaling N=217. We examine the extent to which pride in being an American, support for defense spending, and authoritarianism (using a six-item index) limit students' acknowledgment of US imperialism. We measure non-acknowledgment of US imperialism via perceived truth or falsity of descriptions of imperial harms or crimes committed by the US or rich countries generally. The seven items are combined into an imperial disbelief index. A higher value on the index means respondents more often view the descriptions as false, i.e., do not believe that the harm or crime occurred. Overall, we find that authoritarianism correlates weakly (0.188, 0.01 significance level) with imperial disbelief. Separating out some of the bivariate analyses, we find that:

- More authoritarian students are less likely to believe that when the US led the invasion of Iraq in 2003, Iraq posed no imminent threat to the US, so the invasion was a war crime.

- More authoritarian students are less likely to believe the US has been at war just about every year of its history.

- More authoritarian students are less likely to believe that 2014 US drone strikes may have killed 1,147.

- More authoritarian students are less likely to believe that the U.S. backs authoritarian dictators.

- Authoritarianism is unrelated to believing it true or false that rich country governments and corporations do things that lower poor country wages.

- Authoritarianism is unrelated to believing it true or false that during the Vietnam war, the US soaked Vietnam with herbicides.

TG03-813.4

KLEIN, Joshua* (Iona University, USA)
PATTEN, Daniel (Purdue University, USA)
KAUR, Puneet (Iona University, USA)
CHIARELLO, Myles (Iona University, USA)
CRESPO, Trent (Iona University, USA)
LACROIX, Rachelle (Iona University, USA)
PETERMANN, Jason (Iona University, USA)

How Authoritarianism Legitimates Imperialism

Focusing on the US, we offer a theoretical synthesis to deepen understanding of domestic acceptance of imperialism. Powerful corporations engage in non-democratic globalization from above, and states and corporations practice disaster capitalism and predatory interventionism. A rising authoritarian neoliberalism rooted in systemic capitalist crisis leads to growing wealth and power disparities. As a result, our era is more politically contested than when Marcuse about totalitarian one-dimensional hegemony. The hegemony described by Marcuse now breaks down in spasms such as the 2008 financial crisis, and twenty-first century global movements are challenging capitalism. As Wolin, noted, there is much resistance to totalitarianism. But critical theory, particularly Marcuse's version, is still relevant, since ideology still produces depoliticized conformity, resignation, acceptance, or support. The current exodus of Russians escaping military conscription, for example, is an exception proving the rule: oblivious to the history of NATO expansion and provocations and overwhelming US power, US majorities believe Russia's invasion of Ukraine is a threat to U.S. interests.

Many accept US imperialism due to its invisibility; to exceptionalism, to nationalist and chauvinist ideology; and to national security and international justice propaganda. But a more complete explanation must revisit the concepts of one-dimensional society, authoritarianism, false consciousness, and the core self. Domination still promotes false consciousness in many and a latent, minimal, fragile, but influential, imperialist self. Construction of the imperialist self involves oppressive othering and emotions shaped by culture. The false needs Marcuse described are still superimposed on individuals, perpetuating toil, aggressiveness, misery, and injustice.

Almost all social scientists today dismiss psychological authoritarianism and false consciousness. We need to walk through the door opened by scholars like Dean, who while warning against the posturing of grand and normative theory, acknowledges that "… our understanding of ourselves is linked to the ways in which we are governed…".

RC03-57.3

KLEKOTKO, Marta* (Jagiellonian University, Poland)

Updating Community Research: Community As Social Practice

The presentation analyses contemporary metropolitan forms of communality and their potential for urban public policies from the perspective of Social Practice Theory and the Theory of Scenes. The author, rejecting the positions of classical sociology towards the community question, proposes a new perspective on urban community processes, based on the analysis of social practices in urban cultural scenes, discusses examples of community practices and explains their relevance for urban public policies, while formulating some recommendations.

RC03-JS-103.2

KLEKOTKO, Marta* (Jagiellonian University, Poland)

Urban Community As Meta-Practice

The paper rises questions about contemporary metropolitan forms of communality and their potential for urban public policies from the perspective of Social Practice Theory. The author, rejecting the positions of classical sociology towards the community question, proposes a new perspective on urban community processes, based on the analysis of social practices in urban cultural scenes, discusses examples of community practices and explains their relevance for urban public policies, while formulating some recommendations.

RC16-245.2

KLEPIKOVA, Liubov* (Moscow State University of Railway Engineering, Russian Federation)

The Container Model of Society: The Concept's Origins and Its Theoretical Potential for the Modern Social Transformations Research

The container model of society was invented as an object for critic. Such sociologists like U. Beck or A. Wimmer and N. Glick Schiller used the container-concept as a metaphor that signified the unification and the standardization of culture, traditions, language, labor-market, education-system etc. within the framework of the national state. Thus, the phenomenon of economic and

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

cultural mobility could be classified by the ideological system of a national state in the terms of "belonging - not belonging". The national state is represented like the homogenous unity, and the social mechanism of the social in-/exclusion is created. However, in the contemporary world we can see how media discourse (created by politicians, journalists and even some social researchers) place the "specific" groups of population into cultural and social "containers". There are two main points: First – inside the national state the public discourse of the "one" and "homogenous" population is forming. Second – outside from this national-state the individuals from it are considered like the attributive elements of this state.

We are going to examine the theoretical and epistemological potential of the concept of the container model of society including the following problems: what are the social mechanisms that always reproduce it; which kind of interaction exist between the different "containers"; to what extent media discourse influences these "containers". We will use the concepts of the container model of society (U. Beck, A. Wimmer, N. Glick Schiller, S. Hess) and super-diversity (S. Vertovec).

RC11-175.2

KLIMCZUK, Andrzej* (Warsaw School of Economics, Poland)

Design and Co-Design in the Concept and Policy of Building a Future Society for All Ages

The basic assumption of this paper is that the development of the theory and practices of design and co-design is crucial for the creation, implementation and evaluation of ageing policies, particularly intergenerational relations policy.

It is worth noting that 2022 marked the twentieth anniversary of the adoption by the United Nations of the Madrid International Plan for Action on Ageing (MIPAA) and the publication of a framework for active ageing by the World Health Organisation. Furthermore, this year also coincided with the tenth anniversary of the European Year for Active Ageing and Solidarity between Generations in the European Union (EY2012). Thanks to these events, one of the main ideas in international and national strategic documents still promotes the concept of building a "society for all ages," sometimes also referred to as an "ageless society."

The paper will draw attention to the timeliness and further development of initiatives initiated by MIPAA and EY2012. Examples of best practices will be highlighted in particular: integration of activities and services provided by different stakeholders; co-design of public policies on ageing; design and co-design in social and technological innovation related to the silver economy and creative ageing policy; participatory programmes for building smart, healthy and inclusive age-friendly spaces (SHAFE).

The summary will contain recommendations for European public policy entities and proposed directions for further research.

RC33-498.7

KNAUFF, Stefan* (Bielefeld University, Germany)

A Regionalized Analysis of Stereotyping on German Twitter

As publication cost in online spaces are relatively low compared to traditional media types, people from a wide range of backgrounds have the opportunity to voice their concerns and (political) opinions to the public in online spaces. As the barriers for publications are lowered, the internet and social media platforms in particular have been identified as catalysts for the spreading or reinforcement of stereotypes. Recent events have demonstrated that dynamics on social media have real world consequences. At the same time this low barrier to publishing has led to large amounts of readily available data for social scientists, requiring new tools to analyze this data.

In this presentation, I will illustrate how the combination of Twitter data and quantitative survey data can be used to analyze the regionalization of stereotyping in German Tweets. With the help of word embedding algorithms, I was able to analyze the different connotations of words within the gathered Twitter data. By including more than 1 billion German Tweets collected since 2018, the analyzed data offers a broad understanding of German Twitter. In my presentation, I will be able to illustrate how computational methods can generate sociologically valuable insights regarding the use of stereotypes on Twitter. Furthermore, I will reflect on the potential and limitations of these methods for future research regarding regional differences in stereotyping.

While the empirical example is focused on German Twitter, the methods used throughout the analysis can be adapted to other regions and languages as well.

RC28-423.2

KO, Pei-Chun* (Monash University, Australia)
PENG, Changmin (University of Massachusetts Boston, USA)
BURR, Jeffrey (University of Massachusetts Boston, USA)

Examining Socially Productive Activities Among Older Adults in Urban China: The Role of Household Registration System- Hukou

This study investigates the long-term impacts of household registration system (*hukou*) on older adults' engagement in socially productive activities (volunteering, informal helping and caregiving) in urban China over time.

Socially productive activities are essential to older adults' social inclusion and health and the capabilities of engagements are associated with older adults' socioeconomic resources. The household registration system in China which can be categorized into non-agricultural and agricultural *hukou* has been one of the important institutional factors that influence educational resources, job opportunities and welfare access. Drawing from the life-course perspective, older adults' *hukou* may reflect their earlier family socioeconomic backgrounds or migration experiences during the life course. To explore the role of Chinese household registration system in the variations of engagement, we use the samples of older adults (55+) in urban areas from the four waves (2011, 2013, 2015 and 2018) of the China Health and Retirement Longitudinal Studies (N = 2,659). Hybrid models will be employed to estimate the differences of *Hukou* status (non-agricultural, converted non-agricultural and agricultural *hukou*) while taking accounting the time-varying factors of health and family structures. Preliminary results based on two waves show that urban older adults who were converted into non-agricultural *hukou* and those who always have non-agricultural *hukou* are more likely to engage in socially productive activities than those who have agricultural *hukou*. The results provide initial support on the potential institutional impacts on the late-life opportunities. Older adults who were able to convert their *hukou* implies their better integration into the urban areas. Our next step is to provide findings based on the 4 waves of the data.

RC06-107.2

KO, Pei-Chun* (Monash University, Australia)
HU, Shu (Singapore University of Social Sciences, Singapore)
MU, Zheng (National University of Singapore, Singapore)

Linked Lives: Effects of Assortative Mating By Hukou and Education on Older Parents' Subjective Wellbeing in China

The linked-lives perspective in family contexts illustrates that key life events of one generation indirectly influence other generations who are closely connected with the one experiencing them. In familistic societies such as China where adult children's marriages are essential for old-age support, growing parental investment in ensuring suitable marriages have been observed. Assortative mating which indicates the couple's matches of similar social characteristics between the couple is an indication of marriage fit. As older parents in China still play important roles in suggesting and even deciding whether their adult children marry a "suitable" partner, pressure on ensuring assortative mating may be a source of stress for the older parents. Using China Family Panel Studies (CFPS) in 2012, we examine whether older adults' subjective wellbeing and mental health are affected by children's assortative mating on *Hukou (urban or rural household registration)* and education. Furthermore, we compare whether there are gender differences in the links between adult children's assortative mating and older parents' subjective wellbeing. The results show that adult children's marriages with matching urban *Hukou,* regardless of educational matching, are associated with older parents' higher satisfaction, higher confidence in future and lower scores in depression. We also find gender differences in patterns of hypergamy across *Hukou* and education. While parents of children in hypergamous marriages (rural wives married to an equally or more educated urban husband) report fewer depressive symptoms and greater family life satisfaction, those of rural daughters married to less-educated urban son-in-laws score higher on depression. Parents of urban daughters married to equally educated rural son-in-laws are better-off on all measures of subjective wellbeing, but parents of rural sons married to equally educated urban daughter-in-laws report lower family life satisfaction. These findings imply parent-child relationships and intergenerational support as potential mechanisms of how assortative mating shapes older adults' wellbeing.

RC45-635.1

KOBAYASHI, Jun* (Seikei University, Japan)

Beauty Capital: Roles of Physical Attractiveness on Social Inequalities from Rational Choice Perspective

This paper proposes a concept of "beauty capital" to provide a consistent understanding of the complicated roles of physical attractiveness on social inequities. The goal is to scrutinize seemingly obvious effects of how we look to others — our handsomeness or beauty — on our social lives.

To resolve mysteries of beauty, analyses rely on a theory of capital, a rich theoretical tradition in economics and sociology, which originated with Karl Marx. People invest time, money, and effort in beauty capital just as they do in human capital. Similarly, beauty capital can be accumulated and multiplied and provide returns to investors over time. Owing to this rational choice perspective, the paper challenges for dissecting the causal mechanisms of beauty.

Data from intensive interview descriptions are integrated with rigorous statistical comparisons. Qualitative interviews with beauty professionals vividly reveal nuanced subjective meanings of beauty. Quantitative statistical analyses of representative surveys are advantageous in depicting an objective whole map from a bird's-eye view. Japanese society is the focus as a crossroads of matured cultures and Asian societies.

Findings show that personal attractiveness can powerfully promote economic success, marriage, and happiness. The profound benefits of being handsome or beautiful are well known, yet few knows how and why.

RC41-599.1

KOC, İsmet* (Hacettepe University Institute of Population Studies, Turkey)

SARAÇ, Melike (Hacettepe University, Institute of Population Studies, Turkey)

Timing of Reproductive Events from Menarche to Menopause Among Host Community and Syrian Refugee Women in Turkey

The 2018 Turkey Demographic and Health Survey presents a unique opportunity to understand the timing of reproductive events (i.e., menarche, first marriage, first, second and subsequent births, and menopause) of Syrian refugee women in direct comparison to host community women in Turkey. The results of our analysis indicate that, with the exception of menarche, Syrian women experience each of these events earlier than host community women experience them in Turkey. On average, a Syrian woman enters her reproductive period at age 13.8; gets married at age 18.7, and has the first, second and third births at age 21.0, 22.7 and 25.4, respectively. The reproductive life nospan of Syrian women (28 years) from menarche to menopause is 6 years shorter than that of host community women (34 years). Cox regression results demonstrate that the reproductive trajectories of Syrian women are closely linked with their migration trajectories. Syrian women who experienced reproductive events after migrating to Turkey tend to delay the timing of those events until later stages of life. Such delays, in our opinion, can be explained by the destructive impact of armed conflict on Syrian refugee women in the recent past, and lesser social pressure in Turkey for women to marry and reproduce.

RC40-583.3

KOC, Mustafa* (Ryerson University, Canada)

Food Insecurity, Armed Conflict and the Invisible Hunger

Latest estimates of food insecurity indicated that about 828 million people were affected by hunger and around 2.3 billion people in the world (29.3%) were moderately or severely food insecure in 2021 (FAO, 2022). Despite progress towards the 1996 Food Summit objectives in some countries, food insecurity numbers continue to rise in certain regions and among the most vulnerable groups. The Global Report on Food Crises (GRFC 2021) reported that food insecurity rates reached crisis level in 55 countries/territories both in terms of severity of the situation and the numbers of people involved and a significant portion of these are warn torn countries.

According to the UNHCR, the numbers of people who fled their homes because of armed conflict and persecution reached to an unprecedented 100 million people around the world in 2022. Displaced people because of armed conflict have been the most significant contributors to rising food insecurity rates in recent decades.

This paper argues that while several factors lead to food insecurity, food insecurity should be seen beyond the food system's failure in food provisioning but located in the failure of the key institutions of power in modern societies: international agencies of governance, the nation states, and the market. Using examples from recent cases of armed conflict from Afghanistan, Iraq, Libya, Syria, and Ukraine this paper examines how armed conflicts contribute to food insecurity at the national, regional and global levels. The paper points out that global levels of food insecurity estimations underestimate food insecurity rates among refugees, asylum seekers and stateless peoples.

RC17-260.5

KOCH, Annika* (University of Potsdam, Germany)
APELT, Maja (University of Potsdam, Germany)

(How) Do Moral Values of Organizations Shape Their Members' Identities? Examples from Public High Schools and the Armed Forces in Germany

We look at two empirical examples to understand how moral values in organizations shape their members' identity concepts, agency and status: Firstly, we analyze how teachers in urban high schools in Germany deal with Muslim religious holidays. Secondly, we point out how female recruits in the German armed forces connect to the norms of the predominantly male organization. Our findings are based on interview data from two qualitative research studies.

Teachers and female recruits reported us how they were pulled into conflicts between different moral values in their organizations. For example, teachers had to decide whether to demand performance or take into account that students wanted to skip school on important religious holidays. The interviewed teachers and recruits navigated such moral conflicts based on – often unreflected – guiding orientations. This involved choosing a way to present their identity, define their goals and relate to students or comrades. Their guiding orientations were shaped by formal and informal organizational rules, however, individual experiences were relevant as well.

In addition, teachers' and recruits' guiding moral orientations were closely connected to their social status. Morality distinguishes between good and bad, and it goes along with acknowledging or devaluing certain practices and people

(Hitlin & Vaisey, 2013; Kieserling, 1999). Thus, moral norms in organizations bring about risks of devaluing presumably non-moral behavior. This may lead to disadvantaging or discriminating against the people affected.

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RC24-JS-60.4

KOCHAN, Kathryn* (University of Queensland, Australia)

Public Displays of Attention: Exploring a Rare Form of Community Grievance Handing in the Global Mining Sector

The global mining sector is exceptionally destructive when it comes to land and the environment. This operating context is replete with historical, recurring, and unresolved community-level grievances relating to the systemic abuse of rights through, for example, the compulsory acquisition of land, forced displacement of people, and destruction of cultural heritage and common resources. These issues tend to arise where adequate safeguards and protections for local and land-connected peoples are lacking. Evidence suggests this 'grievance landscape' is expanding, with more allegations and claims making their way into the public domain. Still, little is known about how companies handle community-level grievances within the organisation. Over recent decades, specific high-profile incidents and issues have been handled by mining companies through inquiry processes with a deliberate public interface. This type of company-initiated, public-facing inquiry process – which I refer to as 'company-commissioned public inquiries' (CPIs) – is extremely rare. Through an in-depth scan of global reporting databases and records, I have identified an analytical set of CPIs in the mining sector related to social and environmental issues. This includes an independent inquiry into the 2019 Brumadinho tailings dam failure in Brazil, which killed 270 people, and a 2020 Board-led inquiry into the destruction of the 46,000-year-old Juukan Gorge rock shelters in the Pilbara region of Western Australia. My research is focused on the pre-cursor conditions and organisational processes leading up to the initiation of CPIs to understand how mining companies handle community-level grievances and why they address some issues in public and others in private. I mobilise a novel collection of sociological concepts like 'thresholds' for going public and 'deviance' from normative processes to frame my research. In this paper, I discuss findings from the analysis of the analytical set, and initial insights from interviews with key informants across five global mining companies.

RC38-JS-38.2

KOENECKE, Sarah* (Georg-August-University Goettingen, Germany)

SCHAEFER, Miriam* (Georg-August-University Goettingen, Germany)

The Simultaneity of Persecution and Perpetration - (Competing) Memories of the German National Socialist Past in Families of Stigmatized Victims

In our paper we will give an insight into our research on family memories and intergenerational consequences of persecution under National Socialism. Persons who were persecuted and murdered as so-called "asocials" and "Berufsverbrecher" ("professional criminals") under National Socialism were officially recognized as victims of this regime in Germany only in 2020 – 75 years after the end of World War II. To this day, these persecuted groupings have not formed a "we-group" and no collective memory of their experiences has been formed. Their history of persecution and their experiences have not been discussed in the German-speaking public, or in large parts of academia, or in the culture of remembrance, but instead have been tabooed. The reasons for this can be found, among other things, in the denying public discourses and the stigmatized social position of those affected, which persisted even after 1945.

On the basis of our multigenerational research in families of these stigmatized victim groupings, we will discuss how memory processes of the persecution of ancestors take shape within families, and how this interacts with discourses and the tabooing and depoliticization of the perpetration of crimes under National Socialism. Just as the history of persecution of these groups has not become part of a collective memory, their experiences have been marginalized in family memories, in which the perpetrators tend to be exonerated. We will discuss the collective and the case-specific conditions that shape this (de)thematization, and how these differ in successive generations.

RC44-632.5

KOENIG, Elias* (Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies (IASS) Potsdam, Germany)

Striking Fossil Capital - Towards a Theory of the Climate Strike

The climate strike has become a central strategy of the climate justice movement. This article examines both its success and its limitations as a form

of action. Its first part theorizes the climate strike as a *generational reproduction strike*, arguing that the climate strike movement's rapid growth has been enabled in particular by the successful mobilization of a generational subject (the *youth*), as well as in its targeting of reproductive social relations (in particular those institutionalized in the *school* and the *family*). I further assess the recent history of the climate school strike movement in the context of a broader conflict between 'green' and 'gray' capital fractions amidst an escalating climate and ecological crisis. I argue that the present ineffectiveness of the movement is related to its absorption into political projects of ecological modernization that fail to address the structural roots of the climate crisis. Political concessions to the movement have, thus, largely been limited to rhetorical commitments by governments rather than actual material adjustments to the fossil economy. The future effectiveness of the climate strike movement will therefore be determined by its ability to effectively challenge fossil capital in its totality. In view of this dilemma, the second part of this paper proposes a 'long history of the climate strike', placing the climate strike into the longer genealogy other forms of strike action that are opposed to fossil capital, such as labor, feminist, anti-racist strikes. Grounded in this longer history, I explore the potential of the climate strike to overcome its present strategic impasse through new alliances and a widening of the climate strike frame.

RC35-523.2

KOEVEL, Arne* (University of Bremen, Germany)
HOLUBEK-SCHAUM, Stefan (University Bremen, Germany)

Revisiting Parsons: Social Integration through Consensus and Conformity Theoretical and Empirical Explorations

Social cohesion – the question what holds societies together – has always been a core question of sociological theory. Hence, the current political and sociological discourse concerning the crisis of social cohesion refers back to well established sociological ideas. Talcott Parsons (1971) identified an overarching consensus among members of society with regard to basic values and the resulting norm conforming actions as the basis of social cohesion.

In a qualitative panel study in Germany (N = 90), we reconstruct practices of social cohesion in different milieus and work with a heuristic that seeks to understands social integration as the interplay of four components (Grunow et al. 2022). Besides the concepts of cooperation and trust, Parsons categories of consensus and conformity play key roles: Consensus is understood as evaluative and normative notions of what is to be considered desirable and obligatory. Conformity denotes the willingness to comply with (in-)formally applicable rules and norms, regardless of whether this is done out of one's own conviction, through incentives or submission. Consensus is thus only one source of conformity among others.

Particularly in the pluralized societies of late modernity, an overarching consensus among society members seems to be an aspiration that is systematically and almost notoriously unlikely to be achieved (Beck 2004; Reckwitz 2018). In our contribution, we want to explore the relationship between consensus and conformity empirically. We ask whether and how acting based on shared values corresponds with acting (non-) conformably. (How) do they relate to shared values in order enforce conformity? The focus of the contribution is on how conformity is established through (or without) consensus. In doing so, we shed empirical light on a prominent but also controversial answer to the question of the foundations of social integration.

RC07-125.5

KOFLER, Ingrid* (Free University of Bolzano, Italy)
WALDER, Maximilian (Eurac Research, Italy)

Craftspeople and Their Imaginary: How the Technological Development Shapes the Future of the Craft Sector

The rapid changes driven primarily by technological development and digitalization, but also globalization, climate change and demographic change are creating new challenges for the crafts sector, a sector that is mainly characterized by tradition and small family-owned firms. Firms are forced to constantly adapt and reinvent their own identity. The craftspeople working in this sector also are challenged to handle with the image of the sector in general and their personal identity within this imaginary. This profound process of change is having a lasting impact on our entire societies and economies and is accompanied by an implicit shift in mentality and values, also in the craft sector. This presentation wants to shed light on the dynamics created by digitalization and polarization and to provide orientation for future action and decision-making processes. For this purpose, we have outlined three future scenarios based on the degree of digitalization. The scenarios have been developed in the frame of a project in three regions in Italy and Austria involving experts and practitioners.

RC18-265.2

KOFLER, Ingrid* (Free University of Bolzano, Italy)

Deglobalization of Reglobalization?

For some years now, the imaginary, globalization—the process and the concept—has been undergoing a deep transformation along two main trajectories: de-globalization and re-globalization. De-globalization means to weaken the interdependence and interrelation of nations, institutions, agreements and civil society actors, revitalizing ethnic and tribal narratives and policies. Re-globalization instead means to reform and renew the pillars of the global order established by the international alliance of democracies after WWII and after 1989-91 by better balancing global, national, regional and local needs, developmental states and potentials. While de-globalization is about re-nationalizing, re-globalization on the contrary implies to strengthen globalism by the means of contextualization and "glocalization". I will present the contemporary dialectics of these two concepts and their multiple facets in an inter- and multidisciplinary approach.

RC28-422.4

KOHLENBERGER, Judith* (Vienna University of Economics and Business, Austria)
BUBER-ENNSER, Isabella (Austrian Academy of Sciences, Austria)
RENGS, Bernhard (Austrian Academy of Sciences, Austria)
SETZ, Ingrid (Austrian Academy of Sciences, Austria)
TARASIUK, Olena (IIASA, Austria)
PRONIZIUS, Ekaterina (University of Vienna, Austria)
PEDZIWIATR, Konrad (Cracow University of Economics, Poland)

Ukrainian Refugees in Vienna and in Kraków

The Russian military invasion of Ukraine that commenced on the February 24, 2022, led to the largest forced migration flows in Europe since WWII and one of the largest forced displacement crises in the world today. UNHCR reports show that six months after the onset of the Russian invasion, nearly one-third of Ukrainians (over 13 million people) have been forced from their homes and almost seven million Ukrainians have fled the war and are residing mainly in European countries. At present, there is only scarce and limited information on who the Ukrainian refugees arriving in the various host countries are. Our comparative analysis builds on two large surveys that were conducted simultaneously between April and June in Kraków (Poland) and Vienna (Austria). Specifically, we analyze how Ukrainian refugees arriving in Austria and in Poland differ in terms of their sociodemographic background, choice of host country as well as their return and stay intentions. Preliminary evidence suggests a highly self-selective migration from Ukraine to host countries, having implications for labor market integration in host countries. The farther Ukrainian refugees moved to the West, the higher their socioeconomic background, and the likelier their permanent re-settlement. Reliance on community networks and dependence on financial and social resources constitute well-documented effects of refugees' self-selection into Europe. In contrast, active choice of and familiarity with the host country are largely unique to the Ukrainian displacement, where previous cohorts of refugees from the Middle East or the Global South, while still self-selected in terms of education and social status, displayed much less knowledge and active choice of their host country. Host countries should be aware of the specifics of their refugee population and may want to adapt their integration policies accordingly, taking into account socioeconomic composition, intentions to return, and familiarity with the host society.

RC56-759.2

KOIKKALAINEN, Saara* (University of Eastern Finland, Finland)

The Cinnamon Isle - Sri Lanka As a Utopia in the Travel Accounts of 19th Century British Colonialists

The coastal areas of Sri Lanka became under British rule in 1796 and the central mountainous regions in 1815. The period of British colonial domination lasted until 1948 and had an impact on the island that was far greater than the rule of the previous European colonial powers. The Second British Empire changed the relationship between the colonizers and the colonized, as new techniques of subjectification, surveillance, and discipline we developed. The value of overseas possessions was no longer only in the control over natural resources, but in advancing free trade. The production of knowledge on the colonized peoples was an important part of the practice of 19th century British colonialism in Sri Lanka. In the form of textual material such as political treaties, diaries, administrative records, letters, maps, and travel books, the military conquest was followed by the production of legitimizing cultural constructs that promoted the consolidation of the Empire. The presentation is based on an analysis of autobiographical books written by British men who either worked in the Sri Lankan colonial administration, moved to the island as settlers looking for their fortunes, or traveled there to explore the colony. The books are a part of an enterprise of knowledge production about the colonized and contain the writer's views on the people, culture, nature, and economic potential of Sri Lanka targeted at the British audience back home. The writers imagine a future for the colony as a utopia, which is like England, but with a better climate, beautiful nature, and ideal surroundings for Europeans to start life afresh.

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

When they encounter problems or disappointments on the island, the blame lies with the natives, the present governor, or the current administration in Sri Lanka – not with the impossibility of the whole idea of the colonial project itself.

RC05-JS-99.5

KOIKKALAINEN, Saara* (University of Eastern Finland, Finland)

Volunteerism and Citizenship in the Context of the War in Ukraine

The Russian invasion and war in Ukraine have been widely condemned in the international community. Ukraine has received humanitarian and military aid from abroad and sanctions have been imposed against Russia by a coalition of states. Many large non-governmental organizations (e.g. International Red Cross, UNICEF) have collected donations and provided aid.

In addition, there have also been numerous bottom-up initiatives set up both by the Ukrainians themselves and by individuals in different countries. These include arranging for refugee transportation, housing refugees in private homes, sending shipments of humanitarian aid, creating art exhibitions to raise awareness, and using social media to share up-to-date information on the situation in Ukraine, for example. Volunteerism is understood as a chosen act of service that is undertaken for social benefit without concern for profit. When volunteering for humanitarian causes, the reasons for this activity stem both from the context and from the person him/herself. In the context of a war, crisis, or a natural disaster, volunteerism is often coupled with a sense of urgency. For the volunteer, this activity serves several personal and social functions, such as expressing one's values, strengthening social relationships, or reducing negative feelings.

This presentation discusses these volunteering activities through the lens of citizenship. It builds on recent theorizations on the *dynamics of hybridisation* – that is, the blurring of the lines between different forms of civil society engagement and political activism (della Porta and Steinhilper 2021). Volunteerism is understood as a form of activism and citizen participation – at times even civil disobedience – in various grass-root-level efforts to provide humanitarian aid, spread awareness, or help Ukraine and Ukrainian refugees in some other way. The presentation asks: what kind of implications do the wartime actions of individuals, NGOs, and loosely organized ad hoc groups of volunteers have on citizen participation?

WG05-779.2

KOIRALA, Nawa Raj* (Freelancer, Nepal)

Federalism, Decentralization and Participation for Good Local Governance and Conflict Resolution: A Case of Nepal

With the spirit of people movement in 2006 for ending a decade civic war between the state and then rebel party Maoist, Nepal adopted the federal democratic republican system with three tiers of government following the enactment of the new Constitution through Constitutional Assembly in 20 September 2015. The constitution provision of three tiers of power sharing mechanism is based on coexistence, cooperation and coordination (3C). Under this system, the Constitution of Nepal 2015 has provisioned the exclusive and concurrent functions in separate annexes for each level of government. It has also guaranteed resources to the local level based on its fiscal gap between expenditure needs and fiscal capacity. With this constitution provision, the devolution of power has been shared to local level in order to strengthen localism and development through democratic decentralized governance system. The devolution is boarder concept of decentralization where power and authority are provided to a local government with guarantee from the constitution. However, the devolution process to be success in the country, greater participation of local people needs in decision making process to make elected representative accountable for good local governance with quality services. This paper discusses the devolution and its implication on local levels that are directly related to local people and grass-roots democracy. The Constitution of Nepal 2015, Local Government Operations Act 2017, Good Governance (Management and Operation) Act 2006, the Federal, Provincial and Local Level (Coordination and Relations) Act 2020 and other sectoral legislation and published related documents are reviewed for this paper. Besides, three numbers of local levels (1 urban municipality and 2 rural municipalities) are taken as an empirical inquiry to find out the key achievement, problems and challenges facing by local levels in this new federal system.

RC21-JS-35.3

KOIZUMI, Motohiro* (Rikkyo University, Japan)

Multicultural Society and Art: The Significance and Limits of 'social Inclusion' through Collaborative Expression

Since the 2000s, art projects with a theme of 'social inclusiveness', such as citizen collaboration and participation, have been frequently held in various cities and local communities. This is due to the diverse aims and intentions of various actors, including (1) attempts to form bonds through the arts in communities that are undergoing multiculturalisation, and (2) a focus on the usefulness of arts and culture in tourism and urban policy against a background of increasing inter-national and inter-city competition in the context of recent globalisation and a post-Fordist society. As a result, a situation has emerged where an unprecedentedly large number of citizens are now involved in the arts. In recent years, however, these 'socially inclusive' art projects have frequently encountered problems, such as raising debates on 'freedom of expression' concerning the restriction or self-restraint of socially critical expression in the arts, and criticism of selective cultural policy in government-led art projects.

In the social context of citizen-participatory art projects, which are entering a new phase after an initial period of enthusiasm, I aim to form a new view on the sociology of art from the perspective of civil society by focusing on those who "drop out" of the objectives of social inclusion and collaboration, as well as on those citizens who do not take part in and criticise the activities. Through empirical research based on participatory observation and interviews, I will go beyond the existing discussions that focus on the economic value of the arts, criticisms of art projects from an aesthetic point of view, and examine the social usefulness of the arts, the power structure of the arts system and the social institutions that constitute it.

RC15-224.5

KOJIMA, Hiroshi* (Waseda University, Japan)

Correlates of Vaccine Non-Uptake Among Younger Muslims in Britain during COVID-19 Pandemic

This study applies binary logit model to a small-scale web survey data (Survey of Islamic Practices during COVID-19 Pandemic in Britain, Nov. 2021, with 323 cases) to clarify the correlates of vaccine non-uptake due to the paucity of quantitative studies on Muslims in social sciences. Correlates includes demographic variables and those, related to household, religion, employment, peer and internet use. According to the analysis for both sexes, the correlates with positive effects on non-uptake include living with adults aged 16-24, no Madrassa schooling (supplementary class), work week of 36+ hours, non-essential work outside home, and having younger brothers. The correlates with negative effects include male, Asian, born in Asia or Middle East, stronger faith after the pandemic, employed, essential workers within household, younger sisters, fewer Muslim friends, internet use for news, and internet use for work.

The effects of younger brother and younger sisters are in the opposite direction possibly reflecting gender/order-specific roles within the family. The results are different by gender for a few other correlates, possibly reflecting the gender roles among Muslims: being married and Black tend to have positive effects on non-uptake among males but negative effects among females, while living with minors aged less than 16 has a negative effect among males but a positive effect among females. After the inclusion of an additional correlate of no testing, it has a positive effect on vaccine non-uptake, suggesting that non-uptake and no testing have positive correlation. But the direction of effect cannot be assessed easily because the effects of other correlates remain largely similar. It was not expected from previous studies to find that the effects of being Black and being Asian may be gendered, suggesting also vaccine non-uptake should be analyzed separately by gender. The detailed results by gender will be presented at the congress.

RC15-224.8

KOLAWOLE, Taiwo Olabode* (Federal University Oye-Ekiti, Nigeria)

OWOEYE, Timilehin Peter (Federal University Oye-Ekiti, Nigeria)

COVID-19 Vaccine: Nigeria Scenerio

Covid-19 pandemic is the deadliest disease mankind ever witness because of its peculiar nature which was not known to health care givers globally at the initial stage. Evidences abound that a lot of people globally died. For instance, Asia recorded 189, 442, 286; Europe was 226, 562, 403 and globally it was 621,285,115. With the alarming figure, the need for urgent health intervention was nonnegotiable. However, the vaccine finally came unfortunately, instead of embracing the vaccine; it was global protest against the acceptability and taking the vaccine. Hence, this study to provide Nigeria narrative as far as the vaccine is concern. A descriptive design was adopted for this study with a population of 597 using purposive sampling technique to select the respondents. The study took place in six (6) purposively selected communities in Ekiti state, Nigeria. A semi-structured questionnaire was designed for the study. Some of the main findings revealed that 276(46.2%) and 450(75.4%) strongly agree they understand and are aware of Covid-19 respectively. On the readiness to take Covid-19 vaccine, 198(33.2%) strongly agree taken first and second jabs and 171(28.6%) agree they are willing to take the vaccine without hesitation. Also, 186(31.2%) have not taken the booster and 168(21.1%) were undecided. Hypothetically, on the relationship between Covid-19 vaccine awareness and level of utilization showed to value χ^2=45.978, df=12 and p-value = 0.000; χ^2=45.978, df=12 and p-value = 0.000; attitude of Nigerians to Covid-19 vaccine and taking first and second jabs showed that χ^2 = 21.491, df=16 and P-Value = 0.160 and finally, cultural and religious belief and taking first and second jabs χ^2 = 39.830, df=16 and P-Value = 0.001 and χ^2 = 32.438, df=16 and P-Value = 0.009 respectively. Conclusively, Covid-19 vaccine is sacrosanct to mankind to reduce the spread and unprecedented demise of people globally.

RC41-593.1

KOLAWOLE, Taiwo Olabode* (Federal University Oye-Ekiti, Nigeria)

Malaria Elimination in Nigeria: A Political Economy Perspective

Malaria is a common and dangerous disease in developing nations which affects mankind across different socio-demographic characteristics. Africa is a malaria ridden continent. Malaria is capable of killing an individual within 24 hours especially when parasite has eaten deep into the system of the individual. The increase in malaria cases and death globally is very alarming most especially in Africa. For instance, WHO revealed that in 2019, there was 227 million cases of malaria and in 2020 later increases to 241 million. Also, in 2020, malaria deaths shoot up by 12% while in 2019 it was 627,000 to 47, 000 (68%) of the additional 69,000 deaths. In Nigeria, the situation is worrisome, world malaria report showed that Nigeria has the greatest cases of malaria and death globally, in 2019 there were 27% cases and 23% deaths. However, it is pertinent to know that several interventions have been made by different interest organisations to eliminate malaria but unfortunately to no avail simply because the attitude and mentality of Nigerian stakeholders is very poor. All activities and polices towards the eradication of malaria in Nigeria are means to self-enrichment. To this end, this paper will discuss the political-economy of handling malaria issues in Nigeria using relevant secondary data from our previous works to explore the roles of all players in perpetuating malaria as a pandemic in Nigeria till date. A major preliminary finding of this study is that poverty is the major tool of political-economy that hampers the successful elimination of mosquitoes in Nigeria. The study will conclude that the act of perpetual self-centeredness of leaders in Nigeria wasted the laudable efforts and genuine interventions of different indigenous and international organisations in the reduction or elimination of malaria in Nigeria.

RC33-492.7

KOLCZYNSKA, Marta* (Polish Academy of Sciences, Poland)

Modeling Macro-Level Public Opinion: Challenges and Opportunities

Combining public opinion data from different sources creates opportunities for new research that goes beyond the time and/or country limits of single-project studies, and enable better utilizing the wealth of survey data collected over decades in many countries of the world. This talk deals with the opportunities and challenges associated with country time trends of public opinion, and proposes steps of ensuring high quality of the resulting time series. First, it draws attention to the need of evaluating various aspects of survey quality and to the role survey documentation plays in this process. Second, it discusses approaches to harmonizing variables that measure the same concept but use different response scales. Third, it presents different way of modeling the country-level trajectories. Finally, it discusses ways of analyzing causes and consequences of public opinion with the estimated country trends.

RC31-JS-137.2

KOLCZYNSKA, Marta* (Polish Academy of Sciences, Poland)

SADOWSKI, Ireneusz* (Institute of Political Sciences, Polish Academy of Sciences, Poland)

Through Partisan Lenses. How Political Trust and Policy Assessment Changed Under the Law and Justice Rule in Poland

Political polarization is one of the important aspects of the populist wave that has swept through many democracies in Europe and beyond. We examine the consequences of increasing polarization for policy assessment and political trust during Poland's shift in power in 2015 when, in an atmosphere of heated political conflict, the hitherto right-wing populist opposition party Law and Justice came to power replacing the former two-term ruling parties, the Civic Platform and Polish People's Party. Our analysis relies on data on voters from two waves of the Polish Panel Survey POLPAN conducted in 2013 and 2018. Notably, first years of the Law and Justice rule, accompanied by favorable economic circumstances and widely popular social programs, brought an overall increase in political trust in Poland. However, what we observe underneath is a massive divergence between the so-called electoral winners and losers, which represents clear evidence of rising polarization and deepening political cleavage, but also of a 'party lens' effect. We find that electoral winner status both mediates and moderates the effect of evaluations of economic performance on political trust. Winners tend to have more favorable perceptions of the economy, which translates into higher political trust. Interestingly however, the effect of performance evaluations among winners is weaker than among electoral losers. This amounts to stronger sensitization of voters to party cues, and partial 'desensitization' to actual policy outcomes. We discuss these findings in the context of the current economic downturn.

RC24-360.3

KOMATSU, Hiroshi* (Matsuyama University, Japan)

A Fundamental Discussion on Shifting Transport Modes: Do the Modes Differ Among Cities?

One of the ways to decrease energy consumption is shifting from private car use to public transportation. Tons of studies have been testing factors of pro-environmental behaviors. When we try to shift the mode based on those studies, we might as well see the current situation of transport modes. If most individuals drive their cars, it might be possible to shift them to public transportations. But, if most individuals already take public transportations, there is no need for shifting. There is a little discussion on this issue in environmental sociology.

This paper aims to provide empirical data for a fundamental question: are there any regional differences in transport modes?

In 2019, we conducted social research in three cities (Kobe, Fukuoka, and Kawasaki) in Japan.

Findings are as follows: first, individuals commute to work in diverse ways. Sixty seven percent of Kawasaki respondents (n=631) take trains, bikes (10%) and cars (9%), Kobe (n=603): trains (49%), cars (22%) and bikes (8%) and Fukuoka (n=547): cars (37%), trains (19%), bikes (14%) and buses (14%). Commuting by trains takes longer traveling time than driving cars. Differences are about 12 (Fukuoka) to 20 minutes (Kawasaki and Kobe).

Second, means for groceries shopping also differ among cities and stores' location from individuals' place. When stores are located within 800 meters, respondents tend to walk or ride bikes (Kawasaki [86%, n=602], Kobe [78%, n=519] and Fukuoka [67%, n=530]). And over 800 meters, respondents tend to drive cars (Kawasaki [44%, n=234], Kobe [54%, n=346] and Fukuoka [67%, n=269]).

Those findings suggest that there may be regional differences in transport modes. And individuals may use different transportations for different purposes. There might be some factors that relate to those differences. We need farther studies to see if we can have similar findings in other regions and countries.

TG03-808.1

KONDAKOV, Alexander* (University College Dublin, Ireland)

Anti-Queer Hate Crime and the Rise of Authoritarianism (the Russian case)

This presentation discusses results of the study of victimisation of LGBTQ+ people in Russia before and after adoption of the "gay propaganda" law in 2013. This law served as a clear sign of authoritarian tendencies which only thickened by the full-scale invasion of Ukraine and real nuclear war menace in 2022. Thus, Russia's sexuality politics serves as an indication of a more general direction from human rights and to dictatorship in the country's development. For example, Russia has a well-developed hate crime legislation and LGBTQ+ sexualities are covered by it via a higher court decision. Yet, few anti-queer violent incidents are registered in the Russian legal system and still many crimes against LGBTQ+ people are committed annually. Moreover, eventually, the "gay propaganda" law contributed to further increase of anti-queer violence. An original method of court rulings analysis was developed and utilised in order to find out a number of criminal offences against LGBTQ+ people. All court decisions that mention non-heterosexual victims were reviewed to identify whether these cases could have been considered hate crimes. In result, more than 300 first instance criminal court rulings were identified. Descriptive statistical analysis demonstrated that the number of victims grew substantially after 2013, the year of the "propaganda" law. Further research will suggest how other relevant events impact on the level of anti-queer violence as a more general tendency of departing from human rights and falling into authoritarianism.

RC16-250.3

KONDAKOV, Alexander* (University College Dublin, Ireland)

Decentralising the Panopticon: How Neo-Disciplinary Power Relations Work

Michel Foucault's theory of disciplinary power continues to inspire sociological analysis of sexualities. Its central element is a metaphorical Panopticon, an imaginary source of control over individual behaviour that produces docile bodies through the illusion of surveillance. Within this theory, the Panopticon represents the authority of expertise. Thus, in sexuality studies, medical expertise was crucial for the production of knowledge about how sexualised bodies must look and behave. This in turn resulted in the production of sexual identities and practices. However, the centrality of any kind of expertise is currently under threat of drastically changing social conditions. If in the time of Foucault expertise was an exclusionary club for a small highly educated class, today easy access to production and spread of information makes it a much more widely shared enterprise. More and more people rather google information or watch YouTube vloggers interpreting recent discoveries than listen to a medical expert with checked credentials. The thesis of this paper is that this changing mechanism of the spread of information also considerably transforms how power operates. Without the consolidating authority of the

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

Panopticon, power relations become fragmented, fluid, and decentralised. Therefore, we are entering into the era of neo-disciplinary power where older mechanisms and techniques give way to their transformed versions. The paper is based on an empirical analysis of more than 300 cases of anti-queer violence in Russia published in *Violent Affections*. The research sought an explanation of the mechanism which contributed to the rise of anti-queer violence after the introduction of the Russian "gay propaganda" law.

RC48-672.2

KONG, Sui-ting* (Durham University, United Kingdom)
JACKSON, Stevi (University of York, United Kingdom)
HO, Petula Sik-Ying (University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)

Royalism As Anti-Authoritarianism? Hongkonger Identities, Mourning and Colonial Nostalgia

The outpouring of grief and love for the late Queen Elizabeth II expressed by many Hongkongers can only be understood in the context of anti-China sentiment. Numerous artworks, poems and letters of condolence posted on social media claimed that the queen had built the beautiful Hong Kong that was later destroyed by the Chinese authoritarian regime. Some of these posts also suggested that the monarchy represented a form of rule superior to that of the Chinese Communist Party. Hongkonger diaspora communities in the UK also organised public mourning events, displaying their solidarity with 'the British people' in remembering the 'great monarch'. These observations during the national mourning period for Queen Elizabeth II in September 2022 offer insights into the different Hongkonger identities emerging from the Hongkonger diaspora in the UK, revealing contested understandings of localism, colonialism and Chineseness – Anti-China Hongkongers, anti-Chinese Hongkongers and Hongkonger British. In this paper, we will explore how Hongkonger identities are constructed through othering China, racializing mainland Chinese and 're-turning' to the British. By analysing online posts and community events published by Hongkongers in the UK and Hong Kong in response to the death of Elizabeth II, as well as interview data from the Hong Kong diaspora, we argue that royalism became a vehicle for expressing anti-authoritarianism. In mourning the queen, a collective sense of loss and grief for the 'old Hong Kong' was mobilized and the queen became an icon of 'law and order' and 'civilisation'; critical commentary on British colonialism was notably absent. Our analysis therefore offers a critical understanding of how the colonial legacy, Chinese authoritarianism and the rise of Hong Kong localism interact and continue to shape Hongkongers' identities as they pursue their 'Revolution of Our Times' outside of Hong Kong.

Asso-860.2

KONG, Suk-ki* (Seoul National University, Republic of Korea)

Reclaiming Democratic Citizenship Against Algocracy in the Pandemic Era

This paper tries to pay more attention to how such divisions and distrust increased among Korean citizens throughout the pandemic era with reference to privacy, hatred, and unequal social impacts, which have deepened the marginalization of social minorities. We have learned that what is the most urgent is to reclaim democratic citizenship and to reduce the unjust and unequal social impacts under the threat of algocracy. Increasing reliance on algocratic systems limit citizen's participation in and comprehension of decision-making processes. In addition, we foresee huge barriers ahead, including an infodemic such as false or misleading information, shrinking NGOs' engagement in decision making process in platform economy, and reduced advocacy for social minorities, while democratic citizenship is being revitalized. Given these, this paper proposes that Korean citizens recognize social minorities as others and protect their rights, as well as respect public sphere where they can participate creatively in rebuilding trust that has weakened under the attack of platform economy.

RC04-80.1

KOO, Anita* (Hong Kong Baptist University, Hong Kong)

The Emergence of Vocational/Professional Training in Expanded Higher Education Systems in East Asia

Societies in East Asia have experienced a massive expansion of higher education in recent decades. Under the strong influence of Confucian culture, families place a high value on education and children usually have high educational goals. Once the education systems have expanded, they attracted students from different socio-economic backgrounds to enrol in postsecondary programs. The earned tertiary credentials are expected to increase the young people's employability and future income. However, the more inclusive higher education systems do not necessarily promote upward mobility or narrow the social inequalities in occupational outcomes. Students from higher socio-economic background are found to maintain social privilege in obtaining a well-recognized university degree in prestigious traditional professional fields.

Rather than examining the mechanisms of social exclusion in the increasingly stratified higher education sector, this paper focuses on the new mobility opportunities brought by the diversified tertiary curricula in the expanded

system. Using the development of accredited nursing programs in Hong Kong as a case example, this paper critically investigates the role of newly emerged professional/vocational programs in the massified higher education sector. It reveals how tertiary institutes have expanded to embrace vocational training as occupations have become more professionalized and university-based for their initial education. Unlike traditional professional degree that prepare someone to work in a prestigious field, such as medicine and law, the emerging professional programs have less restrictive admission requirements but have high market value. They are designed to provide students with a professional credential that leads them to a stable well-paid job in the increasingly competitive and precarious Asian labour market. Findings of the paper have a large theoretical implication on the life chances posed by an expansion of higher education under the challenges of increasing social inequalities in East Asian societies.

RC01-31.1

KOONINGS, Cornelis* (University of Utrecht, Netherlands)

Civil-Military Politics and the New Illiberalism in Latin America

Despite formal consolidation of liberal democracy in all Latin American nations except Cuba, involvement of the military in domestic politics has not ended. In this paper we argue that new forms of military involvement no longer take the form of the institutional dictatorships known from the 1960s-1980s. Rather, after 1990 this produced hybrid civil-military politics in which various forms of military involvement (tutelary power, co-governance, extended civic action, military parties, and even veto coups) have been incorporated into electoral politics by civilians. This paper examines a number of recent scenarios of civil-military politics to argue that each of these scenarios potentially or actually drives democracy into illiberal or openly authoritarian territory.

RC41-595.5

KOOPS, Judith* (Radboud University, Netherlands)

Worldwide Changes in Unplanned Pregnancies

The majority of research on the topic of unplanned pregnancies is conducted in countries with high fertility levels. This is for good reasons, because in these countries access to modern contraceptives could still be improved, in particular for certain groups of women. Moreover, the implicit assumptions seems to be that once overall access to modern contraceptives has been achieved, unplanned pregnancies will reduce to a level that does not warrant attention from researchers or policy makers. However, the few studies that have been conducted in Europe show that even in countries like Sweden and Denmark – where the majority of adults use modern contraceptives and few restriction exist on abortions – 25% of pregnancies are unplanned. These numbers are supported by researchers who say that unplanned pregnancies are of all times. In fact, some argue that the proportion of unplanned pregnancies can be higher in low fertility countries, because the wish for a lower total number of children increases the length of time at risk for an unplanned pregnancy. In this study I answer the question: Is the reduction in number of births accompanied by a similar reduction in the proportion of unplanned births? To answer this question I combine information of the World Fertility Surveys (1970-1980), Demographic Health Surveys (1990-now), Family and Fertility Surveys (1990), and the Generations and Gender Survey (2000-now). Based on information of current pregnancy status and the level of wantedness of this pregnancy, I estimate the overall number of pregnancies per 1000 women and the proportion of these pregnancies which were unplanned. Using regression analyses, I examine if the proportion of unplanned pregnancies has reduced over the past decades and if the a reduction in the overall number of pregnancies is associated with a reduction in the number of unplanned pregnancies.

RC22-338.3

KOPILOV, Yelena* (The Open University, Australia)
KAPLAN, Dana (The Open University of Israel, Israel)

The Chosen People in the Lucky Country: Immigration Goals As Determinants of Religious Self-Identity Among Israeli Migrants and Expats in Australia

While unmarked and hence overlooked by many individuals in their daily lives, social identities are often reconsidered and transformed during an immigration process. This is particularly true for immigrants whose religious affiliations now cast them a minority in the destination country. This transition from being a religious majority to a minority challenges immigrants' religious self-identities as well as their religious practices, thereby redrawing boundaries of belonging. While Immigration studies have extensively studied identity shifts of migrants, the scholarship has yet to systematically address the effects of immigartion goals, permanent or temporary, on religious identities and practices of voluntary immigrants. Aiming to fill this gap, this study examines the relationships between immigration goals and the construction of social identities, particularly religious identities, among Jewish-Israeli immigrants in Australia. Until quite recently, immigration from Israel was frowned upon, as immigrants were often stigmatized as unpatriotic and betrayers of the Jewish religion. But, as attitudes toward global immigration improved, Australia also became a coveted immigration destination for Israelis. Based on in-depth

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interviews with both Jewish-Israeli permanent immigrants and expats (N=22), varied in their socioeconomic and ethnic backgrounds and, primarily, in their immigration goals, we intersect our interviewees' religious self-perceptions with their integration process. Our findings suggest that while immigrants with different immigration goals do share some similar religious practices (such as celebrating Jewish holidays) and perspectives (e.g. aversion towards organised religion), they nevertheless tend to perceive Jewishness differently. Thus, although both Immigrant groups refrain from cultivating social contacts with the local Jewish community, expats are more likely to see Judaism as a culture and an ethnicity, whereas permanent migrants tend to consider it a religion. Consequently, expats are more reluctant to celebrate local and Christian holidays while permanent migrants tend to be more open, largely embracing new ethnic cultures and religions.

WG08-JS-102.1

KORALEWSKA, Inga* (Australian National University, Australia)

Emotions and Autonomous Health Movements: Lessons from Abortion Self-Help Collectives in Europe.

The rise of right-wing populism in Europe in the last few years resulted in a backlash against gender equality and women's rights. In Poland the main area of this backlash appears to be sexual and reproductive health. In 2015 the right-wing populist Law and Justice Party won the parliamentary election in Poland and immediately attempted to restrict abortion rights. In 2020 the Constitutional Tribunal of Poland has ruled that abortion due to foetal defects is unconstitutional. Since January 2021 abortion in Poland is allowed only in two cases: when pregnancy poses a threat to the life or health of a pregnant woman and when the pregnancy is the result of a crime.

In response to this conservative backlash against women's reproductive rights, over a dozen grassroots abortion-aid groups have been formed around Europe to support women from Poland with organising surgical and self-managed abortions. These non-profit groups provide Polish women seeking to terminate their pregnancies with financial, logistical, and emotional support. The emergence of this autonomous health movement (see Braine 2020) is an example of transnational civil disobedience against the local state repression.

Drawing on in-depth interviews with abortion activists based in Poland, Germany, Austria, the Czech Republic and the Netherlands, this paper analyses the role of emotions in forming and sustaining the autonomous health movement. The paper focuses on collective-based response to abortion restrictions in Poland. It analyses the role of emotional support in the abortion-aid groups and argues that while the activists' emotional labour empowers women and challenges the populist, right-wing narratives in Poland, this emotional labour also contributes to sustaining the status quo of gender norms promoted by these narratives.

RC32-479.6

KORBIEL, Izabela* (Vienna University, Austria)

Home Academia. Female Researchers and Their Working Conditions during the COVID-19 Pandemic.

The COVID-19 pandemic has intensified existing gender inequalities across society, also in academia. Women have constantly carried the majority of family-related commitments that consumed most of their time and energy.

The aim of this paper is to draw a picture of working conditions for women in academia during the pandemic crisis. It gives space for discussion of hopes and fears regarding female academic perspective in regard to the changed research and teaching landscape.

First analyses advocate that working from home during and around lockdowns has placed a disproportionate weight on female academics and especially mothers of young children, who reduced their work hours five times more than fathers. While mothers have taken main responsibility for childcare and home schooling at the cost of their paid time at work, it does not apply for fathers.

This paper discusses the circumstances that determined female labour in men dominated academia since the outbreak of COVID-19 based on 20 qualitative interviews with female academics conducted after two years of home office and online academic life. The main questions are:

- which strategies do female researchers develop in order to adapt to the new situation
- what are their fears about their academic future imposed by the pandemic
- did they change future plans due to the current situation
- what do they expect from politics and policy makers regarding inequalities in academic labour

In academia the effect is imposed the most on junior faculty, who are balancing professional obligations with the obligations for their families and young children. For instance female social scientists of multiple disciplines have published 14% fewer working papers than before the pandemic. It might take years, however, to see full impact of the pandemic on academic success of female researchers, given the duration of publication process or tenure track procedure.

RC38-553.7

KORBIEL, Izabela* (Vienna University, Austria)

Life on a Map. Creative Methods in Biographical Research.

This paper discusses two creative methods in biographical research: life charts and mapping as supporting tools to qualitative interviews. The aim of the project is to draw a picture of the post pandemic labour situation and work-life balance of female academics in order to show the transition caused by the COVID-19 crisis. The author approached creative methods from a constructivist point of view, as methods that give access to other dimensions of people's life stories. Participatory methods address and shift the power dynamics, they can also be used as ice-breaker and create good atmosphere during the interview. Creative methods assist interdisciplinary life narrative researchers in bringing forward other aspects of life stories than those favoured by the traditional, biographical interview.

On the one hand the mapping method was applied in order to visualise networks during the pandemic, this method supported the participants in evaluation of the role of the partner, children or colleagues. Maps produced during this process inform the data analysis afterwards as they assess and visualise social capital of the participants. Furthermore the participants could map their lives before the pandemic focusing on different settings. To reach this aim the participants were asked to draw places they were visiting every day before the pandemic such as the office, kindergarten or school. In the next step they were asked to draw the places visited mostly during the pandemic. Afterwards they compared both pictures and searched for spaces that overlap and pointed at places that vanished from their lives. On the other hand life charts supported the narrative and helped to memorize events in chronological way. With creative methods in this biographical research project the researcher believes she opened a new perspective through the dialog that visualised the past and the present.

RC02-JS-129.1

KORNBERG, Dana* (UC-Santa Barbara, USA)

Transactional Pathways

Granovetter's agenda-setting 1985 article distinguishes "traditional" from "modern" economies and declares its interest in "modern capitalist society" (70). Economic sociology has tended to follow this pronouncement and has consequently tended to include several a priori assumptions: that economic life takes place primarily within state-regulated firms, that exchanges unfold in a quid pro quo calculative fashion, and that transactions entail little to no obligation, amongst others.

Yet, in so many contexts—and especially within informal institutions where most of the world's economic life takes place—these assumptions simply do not hold. I propose integrating the concept of "transactional pathways," coined by anthropologist Jane Guyer, because it offers an opportunity to move beyond modernist assumptions, by and large relied on by economic sociologists and political economists alike. The concept of transactional pathways builds on the "spheres of exchange," which anthropologists used to distinguish how goods were morally classified (wheat versus cows, for example). Transactional pathways bring into focus patterns of exchange—no matter the institutional form they take—in order to trace "the historical constitution of conversions and wealth creation" (Guyer 2004, 30). In other words, transactional pathways help to explain how some actors, groups, and institutions manage to cultivate power through economic relations, not only because of their "network ties" but because of their ability to access and hold on to goods of prestige in the first place.

Questions that can be asked using this concept include: How do ethnic (and other) groups coalesce via economic exchange? How are status positions generated, and how might they be transformed? The promise of this perspective is an invitation to conduct research that reveals the processes through which status distinctions (based on race/caste/class/gender/Indigeneity) are generated and upheld via economic transactions.

Guyer, Jane I. 2004. *Marginal Gains: Monetary Transactions in Atlantic Africa.* University of Chicago Press.

RC31-459.3

KOROLEVA, Ilze* (Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, University of Latvia, Latvia)

ALEKSANDROVS, Aleksandrs (Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, University of Latvia, Latvia)

MIERINA, Inta (Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, University of Latvia, Latvia)

ELKSNE, Ginta ((1) University of Latvia; (2) Riga Stradins University, Latvia)

KRŪMIŅA, Maija (Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, University of Latvia, Latvia, Latvia)

Typologisation of Remigrants and Analysis of Return Stories: The Case of Latvia

Considering the size of the population, which hardly reaches two million, the significant drop of population driven by the emigration during the past decade (around 10%) poses a serious challenge. To improve cooperation with Latvian emigrants, as well as to facilitate their return, more attention is being paid to remigration policy and the study of return processes. The paper analyses typical patterns of remigration to Latvia, identifying the challenges associated with return in different migrant groups (by gender, age, education, etc.).

Classical migration theories (e.g., neoclassical economics, NEML) are criticised in the context of the remigration because they ignore relevant contextual factors of both the host and home country and do not address the non-economic reasons for return. Therefore, the study adopts a structuralist approach to the theoretical underpinning of remigration, where contextual factors of both host and home country play a significant role.

The analysis uses data from the largest remigrant studies in Latvia, carried out in 2016 (project "Return to Latvia", the sample of remigrants n=3088) and 2019 (project "Exploring Well-Being and Social Integration in the Context of Liquid Migration: A Longitudinal Approach", the sample of remigrants n=1400). Five typological groups of return migrants, estimated by cluster analysis, are interpreted according to different theoretical models. To deepen understanding of the subjective interpretation of remigration factors, in-depth interviews from the Latvian National Oral History archive are analysed as well.

The analysis reveals that although emigration is mostly based on economic reasons, the main reasons for remigration are non-economic. They are related to homesickness, the desire to spend more time with family members and to raise children as Latvians, as well as difficulties of assimilating into the host society. Significant obstacles for remigrants are difficulties in reintegrating into Latvian society.

RC15-227.7

KORZHUK, Sofia* (Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy and Public Administration, Russian Federation)

Accessible or Not That Much? Urban Mobility Conditions for People with Disabilities through the Prism of Russian Youtube Users Reactions

This research examines the mobility conditions of people with disabilities in the urban environment as a social problem. We leverage the constructionist approach towards social problems which views social problems as actions by individuals and groups insisting that a condition is a problem and demanding solutions to fix it. The research focuses on the reactions of Russian YouTube users to the problems of the urban environment accessibility for people with disabilities through their comments under the episodes of the YouTube-show "On the Wheels". We performed a quantitative and qualitative analysis of the 7 472 comments. The vast majority identifies urban environment accessibility as a social problem and express strong emotional reactions towards the mobility conditions people with disabilities face in the city. Dominant rhetorical strategies used in the comments to substantiate the problematics of the condition are the rhetorics of calamity, endangerment and entitlement as per the methodology developed by P. Ibarra and J. Kitsuse. Within the rhetoric of entitlement, users stress the importance of giving the right of unrestricted mobility to everyone, including people with disabilities. The rhetoric of calamity draws a connection between the accessibility problems and the quality of public administration in Russia. The rhetoric of endangerment views physical barriers to mobility as a threat to people's health and security. Furthermore, commentators conclude that an accessible environment will benefit everyone in the city. There are not many counterrhetorical strategies found in the studied comments, and most of such comments admit the problem of an accessible environment.

RC06-107.8

KOSSAKOWSKI, Radoslaw* (University of Gdansk, Poland)

ZADKOWSKA, Magdalena (University of Gdansk, Poland)

DAVID-GORETTA, Sophie (Université de Paris, France)

KOSAKOWSKA-BEREZECKA, Natasza (University of Gdansk, Poland)

Struggling with Limitations, Creating New Possibilities – the Identity of Men in the Empty Nest Stage

The current modalities of manhood are torn between an old, classic model of the income provider (Quéniart, 2004) and a more modern trend that allows for disclosure of emotions and care practices (Schoppe-Sullivan & Fagan 2020). However, studies concerning changing manhood schemes are rarely devoted to the situation of men experiencing an empty nest. In our article, we would like to fill an existing gap in this area. It is clearly visible that the experience of an empty nest coincides with other important aspects of men's life: aging, assessment of achievements and acceptance of limitations on and in the self (Scher, 1992). We analyze how children's leaving influences the reconstruction of the identity of the man that takes place in the lives of the respondents.

The analysis of the interviews shows that the effect of the empty nest in men poses questions about passing away, as well as the need to reformulate their current life. Some respondents are confronted with the fact that the possibilities of crossing new boundaries and new achievements (e.g. in sports activities) have significantly decreased. However, some respondents see the new situation as space for the pursuit of new passions and interests (especially when they do not require a competition against others) - often those that they had to put off while raising children. The surveyed men (although it depends on their property status) are capable of implementing more advanced plans (e.g. buying real estate abroad).

RC33-495.4

KOSTIUCHENKO, Tetiana* (Kyiv-Mohyla Academy, Ukraine)

DUKACH, Iulia (Texty.org.ua, Ukraine)

Digital Resistance in Russia's War in Ukraine: Studying Social Media Disinformation Campaigns with SNA Tools

Russia's war in Ukraine since 2014 and till full-scale invasion on February 24, 2022, boosted wide scope of disinformation tools. In our paper we focus on Telegram social media platform and messenger which usage in Ukraine increased extremely in 2022. As this messenger enables getting messages even with poor Internet connection, hundreds of thousands of Ukrainians started using it. As of July 2022, KIIS polling data conducted with CATI, 79% of the adult residents in Ukraine were using Internet on daily basis, and Telegram was among TOP-3 messengers that people used (44% used it during a week before the survey). Some Telegram channels in Ukraine managed to achieve several hundred thousands of subscribers, and therefore the activity of these channels – how they evolve, their evolution, and what content they generate for the subscribers – is in focus when they are used as an instrument of disinformation.

We collected the data on new Telegram channels that were created and were operating in the territories of Ukraine temporarily occupied by Russia (e.g. Kherson, Zaporizhzhia, and till recent month Kharkiv) in February-September 2022. We depicted more than a hundred of channels, and discovered that they often repost news from each other, forming the networked structure by reposting (similarly to Twitter networks and communities). Besides, we discovered the change in the network strategy of these channels: before the de-occupation of Kyiv, Chernihiv and Sumy regions in spring 2022, the network was very synchronized posting and reposting similar messages. After May 2022 some channels changes their content strategies: they started posting local news in a way that was normalizing the occupation. Our objective in the study is not only defining disinformation messages, but also showing the structure of (hidden) cooperation between channels in forming specific discourse.

RC20-298.1

KOSTIUCHENKO, Tetiana* (Kyiv-Mohyla Academy, Ukraine)

Measuring Social Capital: Applying Resource Generator in Studying Networks Mobilizing Potential

A few studies on social capital address it through the relational perspective. Putnam's approach suggests that the social capital is a key driver for interpersonal cooperation in various organizations along with the trust in these groups (Putnam, 2000). The lack of social capital as well as the low level of trust might become a threat to democracy and would lead to the loss of potential for collective action and cooperation in communities. In relational approach social capital is analysed through structural positions of individuals and groups, direct and indirect ties, and with the idea of access to the material and non-material resources through the network. Some international studies follow rather Putnam's approach providing empirical evidence on the interconnection between the interpersonal trust and participation in non-governmental organizations and associations. Other surveys trace the interconnection between the level of civic engagement and self-assessed size of the personal network.

The team of Dutch sociologists developed a tool called "resource generator" for measuring social capital in its mobilizing potential (van der Gaag & Snijders, 2005). This paper suggests the overview of its application in the nationally representative polls in Ukraine in 2019-2021 (three waves), discussing the potential of the tool application in the other contexts in turbulent societies. Since 2000s the resource generator was applied in the Netherlands, the UK, Canada, Poland, but all these polls were not systemic. The key findings for Ukraine's data from 2019-2021 illustrate the slight decline in social capital due to the pandemic with the return to or even overcome the pre-pandemic level in the access to some resources. It also reveals the difference in social capital by gender, age, and self-assessed income level. The latter is compared with the Dutch survey SSND conducted in 1999-2000.

RC48-671.2

KOSUGI, Ryoko* (Saitama University, Japan)

The Rise and Fall of Student Activism in Tokyo in the Late 20th Century: Focusing on State-Level Policy Regulating Campus Locations

This presentation aims to demonstrate how state-level policy regulating university locations impacted student activism in the metropolitan Tokyo area in the late 20th century. The Japanese student movement gradually took form after the Second World War and by the beginning of the 1960s it became very active. A great number of students all over Japan joined campus protests and the antiwar demonstrations, especially in the late 1960s. However, in the mid-1970s student activism generally started to shrink, and current numbers and amount of activeness are much smaller than those of the 1960s. Focusing on the Kanda-Ochanomizu District in central Tokyo, this presentation explores the process in which the state policy regulating university locations aggregated a number of campuses to the District by the 1950s, helped the District develop into the heartland of Japanese student activism by the late 1960s, and eventually strangled student activism in the District after the 1970s.

More specifically, by analyzing data from my interviews with ex-student activists, geographical data of the District, and data regarding higher education policy and urban planning in the Tokyo area, this presentation examines how the aggregated campuses in the District of the 1960s ingenerated the student area, which accommodated spots for students like cafés, lunch counters, bookstores, and dormitories. This presentation then explores how students became politically socialized and mobilized to the demonstrations in those spots. This presentation also shows that around 1970 the state policy started to push campuses out of the District and in to suburban Tokyo, which dismantled the student area of the District and student activism there as well. The discussion on the impact of spatial change on student activism in Tokyo will contribute to the refinement of social movement theories that have paid special attention to the role of space in the dynamics of social movements.

RC28-421.3

KOSYAKOVA, Yuliya* (Institute for Employment Research (IAB), Germany)

SALIKUTLUK, Zerrin (Humboldt University Berlin, Germany)

Gender Gap Dynamics Among Refugees and Recent Immigrants: Different Start, Different Patterns?

In the last years, the labor market integration of immigrant women has received much attention in the migration literature. We examine gender differences in labor market integration among refugees and other new immigrants who came to Germany during a similar period from a dynamic perspective. We compare their pathways throughout the early period after arrival and study a range of conditions suggested to be relevant for gendered labor market outcomes. Using two panel data sources, which include recently arrived refugees (the IAB-BAMF-SOEP Sample of Refugees) and other immigrants (the IAB-SOEP Migration Sample) in Germany, we compare the dynamics and sources of employment gender gap among refugees and other immigrants. The results uncover narrow initial gender differences among refugees that grow over time and a reversed pattern among other immigrants. However, female refugees' initial disadvantaged starting position maintains five years after arrival. Our results, therefore, reinforce the triple disadvantage female refugees face in the receiving country. Furthermore, our findings indicate that the explanations offered in the literature cannot fully explain the hurdles female refugees and other immigrants face when entering the labor market.

RC06-98.1

KOTTMANN, Nora* (German Institute for Japanese Studies, Tokyo, Japan)

Proximity at Distance? Digital Family Practices through the Lens of Gender and Privilege

Transnational, mobile families have already been accustomed to and depended on digital family practices prior to the COVID-19 pandemic and research has shown the significance of digital communication technologies for 'doing family' across distance and despite mobility. Such technologies not only help to maintain familial ties and emotional closeness, but they are also crucial to circulate affect and to take on care work. Using transnational, mobile families as an example, this paper shows how digitalization in everyday life helps these families to create 'proximity at distance', discusses limitations and explores the impact of the pandemic and concomitant policies like restricted mobilities or stay-at home-orders on their (digital) family life. Based upon a long-term, on-going ethnographic study among transnational professionals and their privileged, 'elite' families in Tokyo/Japan (since 2019), this paper argues: Digital family practices are highly intertwined with digital family 'displays' (Finch 2007). Further, the COVID-19 pandemic has forced families to renegotiate, to adjust and to further develop their (digital) practices and displays – even if digitization was already a part of their everyday life. Finally, 'gender' and 'privilege' emerge as important analytical categories when studying digital family practices. This paper will show that both, practices and displays, are highly structured by gender and privilege and discuss its implications for family as a social practice.

RC39-568.3

KOUMOTO, Hiroko* (Tokoha University, Japan)

Help-Seeking and Help-Receiving Behaviors in Long-Term Life Restoration Process of Elderly People after a Disaster

The present study, a case study of the 2011 Great East Japan Earthquake, focused on the impact of the disaster on restoring livelihoods of affected people. The objective of this study is to examine factors related to help-seeking and help-receiving behaviors, and help-seeking preferences of disaster affected elderly people.

It has been pointed out that Japan has a high aging population and that 80% of the human casualties in disasters are elderly people. It has also been pointed out that elderly households affected by disasters are in economic distress. In Japan, it is said that an earthquake in the Tokyo metropolitan area and a Nankai Trough mega earthquake will occur in the near future. There is concern that many elderly people will become victims of the disasters, making it difficult for them to restore their lives.

Previous studies showed that disaster affected people had tried hard to reconstruct their damaged livelihoods by themselves in the first few years. It was also indicated that they felt being inequitably treated and abandoned over several years after the disaster. Their former value of taking action to make changes transformed to that of abandonment. Their long-term life restoration processes are still going on in the disaster-affected areas.

In this study, interviews were conducted with elderly home-evacuated disaster victims in the Great East Japan Earthquake. Based on the textual data, their processes of restoring their lives after the disaster were visualized and analyzed. Elements in the processes were categorized as helping, help-seeking and help-receiving behaviors. Factors related to social support were also clarified, and those chronological changes were examined.

RC02-JS-117.4

KOVALAINEN, Anne* (University of Turku, Finland)

POUTANEN, Seppo (University of Turku, Finland)

Platformization As a New Social Order

The paper aims to make sense and theoretically argue for the idea of platformization as a new social order.

This paper analyzes the growth of platforms and their controversial and growing power in society. Platforms, most often analyzed in relation to various arrangements of work, its forms and multiple consequences, extend as a new economic socio-material engine, bringing in new possible tensions that materialize in the forms and ways of regulation, for example, but also in the practices of arranging services through platforms. Platforms are thus not one single or separate category of economic functions, or indeed work, or a single mode of operation subjected to specific type of work. Platformization extends beyond the traditional categories of economic and social units, transforming the ways we use and analyze the typical categories of activities, and explain the changes and transformations brought forward by the platformization.

Focusing on the different forms of platform work and subjective experiences of the different forms of work does not enable the analysis and understanding of the interconnected nature of immaterial and material in the platformization. The governance, mediation and reorganization of work, markets and public services, the construction of new digital user subject positions with consequences in material lives, are all examples of the transformational power and tensions platformization produces. The paper elaborates the understandings of the workings of platforms and algorithms in shaping the modern society through technology. To do so, paper addresses the key aspects behind the growth of the platform economy as the foundation for the new types of societal relations, and discusses how technologies become absorbed into existing organizing, as a new social order.

RC23-JS-94.4

KOVALSKAYA, Kristina* (Groupe Sociétés, Religions, Laicités, France)

Destinies of Nuclear Orthodoxy: Religious Expertise on Scientific Issues in Russia

After the collapse of the USSR, the academic field in Russia has lived important transformations. The change of funding opportunities and social conditions heavily impacted research process. As well as the abandon of Marxist materialism, opening the room for critiques of the Soviet-style Atheist epistemology. Beyond the academic field, the post-Soviet Russia has become the field of debate on secularization theory. Many social scientists pointed out growing presence of the Russian Orthodox Church and Muslim Spiritual Boards in public field, within institutions and administration. Their opponents answered by stressing on the Soviet heritage in knowledge transmission, especially in scientific field, and the low level of religious practice.

In this paper we will focus on the activity of Orthodox intellectuals and authorities within the field of nuclear energy in Russia. Indeed, the tandem Orthodoxy/Nuclear Energy is considered as the basis of spiritual and physical integrity in Russian conservative circles. This position has not been officially approved by the Russian Orthodox Church because of its openly militarists dimension, though the Church has constantly developed the cooperation with scientific institutions specialized in nuclear sphere. At the same time, on should not forget the resistance of a part of scientific community against these initiatives, since the majority of scientists of Soviet generation have a strong Atheist background.

My hypothesis is that initially presented as a support of scientific research by the Church, this Orthodox/Nuclear cooperation goes beyond epistemological interest and traces of the conservative turn in contemporary Russia with the cohesion of (armed) science and united spirit of the nation understood as a Eurasian empire. I argue that the freedom given to the religious actors in this matter by the state is can be interpreted as a pragmatic use of religious resources in managing science rather than a mark of the desecularisation process.

RC22-JS-152.2

KOVALSKAYA, Kristina* (Groupe Sociétés, Religions, Laicités, France)

Post-Soviet Muslims in Europe: Recycling the National into the Religious?

This paper focuses on the adaptation strategies of the Muslim population of Europe which has immigrated from post-Soviet countries and, in particular, from the Northern Caucasus in Russia (Chechnya, Dagestan, Northern Ossetia, etc.). Many of these Muslims has been immigrating in Europe during the last 30 years for different reasons: the civil war in Chechnya, restrictions of religious freedom in Russia, violence against the LGBT-people. European countries host many post-Soviet Muslims as political refugees from Russia, though many of them do not accept being called "Russians". The paper focuses on the cases of France, Belgium and Switzerland and aims to analyse how these Muslims adapt their religious practices and the way of life to the European environment in the framework alternative to the secularisation theory.

What are the strategies of adaptation for these Muslims in the European context where they face "liberal" and "republican" approaches to secularism instead of Soviet/post-Soviet style of religious managing? My hypothesis is that these Muslims transform their national identity into the religious using local and international Muslim networks. This augmented Muslim identity will form their main resource for their adaptation to the foreign environment. In the situation of migration, these Muslims prefer to proceed through the global Muslim market networks rather than their national or ethnical references (Gauthier 2020). Thus, my theoretical assumption is in line with alternatives to the theory of secularisation that are developed by François Gauthier et his colleagues of the Fribourg University (Cornelio et al. 2020; Gauthier 2020).

RC15-218.6

KOWALSKI, Michala* (Drug Policy Modelling Program, SPRC, UNSW Sydney, Australia)

What's the Problem with the Night-Time Economy: Examining the Problematisations in New South Wales' Late-Night Alcohol and Night-Time Economy Policies

The legacy of New South Wales' (NSW) flagship night-time economy policies of the last twenty years, better known as 'lockouts', is far from clear. Supporters and detractors have constructed vying framings of the outcomes in various media outlets and government fora for nearly a decade. These policies were recently suspended, in favour of investment in the night-time economy. Here, we argue that at the heart of this debate are the deep-seated problematisations in these policies. We apply Bacchi's What's the Problem Represented to be (WPR) approach to the following policies: the first iteration of lockouts in NSW (known as the Newcastle decision), the lockout laws in Sydney's Central Business District and Kings Cross, and the renewed investment in the night-time economy known as the '24-hour economy'. This theoretical approach to

policy analysis contains a set of questions designed to assemble a systematic Foucauldian deconstruction of the problem representations the chosen policies are purporting to solve for. Using the WPR approach, we draw out the inherent problematisations, examine the knowledges they rely on, and study the effects they produce. We hope that by making the different problematisations inherent in these policies explicit, we contribute to both the discussion regarding the legacy of 'lockouts', as well as to the discussion regarding the future of alcohol and night-time policies in the state.

RC18-JS-51.2

KRAFT, Carina* (The University of Adelaide, Australia)

Social Media Influencers As Agents in Political Socialisation Processes of Their Followers: Self-Perceived Opinion Leadership and the Creation of Online Communities

Social media platforms have become an increasingly important source for politically and socially relevant content, reflected by some prominent examples such as the youth-initiated climate protests Fridays for Future and the Black Lives Matter campaign to increase awareness on racism. One group of main actors on social media platforms are social media influencers; users who are more active, more popular and, as the name suggests, more influential than others. Initially recognised for their economic potential to "shape or persuade consumer buyer intentions or opinions" (Ruiz-Gomez, 2019, p. 24), a shift towards politically and socially relevant content, also referred to as "political influencing" (p. 2), has been observed and influencers' potential impact on public discourse and opinions has been emphasised (Riedl et al., 2021). This research explores influencers' self-perceived role as political socialisation agents in relation to their followers' political views and behaviours. Drawing on semi-structured interviews conducted with social media influencers, their self-perceived authenticity, trustworthiness and potential to convey information, form opinions and shape behaviours was investigated. Exploration of these aspects was facilitated by applying a case-study approach, focusing on influencers' who actively participated in a debate on removing an abortion law in Germany, the repeal of §219a of the Criminal Code in June 2022, by sharing relevant content on their social media accounts. Analyses draw on the idea of opinion leaders (Lazarsfeld et al., 1948), non-professional communicators who informally shape other's political views and behaviours, as well as on Bennett's (2008) notions regarding online communities as spaces for self-actualising citizens and connective actions and discuss influencers' capacity to create such communities. Findings of this research help to better understand political influencers' own perception of them as political socialisation agents and offer directions for future research investigating follower's experiences when interacting with (political) influencers and their communities.

TG10-848.1

KRAFT, Carina* (The University of Adelaide, Australia)

Taming the Algorithm? a Bourdieusian Approach on Negotiating Algorithmic Visibility of Politically Relevant Content on Social Media Platforms

Social media platforms have become an increasingly important source for politically and socially relevant content, reflected by some prominent examples such as the youth-initiated climate protests Fridays for Future and the Black Lives Matter campaign to increase awareness on racism. However, platforms act as information intermediaries, or rather, information gatekeepers which afford the architecture and algorithms that determine which and how information is prominently displayed on the platform and shape how users can (inter)act in their spaces. Algorithms are thought to reproduce trends, polarisations and persistent inequalities in the offline world. While acknowledging the power of algorithms, some scholars emphasise an element of human agency in algorithmic functioning on social media platforms. To explore this interplay, I draw on semi-structured interviews conducted with social media influencers, i.e., users who are more active, more popular and, as the name suggests, more influential than others, who shared politically and socially relevant content on Instagram, one of the most widely used social media platforms. Interview topics included how influencers interpret and express their agency when sharing and navigating political content within platforms' affordances. In a conceptual approach to this idea, Lundahl (2020) argued in favour of employing Bourdieu's theorisations to investigate the social power of algorithms in the case of algorithmic visibility. The analyses draw on this framework and discuss in what ways influencers negotiate the visibility of their content to the algorithm and subsequently through the algorithm by adapting their habitus on social media platforms. The findings of this research help understand experienced power dynamics between algorithms and humans and explore how we can negotiate and balance their impact when (inter)acting on social media platforms.

RC21-314.2

KRAHMER, Alexander* (Fachhochschule Erfurt, Germany)

Urban Experience and Emotions. the Role of Social Conflicts

While urbanization finds itself spatially and historically more and more absorbed by global processes, the influence of the latter changes (and had already changed) our perception and *emotional experience* of the city (*cf.*

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

Call). Follow-up diagnoses, such as a spreading "indifference" can be found in prominent and divergent thinkers as Georg Simmel ("blasé") and Henri Lefebvre ("alienation"). However, both thinkers show quite contradictory remarks in this regard. The elaboration of these contradictions will be the subject of the first part of our lecture.

Meanwhile, emotions are not only encountered as *indicators* of global influences in the urban context, but also and more directly as ,*companions'* to various phenomena, e.g. social conflicts. Due to spatial and temporal compression they stand out more clearly in the urban context, which makes their entanglement with emotions much easier to examine, too. This interrelationship will be the focus of the second part.

Finally and to support this step with some examples, we will draw on findings out of a new government-funded research project (LoKoNet, BMBF), which, since mid-2022, has been investigating the connections between urban conflicts and emotions. Case studies, that we currently proceed, show a multitude of mutual influences and dependencies between the two, but also how relations of emotions and conflicts has their impact on our general perception of the urban.

Alexander Krahmer, Maria Budnik - // - University of Applied Sciences, Erfurt (Germany)

RC33-499.5

KRÄHMER, Daniel* (LMU Munich, Germany)

SCHAECHTELE, Laura (LMU Munich, Germany)

SCHNECK, Andreas (LMU Munich, Germany)

Care to Share? Investigating Determinants of Code Sharing Behavior in the Social Sciences

Transparency and peer control are cornerstones of good scientific practice and entail the replication and reproduction of findings. However, scientific accountability rests on the premise that research materials (e.g., statistical analysis code) are made publicly available, which still seems to be the exception rather than the rule among social scientists.

We conduct a field experiment requesting statistical analysis code from corresponding authors ($N = 1,206$) who have published research articles based on data from the European Social Survey (ESS) between 2015 and 2020. To investigate what factors increase or inhibit researchers' willingness to share code, we randomly varied three aspects of our e-mail's wording in a 2x4x2 factorial design, resulting in 16 unique treatment conditions with $n = 75$ per treatment combination. Building on previous literature, we hypothesize that specific appeals, positive framing, and a reduction of effort on the researchers' side will increase authors' willingness to share. Data collection started on the 6th of July 2022 and is expected to be completed by the end of October 2022. The experiment has been preregistered on OSF and is currently under embargo due to the ongoing field phase.

This experimental approach will enable us to estimate aggregate rates of code sharing in the social sciences and allow us to assess specific factors (and combinations thereof) that determine authors' willingness to share. As open code is a prerequisite for prospective replication studies and, thus, the credibility of observational social science research in general, this study makes a significant contribution to the current state of research.

RC11-172.6

KRAMKOWSKA, Emilia* (University of Bialystok, Poland)

Who Should Take Care of a Dependent Elderly Person? the Perspective of Representatives of Different Generations

The proposed paper will present the results of qualitative research conducted in 2022 among 64 representatives of four generations (the Traditionalist, the Baby Boomers, Generation X and Generation Y) discussing the narrators' opinions on the role of the family in the process of providing care for a dependent elderly person. In Polish society, the prevailing belief (culturally and legally entrenched) is that an elderly person in need of care should be taken care of by the immediate family. Nevertheless, the use of specialized institutions, such as Nursing Homes, is becoming more common, which still arouses extreme emotions, especially in rural areas. Surprisingly, positive opinions about such institutional solutions were expressed by seniors themselves, guided by the well-being of their relatives and the desire to take care of their own psychological comfort. The surveyed representatives of Generation Y, on the other hand, expressed ambivalent feelings toward the use of institutional support for their loved ones. In understanding the issue, the category of generation is helpful, perfectly illustrating to what extent the moment of a person's biography determines his perception of the phenomena of interest. This content will be the subject of the proposed paper.

RC11-173.8

KRAMKOWSKA, Emilia* (University of Białystok, Poland)

Who Should Take Care of a Dependent Elderly Person? the Perspective of Representatives of Different Generations

The proposed paper will present the results of qualitative research conducted in 2022 among 64 representatives of four generations (the Traditionalist, the Baby Boomers, Generation X and Generation Y) discussing the narrators' opinions on the role of the family in the process of providing care for a dependent elderly person. In Polish society, the prevailing belief (culturally and legally entrenched) is that an elderly person in need of care should be taken care of by the immediate family. Nevertheless, the use of specialized institutions, such as Nursing Homes, is becoming more common, which still arouses extreme emotions, especially in rural areas. Surprisingly, positive opinions about such institutional solutions were expressed by seniors themselves, guided by the well-being of their relatives and the desire to take care of their own psychological comfort. The surveyed representatives of Generation Y, on the other hand, expressed ambivalent feelings toward the use of institutional support for their loved ones. In understanding the issue, the category of *generation* is helpful, perfectly illustrating to what extent the moment of a person's biography determines his perception of the phenomena of interest. This content will be the subject of the proposed paper.

RC08-135.1

KRANIAUSKAS, Liutauras* (Klaipeda University, Lithuania)

Who Won a Million? Analysing Competition of S.S.H for Grants in Lithuania

The presentation explores trends of competitive funding of social sciences and humanities (SSH) in Lithuania since 2010 till 2021. Display of financial data helps to reconstruct symbolical hierarchy of SSH and competitive capacities of each disciplines. Despite a heavy focus on empirical data (which is very interesting and suggestive by itself), I would like also to discuss three subtopics or structural shifts: (1) a hypothesis about competitive energy of sociology as a precarious and neo-liberal practice (an ideological shift within sociology); (2) how granting schemes push sociological focus toward explorations of subjectivities and sensitivities (a methodological shift toward fragmentation of the social as an explanatory model); (3) what is an effect of funding patterns on publishing practices in sociology (a communicative shift toward an accidental and anonymous subject/audience). Discursive assumptions of my argument is based on Alvin Gouldner's sociology of sociology.

The dataset covers a period of ten years and is composed from numbers of annual reports on external funding in higher education sector (universities and national research institutes) and grants distributed by national research programs of the Research Council of Lithuania.

RC34-510.4

KRANIAUSKIENE, Sigita* (Klaipeda university, Lithuania)

Combining Life Stories and Life Course Data in Search for Structural Changes of Transition to Adulthood: The Case of Longitudinal Youth Research in Lithuania

In this presentation, I would like to share my experience using a specific longitudinal youth research format to study changes in the life course in Lithuania from the second half of the 20th century to the present day concentrating on youth as a stage of the life course. The focus is on the changes in the transition to adulthood over time - from Soviet standardisation to post-Soviet de/re-standardization and de/re-institutionalisation after Lithuania joined the EU and the Schengen area and went through economic upheavals and recession. I have examined these changes by combining life story interviews (biographical methodology) with demographic analysis of birth cohorts.

The question is how to combine quantitative and qualitative methods in this format of youth research to identify these changes. I used two data sets. Quantitative data on demographic behaviour of five-year cohorts were generated from two waves of *GGS* (2006-2009) and the *Family and Inequality Survey* (2018-2021). Qualitative data, consisting of life story interviews, was collected in different projects from 2010 until 2022. The analysis of life stories of the different birth cohorts in the search for homogeneity/heterogeneity of individual experiences of a transition to adulthood made it possible to verify and confirm the shift from standardised and institutionalised life course trajectories to de/re-standardized and de/re-institutionalised ones.

However, since life stories, collected over a decade, conclude of people of various ages, a specific "problem of retrospection" arises, as an interplay of age, cohort, and historical period effects influence interviewee reflections on the period of youth.

This presentation is part of the project "Growing up in Independent Lithuania: Life Courses of 1980-2000 Cohorts, Behavioural Strategies and their Contexts" (2021–2024).

RC49-682.4

KRASOWSKA, Agata* (University of Wroclaw, Poland)

Experiencing a Mental Crisis and Forced Loneliness in the Biographies of Workers

The aim of the presentation is to analyze the category of forced loneliness in the context of paid work as part of a biography in Poland. Enforced loneliness is when it is accompanied by a state of danger, uncertainty, lack of sleep, suffering and mental disorders. It is a kind of separation similar to imprisonment (Storr 2010). The speech will be structured around the thesis that forced loneliness is the consequence of experiencing a mental crisis. For this purpose, I will use data from biographical interviews (BNI) and CATI belonging to two projects COV-WORK (UMO-2020/37/B/HS6 00479) and IDUB (BPIDUB.4610.715.2021). The aim of the paper is to identify the area of connections between the mental crisis and the experience of paid work, which is very often precarious, temporary, flexible and unstable. A mental crisis is the experience of a loss of mental balance caused by external or internal factors, which include: loss of the meaning of life or value system, the concept of self. The crisis is a consequence of, for example, the cultural idea of self-realization. A. Honneth points out that the common idea of self-realization transforms into a form of social compulsion, and this requires from individuals daily introspection, which directly leads to a feeling of emptiness. In this situation, people either simulate authenticity or become depressed (Honneth 2004: 474).Therefore, the important questions are how the informants experience mental crises? How do they function on the labour market despite experiencing a mental crisis and how does it relate to the Covid reality? These questions are related to the reinterpretations of the existing coping strategies in professional and private life and the question how informants build relationships in the reality of forced loneliness? Where do they get resources to deal with a mental crisis?

RC53-JS-125.3

KREKULA, Clary* (Linnaeus University, Sweden)

The Biosocial Construction of Age: On the Political Use of Age in Age Determination of Asylum Seekers and in Healthcare Prioritization during the Covid 19 Pandemic

Age is multidimensional encompassing, for example, the dimensions of chronological, social and biological age. Extensive research in several age fields has shown not only that age is a social construction, but also how this is done and the consequences for various age groups. However, there is no corresponding research on biological age. This means that social science research has contributed to maintaining the conception that social age is constructed while biological age is objective and neutral. As a consequence, biological age – unlike chronological age – is presented as non-discriminatory when serving as the basis for distribution of rights and welfare resources. Examples of this can be found in legislation on age discrimination and in how access to healthcare interventions during the Covid 19 pandemic were distributed on the basis of age in some countries. In polemic against this simplified view of biological age, my presentation will show that it is manipulable as well as socially manipulated.

This paper consists of two parts. First, I discuss the concept of biological age and point out the vagueness and contradictions in the still ongoing pursuit of reliable indicators and scales. Second, I demonstrate how the concept in spite of its unreliability is used in political rhetoric and practice. The starting point is two themes particularly notable over time in Sweden, where biological age since the 2010 decade has gained a prominent position in political decision processes: biological age in determining the age of unaccompanied young asylum seekers and biological age in prioritizing healthcare interventions during the Covid 19 pandemic, respectively. The paper concludes with a theoretical reflection and the question whether existing legislation against age discrimination is too limited.

RC53-JS-125.5

KRETSER, Irina* (Saint-Petersburg State University, Russian Federation)

"It Is so Difficult to be a Younger Sibling All the Time": Younger / Elder Relations As a Biological Fact and Social Construction

Hierarchy based on age difference and birth order has always been a crucial issue in sibling relationships. While age difference and birth order are unchangeable throughout life, the social construction of elder/younger, which grows out of these variables, is more flexible. In my research of 30 sibling dyads aged from 20 to 40 who live in different cities in Russia or abroad, I examine what it means to be an older or younger sibling and the stability/changeability of elder/younger roles from childhood to adulthood.

I start with the examination of cultural expectations and practices that relate to elder/younger sibling roles in childhood. I analyze such patterns as responsibilities of elder siblings towards younger ones, the dominance of the elder siblings, a privileged position of younger siblings, elder siblings as an example, and younger siblings as ballast. Age difference, gender, quality of relationships, and family structure affect the predominance of a particular pattern.

While in childhood, elder/young roles more reflect such biological facts as age difference and birth order, in adulthood, elder/young roles and resulting

sibling relationships transform into more flexible social construction. Adult siblings can maintain asymmetric, unequal relationships in adulthood or gradually reduce differences until elder/younger roles become unimportant. What is most remarkable is the "pendulum" effect implying situational identification of elder/younger, which means that elder and younger siblings can change roles regardless of age. The second and third strategies can become potentially conflicting in the case when siblings disagree if elder/young roles are biological fact or social construction.

While in my research, I focus on narratives about the children and adult experiences, we can raise the question, do elder/younger roles matter for older adults?

RC24-369.3

KRICHEWSKY, Damien* (University of Bonn, Germany)

Fostering Transformative Change in Biodiversity Governance: Reflections on an Action Research in the Field of Access & Benefit-Sharing

Three decades after the adoption of the Convention on Biological Diversity in Rio, the upcoming Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework follows up on the landmark IPBES report of 2019 by aiming "urgent and transformative action" to achieve "a transformation in society's relationship with biodiversity". This ambitious science & policy discourse, which has gained momentum in environmental governance, is ambivalent. Confronted with the failure of prevailing approaches, but also hindered by powerful obstacles to change (e.g. ingrained onto-epistemological coordinates, institutional path-dependencies, inequalities and power relations, uncertainty avoidance), governance institutions in need of legitimacy are tempted by pseudo-transformation, including shallow visions and calls for action, abstract models, decontextualized success-stories, and modernist utopia of technological fixes (e.g. climate engineering, genetic redesign of 'nature'). However, by emphasizing the existential need for radical change in a situation where the habitability of Earth is at stake, narratives of transformation also create opportunities for more daring initiatives, in which people join hands to do substantial transformative work.

How social sciences can best help institutions identify the pitfalls of pseudo-transformation and unlock potentials for radical and substantial change is a matter of intense discussions (e.g. Lövbrand et al. 2015; Beck et al. 2021; Lidskog et al. 2022). Our talk will contribute to these discussions by reflecting on an ongoing action research conducted by University of Bonn and the German *Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit*. Anchored in the field of biodiversity governance, with a focus on access & benefit-sharing (ABS) for genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge under the Nagoya Protocol, this action research mobilizes critical theories of the Anthropocene (e.g. Latour; Haraway; Tsing; Escobar), empirical analysis, and concrete transformative work with key actors of ABS to identify and creatively overcome *in thoughts and practice* the flawed modernist framework underpinning the ABS regime (e.g. naturalist ontology, economic reductionism, post-colonial developmentalism).

RC09-JS-132.1

KRICHEWSKY, Damien* (University of Bonn, Germany)

Pushing Pluriversal Transformation through the Cracks of 'Sustainable Development': An Emancipatory Journey in the Worlds of Access & Benefit-Sharing

As the end of the Cold War spurred a neoliberal version of the modern project of global development, a new governance architecture was adopted in Rio to curb the destructive side-effects of this project and make it 'sustainable'. Three decades down the road, as devastating effects and apocalyptical scenarios discredit the sustainable development paradigm, institutions of environmental governance and development cooperation increasingly recast themselves as agents of a 'sustainability transformation'. This trend involves shallow calls for transformative action, abstract 'pathways', success-*stories*, and hyper-modernist utopia (e.g. the genetic redesign of 'nature'). Yet, narratives of transformation also highlight the existential need for radical change in a situation where the habitability of Earth is at stake. Can this be used to foster counter-hegemonic transformation in contexts where, behind the façade, development institutions and professionals are increasingly unsettled by the ecological destabilization of their "one-world world" (Law, 2015)?

The proposed talk will address this question by discussing opportunities, obstacles and strategies for 'pluriversal transformation' in an action research currently conducted with the German *Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit* (GIZ). Since over 16 years, GIZ has worked with African states, industrial actors, and Indigenous Peoples to shape and implement the Nagoya-Protocol, which governs access & benefit-sharing (ABS) to genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge under the CBD. Like many of its siblings (PES, REDD+...), the ABS regime dysfunctions. Using the swelling 'sustainability transformation' narrative as an entry point, the action research mobilizes critical theories of the Anthropocene (e.g. Latour; Haraway; Tsing; Escobar), empirical analysis, and concrete transformative work with GIZ and other actors of ABS to *identify the flawed assumptions underpinning the ABS regime* (e.g. naturalist ontology, economic reductionism, post-colonial developmentalism), and to *creatively emancipate from these epistemological and institutional shackles* to make ABS more supportive of the biocultural diversity of the more-than-human worlds it assembles.

RC23-347.5

KRINGS, Bettina* (Karlsruhe Institute of Technology, Germany)

MONIZ, Antonio (Universidade Nova de Lisboa, FCT-UNL, CICS.NOVA, Portugal)

Artificial Intelligence on "New" Working Environments in Industry: Challenges and Prospects for Sociology

In the last decades we are observing the prevalence of theoretical models in the field of labour economy to improve knowledge on AI and its impact on labour markets. In contrast, there are, limited sociological studies on this issue. Most sociological studies are driven on services and platform economy, or on the private spheres. For this reason, we present and discuss the importance of sociological studies on manufacturing environments, where there is a long theoretical debate on the industrialization process and on mechanization, which can be retrieved to the new type of HMI. Seminal sociological works (Friedmann, Touraine, Bell, Riesman) paved the way to new studies, especially about the technological change's effects on qualifications and employment. These were the cases for several US, German, British and French sociologists. But the studies on AI in work environments are less widespread. The topic became more complex, the difficulties to access firms for empirical research at the shop floors were an obstacle. Globalization trends have changed the way products can be designed and manufactured and that could imply a more generalized process of use of flexible production systems and integrated communication between organization units. The more intensive usage of automated systems enabled a shift towards a strategy of Industry 4.0 for the manufacturing sector in many developed economies, which means an advanced application of AI in work spheres. This implies a deep change as well on the HMI in those sectors. One important challenge for the sociology theoretical models is to understand the implication of those changes and to develop new qualitative approaches in a more holistic mode. Such new approaches mean that sociology can become an important tool to present complex and innovative models more focused on the human implications of such technology.

RC46-JS-105.3

KRISHNAN, Shilpa* (Indian Institute of Technology , Guwhatti, India)

Democratic Environmental Governance, Fisherfolk Communities and the State: A Case of Vizhinjam International Seaport in Kerala

Based on the multiple narratives focusing on the Vizhinjam International Seaport Limited (VISL), this paper attempts to understand the conflicting narratives of its various stakeholders. The VISL is perceived as an initiative of national pride as it is India's first major mother port. The objective of the study is to examine the factors that have led to the resistance toward the seaport and the emergence of multiple discourses surrounding it. The data collection comprises in-depth personal interviews with the people residing along the coasts, civil society organizations and bureaucrats of the Government of Kerala. The coastal communities in Vizhinjam include traditional fish workers, trawlers, auctioneers, vendors, hotel owners, real estate agents, and clergymen of the church. Around 50 respondents have been identified and interviewed. The secondary data include newspaper articles, journal articles, the Comprehensive Environmental Impact Assessment report of the port, and the feasibility report of the same. The study was carried out in the villages around VISL which is currently under construction between the year 2011 to 2012. Since the inception of the project, there have been several groups and people being vocal against the project as well as endorsing it. The study articulates the conflicting narratives of various stakeholders as well as the events that have led to the people to protest against VISL. The protestors hold the State as well as the State–Capital nexus accountable for the damage they believe has been caused to the coastal regions of Vizhinjam and adjoining villages.

RC45-637.3

KRONEBERG, Clemens* (Institute of Sociology and Social Psychology, University of Cologne, Germany)

Analytical Sociology: Methodological Reflections on Theory, Methods, and Data

This talk discusses the principles of analytical sociology in the light of recent trends in sociology and neighboring disciplines. Across the social sciences, the credibility revolution emphasizes the identification of causal effects and open science practices as cornerstones of credible social research. Another development is the rise of computational social science fueled by the availability of digital footprint data and advances in computationally intensive methods. While these trends are relatively independent of each other, both prioritize new methods and kinds of data over theory development. In comparison, the agenda of analytical sociology has always been centered on the idea to uncover the underlying mechanisms of empirical regularities and to formulate generative theoretical models that allow such insights to travel across and link various areas of research. The talk will take stock of these developments and discuss their implications for the agenda, methodologies, and prospects of analytical sociology (see already Hedström 2021, Manzo 2022).

RC02-JS-143.3

KROZER, Alice* (El Colegio de México, Mexico)

TORRES, Natalia (Colmex, Mexico)

CAMPOS, Raymundo (Colmex, Mexico)

RAMÍREZ, Aurora (Colmex, Mexico)

Governing Inequality: Tax Perceptions, Redistributive Preferences and Expectations Towards the State Among the Political Elite in Mexico

Contrary to what standard models suggested, higher inequality does not automatically lead to greater demand for redistribution. Many factors have been shown to divert the seemingly straightforward relationship between perceiving inequality as a problem and advocating for progressive tax systems, but few studies have focused on the narratives that those politicians and civil servants in charge of policymaking mobilize against fiscal interventions.

To help fill this gap, we interview 14 Mexican top-level politicians/civil servants in positions to shape and implement tax policy at the national, state and municipal level, about their perceptions of inequality and redistributive preferences, asking about different mechanisms that have been shown to affect demand for redistribution, such as perceptions of social mobility, meritocracy and trust in government.

We find that interviewees perceive inequality as problematic, although they don't necessarily have an accurate perception of the income distribution (nor their own position within it, which they grossly underestimate). Moreover, they feel powerless to influence inequality. Despite the capacity of taxes to pay for the social programs they favor, and curb inequality – two things interviewees agree lie in the realm of governmental responsibility – they do not spontaneously name tax policy as a solution to inequality. As most are not bound by popular vote, indicating no direct conceptual link between the two topics.

Instead, they belief in meritocracy, proposing education and conditional poverty relief as solutions to the acknowledged unequal opportunities. They consider taxes beneficial but stop short of supporting a reform of the current regressive tax regime. Despite being part of the political system themselves, they have low trust in the government's ability to use additional revenue adequately. Such perceptions constitute obstacles to any potential progressive tax reform in Mexico and countries with a similar context.

RC49-JS-126.1

KRUMM, Silvia* (Ulm University, Germany)

Gender and Violence in the Psychiatric Context

Background: Victimization of mental health service users is a pressing problem with severe consequences for mental health and recovery processes, and with implications for mental health treatment and services.

Method: Based on recent findings, gender specific victimization rates and similarities/ differences between men and women's violence experiences will be introduced.

Results: Women and men treated for mental health problems show comparable prevalence rates for physical vicimization. However, compared to the general population, women have significantly higher risks for physical and sexual victimization than their male counterparts. Further gender differences were found in regard with violence settings and forms, type of perpetrator, and social characteristics.

Conclusion: A gender perspective on victimization is vital for the development of effective strategies to prevent and manage victimization among women and men treated for mental health problems.

RC34-518.4

KRZAKLEWSKA, Ewa* (Jagiellonian University in Krakow, Poland)

Emotions and Mobility – Changing Social Imaginaries of Study Abroad

Educational mobility used to be depicted – both by policy and by its users – as a happy space of self-development. In this presentation, I will look at study abroad as an institutionalized form of realization of aspirations and playfulness within a wider educational career. I will analyse the European programme Erasmus during the very specific time of the COVID-19 pandemic were both these pillars of mobility were put at stake: the 'future' prospects of young generation in regards to their professional careers become uncertain, but also the 'present' opportunity to enjoy the educational semester abroad. On the basis of 10 focus group interviews conducted within two projects concerning impact of COVID-19 on international student mobility (Spring 2020) and Erasmus mobility (Spring 2021) I will try to reconstruct the narratives of Erasmus higher education students facing the crisis in regards to mobility, as well as one's agenda towards the future. How young people were reconstructing the

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

meaning of the Erasmus exchange taking into account the fact that its core elements – educational experience and intercultural encounters – were limited or even blocked? Taking into account the positive image of study abroad experience and its biographical significance, I will look into emotions in relation to the experience of studying abroad during the epidemiological crisis. The crisis moment allowed also resignation, sadness or solitude to show in the discussions, something that was rare in previous studies on Erasmus mobility, but was allowed in pandemic. This possibility to complain, fail or resign is interesting to discuss in regards to the existing discourses of aspirations, which demand entrepreneurial spirit and hope for success, as well as in light of strong normative pressures to participate in geographical mobility.

RC55-750.1

KRZAKLEWSKA, Ewa* (Jagiellonian University in Krakow, Poland)

WARAT, Marta (Jagiellonian University in Krakow, Poland)

SEKULA, Paulina (Jagiellonian University in Krakow, Poland)

MUELLER, Joerg (Universitat Oberta De Catalunya, Spain)

Measuring Gender Equality for Gender Equality Plans. Critical Reflections over the Indicators in Policy Design and Monitoring at the Institutional Level

Gender Equality Plan (GEP) at the institutional level has become the new eligibility criterion for research funding in the EU countries. Each university or research organisation is thus required to design a strategy for gender equality with, among others, an adequate tool for progress measurement and inclusive approach. This raises questions on indicators for gender equality in research and higher education, but also requires deep reflection on intersectionality. Both problems have been addressed in Gender Equality Audit and Monitoring (GEAM) - a questionnaire framework developed within the ACT and INSPIRE (Horizon), used already by about 30 institutions. GEAM captures the experiences and perceptions of employees regarding key dimensions of gender equality, such as working conditions, work-life balance, discrimination, sexual harassment, micro-aggressions.

This presentation focuses on the analysis of indicators included in the GEAM and its usefulness for design and monitoring of GEPs. We look at the importance of both objective (institutional statistics) and subjective (survey-based) indicators, but also at indicators capturing the organisational culture as the environment for inequality.

Secondly, we assess the measurement of implicit/covered discrimination, which – contrary to overt discrimination - is harder to diagnose and target with the policies. We discuss whether the GEAM provides effective indicators to capture implicitly biased behaviours and acts.

Thirdly, we examine which indicators appear useful to design institutional solutions in regards to inclusive gender equality. We look into the potential to carry out an intersectional analysis based on the data generated with the GEAM. How feasible is the analysis of discrimination based upon intersecting categories such as gender, race, ethnicity, disability, sexual orientation or age? We carefully discuss whether – or, if yes, to what extent – focusing on the intersectionality and strengthening inclusiveness of GEP plays down the gender inequalities and risks that gender is lost in the process.

RC21-316.2

KUANR, Chetna* (Northeastern University, United States)

Situating Space in the Rise of Aam Aadmi Party: Tracing the Emergence of Resistance and Political Subjectivity Among Urban 'Slum' Dwellers and Rural Farmers Against Authoritarianism in India

This paper examines the recent success of Aam Aadmi Party, an urban social welfare based political party from India, in expanding its vote base from urban slum dwellers of Delhi to predominantly rural farmers of Punjab. It demonstrates the emergence of a common sensibility of economic dispossession influencing the political subjectivity of farmers as well as 'slum' dwellers against right-wing governance of the incumbent Bharatiya Janata Party, expressed through the recent success of farmers resistance strategies against state led neoliberalism, and the electoral choices of 'slum' dwellers and farmers. It argues that analyses of political contestation against the authoritarian state and its neoliberal policies of land grabs, privatization and corporatization remain unattended to, when limiting our study of politics to methodological cityism which studies the grievances, electoral demands, and solidarity of urban and rural subjects disjointedly. It shows that studying space, and its immanent politics beyond the dualities of urban and rural, allows for suturing together successful challenges to authoritarian governance in India. The paper draws on primary sources such as farmers newspapers and social media interviews during state elections, to synthesize the emergence of similar political subjectivities among both urban and rural subjects, through their experiences of economic injustices. It finds that rural/urban binaries are unproductive and hinder tracing the influence of state led urbanization processes on the political imaginaries of people, their agency for political contestation and sympathy for each other. Drawing on electoral discourses of farmers and slum dwellers, it utilizes the framework of planetary urbanization to analyze the political consequences of urbanization

in process and expands the framework's utility to demonstrate how spatial processes instigated by the authoritarian state is shaping a political subjectivity of resistance among rural and urban subjects against the economic modes of right-wing governance.

RC48-JS-67.1

KUBICKI, Pawel* (Jagiellonian University, Poland)

Urban Social Movements in Poland

The presentation focus on the process of formation and transformation of urban movements in Poland. Conclusions are based on the data collected during the research project: "Urban Social Movements in Poland" supported by the National Science Centre. For the requirements of the project was adopted a method of qualitative research using the techniques of in-depth narrative interviews, participant observations and secondary data analysis. The author conducted 30 in-depth interviews with leaders of urban movements from sixteen cities. The presentation describes the process of structuralization and the creation of identity of the Polish urban movement and their role on the local political stage, stressing, in particular, their significant role as a creators of a new discourse in Polish cities.

RC32-478.15

KUBISA, Julia* (University of Warsaw, Poland)

Gender Equality Plans at Universities in Poland and Institutional Change between European Institutional and Local Political Pressures

In the past, European Commission encouraged universities to adopt certain equality measures. Currently, applicants in Horizon Europe need to prove that the university has or prepares a Gender Equality Plan. Those strategic documents focus on addressing gendered biases and obstacles visible in academic careers – leaking pipeline in case of women academics, glass elevators in case of men academics, uneven divisions of labour and power, lack of balance between academic work and life. The general aim is to eradicate of as much as possible of direct and indirect discrimination, which are recognized as a salient obstacle in the process of development of science. Therefore, there is a significant institutional pressure on European level on GEP implementation at universities. This presentation is focused on the case of Polish universities and the processes of preparation and adoption of GEPs in the context of conservative, right-wing and anti-gender political climate: the government and lobbyist organizations in the country. My aim is to study whether GEPs bring institutional change to Polish universities, with regard to the specific shape of GEPs that combine EU demands with local context, and the significance of local political pressures on the process of preparation and implementation. I combine perspective of participant – author of first GEP in Poland at University of Warsaw with sociological expertise to present initial findings on the specifics of the process of implementation of gender equality policies at universities in the particular political context, with the use of feminist institutionalism approach. The research is based on autoethography, critical discourse analysis and approx. dozen problem-centred interviews with equality stakeholders at Polish universities.

RC06-112.2

KUBOTA, Hiroyuki* (Nihon University, Japan)

"Friendship Marriage" between Non-Heterosexuals: Circumventing Amatonormativity in Marriage in Japan.

In the context of the increasing global tendency toward providing equal marriage rights for same-sex couples, Japan appears to be far behind the consensus in Western countries. Taiwan was the first Asian country to permit same-sex marriage in 2019, but the Japanese government has been reluctant to redefine marriage to include same-sex marriage, restricting the legal rights and protections for non-heterosexuals at the state level.

In this background, the emerging phenomenon of "friendship marriage" has drawn attention. Friendship marriage is legal matrimony without romantic or sexual activities, typically between gay men and women. This kind of marriage has gained increasing visibility in mainstream media since 2020. A marriage without love and sex is viewed as deviant and even false when compared to the norms of heteronormative romantic love, but it is still an important option to allow homosexuals to camouflage themselves under heterosexuality and access the rights that marriages provide. However, it also reflects contemporary hardships regarding love, sex, and marriage for everyone under the current conditions of late modernity (Illouz 2013).

This paper explores the implications of the growth in friendship marriage in Japan, taking a mixed approach. First, a preliminary online survey was conducted on 400 individuals (200 couples) who were married through a friendship marriage agency to collect basic information including sexual orientation and reasons for opting for friendship marriage. Second, semi-structured interviews were conducted among 20 individuals in consent in Tokyo and Nagoya, to determine the reality of their unique marriage.

From the data thus gathered, I argue that friendship marriage in Japan is utilized between non-heterosexuals including asexuals , to access the privilege

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of legal matrimony and its importance in the Asian context, circumventing not only the heteronormativity but also the amatonormativity (Brake 2012) of the unequal marriage laws in effect in Japan.

RC43-611.4

KUCUK, Meryem* (Dr., Turkey)

Urban Transformation and Segregation: The Case of Zeytinburnu, Istanbul

The global and neo-liberal policies that dominate modern society cause urban people to change socio-culturally and economically, and result in spatial transformations. The issue of urban segregation that is observed with spatial transformation differentiates the impact and dimension of these socio-cultural and economic changes. Economic factors and reorganization have significant impacts on the transformation and segregation of urban space. Reorganization affects generation-based relationships and the relevant population distributions, differentiating social classes and income distribution. Ever-changing economic policies transform urban spatial organization and intensify spatial appearance and social differentiation. Furthermore, the prioritization of a capitalist economy and a competitive labor market with the approach of a socialist state and changes in the policies of a welfare state, as well as unemployment and inadequate access to income and housing, have intensified poverty and segregation. The supra-national and national movements/migrations after the 1990s brought social groups with different ethnic roots together in the same urban space, resulting in a heterogeneous social structure. Some groups with different ethnic roots, described as social minorities, were separated from one another socially and physically. It is, therefore, safe to state that the processes of spatial transformation and segregation that happen on the urban scale are based on urban settlement patterns and social classes. This study reveals "how the spatial transformation finalized urban segregation". It questions "how the social classes transformed the space and the elements determining the selection of housing", "the ever-changing relationship of ownership and its connection with urban segregation", "perceptions, distances and attitudes of different urban social classes toward whatever or whoever is different" and "how different classes were affected in the urban transformation and regeneration process". Based on the subject and problem of the present study, the field study was conducted in Zeytinburnu, Istanbul, Turkey.

RC43-617.3

KUDLA, Daniel* (Memorial University, Canada)

Examining the Local Policy-Making Process of Canada's National Homelessness Strategy across Atlantic Canada

The implementation of the federal government's homelessness strategy (called "Reaching Home: Canada's Homelessness Strategy") is executed by a governance network comprised of a diverse group of government, quasi-government, and nongovernment actors. While there is an abundance of government reports and scholarly work that evaluates the effectiveness of homeless reduction programs enacted by these governance networks, little work examines the decision-making and policy-planning process that creates the conditions for homeless reduction programs. Given that innovative and coordinated systems of programs are most effective in reducing homelessness, it is crucial to evaluate homeless governance networks' level of autonomy, flexibility, and collaboration throughout the homelessness policymaking process. To fill this research gap, we provide an Atlantic Canada context by focusing on the homeless policymaking process in four mid-sized Canadian cities (St. John's, Halifax, Saint John, and Charlottetown). This includes 30 interviews with the federal governments' professional staff and a content analysis of homeless policy documents. We draw from policy mobilities literature to understand how an assemblage of diverse social actors adopt and legitimize homeless policies in their particular locales. This project conceptualizes policymaking as horizontally distributed among an assemblage of state and civil actors rather than the central state unilaterally directing governmental programs through an all-encompassing neoliberal ideology. Seeing through "assemblages" helps us see the possibility that governance practices can have multiple and contradictory outcomes, foregrounds agency in governance processes, orients us to how situated actors negotiate tensions that emerge in these heterogeneous formations, and appreciates the contingency of particular governmental formations and how these arrangements fluctuate and change. This project is the first phase of a larger project that will include the perspectives of a larger sample of local community stakeholders across our four research sites.

RC32-478.10

KUENNEN, Tamara* (University of Denver, USA)

Institutional and Cultural "Power and Control": Excavating the History of the Power and Control Wheel

This Essay excavates the history of the "Power and Control Wheel"—an iconic image in the anti-gender violence movement. On a single vivid page, the Wheel captures multiple layers of abuse. In the wheel's hub are the words "power and control," the fundamental motivations of an abusive partner. Eight

spokes emanate from the center, each representing a tactic of abuse designed to accomplish that goal, such as "coercion" and "intimidation." The rim of the wheel identifies "physical" and "sexual" violence as the actions holding together and fortifying the tactics of an abusive partner's control.

The Wheel sprung from activists' interviews with battered women in the U.S. in the early 1980s. First printed in a modest spiral bound manual with cover art drawn by a volunteer, for thirty years the Wheel has been the predominant model of intimate gender violence in the U.S. and in many countries around the world.

What the world does not know is that the Wheel was originally accompanied by a Chart. The "Institutional and Cultural Supports for Battering Chart" focused on structures outside the relationship that increase one partner's capacity to abuse the other. Women in discussion groups would connect an intimate partner's tactics (pictured in the Wheel) to institutions, cultural values, and beliefs (listed on the Chart).

The Essay traces the disappearance of the Chart and argues that this disappearance illuminates two essential movement challenges: the masking of structural causes of gender violence when the exclusive focus is the individual relationship, and the set of problems that flows from the professionalization of the movement, whereby people experiencing abuse are viewed as clients to whom services are delivered, rather than partners with whom activists forge new paths toward social change.

RC12-182.2

KUENNEN, Tamara* (University of Denver, USA)

Institutional and Cultural "Power and Control": Uncovering the History of the Power and Control Wheel

This Essay excavates the history of the "Power and Control Wheel"—an iconic image in the anti-domestic violence movement. On a single vivid page, the Wheel captures multiple layers of intimate partner abuse. In the wheel's hub are the words "power and control," the fundamental motivations of an abusive partner. Eight spokes emanate from the center, each representing a tactic of abuse designed to accomplish that goal, such as "coercion and threats" and "intimidation." The rim of the wheel identifies "physical" and "sexual" violence as the actions holding together and fortifying the tactics of an abusive partner's control.

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What the world does not know is that the Wheel was originally accompanied by a Chart. The "Institutional and Cultural Supports for Battering Chart" focused on structures outside the relationship that increase one partner's capacity to abuse the other. Women in discussion groups would connect an intimate partner's tactics (pictured in the Wheel) to institutions, cultural values, and beliefs (listed on the Chart).

After identifying factors contributing to the Chart's disappearance, the Essay argues that this disappearance illuminates two essential movement challenges, which are masked when the exclusive focus is the individual relationship. The other is the set of problems that flows from the professionalization of the movement, whereby people experiencing abuse are viewed as clients to whom services are delivered, rather than partners with whom activists forge new paths toward social change.

RC41-JS-21.1

KUKUTAI, Tahu* (The University of Waikato, USA)
THOMPSON, Victor* (Rider University, USA)

The Rise of the Identity State: Ethnicity, Citizenship and the Census

Today more than 95 percent of the world's countries undertake a census, making it one of the few policy instruments that are truly universal (Kukutai, Thompson & Macmillan 2015). Using a unique global database of census forms and population registers over a 40 year time period, we examine how governments around the world have enumerated their populations using both ethnic-racial and civic-legal models of enumerations. The results of our project suggest 4 types of states: 1) **Super identity states** that enumerate their populations across multiple dimensions of civic-legal and ethnic-racial status; 2) **Identity states** who draw ethnic-racial and civic-legal distinctions within the population but do so using a more limited set of indicators; 3) **Citizenship states** that enumerate only on the basis of civic-legal status; and 4) **Weak identity states** that capture only one dimension of difference, most often birthplace or nationality.

Our work traces **the emergence of a new global norm of identity accounting** with a turn toward more complex forms of census enumeration that reflects internal pressures on states to recognise group-based identities as well as external pressures associated with migration flows, trade and global civil society. In making this argument, we depart from previous theories, which typically treat ethnic-racial enumeration as the unique product of a country's historical relations and contemporary conditions, by showing that the construction of identity in the census is influenced by factors that emanate both within *and* outside the state. We end with a discussion of how technological innovations are transforming the ways in which governments collect data on

their citizens, often for the purpose of monitoring and intervention, which raises new questions about the state's use of population data, individual rights to data privacy and security, and ultimately the future of the census.

RC18-JS-13.4

KULAS, Piotr* (Uniwersytet Warszawski, Poland)

Authoritarian State or Authoritarian Society? Right-Wing Struggle for Recognition in Poland.

The presentation aims to analyse the authoritarian shift in Poland in terms of the recognition theory. The recognition framework helps understand the popularity of the Polish Right in recent decades. The presentation argues that while economic redistribution is important, only recognition gives the right-wing lasting support of the electorate.

More and more groups do not accept the distribution of respect prevailing in Poland. The struggle for changing the respect distribution patterns has been part of the deliberately constructed project of the Right since the 2000s. The right-wing claims to represent groups of people and cultural values neglected, misrepresented and deprived of access to cultural circulation for years. The right-wing version of the populist recognition underlines the idea of a familiar Polishness consisting of ordinary people. According to the right-wing narration, most Poles have become "strangers in their own land", ridiculed by the big-city and paternalistic elite. However, its recognition policy generates contempt for categories of socially and politically constructed enemies: critical elites, a large part of the intelligentsia, professionals, sexual and ethnic minorities, and women. In effect, the struggle for recognition is a zero-sum game: respect can only be earned at the cost of contempt for someone else.

The presentation builds mainly on data collected in the two surveys on the representative sample of Polish society in 2020 and 2021 (n = 1000 adult respondents). It also draws on other sources like desk research and the content analysis of the press and political programmes. In conclusion, I put my findings in the perspective of the recognition and recognition gap framework to analyse how the disrespect experienced by people eases the way to authoritarianism, social dominance orientation and rise in intergroup competition, the support for populists aiming to "take back" the country and make it great again.

RC47-JS-76.6

KULAS, Piotr* (Uniwersytet Warszawski, Poland)

Recognition Gaps in East-Central European Society. Distribution of (Dis)Respect and Its Role in Struggles for Human Rights and Cultural Worth.

The struggle for recognition returned to the moral grammar of social conflict in twentieth-first-century societies. The presentation examines the role of respect distribution in Central European countries on the backdrop of their recent shift towards illiberal democracy, with Poland as a critical case study. In recent decades, people in the region have experienced new forms of recognition gaps which largely contributed to the current political polarization. A recognition gap is a form of inequality and injustice experienced by people based on class and cultural differences. It is a missing framework in the current socio-cultural analysis. The presentation shows how members of different groups and classes experience and perceive recognition in their daily interactions with others. It also shows how claims for respect/recognition ("what it means to be a worthy person") differ according to classes, social standing and group belonging. It also develops the main societal and cultural "recognition gaps" in Polish society. Based on Axel Honneth's theory of recognition and the recognition gap perspective by Michèle Lamont, the author advances the thesis that there are two main recognition gaps within Polish society. The recognition gaps concern two main groups: *minorities* and *the denigrated*. While in the first case, the lack of recognition mainly involves injustice and deprivation of rights of women and minority groups, the second misrecognition concerns people despised due to their material status and cultural worth. The presentation builds mainly on data collected in the two surveys on the representative sample of Polish society in 2020 and 2021 (n = 1000 adult respondents). It also draws on other sources like desk research and tens of in-depth interviews. In concluding remarks, the author argues that people experiencing recognition gaps are pitted against each other and used by populist politicians in a zero-sum game to split them apart.

RC41-597.2

KULCZYCKI, Andrzej* (University of Alabama at Birmingham, United States)

Drawing Light from the Covid-19 Pandemic: Advancing Vaccination Efforts, Metrics and Reporting Systems for Future Pandemic Preparedness and Ongoing Adult Vaccination Programming

The Covid-19 pandemic has caused devastating health and socio-economic consequences, exposing multiple public health system deficits. Greater cooperation and coordination are needed to deal with global health threats and immense gaps in vaccine equity. The response to Covid shows low historical consciousness among policymakers and even many scientists about lessons from recent infectious disease epidemics such as smallpox and polio, contained through worldwide vaccination efforts, and HIV/AIDS, which has required immense global collective action. Additionally, we must act now to prevent, or at least contain, the next pandemic. In 2022, a two-track pandemic has continued with booster Covid-19 vaccinations available in high-income countries while first doses have still not reached many people in low-income countries and fragile states. Vaccine hesitancy, cost and access barriers undermine response efforts in nearly all settings. This paper first surveys major institutional arrangements proposed to help manage greater global vaccine cooperation and equity to help determine a more effective and sustainable approach. It then examines the use of immunization information systems, with greater focus on the US and UK, for lessons to prepare for the next pandemic and to strengthen adult vaccination campaigns in normal times. The need for expanded provider enrollment and data reporting, long-term investments to support staffing, infrastructure and data security, and granting public access to vaccination records, as well as several major deficits, are highlighted. The pandemic response emphasizes the need to explore the status and value of vaccination data as an important glue connecting vaccine development (where it succeeded) and downstream vaccine delivery systems (where it fared less well, particularly in the US). A more universal approach is needed to uniformly collect more comprehensive, accurate data to inform development and use of reliable metrics for health systems, disease and pandemic preparedness and response, and vaccination programming.

RC41-598.1

KULCZYCKI, Andrzej* (University of Alabama at Birmingham, United States)

Religion, Low Fertility and Competing Visions of Tradition in Europe and Latin America: A Comparative Analysis of Catholicism, Pronatalist Stresses, and the Natural Order in Poland and Brazil

Demography creates threats and opportunities. Religions influence cultures and societies and have sought to influence fertility and reproduction, including their ethics, consequences and policies. Politicians have concerns about current and future implications of fertility changes. The concerns of religions, politicians, and other organizations on these issues may become hotly contested. At the 1994 Cairo population conference, the Vatican stifled discussion of abortion that advocates promoted as a reproductive right and became recognized for the first time at a major global forum as a public health concern. Since then, declining fertility rates and ageing in many regions have led to the evolution of population policies related to fertility. By 2019, almost as many governments had policies to raise fertility as those that sought to promote smaller families. Autocratic and quasi-authoritarian rulers have found a significant government role in stopping declining birth rates, often backed up by religious groups. In Iran, Russia, Poland, Brazil, the USA, and elsewhere, these have become embroiled in arguments about gender equity, misogyny, illiberalism, and authoritarianism. Questions about fertility/reproductive politics remain complex and controversial, yet little scholarly attention has been paid to what Catholic leaders have had to say about low fertility. Low fertility rates are tied into the political dimension of demography and narratives of cultural identify, nationalism, and population decline, particularly in Europe and, increasingly, Latin America. This paper focuses on how demographic developments and arguments have become enmeshed and evolved with the interplay between abortion, women's reproductive health and population policies. We focus on Poland and Brazil within their respective regions. Catholic leaders and politicians have sought to restore the 'natural order' on sexuality and reproduction, yet falling birth rates indicate their strictures may be increasingly sidelined. This comparative analysis uses these case studies to examine recent changes in religious beliefs, values and choices.

RC17-JS-151.4

KUMAR, Adarsh* (Friedrich Schiller University Jena, Germany)

Migrant Workers of Colour in Platform Economy: A Case of Uber in the United Kingdom

Researchers in platform or gig economy have assumed that every worker is the same, with same agencies and perceives employer's control uniformly. It is problematic! It emanates from the idea that labour is a commodity, although it is a 'human being' with all its worldly challenges.

Studies suggest that migrant workers dominate the platform economy, and its algorithmic management (AM) coupled with national contexts-Immigration policies- 'controls' them. Moreover, depending home and host country's contextual and social realities, different workers perceive the platform's 'control' differently.

This paper adopts a qualitative method and interviews 31 Uber drivers and 6 Unions. It conducted six months of non-participant observation of a worker's chat group comprising 23,000 members and an average of 15 posts/day. It also incorporates observations from two court hearings and three driver's protests in the UK between January 2022 to July 2022.

Findings suggest that Workers of Colour (WoC) from developing countries face relatively more challenges from Uber's AM than white workers do. In conflict with passengers and issues with the app, WoC feel marginalized,

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

discriminated, and believe treated harshly by customers, Uber, and local institutions. They claim, passengers unnecessarily blame and poorly rate them, and unreasonably nitpick issues such as car cleanliness and driver's behaviour, and intentionally provide wrong ratings and complaints to the Uber system, sometimes to get free coupons. In return, Uber's AM, often without consulting, either suspends workers from their job or sends them harsh warnings. At Greenlight hubs and during customer support, it takes more time for WoC to resolve issues; from obtaining car stickers to dealing with the issues of account deactivation.

There are multiple reasons for this. First, WoC bring insecurities from their home countries and feel like 'second-grade residents' of the host country. Second, the host country alienates them, given their strict immigration policies.

RC05-88.1

KUMAR, Anilesh* (Hong Kong Baptist University, Hong Kong)

Prime Time Hate: A Political Economy Approach to Investigate Communal Narratives on TV Debates in India

A notable change in the nature of TV journalism has been registered in India since the victory of the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) leader Narendra Modi in 2014 and subsequently in 2019. News organisations/journalists that have been critical of Modi have landed in legal and financial troubles while a large section of the mainstream media (and an emergent ultra right-wing digital eco-system) has been propagating BJP's ethno-nationalist politics. Media support for the BJP's ethno-nationalist ideology has reflected on a number of occasions in which minorities, particularly Muslims, have been found to be at the receiving end of an incessant media trial questioning their loyalty and projecting them as a threat to national security.

While such 'media framing' of minorities has been studied in various countries, the proposed article is the first study of Indian TV media that aims to explore the topic from a political economy perspective. Much has been written regarding how the media (re)presents Muslims elsewhere, however, there is no comprehensive study on the relationship between media ownership and the (re)presentation of Muslims in a 'certain way' in Indian media.

To explore the ownership-narrative dynamic, this study proposes to conduct a thematic discourse analysis on more than 200 episodes of News18' prime-time debates. News18 is owned by India's largest industrial conglomerate Reliance Industries Limited (RIL) and its owner Mukesh Ambani – the richest businessman in India, is known to have close ties with Modi, raising pertinent questions about the role of media in creating sympathetic narratives for the ethno-nationalist ideology of the BJP.

Preliminary findings suggest a clearly discernible trend of an overtly hostile media coverage against Muslims which can have serious social and political implications for India in particular and democracy in general.

RC04-83.5

KUMAR, Bagesh* (National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration, New Delhi, India)

Understanding Humiliation in Indian Higher Education: A Perspective from Dalit and Adivasi Students

Imbibed in the Indian social structure, 'caste' is a live force in Indian culture and politics. In recent times, caste and tribal identity in/and higher education institutions are one of the emerging fields of critical social enquiry. Gatekeeping mechanisms through institutional practices of exclusion and discrimination are reflected in the discourse on merit and reservation policy. This serves as the departure point for this paper, engaging with the idea of humiliation using the 'perspective from below'. This study captures the experiences of Dalit and Adivasi students in different social settings within the university campus, including classroom settings, academic discussions, hostel life, along with peer group formation. Consequently, it problematises the idea of 'inclusion' in higher educational institutions beyond affirmative action policies.

This study is a multi-sited ethnography conducted in two phases between 2017 to 2019. The sites of the study are located in the Northern and Southern parts of India. Both public universities are ranked among the top five higher education institutions by the Government of India. The study reflects multiple facets of the reproduction of caste inequalities through discriminatory practices on university campuses. It attempts to contextualise humiliation through the lens of everyday experiences of exclusion, discrimination and alienation in the educational trajectory of socially disadvantaged students. Additionally, it critically examines the relationship between 'identity, space and power' through the lived experiences of the first-generation Dalit and Adivasi students.

The study concludes social identity makes humiliation endemic in every social context, including higher education. Experiences of humiliation are common in the narratives of the Dalit and Adivasi students. Given the relationship between social identity and humiliation, such experiences severely affect academic life, mental health and well-being. Further, the study outlines the limitations of the inclusive policies that block socially marginalised students' participation in teaching-learning and research activities.

RC04-75.8

KUMAR, Deepak* (University of Delhi, India)

Embedded Dispossessions: The Gendered Self in the Classroom

In India, patriarchy invades the young minds in a very unobtrusive manner, through cultural celebrations, language discourses and the pedagogy. On the one hand, there are millions of unwanted girls and on the other, the girls who survive encounter systemic and epistemic discrimination throughout their life cycle. The socialization process commencing with the family and continuing through the educational mechanisms play a vital role in creating the dispossessed self.

This paper focuses on the multi-layered dispossessions operating in the society which makes for a 'gendered' experience. The educational apparatus and the pedagogy are governed by hetero-normative concerns; for the boy it's the amalgam of caste and class and for the girl, it's the nexus of caste, class and gender which determine their life choices. The entire process is mediated through the prism of language. The classroom is an exclusionary space for girls, where they encounter hegemonic language, behavior and mentalities. It would be interesting to explore interpersonal relationships, peer prejudices and coping mechanisms by such linguistically marginalized students? Adopting a case study method, the paper revolves around five research scholars in Delhi University, who exhibit great resilience in overcoming familial, societal and pedagogic prejudices to access higher education. Are these students able to build a network for emotional solace, to survive the inequity surrounding their life worlds? Scholarly articles as well as personal narratives will be utilized to unpack the process of alienation as well as resilience in the classroom and outside.

RC04-83.4

KUMAR, Deepak* (University of Delhi, India)

Linguicism in Indian Higher Education: A Case Study of University of Delhi

Language plays a major role in human life in the context of communication, sharing emotions, and cross-cultural notions. It has a capability of knowledge production and acquisition to contribute to the intellectual sphere. From tertiary to higher learning, language plays a very important role in the learning process. But providing "quality-education" is the entire sole reasonability of institutional preference in language. In modern times, schools are mostly divided into two groups based on their language: government-funded and private schools.

Those who come from economically-weaker sections depend on government schools for their children's schooling. There is nothing wrong with sending children to a government school, but it is a matter of "quality education" and the medium of instruction. For example, most private (so-called public) schools provide education in English, whereas government schools provide the same in regional languages. The division of language is also determined by gender, caste, and class. Most of the time, students from upper castes, classes, and boys prefer higher education, whereas economically disadvantaged sections are unable to attend. And when marginalised students enter into university spaces, they encounter discrimination and exclusion inside and outside the classroom from peer-groups, teachers, and administration as well. As a result, it has an effect on their mental health, and they feel things like inferiority-complex, humiliation, lack of confidence, psychological-pressure, being left-out, feeling depressed, or being insulted, and sometimes it even makes them think about killing themselves.

While using the case study method, this paper addressed the life-journey of five research-scholars at Delhi University who exhibit great resilience in overcoming familial, societal, and pedagogic-prejudices to access higher education. It will also address the concerns of these students who encounter challenges in bridging the gap that has been created due to language-discrimination and their emotional solace to survive the inequity surrounding their lives.

WG05-JS-87.4

KUMAR, Haresh* (CEVA, Panghi, Himachal Pradesh, India)
SAROA, Charanjiv (Punjabi University, Patiala, India)
SINGH, Harpreet (Punjabi University, Patiala, India)

Upliftment of Displaced People: An Examination of the Role of Government and NGOs at Hydro Power Projects in Mountains of Himachal Pradesh

Since India's independence in 1947, there has been a surge of economic development activities in the form of massive infrastructure development projects such as the construction of dams for power and irrigation, the building of roads, urbanization, mining, building of thermal power plants, etc. Proponents of large dams argue that only these types of massive projects can improve India's economy and the lives of millions of people. While on the other side this sort of development has produces massive displacement of the local people. The issues related to land acquisition, compensation, resettlement as well as relief and rehabilitation for displaced and project-affected people is a serious issue of concern for the government as well as the NGOS to meet these challenge and concerns. There are

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many NGOs actively working to proper relief and rehabilitation of the affected people. In this scenario, the focus of the present research paper is to examine the role of NGOs as well as Government for the upliftment of displaced people in the context of relief, rehabilitation and resettlement programmes in district Kinnaur, Himachal Pradesh, India. A simple random sample strategy was used to pick 300 respondents in total for interview. Likewise, 150 male respondents and 150 female respondents from the Jangi Thopan and Karchham Wangtu Hydro Power Projects were chosen for the sample.

RC03-JS-113.4

KUMAR, Manish* (Mahatma Gandhi Central University, Bihar, India)

Understanding Environmental Conservation through the Lens of Myths, Beliefs and Practices : A Case Study from the Mithila Region in Bihar.

Sustainable development has become a buzz word in contemporary times, which is a reflection of mankind's growing sensitivity towards environment and ecology. However, this was not the case a few decades earlier. Uncontrolled and unreasonable activities coupled with irresponsible exploitation of natural resources brought us to a grim reality and a bleak future. Therefore, new models of development are being tried across the globe, which gives priority to the environment and ecology and tries to establish a harmonious coexistence with the nature. Unfortunately, such discussions have failed to accommodate the lived experiences of "folk societies" whose track-record in this record has been exemplary. As an additional lens for reviving the viewpoint on the current environmental status, communities' cultural histories have recently come into focus. The folk societies' nature conservation is guided by myths, folk beliefs and cultural practices. The folk customs establish themselves as relics of the environmental consciousness that is sorely neglected in these times of environmental screams coming from all around the world.

Therefore, this present study tries to look at the latent function of myths, beliefs, cultural practices and morals towards environmental conservation and preservation. In this context, this paper seeks to explore the folk society's mythical traditions and belief systems, which are embedded in such society's every-day practices, towards protection and conservation of the environment. The rural Mithila region of Bihar has been the focal point of this study. Participant observation, informal interviews and group discussion will be used as the tools of data collection for this study. it will try to answer the relationship between Myths, beliefs, rituals, tales, social and moral practices and sustainable environmental practices of such societies. The article will aim to explore in-depth insight of myths, beliefs, practices and its relation with ecological conservation.

TG03-804.2

KUMAR, Naresh* (Central University of Gujarat, India)

Existing Multiple Deprivations and Covid-19 Pandemic: An Empirical Perspective of Marginalized in-Migrants Cycle Rickshaw Pullers in Delhi

India reported the first case of positive Covid-19 on dated 30th January 2020. The GoI has taken various initiatives or necessary actions to control the spread of coronavirus and stop chain transmission at the community level through stopped human mobility or migration across states. India is also known as one of the largest countries of In-migrants population size (436 million, 2001) across states. India's nationwide lockdown to has put questions about the livelihood and survival of the millions of In-migrants population across the states or cities. Millions of migrants are getting employment in various kinds of jobs urban informal sectors jobs. They had impacted severely immediate after the closed of all the manufacturing industries, businesses, construction work, stop means of public transportation (Railway, Buses, Taxi) in terms of the mass exodus of labourers from different cities. They were engaging in Delhi as '3D' (dirty, dangerous, and demeaning) jobs. Millions of migrants are belonging various kinds of occupation are belonged the scheduled caste, minorities, social group in Indian society. The selected occupational group as Cycle rickshaw pullers have affected adversely by the Covid-19 Pandemic. Many of them are not educated due to poverty or having historical past exclusion experiences. Cycle Rickshaws provide cheap and easily accessible public transport in Indian cities, especially for the low- and middle-income group people. Cycle rickshaw pullers do not enjoy benefits from any kind of the Centre and state-led sponsored social security schemes and welfare programs in Delhi. This paper focuses to understand the nature and reasons for in-migration of Cycle rickshaw pullers, its determinants, and various level of deprivation and exclusion. How were they severely impacted by Covid-19 led Migration Crisis? Exodus migration has further exposed their question of survival and existing policy and program in respect of Internal migrants.

RC14-208.3

KUMAR, Naresh* (Central University of Gujarat, India)

Understanding Dalit Diaspora and Transnational Network across Globe: A Perspectives of Dalit Diasporic Organizations.

India has the largest Diaspora in the world (32.1 million, MEA 2021). Dalit lives at are really at the center of discussion and debate of the South Asian Diaspora. Indian Diaspora consists of both Old and New Diaspora. Old Diaspora includes India's emigration through various streams of migration such as *indentured or Girmitya, Kangani, Free Passage* under British colonialism System in 19th century and was emigrated towards plantation economies. Mostly indentured labourers belonged to the agriculture caste, menial sub-caste like *Chamar, Koris, Pasis, Ravidassia* and artisan castes of lower strata of the Indian Social System. They emigrated to work as a labourer in the USA, Canada, UK, Caribbean countries (Trinidad, Jamaica, Surinam), Mauritius, Fiji etc. New Dalit Diaspora includes skilled and semi-skilled emigrated population (professionals, doctors, engineers, IITs, entrepreneurs, free labourers, domestic help etc.). They emigrated after India become an independent nation in 1947. Caste identity is strongest within the Indian diaspora which restricts the social-cultural and professional atmosphere of thousands of Dalits across the globe. Therefore, the various Dalit social groups have created their organisations (FABO, VODI, VISION, BAMCEF, DSN, ACDA etc.) to develop social solidarity, awareness and consciousness about their rights, identity, and challenges among Dalit communities in the world. This paper is the following objectives:1) to understand the historical and contemporary pattern of Dalit emigration from India, its characteristics, and reasons for emigration; 2) to understand the various Dalit transnational diasporic organisations, their formation and significant role in understanding the issues, challenges and activism of caste discrimination; 3) to understand the role of Dalit transnational network and its roles to develop awareness and caste discrimination at international level. Both primary and secondary data have been collected and analyzed with the theoretical and analytical framework related to Caste, migration, diaspora and diasporic identity and solidarity.

RC04-67.5

KUMAR, P Nikhil* (University of Hyderabad, India)
SURAPOGU, Vamsi (University of Hyderabad, India)

Digital Alienation of Dalit Students during the Pandemic: A Case Study of University of Hyderabad

Education is perceived as an instrument of both individual and community emancipation, renewing ideas through constant social interactions to gain social consciousness. Due to the Reservation policy, social diversity of Indian public universities has increased and so the diversity of the classroom. With the students from various spatial and social backgrounds, the pedagogy is expected to meet diversity of the classroom. However, the pedagogical practices raise questions regarding inclusive and exclusionary practices that function against marginalized students. Chandra B.P. Singh[1] states that the Higher education pedagogy in India is thought to have alienated and disempowered the underprivileged while educating them. The rural Dalit students face challenges to comprehend the concepts taught in the classroom due to lack of cultural capital. The outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic enforced the closure of educational institutions to prevent the spread of the virus. As educational institutions were compelled to opt for online education, the University of Hyderabad announced Digital Access Grant to benefit students of backward communities as an aid to online education. Researchers concluded that there is a huge digital divide among various sections of Indian society which determine accessibility to education during COVID-19. Deshpande[2] observes that only 10% of Scheduled Caste households have Internet access, compared to 20% of upper caste households. Therefore, this paper aims to study the digital alienation of rural Dalits students in University of Hyderabad via online mode of education during the COVID-19 pandemic. This paper also tries to study the efficacy of this inclusive program aimed to mitigate the digital divide among university students, and as a way forward. The study is based on recording the narratives of 100 Dalit Students via closed and open-ended interview schedule.

RC13-192.6

KUMAR, Pradeep* (I.N.M.P.G College, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh, India, India)
KAUSHIK, Deepti (Ismail National Mahila PG College Budhana Gate, India)

To be a Tourist or Not : After Effects of Covid on Tourism

To be a Tourist or not : after effects of covid on tourism
Terror of covid has led in reduction of tourism around the world, it has changed the way people used to travel. Sanitizers and masks have become the most essential add-on to the luggage. Tourism is not just travelling and exploring new places, it also enables people to connect to a different culture. Tourism industry was adversely affected along with other sectors and saw a huge downfall. Post covid every country has been continuously working on improving their policies and infrastructure to reboot the tourism. Specifically considering India, several states are preparing a framework, for example

Jammu & Kashmir crowned as the "Paradise on earth" has chosen 181 villages with scenic beauty and cultural significance to become tourist destinations. This move will significantly boost the rural economy and give the young men and women more options for direct and indirect employment.

The religious places which are often visited by people travelling for leisure, were closed amidst the covid pandemic but are now open for public. Hotels, restaurants, home stays and other accommodation facilitators' businesses were severely impacted. Now post covid they have to take extra care of sanitization and hygiene measures just to attract a fraction of the pre covid inflow of tourists. In this paper we will try to analyse the effect on tourism industry post covid by collecting information from various government departments and also try to gain deeper insights into their efforts to reboot the tourism industry.

Key Words: Post Covid, Tourism, Religious Places, Safety measures
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RC23-353.4

KUMAR, Santosh* (Jawaharlal Nehru University, India)

Understanding Objectification of Indians As Subjects through Dividing Practices Including Science and Religion; Democracy and Populism; And the Global North and the Global South

In pandemic, genetic testing has emerged as an authentic way to diagnose and treat a patient. The focus of this study is to understand the entanglements of science, populism and democracy are leading to a unique way of unfolding of the pandemic and a creation of a new subjectivity in India. To understand a new subjectivity, the paper uses Foucault's concept of objectification through dividing practices on the lines of religion, on the lines of religion/science and populism/democracy. The research is based on mixed methods: qualitative as well as quantitative methods by locating the problem in the secondary literature. Further, symptoms and experience of disease by an individual do not seem to play a significant role in identifying a patient. A healthy can become healthier and health can co-exist with illness. An asymptomatic individual can be also categorized as a patient.

Moreover, the dynamic interaction of democracy, populism and science is leading to a unique way of unfolding of the pandemic. The main problem is the accessibility of science to masses. Few Indian people having privileged to understand science and can change their behaviour as per its epistemic system, but the masses who behave as per cultural and religious meanings will be unaffected. This appears to be a case in a democratic country like India. For example, many people still believe covid 19 is a hoax. Since, fatality due to covid 19 doesn't seem a direct outcome of the disease. The explanation by media given for the fatalities is not only related to covid 19. But, most covid-19 deaths are reported by providing other information including they are already suffering from chronic diseases such as tuberculosis, diabetes and so on. This fact doesn't scare the masses as they don't understand the explicit role of covid 19 in these deaths.

RC32-478.11

KUMAR, Suchet* (Rayat Bahra University India, India)

Parental and Organizational Support to Employees in Call Centres

The paper aims to present the supportive role played by parents and call centre organization to women employees working at Indian call centres. Despite challenging working conditions in the form of daily night shifts, monotonous work routine, the employees worked smoothly at call centres with the support mechanism given by their families and call centre authorities. The first part of the paper discusses the supportive role of families for their unmarried, married daughters and wives working in call centres. Married women employees received the support of their family members in the Management of their family and working life. They also had social support of their in-laws. Unmarried women received social support from their families to work during night shifts at call centres. The second part of the paper presents the role of call centre organization in maintenance of work-life balance. The study uses the work-family balance model to discuss the form of organizational time demands, perceived career consequences and managerial support to prove that the call centres through their flexible leave policies, medical aids, safe and secure transportation have helped women employees in managing their personal and family life. The data was collected upon 150 women employees working at six different call centres in the city of Gurgaon, India. Thus silencing the critiques for calling call centres as electronic sweatshops and unsafe for women, the paper highlights the brighter aspects of call centre life

RC52-722.3

KUMAR, Suchet* (Rayat Bahra University India, India)

Professionalism As a Means of Organizational Control in Call Centres

The paper examines how the notion of professionalism defines employee identity. Based on the India call centre industry, this paper discusses the emergence of the call centre industry in India and how professional identity is invoked in call centre employees as a means of gaining employee commitment to the achievement of organisational goals in an effort to ensure competitive advantage. Organisations promoted employee professionalism through induction training, ongoing socialisation, and performance evaluation mechanisms. Call centre organisations rely on notions of professionalism to achieve organisational goals, but this affects the health and family life of their employees.

TG03-809.3

KUMAR, Sumant* (Alliance University, India)

Future of Refugee Children in the World

Every year due to war, violence, conflict, and human rights violations millions of people are bound to leave their country. As per the UNHCR report, in 2021 around 89.3 million people are forcibly displaced from their country, of which 36.5 million are children, 41 percent of the global refugee population. However, due to a lack of funds, neither UNHCR nor the host countries can provide food, shelter, health, education, and other social security to the children. The long-term future of refugee children is still neglected or not receiving attention at the global level. The future of refugee children is one of the most significant humanitarian challenges at the global level today. In many host countries, children are facing issues such as child labour, illegal organ transplant, prostitution, trafficking, selling and purchasing for domestic help, etc. This paper will analyse the discriminatory practices by the international actors to provide asylum to particular countries (Ukraine) and neglect others (Myanmar, Syria, and Afghanistan). The finding of this paper is also noticed that the dual standard of practice by the international actor to provide asylum to the refugees is based on their priority or political reason. The purpose of this paper is to discuss the issues and challenges and to raise the question about the future of refugee children in the world.

TG03-814.3

KUMAR, Sumant* (Alliance University, India)

Issues and Challenges of Migrant Worker's Social Security in Unorganised Sector in India

In India, around 93 percent of India's workforce are working in the unorganised sector, in which most of them are migrant workers. As per the government Census 2011, out of the 1.21 billion Indian population, 454 million, or 37 percent are internal migrants. All the workers who work in unorganised sector are mostly daily wage workers their survival is dependent on daily earnings. The fact is that they are contributing a lot to the growth of the Indian economy. However, even after 75 years of Indian Independence, the Indian government is unable to cover their social security, welfare, health, etc. Migrant worker in India is deprived of all social and economic security. This paper will cover all the aspects of social security related to migrant workers in unorganised sector in India. Including, the purpose of this paper is to critically analyse the attitude of the government and the need for policy reform that can benefit the migrant worker but is neglected by the Indian government.

RC30-JS-154.5

KUMARAGE, Achalie* (School of Regulation and Global Governance, Australian National University, Australia)

Labour Regulation in Global Apparel Supply Chains: Collective Voice in the Place of Collective Bargaining?

Concentrated corporate power and failures to appropriately manage the risks for workers mean that they bear the heaviest toll in globalised apparel supply chains. Law and associated normative frameworks seek to strengthen worker voice and other worker rights to tip the scales of unequal bargaining power to benefit the workers. However, some of the traditional tools of labour law such as unionising and collective bargaining have significantly weakened over the past three decades, and was most felt during the Covid-19 pandemic. Such erosions of worker rights leave women workers particularly vulnerable in the labour-intensive apparel industry, where they are a majority and deemed docile contributors.

This paper adopts a socio-legal approach to examine how women workers in Sri Lanka's apparel industry action non-conventional forms of collective voice, and legitimise their expression in resisting and re-shaping labour regulation in the industry and across its associated supply chain. The research is executed as a qualitative study examining three multi-level case studies over the pandemic and post pandemic times in Sri Lanka, in the context of an economic crisis and an authoritarian political overlay.

I use networked governance to understand a) worker experience in expressing collective voice and instances that impact women workers; b) how worker networks strengthen their 'bargaining' power, empower workers as regulators, and act as a check on employer accountability for worker rights, among other accountability mechanisms, across the supply chain.

The project demonstrates modes of activism and how workers legitimise such interventions in actioning 'collective voice'. Understanding workers' role as regulators helps us to reconceptualise governance in globalised supply

chains. This research will have implications for how we think about women as industrial workers and identify normative frameworks that enable women workers to gain the maximum leverage to influence labour regulation.

RC12-188.5

KUMARAGE, Achalie* (School of Regulation and Global Governance, Australian National University, Australia)

Re-Thinking Collective Bargaining: Legal and Normative Pluralism As an Instrument in Labour Rights Negotiations

Weakening of autonomous forms of worker voice was acutely felt during the pandemic times in the global south apparel manufacturing countries. Not having the right channels, such as collective bargaining, to voice such violations, often meant that the workers absorbed the shocks to the system that they were a part of. But did the absence of effective formal voice mechanisms mean the absence of worker voice?

This paper examines how worker voice is actioned and is amplified in systems where the legal right to collective bargaining is ineffective. Although emanating from the law, collective bargaining and other worker voice mechanisms are often embedded in the social realm and the translation of these legal rights are impacted by non-legal norms and practices in complex globalised supply chains. This paper further explores how normative plurality within a social field, ranging from legal and rights norms, industry and institutional norms and social norms, is utilised by women workers, and how they employ different normative framings to maximise their power and leverage in negotiating work rights.

Drawing from a case study on workplace health and safety in Sri Lanka's apparel industry during the pandemic, I observe the ability of women workers to engage with different normative frameworks to draw attention and seek remedies. Using a legal pluralism lens, I argue that the normative plurality in apparel supply chain regulation, can be an empowering force for women workers to legitimise their claims. Through 'regulation by the social sphere', I further demonstrate how the normative plurality enables workers to recruit support from a globalised apparel supply chain, transnational worker collectives and other institutions to express voice and check the behaviour of other powerful actors such as the employers and international buyers. This research invites to re-imagine labour governance in global supply chains, considering workers as regulators.

RC49-683.3

KUNDU, Sampurna* (Jawaharlal Nehru Universuty, India)

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Linkages of Intimate Partner Violence (IPV), Coercive Control, Alcoholism and Mental Well-Being: A Community-Based Study in Delhi

Purpose: Violence against women can be conceptualized as an issue relating to the exertion of power and social control over women. Intimate partner violence not only damages the victim physically but also psychologically resulting in long-term consequences. Thus, the study aimed to understand the community level scenario on IPV and alcoholism and how coercive control mediates this linkage, and impact on mental well-being was observed.

Methods: Based on the urban slum setting of Delhi, the study adopted a mixed method approach. The quantitative analysis included univariate and bivariate analysis. Also, a generalized structural equation model was built to carry out the mediation analysis and effect of IPV on mental well-being. The narratives from the qualitative data were used to supplement the quantitative results.

Results: Around 76% women reported to experience physical IPV among those whose husbands drink alcohol. The coercive control, emerged to be an important factor that amplified the tendency towards IPV. The results show that with increasing number of coercive control acts, the physical, emotional and sexual IPVs increased. Most women were of the opinion on banning alcohol and closure of alcohol shops. Among women who sought help did not receive required urgent support legally.

Conclusion: There is a need for community based organisation to create awareness on alcoholism and its adverse effects such as violence; engage with grassroots level workers and women in community to make them aware and the need to fight against it without tolerating via songs, women's legal counselling and by raising community slogans.

RC25-JS-101.1

KUO, Win-ping* (Chinese Culture University, Taiwan)
WANG, Sumei* (National Chengchi University, Taiwan)

Social Representation of Pandemic:Collocational Network and Keyword Analysis of Media Reports and Public Discussion on COVID-19

COVID-19 has been labeled as the black plague of the 21st century which triggers enormous challenges to public health globally. Most countries have been stepping into a phase of co-existing with the pandemic. However, seeing how the pandemic is represented by different social mechanisms is still significant. This study uses social representation theory to analyze the epidemic discourses from the preliminary outbreak of the pandemic in 2020 to the time of wildly spread in 2021. The purpose is to investigate how COVID-19, as an emerging and unfamiliar pandemic to human society, is represented by media reports and social media discussions. More than 169,000 media reports on COVID-19 and 260,000 online discussions are collected as empirical data for analysis. Two research techniques that have been prevalently adopted by corpus linguistics in the digital age, collocational network analysis, and keyness keyword, are adopted as the major methods. Two concepts, anchoring and objectification, from the social representation theory are adopted to investigate how the covid-19 'reality' and discourses are constructed. The study found that the media and social discourses about COVID-19 are often anchored to diseases that have been familiar and occurred in the past as the reference, such as SARS and influenza. Vaccination is also connected to those vaccines that most people take annually to reduce the uncertainty and anxiety about the novelty COVID-19 vaccine. Different mechanisms of objectification, including the official statistical number of confirmed cases and the concrete anti-epidemic materials such as masks and sanitizer are represented as the pandemic reality or convinced guidelines of pandemic prevention practices. We argue that via the serial processes of anchoring and objectification, COVID-19 is understood by the public and society. However, we should be careful that certain processes of social representation might simplify the complexity and misinterpret the situation of COVID-19.

RC22-336.1

KURIHARA, Miki* (Sophia University, Japan)

Verbal Communications in Teaching and Learning Holistic Thoughts: Insights from Practice of Yoga Teachers in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

This study considers approaches to teaching and learning holistic thoughts, based on a case study of yoga classes in Malaysia. From the latter half of the 20th century, researchers began to recognize the importance of holistic approaches to human beings and the world, because environmental problems and limitations of the modern medicines have triggered increased criticisms of the modern science. Teaching and practicing techniques that originate from religious and spiritual philosophy and practices, such as yoga, are often mentioned as examples of the embodied holistic epistemology. However, the previous studies have mainly focused on their philosophical dimensions, and hardly paid attention to the practical process of teaching and learning holistic ways of thinking. Hence, this presentation discusses approaches to teaching and learning holistic thoughts embodied in yoga, by analyzing teachers' verbal communications in yoga classes. An examination of verbal explanations of the physical practices captures the linkages between body and mind that constitute an important element of holistic epistemology. I conducted interviews with yoga teachers and action researches in yoga classes intermittently from 2017 to 2022 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Discourses on yoga in Malaysia as a multi-religious society differ from those in modern Western societies. Since yoga teachers in Malaysia tend to distinguish religion and spirituality, it offers insights on connections between religion, spirituality, health and well-being of individuals in greater detail. Yoga teachers use two types of verbal instruction in their classes, i.e., instructions on physical movements and explanations of philosophical reasons for those movements and their anticipated effects on one's body. These two types of verbal communications together facilitate students to become conscious of their own body, thereby helping them connect their mind and body by themselves. In other words, students do not memorize movements and thoughts separately but experience the connections between their body and mind.

RC09-142.2

KURITI, Ananda* (Institute for Development Studies Andhra Pradesh, India)

DEEPATI, Satish (Institute for Development Studies Andhra Pradesh (IDSAP), Visakhapatnam, India)

Youth and Environmental Change in India: A Theoretical Perspective

Modern societies have engaged in increasingly disruptive modes of interaction with the biophysical environment, and this is widely perceived as not simply a side effect, but a characterizing trait of modern societies. The

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

environmental issues in India and around the world have been receiving today has never been seen before. The drivers of global environmental change such as fossil fuel consumption, urban and coastal development, industrialization, deforestation, and other land use changes are inequitable and can be disproportionately attributed to regions, and social groups in India. Youth as a group is facing a number of environmental risks and hazards, who have to live for an extended period with the deteriorating environment bequeathed to them by earlier generations. Youth have used multiple ways to express their political agency against social, economic, and environmental policies that contribute to climate change and environmental degradation. A singular trajectory for the environmental movements is difficult to imagine for mitigating all these challenges. There is a study of societal transformation in response to environmental change has become needed, yet little consensus exists regarding the conceptual basis of transformation. Young people will be compelled to engage in new forms of action and activism that will generate effective responses to ecological challenges in India. The main objective of the research paper is to examine the factors responsible for emerging challenges of environmental change in India and further it analyses the role of youth in environmental movements by applying New social movements theory.

RC06-100.1

KUROWSKA, Anna* (University of Warsaw, Poland)

OSIEWALSKA, Beata (University of Warsaw, Poland)

Working from Home and Change in Fertility Intentions during Covid-19 Pandemic in Two Contrasting Gender Cultures: The Comparison of Sweden and Poland

The Covid-19 pandemic and related massive spread of home based work led to substantial changes in the conditions for combining work and childbearing. On the one hand, working from home (WFH) helped parents to accommodate increased childcare needs during the pandemic. On the other hand, it led to acute experiences of blurred boundaries between work and family life during childcare and school closures or quarantines. Therefore, the direction of the impact of WFH on fertility intentions (hereafter FI) during the pandemic is not unequivocal. In this paper, we investigate how WFH was related to change in FI of mothers and fathers during the pandemic in two countries with contrasting gender role cultures and discuss the complex mechanisms behind these relationships. With the use of unique Familydemic Harmonized Dataset from representative samples of parents in both countries, we estimate multinomial logit regressions by gender and consider a set of potential moderators derived from theoretical expectations, including the role of change in financial well-being of the family during the pandemic as well as gendered division of labor in the family before the pandemic. We find evidence for an overall negative relationship between WFH and FI in both countries. This relationship is positively moderated by the worsened financial situation in Poland only, suggesting that WFH brings important savings to families whose financial situation has deteriorated and who live in a country with lower income level and poorer social support than in Sweden. Interestingly, in both countries the negative relationship between WFH and FI is not observed among mothers who adopted traditional division of labor between partners prior to the pandemic. This finding indicates that increased unpaid workload observed in both countries during the pandemic was easier to handle by mothers who used to carry the majority of unpaid burden already before the pandemic.

RC06-99.3

KUROWSKA, Anna* (University of Warsaw, Poland)

KASPERSKA, Agnieszka (University of Warsaw, Poland)

KAUFMAN, Gayle (Davidson College, United States)

Working from Home and Perception of Change in Work-Life Balance Among Parents with Dependent Children in Six Countries during the Covid-19 Pandemic

Better access to working from home (WFH) during covid-19 pandemic offered parents the possibility to accommodate increasing childcare needs but at the same time, it led to an unprecedented scale of workers performing simultaneous paid and care work/homeschooling. The overall effects of WFH on work-life balance (WLB) during the pandemic are thus not clear. In our study we argue that three important moderators alter the positive impact of WFH on WLB during the pandemic: i) time that children spend at home, ii) the division of unpaid labor between working mothers and fathers and iii) change in parent's working hours during the pandemic. We use data from the Familydemic Survey, conducted between June and September 2021, on representative samples of mothers and fathers living with at least one child aged less than 11 in six countries (Canada, Italy, Germany, Poland, Sweden and the US). We find evidence showing that WFH was positively related to change in WLB among mothers and fathers. However, the positive effect was weaker among those mothers whose child(ren) stayed at home due to childcare closures for longer than a month. The positive effect among mothers disappeared if women increased their working hours during the pandemic. We also found a negative relationship between HBW and WLB among fathers, who increased their working hours during the pandemic. Interestingly, working from home was positively related to change in WLB among men who were the ones (mainly) responsible for childcare. We also show that mothers (compared

to fathers), parents whose children were out of childcare for six months or more (compared to other parents) and parents who increased their working hours during the pandemic (compared to other parents) had higher predicted probabilities to report worsened work-life balance during the pandemic.

RC37-544.3

KURTOGLU, Ayca* (Acibadem Mehmet Ali Aydinlar University, Turkey)

ULUS, Özgür Mutlu (Acibadem mehmet Ali Aydınlar University, Turkey)

Reading Democracy in Turkey through Political Approaches to Music

Based on Simmel's ideas on the forms of artistic expression and the type of government ruling a society, the proposed paper focuses on the parallel developments in politics and musical activities under the Justice and Development Party government since 2001. The COVID-19 pandemic has been a test case of democracy for governments all over the World. Agamben (2005) argues that the state of exception is not a pause to, but a construct of the normal/system. Governments imposed a number of bans during the pandemic and removed them before the declaration of the end of the pandemic at the global scale. One of the striking rules enforced during the pandemic in Turkey was to the ban on all artistic activities. While all other bans have been removed since the spring of 2022, the ban on music after midnight remained intact. Over the summer 2022, many music festivals were cancelled allegedly due to security reasons. Moreover, there has been increased attacks on popular musicians known as oppositional.

The paper consists of three parts. The first part presents a brief account of a history of music and democracy in Turkey. The second part analyses past two decades that we mark it by two events: the Gezi Park movement, an occupy movement emerged 2013, and the so-called Turkish type of presidential system, broking down the separation of powers and was enforced in 2017. The paper argues that former created both a fear on the part of the government for freedom of expression, creativity and gathering as well as music performances as there was a festival in the beginning of the movement. The final part discusses the parallel between concentration of power in one hand and the concentration of spaces and styles of music.

RC10-159.3

KURZ, Julia* (Technical University of Dortmund, Germany)

Disempowering for Participation.

This reflection about ethnographic inspired qualitative research as a means of disempowerment for enabling participation stems from a transdisciplinary visualisation project between computer graphics scientists, neurosurgeons, and sociologists. To transform high-dimensional, qualitative medical patient data into a visualised digital form, the expertise of all three disciplines had to be considered. But the neurosurgeons and computer graphics scientists first had to learn – most probably due to their social affiliation to high-status professional groups – to listen to each other on eye level. They all had to be disempowered first.

I will argue that qualitative research (observations, interviews, expert rounds) turned out to be a means for unveiling underlying relevance structures of the disciplines as well as a means for creating transposition experiences and thereby became a form of action research. The qualitative methods were adapted to this situation through embedding especially computer graphics scientists into conceptualizing and conducting the joint research and thereby empowering them for participation.

During this project, I, the sociologist, took on different roles. I was not only a moderator of the negotiation processes, but sometimes also a contentious member of them – because I want to bring in my original sociological expertise about supporting cooperation on the ward through the visualizations. The critical reflection on these non-researcher roles is an important point, because I became powerful through disempowering the other and at the same time followed my own interests.

Beyond that, I was always a researching sociologist with my own interest in producing knowledge about hospital information ecologies. But all my collected data are biased through the lens of visualisation development. To reflect critically on the meaningfulness and validity of these data for my own research questions shall open the discussion about possible research outputs beyond the "pure" results of action research itself.

RC04-82.2

KUSABS, Julian* (The University of Adelaide, Australia)

Indigenous Historical Writings and Decolonial Futures of Education

For centuries, Indigenous peoples have engaged with alphabetic literacy to express, maintain, and reconceptualise cultural identities.[1] This paper explores how written historical sources by Māori, Aboriginal, and Torres Strait Islander authors might be critically incorporated in contemporary education. These sources can platform Indigenous voices in a way that connects with

the alphabetic literacy of contemporary students themselves, providing an opportunity to critically recognise colonial and historical complexities of identity.[2] Indigenous writers frequently emerged from schools shaped by Western, Christian, and imperial understandings. Consequently, Linda Tuhiwai Smith identifies that many Indigenous communities remain ambivalent about the influence of these discourses.[3] Does this support Audre Lorde's notion that 'the master's tools will never dismantle the master's house'?[4] This paper evaluates this question, arguing that a 'static' 'traditional' idealisation of Indigeneity can be misleading and that there is decolonial and pedagogical value in evaluating written tensions and interplay between 'traditional' and Western cultures of education. This conceptualisation encourages students to evaluate literacies as divergent, subjective, and heterogenous cultural practices shaped by situated contexts of power relations.[5]

[1] Kuni Jenkins, *Becoming Literate, Becoming English: A Research into the Beginnings of English Literacy within Maori Society* (Auckland, NZ: Research Unit for Maori Education, University of Auckland, 1993); Penny van Toorn, *Writing Never Arrives Naked: Early Aboriginal Cultures of Writing in Australia* (Canberra: Aboriginal Studies Press, 2006).

[2] Paulo Freire and Donaldo Macedo, *Literacy: Reading the Word and the World* (London: Taylor & Francis, 2005), 15.

[3] Linda Tuhiwai Smith, *Decolonizing Methodologies: Research and Indigenous Peoples* (London: Zed Books, 2012), 138.

[4] Audre Lorde, *The Master's Tools will Never Dismantle the Master's House* (London: Penguin, 2018).

[5] Lynn Mario De Souza, "Multiliteracies and Transcultural Education," in *Oxford Handbook of Language and Society*, ed. Ofelia García, Nelson Flores, and Massimiliano Spotti (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2016), 268.

RC03-JS-53.2

KUSENBACH, Margret* (University of South Florida, United States)

STROM, Elizabeth (University of South Florida, USA)

Appropriation and Resistance in Vienna's Graffiti and Street Art Scene

The past decade has given rise to a new trend in arts-led urban revitalization, leading decision-makers away from building expensive, architecturally stunning arts palaces in cultural districts. Instead, across cities of varying size, we see a proliferation of temporally, spatially, and economically flexible cultural festivals seeking to celebrate "authentic" local expressions while attracting visitors and filling hotel rooms. In particular, we note the growing popularity and institutionalization of (legal) street art, a clean-cut cousin of graffiti which once has been—and, in some places, still is—viewed as an indicator of disorder and crime. This development trend is amplified by the growing significance of social media, especially Instagram, in branding cities and their artists. Street art initiatives and festivals, we maintain, draw attention to different parts of the city and create new geographies of culture, investment, and tourism—giving rise to new actors, alliances, and conflicts.

In this paper, we explore these emerging urban dynamics for the Austrian capital of Vienna, a reputable arts city, as an interesting "deviant" case in which graffiti writers, street artists, and other cultural actors have, thus far, largely managed to resist efforts of appropriation and instrumentalization of their craft through state and private actors. We also discuss the roles Vienna's particular history, location, and governance may have played in this process. The paper builds on ethnographic observation, interviews, internet and social media research undertaken in 2021. In our comparative case study, Vienna is one of four metro areas whose urban art scenes we are examining, next to Montreal (CA), Tampa/St. Petersburg (USA), and Bristol (UK). Our larger goals are to understand what drives arts and culture-based community and urban development strategies, which factors determine similarities and differences in outcomes and, ultimately, what academic scholars can contribute toward building fair, sustainable, and creative urban havens.

RC04-78.3

KUSUMADEWI, Lucia Ratih* (Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia)

Multicultural Education As a Social Movement

Indonesian sociologists and educational pedagogues have been discussing the idea of multicultural education since the 1990s. This discourse continues to this day, as evidenced by the many articles on multicultural education published in scientific journals. Despite the various challenges, most researchers and academics at least argue that the mainstreaming of multicultural education in Indonesian society is very important. Unfortunately, until now, government pay less attention to multicultural education. However, initiatives from the ground for multicultural education are evident. From a sociological perspective, this situation shows a close relationship between multicultural education and social movements. This paper aims to present an analysis of multicultural education as a social movement in Indonesia. The research was conducted in formal and non-formal schools that have practiced multicultural education in several areas in Indonesia with qualitative research methods through in-depth interviews and observations.

Spot-14.3

KUTSENKO, Olga* (National Taras Shevchenko University, Ukraine)

Power of Freedom and Activism: Ukrainian Alternative to Militant Authoritarianism

The Russia's war against Ukraine was an expected event for the military, and an unexpected one for many civilians. Ukraine's successful resistance in this war is also a surprise. The war become not only the embodiment of the neo-imperial Russia's ambitions using militant authoritarianism, but it has also manifested the clash of Russian-Orthodox and European civilizations. Ukraine made its historical rational choice in favor of the latter. Is this choice of development path accidental under the pressure of circumstances? Or is it rooted in the society's unique features? What features of society give it the strength to resist military invasion?

For a deeper understanding of the strength and weakness of society in wartime, we apply the civilizational paradigm based on the analytical tradition of Nelson, Febvre, Eisenstadt, Arnason etc. The paradigm is grounded on the articulation of the long-term structures and basic values that determine the 'frames' of possible choices by society in its development paths. The *structural-cultural frame,* rooted in history, as a corridor of historical opportunities make certain types of social activism and social order possible.

Using the WVS and EVS database, the paper will provide the empirical evidence of the basic cultural and structural differences of Ukrainian and Russian societies at the eve of the 2020s. The cultural and agency shift in Ukrainian society happened during the last decade(-s) within the corridor of opportunities; it is associated with the strengthening of freedom and democracy values, social activism and national identity, as well as with formation of a new middle class as a driving social force mobilizing society against the military aggression obtruding the Russian civilizational bondage. This qualitative societal shift in Ukraine has provided the alternative to the wave of advancing militant authoritarianism in the 21st century.

TG04-818.1

KWIATKOWSKA, Agnieszka* (Uniwersytet SWPS, Poland)

RADZINSKA, Jowita (SWPS University, Poland)

GOLINSKA, Agnieszka (SWPS University, Poland)

Settling in Uncertainty and Risk: Polish Responses to the COVID-19 Pandemic and the War in Ukraine

The COVID-19 pandemic and the war in Ukraine have become a multi-crisis that has caused a state of emergency, particularly in Central Eastern European and Baltic countries. Accelerated by combination with the threats of economic recession, democratic backsliding and climate collapse, these crises have created an unprecedented emanation of Beck's risk society (1992). The global nature of these risks, their encompassing of all areas of life, and the cumulative effect of their co-occurrence has been theorized in a concept of a 'crisis society', in which the conditions of crisis are becoming part of people's daily lives (Moralli&Allegrini 2021).

In this article, the global pandemic and the 2022 war in Ukraine are conceptualized not as isolated events, but as overlapping and mutually reinforcing 'unsettling events' (Kilkey&Ryan 2021), which denotes that these macro-level changes cause unanticipated disruptions at the individual level. Combining the theories of risk society and unsettling events, we tracked how young Polish adults and their parents had reacted to a multitude of unsettling events, which contributes to current sociological knowledge on how individuals thrive in a 'catastrophic society' that is marked by omnipresent risk, tangible hazards and anxiety.

This theory is built on data from the ULTRAGEN project, employing a mixed-methods and longitudinal lens to explore the relational, material and subjective dimensions in the narratives on the pandemic and war. The data comprises 70 in-depth interviews with Polish young adults (18-36) and their parents (44-66) collected in 2021, responses from an asynchronous exchange conducted with the same participants in reaction to the 2022 military aggression in Ukraine, and a representative survey covering young people's views and strategies regarding multiple threats. As a result of the analysis, individual reactions to uncertainty and risk have been analysed within the framework of material, relational, and subjective aspects of unsettling events.

RC49-688.5

KWON, Hye Won* (University of Turku, Finland)

KIM, Ji Hye (Sogang University, Republic of Korea)

Adolescents' Self-Efficacy and Life Satisfaction: The Importance of Cultural Orientations

Self-efficacy, people's beliefs about their abilities to take effortful action toward goals, has been documented as improving mental health and subjective well-being. It could be more significant for the subjective well-being of adolescents who are in the developmental stage where they actively engage in interactions with the world and the development of their own perspectives. Yet, the current understanding of adolescent self-efficacy is less conclusive, partly because

prior empirical studies have largely focused on a single country (mostly the United States) or Western societies. Given that culture shapes the conditions determining adolescent subjective well-being, it is rather unfortunate that we have little empirical evidence on whether adolescent self-efficacy is beneficial across cultures. How is self-efficacy conditioned by the *cultural orientations* of the country in which adolescents reside? To answer this important yet under-examined question, this paper examines the relationship between adolescent self-efficacy and life satisfaction that potentially varies across countries.

We analyzed the 2018 Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) data drawn from a sample of 15-year-old students across 67 countries. The findings show that holding a higher level of self-efficacy is linked to better life satisfaction among adolescents in all countries included, as expected. More interestingly, we found that this beneficial effect of self-efficacy varies across cultures. The positive effect of self-efficacy is greater in *individualistic* countries (where autonomy and personal achievement are prioritized over social harmony and integration) than in collectivistic countries. This finding suggests that cultural environment is important to understand adolescent social-emotional development as well as psychological well-being.

RC20-293.5

KWON, Hye Won* (University of Turku, Finland)
FIRAT, Rengin (Korn Ferry Institute, USA)

Cultural Nuances of Agency-Well-Being Relationship: Testing Person-Culture Match and Cultural Heterogeneity Hypotheses with World Values Survey

The well-being benefits of agentic beliefs—beliefs about one's own power/control in shaping their life outcomes- are well-documented (e.g., Bandura 2006; Mirowsky and Ross 2013). Previous studies demonstrated that the positive relationship between the feeling of agency and subjective well-being is moderated by cultural context such as aggregate, national value orientations (e.g., Inglehart et al. 2008), paying little attention to both the fit of the person to cultural context (person-culture fit) and the dispersion of cultural factors such as the heterogeneity of beliefs in a society. Our study aims to address this gap by investigating two novel mechanisms through which agency contributes to well-being: (a) the person-culture match of agentic beliefs (the interactions between individual and national level agentic beliefs) and (b) the heterogeneity/dispersion of agentic beliefs in a country. Prior research focused on the level of agentic beliefs at the individual or aggregate national level, regardless of the differences between the person and the culture, or persons within society. We expected that the person-culture match of agentic beliefs (e.g., agentic people living in agentic societies) would be positively correlated with life satisfaction (Hypothesis 1). Additionally, we also expected that the more homogenously agentic (less dispersed) a nation is, the greater the well-being benefits individuals get from their feelings of agency would be (Hypothesis 2). Analyzing the World Values Survey Wave 6 data from 49 countries using multilevel modeling (N = 66,226), we did not find any support for Hypothesis 1 but found support for Hypothesis 2. Individuals benefited from living in agentic nations, independent of their person-culture fit. Individuals living in more homogenous agentic cultures reported higher levels of life satisfaction than those in more heterogeneous agentic cultures. Findings suggest the importance of cultural heterogeneity, rather than a pure person-culture match, in understanding the relationship between agency and well-being.

RC32-467.2

KWON, Sohee* (University of Melbourne, Australia)

A Decolonial Feminist Analysis of Institutionalised Australian Sociology

Hegemonic, Western-dominated forces underpin the formal academic discipline of sociology, with Ali Meghji (2021) arguing that sociology did not become colonised, but rather its very foundations are colonial. Sociology today embodies a colonial episteme that it continues to be shaped by and reproduce. Within the global academic field of sociology, sociology in Australia is itself marginal. Raewyn Connell (2018) shows that the perspectives, histories, and traditions of the metropoles (the imperial centers of colonisation) are prioritised over those of the periphery. Sociological thought that is predominantly Eurocentric is applied in various periphery settings; however, in an Australian settler-colonial context, Indigenous and other non-Western knowledges are marginalised even further. This paper presents a decolonial feminist analysis of the persistence of colonial legacies in sociology in Australia, especially with an understanding that coloniality is intermeshed with other mutually constitutive oppressions, including ableism, capitalism, heteronormativity, patriarchy, racism, and xenophobia. Here, decolonisation refers to the processes of opposing what Aníbal Quijano identifies as the "coloniality of power" (2007, p. 171) through resisting colonial, modern assumptions that celebrate Western knowledges while marginalising non-Western ones. María Lugones's "coloniality of gender" (2008, p. 1) and Vrushali Patil's "coloniality of sexuality" (2022, p. 410) extend the decolonial thought initially elaborated by Quijano (1992), illuminating how racial, gender, and sexual hierarchies, among others, are co-implicated. What can a decolonial feminist approach reveal about the extent to which the sociology of gender and sexualities in Australia is shaped by Western (colonial) knowledges? What are the identifiable traces of coloniality

in sociology at the University of Melbourne in particular? And can sociology in Australia even function as a site of resistance against coloniality, let alone move towards decolonisation as a discipline?

RC34-521.2

KYROGLOU, Georgios* (University of Bristol – UK, United Kingdom)
HENN, Matt (Nottingham Trent University, United Kingdom)

Young Political Consumers between the Individual and the Collective: Evidence from the UK and Greece

Abstract:
The perceived surge of young people's interest and engagement in politics as a result of their pro-environmental attitudes and cosmopolitan orientation has been recently well-documented. However, one form of youth political participation which remains particularly understudied is political consumerism. Consequently, we still know relatively little about what motivates young people to engage in it, or the extent to which these motivations vary across countries. Although previous literature perceives political consumerism as a primarily *individualistic* form of political participation, we argue that such conceptualizations underestimate the growth of political communities of citizens-consumers. Using a unique survey of 634 young people aged 18–29, we examine the diversity of personal motivations and the personality outreach of young political consumers in a country of the European north (the United Kingdom), and one of the European south (Greece). The data reveal that young political consumers are operating less from an exclusively individualist position and more from a 'connected' one. Indeed, their personality orientation outlook reaches beyond their immediate local communities, to an ever-expanding global imagined community. In turn, their motivations seem to expand even further, involving also the animal kingdom and the wider environment.

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

L

Adhoc-881.3

LA BRUNA, Federico* (Università degli Studi di Milano and Università degli Studi di Torino, Italy)

Atmospheres of Distance. a Comparative Ethnography of Social Distancing between the Public Transport Systems of Milan and Amsterdam

Since the first months of 2020, the transport systems of most cities have had to face transformations of public spaces due to Covid-19. Despite social distancing practices became a primary tool to face the pandemic, there is more than a doubt about what social distancing is. The unremitting flourishing of mainstream narratives that discuss social distancing, unknowingly referring to physical distancing, triggered the indignation of most sociologists. Indeed, many scholars distinguish between mere physical distancing and what Simmel defines as a more structural social separation among individuals or groups. However, this last theorisation did not consider any form of materialistic thinking, minimising the power of the body, the senses, and the emotions in the space of micro-interactions and offering a non-comprehensive overview of the phenomena. This project explores Milan and Amsterdam's urban public transport systems beyond the pandemic, suggesting a definition for social distancing driven by a phenomenological ontology and an interactionist approach. Social distancing can be intended as the normative outcome of a negotiation practice immersed in the affective atmosphere of the jurisdictional environment. Affective atmospheres may be interpreted as a way for individuals to subjectively perceive and collectively build their experiences in everyday life interaction rituals, leveraging the power of senses and emotions. Atmospheres are, ethnomethodologically speaking, the social air in the ecological context where norms and meanings are negotiated. This research aims to study how social distancing practices emerge from face-to-face interaction rituals through an ethnographic approach. This methodological frame offers an in-depth view of the infra-ordinary, shedding light on the hidden practices of reproduction of social structure that involve the Simmelian stranger and make the invisible visible. Moreover, the comparative nature of this project enables the investigation of the diverse choreographies of distance and how they take shape, isolating peculiarities tied to specific cases.

RC15-229.5

LA PARRA-CASADO, Daniel* (University of Alicante, Spain)
COE, Anna-Britt (Umeå University, Sweden)
VIVES-CASES, Carmen (University of Alicante, Spain)
SALAZAR, Mariano (Karolinska Institutet, Sweden)

Addressing Masculinities to Stop Intimate Partner Violence: How Are Social Innovations Being Created in Different Types of Organizations in Spain and Sweden?

Within the literature on non-profit organizations, two theoretical perspectives exist. The first sees the non-profit sector as fundamentally different from the public sector. The second sees all organizations of the same field as the same, i.e. isomorphism. Understanding these two perspectives is especially relevant for public health activism because it tends to engage people working across both sectors and often in collaboration. In this paper, we explore these two perspectives among organizations in the field that incorporating masculinities in efforts to address intimate partner violence (IPV).

Working with men/masculinities to address IPV is a social innovation that currently being created in non-profit and public organizations alike. Different forces explain this development: to avoid recidivism and guarantee rehabilitation in the judicial system; for prevention from the educational system's point of view; as a goal of coeducation among feminist groups; and because of a demand from men's organizations.

Our paper explores how these social innovations are being created within different organizations, and the similarities and differences between them. Our paper is based on qualitative interviews conducted with professionals representing organizations from both non-profit and government sectors in Spain and Sweden. Purposive sample was applied in both countries to obtain a heterogenous sample of organizations from both sectors, including at the local and national level, and working on feminism, social inclusion and men's issues. The interview guide contained questions about the goal of the organization, its work in the field of intimate partner violence, the actions and services addressing young men, and the respondents' professional experiences and perceptions about these actions. A total of 32 interviews were conducted, 19 in Spain and 12 in Sweden, between September 2019 to February 2020. Using constructivist Grounded Theory method, we analysed how these different professionals understand the process of working with men/masculinity in their organizations.

Pres-2.1

LABORDE, Cécile* (Nuffield College, University of Oxford, United Kingdom)

Minimal Secularism: A Defense

In this talk, I articulate a political theory of secularism that can be defended against common, legitimate criticisms of existing forms of secularism. What I call minimal secularism is not vulnerable to the claim that secularism is hostile to religion, marked by an ethnocentric legacy of church-state separation, or committed to a Christian, and specifically Protestant, conception of religion. In addition, it is more structured and precise than liberal philosophies advocating state 'neutrality' towards the plurality of conceptions of the good life. Minimal secularism is a thin, yet attractive, transnational ideal for progressive politics.

RC34-510.8

LADLOW, Linzi* (University of Lincoln, United Kingdom)
TARRANT, Anna (University of Lincoln, United Kingdom)
WAY, Laura (University of Lincoln, United Kingdom)

Re-Accessing Participants: Doing Qualitative Longitudinal Research with Young Fathers

This presentation explores the challenges and affordances of qualitative longitudinal youth research with young fathers. Insights are presented from the Following Young Fathers programme of research in the UK. Funded by the Economic and Social Research Council, Following Young Fathers (2010-2015) was the first major study of young fatherhood in the UK, examining the lived experiences and support needs of young fathers (aged 25 and under). Following Young Fathers Further (2020-2024) is a multi-strand, qualitative longitudinal and participatory research study, funded by UK Research and Innovation Future Leaders fellowship (Tarrant, 2020-24). In this paper we present our innovative methodological approach to working with participants across projects and over a timeframe of ten years. We discuss the challenges of conducting qualitative longitudinal research with young fathers, the ethics involved in establishing and maintaining relationships with young participants over time and our approach to analysing large amounts of data across connected, yet distinct, projects. Qualitative longitudinal data will be presented, offering temporal insights into the lived experiences and support needs of young fathers in the UK over the period of a decade. The presentation concludes by reflecting upon the value of conducting qualitative longitudinal research with young fathers over the past ten years.

RC34-509.2

LAGUNA, Elma* (University of the Philippines, Philippines)
AFABLE, Sanny boy (Population Institute University of the Philippines, Philippines)

The Struggle Is Real: School, Work and Life in Lockdown

When COVID-19 was declared a pandemic in March of 2020, students in the Philippines were in the last few weeks of classes. The sudden closure of schools and government measures such as lockdowns, physical distancing, and limited mobility disrupted young people's lives. For more than two years since the pandemic started, young Filipinos continued to learn through remote learning modality, which has important implications for students' learning outcomes. Even before the pandemic, the country has been facing challenges in achieving quality and inclusive education. A study by the WorldBank in 2022 showed that the country has the highest rates of learning poverty in the East Asia and Pacific region.

This paper describes the experiences of the youth (age 15-24) in terms of schooling, work, and their activities during the pandemic. The data is based on the 2021 Young Adult Fertility and Sexuality Study (YAFS5), the fifth in a series of nationally representative surveys on Filipino youth.

Initial results show that among students who are yet complete high school level, 12% did not enroll in the Academic Year 2020-21 while 10% among those who completed high school did not go to college. An overwhelming majority of students were under modular distance learning. Common problems they experienced were: internet access, difficulty in understanding lessons, finding time to study because of household chores, finding a quiet place to study, and motivating themselves to do school work.

Of the 17% of Filipinos with college degrees, only 66% are currently employed, 21% have worked in the past but are not currently working, and 13% have never worked. There is also a regional disparity in the level of youth employment.

These findings have important implications on how the country can achieve its ideal of a demographic dividend.

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

RC03-JS-53.4

LAI, Chia-ling* (National Taiwan Normal University, Taiwan)

Art Biennials with Multiple Mobile Affordances Emerging in the Global Artistic Field: A Biennial Case Study of Taiwan's Military Archipelago Matsu

Art biennials are not only events in the art world, but also become creative tools for many cities appealing to tourism attractions in the global competition. Currently the biennials no longer stay in large cities--from Venice to Sydney, but also appropriated by islands, borders and rural areas--from Setouchi, Manifesta to Matsu-- for social engagement with alternative art.

This paper focuses on Matsu Biennial of Taiwan, firstly held in 2022 spring during Covid-19 period. Matsu was a group of military frontier islands of Taiwan during Cold War between Taiwan and China, and also border islands with different migrant and religious histories. Bathed with special weather and geographical conditions, military heritage and fishing food culture, Matsu provide special 'affordances' historically, geographically and culturally, for artistic engagement. Themed as *Island's brew,* Matsu biennial emphasis on the food and wine culture, linking nature with culture, bringing out the natural affordances many biennales in cities neglect.

Drawing upon Bourdieu's field and Latour's STS theories, this paper considers Matsu biennial appropriating military island background as new strategies to compete in the global artistic biennale field. It examines four dimensions of *mobile affordances:* migration religious memories, military historic heritage, weather and transportation, geology of rocky archipelagos on the sea. These affordances provide the creativity bases for on-site installation and socially engaging art.

By examining the curating strategies, responses of residents, visitors and artists collected by interviews, fieldwork and media representation, this research finds that the unfamiliar military past based on mobile affordances have surprised the engaging artists and participants. However, people haunted with the military past and residents preferring religious past identify less with contemporary artistic engagements. The military islands suddenly turning into art tourist destinations, seem not ready for touristic services from transportation to hospitality. It concludes with creativity and community-making debates.

TG03-808.2

LAI, Ding-yi* (National Chung Cheng University, Taiwan)
LIN, Wen-Cheng (National Chengchi University, Taiwan)
WU, Wen-chin (Academia Sinica, Taiwan)

Aiding Repression: The Effects of Chinese Communication Aid on Media Freedom

As China has become a major foreign aid donor to developing and underdeveloped countries, it differs from other international donors. It has followed the principle of non-interference and does not impose aid conditionalities on recipient countries. In this paper, we argue that Chinese aid, particularly communication aid, has increased the level of digital capacity and digital repression in recipient countries. Specifically, since the Arab Spring and the Jasmine Revolution, regime elites have recognized the role of communication technology in anti-government protests. Accordingly, their motivation to intervene in the digital realm has increased. With the technical support of Chinese communication aid projects, recipient countries have been able to monitor and censor people's behavior in the digital realm. To test our argument, we analyze data for 111 countries from 2002 to 2017. We find that Chinese communication aid increases digital capacity and repression levels in recipient countries. Our findings are robust to alternative model specifications and contribute to the ongoing research agenda on the perils of Chinese foreign aid.

RC06-116.2

LAI, Ruby* (Lingnan University, Hong Kong)

Deliberative Harmony?:Negotiating Family Conflicts during High-Risk Social Movements

Political polarization not only threatens democracy but also disrupts family lives, causing rifts between family members with contrasting political orientations. This article examines how individuals negotiate politically driven family conflicts in a severely polarized and risk-laden context by focusing on the 2019 Anti-Extradition Bill Protest in Hong Kong—a high-risk protest that led to the hostile division of the pro- and anti-government factions, merging political identity with social identity, and dividing the territory along a single political cleavage. Based on the data collected through in-depth interviews conducted between 2020 and 2021 with self-identified protest participants, this article illustrates the impact of the protest movement on family relationships and identifies the strategies deployed by the participants and their family members to resolve political discordance. The findings demonstrate that the pernicious effect of political polarization and the protest penetrated the domestic realm and influenced everyday family life to a varying degree, depending on the family lifecycle, relationship quality, and the political biography of family members. Individuals employed a repertoire of practices, such as creating relational

buffers, building self-disclosing dialogues, and establishing reflexive consensus to deescalate confrontations, restore intimacy, and contain political risk. This article unravels the influence of social movement on personal and familial biography by illustrating how individuals rearticulated family relationships and reinvented relational practices that consolidated and redefined the prevailing family culture in times of political crisis. It also provides a nuanced analysis of the ways in which individuals alleviate intense antagonism and overcome polarization in the domestic arena, and highlights how structural and relational constraints, such as changing socio-political circumstances and familial power dynamics, may obstruct deliberative communication and reconciliation on the interpersonal and societal levels.

RC06-99.5

LAI, Ruby* (Lingnan University, Hong Kong)

Intersectional Marginalization and Family Strategies: Family Lives in Cubicle Homes Under Covid-19

The impact of COVID-19 on family life is widely documented, but more effort is needed to investigate how it has varied across social groups regarding their structural positions. This study focuses on the low-income families living in cubicle apartments in Hong Kong – an informal housing unit subdivided from a larger domestic quarter – to examine how the pandemic has exacerbated structural marginalization, which is manifested in everyday family life. Data was collected through ethnographic observation and in-depth interviews conducted with tenants living in cubicle apartments concentrated in two low-to-middle-income neighbourhoods in Hong Kong since January 2021. The author interviewed 41 families, which included 41 caretakers and 22 children. The findings reflect how COVID-19 has disrupted the fragile equilibrium barely sustained through the tenants' daily household maintenances before the pandemic, causing health risks, immobility, financial strain, and family conflicts, all of which severely threatened their well-being. In particular, the study examines the role of home space to illustrate how the access to and the lack of space might alleviate or aggravate the impacts brought about by COVID-19 respectively. Based on the data, this article identifies the spatial, virtual, and collective strategies employed by the families in coping with the adversities caused by COVID-19. The study shows that while the pandemic has separated these families from their extended or immediate families in Mainland China and increased the burden of caretakers, especially women's, it nonetheless motivated them to expand and utilize their social networks and participate in community-based collective actions. This study contributes to a multi-faceted understanding of the impact of COVID-19 on family life in conjunction with housing inequalities and spatial injustice, revealing how structural inequalities, such as those rooted in class, gender, and migration status, are operated, reinforced, and contested in everyday practices.

RC14-203.7

LAI, Ying* (Beijing Normal University, China)

Digital Miracle and Reality Undercurrents: The Globalization of Original Streaming Films and Series for Regional Industries

Globalized streaming platforms are making it easier for subscribers to watch foreign films and series and also enable local content to access cross-culture communication opportunities. Still, it is impact on the regional brick-and-mortar film industry remains to be determined. By analysis of texts based on financial reports of Netflix, the US and Korean newspapers, and Commentary information by users,   this study reveals that Netflix's digital capitalism logic decision-making and industry draw-in are underlying risks for the local film and series industry. Through the empowerment of creators and incorporating Korean culture into original streamings throughout the creative process, Netflix creates a new digital monopoly on Korean film. And the local brick-and-mortar film industry is caught up In the logic of the decision to continuously provide original cultural and creative products for Netflix. Numerous investments and the potential for mega global viewing are soft power that local companies and filmmakers cannot resist, even if it conceals the risk of being abandoned by Netflix due to shifting subscriber preferences, underperforming revenue, or lack of effective regulation. Combined with the closure of local cinemas due to COVID-19, Netflix may become the new Korean cultural gatekeeper.

RC34-509.4

LAINE, Sofia* (The Finnish Youth Research Network, Finland)

Young People's Leisure Time in Urban Environments during Covid-19 Pandemic

During the years 2020 to 2022 around 10 youth researchers conducted team ethnographic study in metropolitan Finland and in Tampere, located more central Finland. This ethnographic team did ethnographic observation on young people's leisure time activities on urban and semi-urban spaces of these cities together with street youth workers and outreach youth work. At the same time the study gathered relevant data on these specific youth work activities during covid-19 restrictions. In addition, the study conducted interviews and group interviews with young people, young people were co-researchers and their multiple experiences were also gathered through artistic competition. In addition, media news were used and analyzed as part of the study.

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The presentation will explain the most important finding of this extensive study, published as a book in Finnish in early 2023. The study analyzed multiple of intertwined themes including "hanging out", safety and harassment, security and security guards, use of drugs and alcohol, youth groups and gangs, use of public and semi-public spaces. The study concludes with long list of recommendations, what should be developed on city and/or societal level in order to support young people's sustainable well-being better in the future.

RC22-328.4

LAJEVARDI FATEMI, Mehrnosh* (Dr., Australia)

Imams' Role in Muslim Communities in Sydney

Post-migration religious groups, like other immigration groups, are changing the environment for residing, and in a constructive process, their interactions and processes of identity-building affect the social conditions in which they seek to satisfy their religious and cultural needs. Muslims may feel insecure, with a sense of spiritual segregation, and struggle to adapt to the new environment, including being able to accept the differences between western culture, religion, and their own new field. My research indicates that this shift can manifest itself in various ways (habitus, capitals), including the adaptation of symbolic gestures, religious fads, and social mobility, to co-exist in society, seeking shared values and mutual understanding. In terms of contextualizing my research, this paper presents part of the research findings from the empirical data gathered together with discussion, through multiple lenses and mediated through contexts.

The findings demonstrate the impact of imams on Muslim communities through their leadership in Sydney. The findings reveals that how guardian leaders protect the Islamic identity of Muslim congregations as well as transmit a traditional understanding of Islam for congregants, including the next generation. Therefore, most of the leaders as the traditional imams' support weekend faith-based schools to shape the identities of young members of the community and ensure that the next generation is versed in Islamic tradition. The analysis of traditional leaders shows that they create bonds between the members of their congregations through programs and a variety of social events within the community. They revolve effectively around matters of faith, and thriving mosques offer a place for prayer, as well as for communal gatherings and activities. Seemingly, some of the data shows that a number of traditional imams in their communities in Sydney do not see their role as aiding the integration of the members of their communities into Australian society.

RC20-295.3

LAKATOS, Zoltan* (Budapest University of Technology and Economics, Hungary)

The Dead-End of Construct Variance and How to Work Around It with Geometric Data Analysis

Testing for construct invariance has become standard practice in cross-cultural research. However, the criteria involved (configural, metric and scalar invariance) are so stringent that a lot of comparative studies stop at identifying structural effects because the latter preclude the bulk of the inquiry that the researcher would like to conduct (e.g., studying country positions on a latent scale). This paper proposes a workaround this impasse by sidestepping the congruence criteria stemming from the general linear model (GLM). The illustration is from a study of partly racialized press coverage, produced more than a century apart of two outgroups: Jews and Muslims. Multiple factor analysis (MFA), an extension of geometric data analysis (GDA) reveals that none of the latent constructs (discourse frames) structuring the data in one group has an at least configurally invariant counterpart in the other. This is especially an issue for measuring *overall* racism since one of the questions the study addresses concerns the difference in the degree to which these two groups are racialized in the press. By locating units of observation (the articles) on the one hand and topics clustered into discourse frames on the other in a joint space, MFA offers avenues for comparison that are not available in a GLM framework. In MFA, the fact that racialized discourse involves different ideas depending on the group covered (Jews v. Muslims) becomes a facility for, rather than an impediment to comparison. This is because while there does not exist an overall racialized frame that would be invariant for both groups, the groups' respective distances from their own (i.e., group-specific) frames are calculated in the joint space. The discussion also includes an argument for a less conventional approach to measuring distance between sets based on the Hausdorff metric.

WG05-778.3

LAKRA, Neelima* (London School of Management Education, United Kingdom)

Climate, Employability and Labour Marginalisation in India: A Case Study

Climate change has resulted in low farm productivity in today's globalised world. Where, climate change are responses either to increasing industrialisation or for several other developmental agendas of the socio-political conditions. The present situations of Sri Lanka or Ukraine give alarming indications to other nations. Geo-political conditions, or simply one disastrous flood, typhoon or hurricane as witnessed in different nations in recent times can lower down the nation's economy drastically. If this is the question that has shaken the powerful nations and has put them in distress about survival and sustainability today; it is not new to discuss how the lower-income sections of Indian society have been migrating for decent working conditions and income as their rural fields are subject to victims of low productivity both in terms of agriculture and livestock. Based on case study and narrative case analysis of labourers in these contexts, this study will try to address the migrating patterns among the labourers of the Indian subcontinent. Also, it will look at how climate change has affected them severely, be it in terms of poor economic conditions or forcing them to mental social isolation. The study also tried to look at how labour became victim of the climate change and at the same time faces serious socio-political imbalances. Especially the study also unfolds the painful life and hazardous journey of labour from rural to semi-urban peripheries due to climate change. In conclusion, the study sees climate change as a process that affects the social, educational and employment of poor and marginalised labour to access even the bare minimum needs in their life.

RC34-JS-37.2

LAKSANA, Ben* (Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand)

Learning Critical Consciousness: Higher Education Student Activists in Yogyakarta

Indonesian higher education student activists have always been at the forefront of resisting Indonesia's anti-democratic politics. Yet, little is understood of the educational processes that shapes their activism. Utilising Paulo Freire's concept of critical consciousness, or the skills required to understand and act on oppressive social, political and economic phenomena, this research explores how Indonesian student activists developed their critical consciousness while under the backdrop of a growing authoritarian regime and a neoliberal education system. This study draws on ethnographic fieldwork of 12 higher education student activists from the city of Yogyakarta involved in the *Aliansi Rakyat Bergerak* student movement and protests. Findings suggest that while the Indonesian state does have a stronghold over tertiary education institutions, there exists opportunities for a degree of agency to interact and gain counter narratives. This includes from within these institutions such as from the teaching staff and the students themselves but especially from outside these institutions. Particularly, learning through the student's direct involvement in political activism, such as social movements and protests. Through this investigation this research further argues that while direct involvement in political activism can constructively and critically shape the student's critical consciousness, yet for some, being involved in political activism can also be contradicting, constraining and fatiguing. Resulting in some of the student's desire to limit or retract themselves from engaging in socio-political issues and at times even encouraging them to engage in anti-democratic politics. A focus on the lived experiences of the student's activism provides a deeper account of learning through activism and highlights the importance recognising that in their process of learning politics and activism it cannot be separated from their lived experience of being a student activist.

RC32-467.3

LAL, Jayati* (Wake Forest University, USA)

Men without Gender? Theorizing Social Reproduction, the Coloniality of Class, and the Gender of Working-Class Men

After decades of poststructuralist informed feminist theorizing on difference and privilege, it seems unnecessary to note that men are not unmarked by gender, despite being privileged by it. And feminist intersectional analysis alerts us to the fact that, although some men may be oppressed as the working poor, they are nonetheless not solely marked by their class. This paper is an extended response to comments by a male colleague who, while summarizing a series of papers at a conference on labor in India at which the only two papers on women workers had been sequestered into a panel on gender, proclaimed "we are talking about class and not gender" as a rationale for not addressing the content raised in those two papers. In this paper, I theorize this analytic of working (class) "men without gender" as a feature of the 'Colonial/Modern Gender System' theorized by Maria Lugones. Transnational labor sociology of the global South maintains the masculinist heteropatriarchal framework of a dualism between private and public spheres of labor, and the corollary binary of home and work, that originated in conceptualizations of the working class as blue-collar and male in the global North. I extend Lugones' rereading of modern capitalist colonial modernity—the colonial imposition of gender, race, and sexuality on the colonized—to the coloniality of class. I propose a decolonial feminist approach that foregrounds the labor of social reproduction to gender the male worker and class the woman worker in the global South. Drawing on Delhi-based male workers' narratives of their lived experiences of migration, work, and displaced homemaking illuminates the dispersed and shared labor of social reproduction, which enables me to ask what is hidden from our understanding of gender in (post)colonial contexts and how we might push further to decolonize class alongside gender and sexuality.

RC21-315.1

LALL, Ruchika* (Indian Institute for Human Settlements, India)

MEHRA, Rashee (Indian Institute for Human Settlements, India)

NARAYAN, Malavika (Cornel University, USA)

Co-Producing Knowledge in Action: Reflecting from the Main Bhi Dilli Campaign for Equitable Planning in Delhi

There is a need to recognize plural knowledge and lived experiences for equitable urban planning. Much has been written about the potential of coproduction of services and knowledge in recent literature. How does this coproduction of knowledge take shape at the scale of the city and what is the role of academic actors here? Positioning academia within a constellation of urban actors, this paper reflects on the process of coproduction within a campaign for equitable urban planning in Delhi – *Main Bhi Dilli* (I too, am Delhi) Campaign. The campaign brings together urban actors with diverse positionalities, differing theories of change across academic actors, social movements, and civil society actors, across sectors and lived experiences in the city. This paper draws from the archival material of the campaign produced through prolonged dialogue and practice-based research. It focusses on one particular knowledge product that the campaign has produced called the Factsheets. Factsheets are 4-page documents that simply provide an overview of the theme (informal -livelihood, housing, gender, etc.) and what the Master Plan can do to address the gaps in planning that exist. The paper uses the 'factsheets' as an artefact of coproduction, as a site that holds the processes of coproduction together. It argues that while the factsheet itself is one of several outcomes of the campaign, it is the processes of holding, contesting and channeling multiple positionalities towards a common aim and vocabulary that is technical, timely and strategic, that are of real value. While the exact format and material may not be translatable in contexts with different social and political realities, we argue that the principles of accessibility, legibility, holding diverse streams of knowledge and contestations and synthesizing them in a propositional mode while in a diverse coalition are useful across contexts.

RC11-169.4

LAM, Beatrice* (Hong Kong Metropolitan University, Hong Kong)

FUNG, Cheuk Ki (Hong Kong Metropolitan University, Hong Kong)

CHAN, Cheong Yu, Stephen (Caritas Institute of Higher Education, Hong Kong)

Intergenerational Relations and Reimaginations of 'Active Ageing': Observations of Higher Education Students' Understandings of 'Old Age' Under the Covid-19 Pandemic in Hong Kong

Based on the findings of an exploratory study on higher education students' understandings of 'old age' in Hong Kong, this paper considers the relevance of issues of intergenerational relations to meaningful reimaginations of 'active ageing'. The 'active agieng' paradigm emphasizes providing support for older adults' social engagement to achieve health and well-being in old age and is widely adopted in policy and practice in ageing societies. Nevertheless, with older adults identified as a higher-risk group under the pandemic and their morbidity and mortality widely reported, biomedical conceptualizations of old age as a 'problem' of decline and dependence have reemerged in media (e.g., when older adults were singled out for not wearing facemasks or social-distancing in public) and even at the policy level (e.g., when self-isolation measures were targeted at the population at or above a fixed age).

This paper presents the findings of a focus group study on how higher education students in Hong Kong understand 'old age' and the way older adults are treated by the wider society under Covid-19. It illuminates the importance for researchers in ageism to attend to the prevailing normative expectations that 'responsibilize' individuals to negotiate individualized risks for planning and providing for an increasingly contingent lifecourse. In a neoliberal flexible economy, the weight of expectations to be 'self-enterprising citizens' can be felt as much by younger adults as in the case of older adults who are encouraged to embrace 'active ageing'. Yet, debates centring around public investments in social welfare, especially social care and healthcare, appear to have fueled ageism. The sentiments are crystallized in the intergenerational tensions manifested under Covid-19, at the same time when intergenerational solidarity is seen to be essential to active ageing. Implications are drawn for rejuvenated engagements with 'active ageing' and for higher education teaching and learning.

RC04-78.5

LAM, Beatrice* (Hong Kong Metropolitan University, Hong Kong)

TANG, Hei-hang Hayes (The Education University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)

Problematising the Global North/ South Binaries: A Critical Review of the Sociological Literature of Education of Ethnic Minority Students in Hong Kong

This paper reviews literature on education of ethnic minorities in post-1997 Hong Kong and reflects on the underlying politics of knowledge production. Scholarly interests in education of ethnic minorities have centred around language education and curriculum development, the impact of education reform, and what these mean for equality and equity in Hong Kong society. Problematic assumptions in education policy and practice have been identified; the persistent educational disadvantage of ethnic minority students despite institutional changes is made clear. Qualitative and participatory methodologies have contributed invaluable insights into the perspectives of ethnic minority students, their families, and teachers as they experience the said changes and debates.

Situating the relevant literature in mainland China-Hong Kong relations in the post-1997 period, the paper proposes how postcolonial perspectives can both potentially expand and limit sociological imaginations about education of ethnic minorities in Hong Kong. The paper foregrounds the need to attend to the mediation of so-called 'Global North' concepts or frameworks in a context where the SAR government and local citizens continue to negotiate their position vis-à-vis the national agenda of a globalising China while seeking to realize the visions of a global city. Attention is drawn to the inequalities in how locals mobilize 'multicultural' resources and identities in education, and to the uneasiness for education of ethnic minority groups to be made relevant to ongoing identity politics. With this, the paper sheds light on the difficulties for producing understandings of 'multiculturalism' that can resist appropriation by neoliberal doctrines while at the same time relate to local cultural and political sensibilities. What it means for researchers to go beyond 'West/non-West' or 'Global North/South' binaries in researching education of ethnic minorities in the current Hong Kong context is explored.

RC11-173.7

LAM, Gigi* (Hong Kong Shue Yan University, Hong Kong)

Pilot Scheme on Community Care Service Voucher for the Elderly in Hong Kong: Implications for Long-Term Care Policy

As community care services are publicly funded in Hong Kong, an introduction of the Pilot Scheme on Community Care Service Voucher for the Elderly (CCSV) from 2013 onward aims at empowering the users with autonomy in choosing service and service providers, enhancing financial sustainability and encouraging participation of different types of service providers. This article first analyses the effectiveness of CCSV in terms of utilization rate, attrition rate and reasons of withdrawal, and provides sound short-term, medium-term and long-term recommendations. Secondary data covering the annual survey conducted by the Social Welfare Department with all voucher holders in the first (2013-2017) and the second phases (2016-2020) was used.

The utilization rate of CCSV in the first phase was satisfactory but the second phase is constrained by a low utilization rate, in which 17%–35% of CCSV holders who did not use their vouchers to purchase CCS. Moreover, a high attrition rate of CCSV holders in both phases warrants special attention. It is demonstrated by an increase in the percentage of CCSV holders who have left the scheme from 9% to 64% in the first phase. It is followed by an increase in the attrition rate from 9% to 44% in the second phase. The Pilot Scheme on CCSV represents a new trial in Hong Kong since 2013 because long-term care is financed based on a publicly funded model. It exerts far-reaching policy implications on the future development of the Pilot Scheme, which is characterized as a co-payment and money-follows-user approach.

RC06-103.2

LAMBERT, Anne* (French Institute for Demographic Studies (INED), France)

SEGÚ, Mariona (French Institute for Demographic Studies (INED), France)

TIWARI, Chhavi (French Institute for Demographic Studies (INED), France)

Becoming Parent: The Impact of Nonstandard Work Schedules on Childbearing in France

The relationship between work schedules and fertility has become important because of the declining fertility among European countries with a significant rise in women working in nonstandard schedules (NSWS). Our study investigates the effect of different types of NSWS (early morning, late evening, night and/or weekends) on women's fertility in France in a longitudinal framework while controlling for hours of work. We use the *Conditions de Travail*

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(CT) panel dataset covering 4,178 women of childbearing age in 2013, 2016, and 2019. Using lagged regression models, we found that working NSWS contemporaneously decreases the propensity of a woman to have a new child, while the lagged effect is positive. In addition, the result is primarily attributable to NSWS that are worked on an involuntary basis as opposed to voluntary NSWS. When assessing the different types of NSWS, we find that the effect is the strongest for night schedule.

RC06-115.2

LAMBERT, Anne* (French Institute for Demographic Studies (INED), France)

TIWARI, Chhavi (French Institute for Demographic Studies (INED), France)

Mental Health Among Nonstandard Schedule Employees: The Gendered Role of Family and Work Resources

While employees engaged in nonstandard working schedule (NSWS) face major issues regarding family cohesion and partnership, the mechanisms through which NSWS can impact individual mental health are not much explored. In this paper, we first examine whether NSWS is associated with poorer mental health, contrasting by type of schedules and gender. Second, we investigate whether job and family resources contribute to mitigating the relation between NSWS and mental health for both male and female employees. Finally, we explore whether the role of both resources vary by social class among men and women. We use data from the 2016- French CT-RPS survey on working conditions that provides detailed information on psychological risks and working schedule for a sample of 15,474 employees living in metropolitan France and with partner.

We find that women report significantly poorer mental health than men in all schedule and this gender gap increases among employees working in nonstandard schedules, especially when they work on weekends. For both men and women, the lack of family and job resources is associated with higher risks of poor mental health. However, for women, family resources appear to be more important than work resources, especially women in lower social classes. On the contrary, work resource is a more important factor than family resource among upper and middle classes.

RC39-571.6

LAMBERT, Simon* (NEIHR- National Coordinating Centre, New Zealand)

Inland and Ocean: Indigenous Relocations Forced and Voluntary – Gulf of Mexico and Canadian Prairies

In the histories of Indigenous Peoples, we see mobility in response to environmental and societal changes or pressures. This paper compares the experiences of Indigenous communities across two broad spaces on the Americas, the Canadian Prairies and the Gulf of Mexico Coast, in framing their responses to the present climate crisis. We see commonalities and cultural risks caused by colonization and globalization- a disaster colonial concept that maybe countered through Indigenous knowledges, lifeways and place endurance.

We take these Indigenous historical experiences and contemporary responses to project three future scenarios. The first sees the status quo of Indigenous marginalization enforced; the second with Indigenous Peoples even more oppressed through neocolonial confiscation and extraction as non-Indigenous societies seek their own survival; and a third scenario where Indigenous sovereignties are acknowledged and new approaches to development modeled and expanded to environmental and societal wellbeings.

Plen-5.1

LAMONT, Michele* (Harvard University, USA)

Seeing Others: Redefining Worth in our Divided World

Growing inequality and the decline of the American dream are marked by a mental health crisis across all social classes in the United States. I consider what alternative hopes are taking shape based on interviews with 80 Gen Zs and 185 agents of change who are producing new narratives in entertainment, comedy, advocacy, art, impact investing, and other fields of activity. They are offering alternatives to neoliberal scripts of self by producing narratives that emphasize inclusion, authenticity, and sustainability. They contribute to social movements that aim to extend recognition to the largest numbers, even in a context where political backlashes are multiplying. These transformations point to how to broaden cultural citizenship, not only in the United States but in other societies.

RC57-762.4

LAMOTHE, Carmen* (University of Toronto, Canada)

Public Stalls, Private Walls: Toilet Graffiti As Political Participation

In an increasingly online world, graffiti can offer us a glimpse of local, "offline", and anonymous forms of written messaging. Graffiti, studied in sociology, mostly focuses on public urban pieces, tagging, gang graffiti or murals. But how might we theorize graffiti differently? I argue that toilet graffiti can offer a case in which to newly examine larger social issues around political discourse. Pictures of toilet graffiti (n=300) were collected between 2014-2017 at Concordia University's Sir George Williams Campus, located in the downtown core of Montreal. Using toilet graffiti as a case study, this research explores notions of private and public, gendered political participation as well as their intersection with space, place, boundaries, privacy and anonymity. It explores a method of studying liminal space which adds to Goffman's notion of frontstage/backstage as well as expanding the scholarship around the public/private divide. Findings highlight the importance of the liminal space in facilitating access to public political discourse.

RC17-JS-68.9

LAMPIS, Andrea* (Universidade de São Paulo, Brazil)

BRINK, Ebba (Lund University, Sweden)

CARRASCO-TORRONTEGUI, Amaya (University of Vermont, USA)

SANTOS, Agni Hévea dos (Universidade Federal Fluminense, Brazil)

SOLÓRZANO-LEMUS, Estuardo (National University of San Carlos, Guatemala)

VÁSQUEZ-ARANGO, Cláudia (Universidade de Los Andes, Colombia)

Reparation Ecology and Climate Risk in Latin-America: Experiences from Four Countries

Published in Frontiers in Climate (October 2022), this paper is based on original comparative research carried out in four Latin-American countries on the ecology of reparation, understood as a non-dooming and scantly explored frontiers to re-deploy contemporary strategies of adaptation to climate risk. The IPCC's Sixth Assessment is a landmark in recognising social justice and local knowledge as imperative for successful climate adaptation; however, taking this new scientific consensus seriously has profound implications. While narratives of fossil fuel companies and closing climate windows often dominate climate politics, there is an urgent need for new thinking frames, especially given that everyday adaptations by the most vulnerable are often hindered by incumbent actors at more local scales. In response, this paper tackles the issue of Climate Risk and Human Well-Being in Latin America from an emerging and innovative perspective: Reparation Ecologies. Reparation is a heuristic category by means of which we systematise converging evidence about the responses of local Latin-American communities to severe socio-environmental crises closely connected to climate risks and to long-lasting threats to the well-being of human societies as well as ecosystems. The results focus on a comparative analysis of five case studies on nature-based urban adaptation in two low-income settlements in Brazil; local ecological governance led by actors from the organised civil society in Colombia; agroecological and just innovative food production systems in Ecuador and sustainable urban-rural food markets in Guatemala. Assuming the complexity of climate change from a culturally and geographically located perspective, the paper unveils the non-doomed, ecologically reparative character of these initiatives. It therefore contributes to the recent turn in the debate on climate risk, claiming that diverse groups of people and communities around the world are contributing to radical change, tuning their behaviours and social arrangements in what an emerging scholarship defines as Reparation Ecologies.

RC24-357.6

LAMPIS, Andrea* (Universidade de São Paulo, Brazil)

The Normalization of Precarity: An Ethnography of Energy Spaces and Life at Risk in Vila Nova Esperança (São Paulo, Brazil)

Published in Portuguese and English in *Desenvolvimento e Meio Ambiente* (Development and Environment) in October 2022, this paper aims to explore the intersections between the spatial configurations of disaster risk and its political, social, and cultural consequences. The article presents the results of the first phase of the field research, carried out between September 2021 and March 2022 in Vila Nova Esperança, a low-income community in the western periphery of São Paulo. The research originated from the ethnographic analysis of the access to energy infrastructure and services, defined as the object of study through the notion of *energy space*, ensuing from Setha Low's work on ethnography of space and culture. The precarity marking the energy space

extends to other dimensions of the inhabited space and its social relations, encompassing other fragilities related to disaster risk and the impacts of climate change. Emerging from the systematization of the histories of people and place is the permanent and intertemporal character of precarity, which despite the achievements of the community and the residents, presents itself as a political fact. The results combine the analysis carried out with data on urbanization in the periphery of São Paulo, being the ethnographic work based on the narratives of community members, together with the study of the spatial configurations of energy access. From this triangulation emerges the combination of the social construction of biophysical and social risk as a transversal element that shapes the main result of the article: the multiplication of forms and dynamics of the social production of risk as a process that goes beyond disaster risk and the impacts of climate change. In this sense, the phrase "normalization of precarity" in the title is a provocation, an invitation to look into the intertemporal permanence of precarity in the periphery of São Paulo.

RC31-JS-57.1

LANDEROS JAIME, Francisco* (Cátedras Conacyt - El Colegio de Sonora, Mexico)

RÍOS GARCIA, Lizeth Margarita (Instituto para las Mujeres en la Migración IMUMI AC, Mexico)

CANO PADILLA, Sandra Lorena (Instituto para las Mujeres en la Migración IMUMI AC, Mexico)

MAAS PÉREZ, Yessica Pamela (Instituto para las Mujeres en la Migración IMUMI AC, Mexico)

SCALISSE GARCÍA, Valeria (Instituto para las Mujeres en la Migración IMUMI AC, Mexico)

Transnacionalización De La Violencia y Mujeres Solicitantes De Asilo En México

Las solicitudes para obtener el reconocimiento de la condición de persona refugiada en México incrementaron significativamente como resultado del contexto violento, las crisis políticas y económicas, la proliferación de grupos delictivos y la violación masiva de derechos humanos que se registra en países de América Latina y del Caribe. La Comisión Mexicana de Ayuda a Refugiados (Comar) reportó que, hasta septiembre de 2021, sus números rebasaron las 90 000 solicitudes (Comar, 2021), con la particularidad de que se trata principalmente de personas sobrevivientes de violencia y/o perseguidas por pandillas y grupos delictivos. Es preciso puntualizar que este aumento ha sido constante y sumamente rápido. Es así como en un corto período, las solicitudes de asilo ante la Comar presentaron un máximo histórico que asciende a 100,000 hasta octubre de 2021 (Castañeda, 2021), cifra que representa un incremento de 119% (Aritsa, 2021). En ese sentido, el objetivo de esta ponencia es analizar cómo las manifestaciones y los efectos generados por la violencia no finalizan en el momento en el que las mujeres abandonan el lugar de origen, sino que les persiguen durante el tránsito y estancia en el destino (Landeros et al., 2022; Landeros y Mass, 2022; Landeros, 2022, Landeros, 2021). Utilizando un diseño metodológico cualitativo, se analizan testimonios recabados a partir de entrevistas realizadas tanto a mujeres solicitantes de asilo como a abogadas de organizaciones de la sociedad civil (OSC). Los hallazgos indican que, aunque las solicitantes de asilo salieron de su lugar de origen huyendo de la violencia, en México han encontrado un contexto ocasionalmente más violento donde intervienen actores tanto gubernamentales como de la delincuencia organizada, propiciando la transnacionalización de la violencia. Lo anterior, implica ver la violencia como un ciclo que obliga a las autoridades a generar mecanismos de protección integral para las mujeres en movilidad.

RC34-510.9

LANDSTEDT, Evelina* (Karlstad University, Dept of Social and Psychological Studies, Sweden)

LÖNNFJORD, Victoria (Karlstad University, Dept Social and Psychological Studies, Sweden)

From Preschool to Adulthood – Challenges and Possibilities of the Swedish SOFIA-Study

We aim to discuss opportunities and challenges in constructing knowledge about youth based on a longitudinal study initially designed within a more individualistically oriented field of research. The Swedish SOFIA-study (Social and Physical Development, Interventions and Adaptation), is an ongoing prospective longitudinal study designed and undertaken in collaboration with schools. It includes six waves of data on children from ages 3 – 5 years in 2010 (n=2 121) to youth aged 14 – 16 years in 2021 (n= approx 1 800) in a mid-sized Swedish city. Data include surveys with teachers, parents, school principals and children/youth. Another five waves are planned for years 2027, 2032, 2042, 2052 and 2062. The study is framed within a psychological context and a considerable part of included survey questions focuses on antisocial behaviour and other aspects relating to risks of criminality. Despite this behavioural and risk focus, the SOFIA study provides opportunities to explore the lives of youth from a generational youth sociology perspective: the study

has high retention rates, covers both childhood and youth and is planned to follow the participants until their mid-50s; SOFIA is well anchored in schools and supported by the local school administration, which facilitates current and future co-production of research; multiple-source information enables disentanglement of complexities of several domains of young people's lives, for example, peer-, parent- and teacher relationships, school belonging, experiences of violence and health; data from six waves makes it possible to apply analytical strategies to capture complex patterns across time as opposed to typical linear paths. It is possible to expand the study through linkages to register data on neighbourhood characteristics, educational attainment, employment, welfare and health care usage, etc. We propose that a pragmatic solution focused approach to interdisciplinary longitudinal research on youth represents a contribution to the field of youth sociology.

RC25-378.1

LANGAT KORIR, Nancy* (Kenyatta University, Kenya)

Handshake or Hand-Cheque: An Analysis of the Discursive Construction of the Kenyan 2017 Post- Election Political Pact in the Daily Nation Newspaper.

The 2017 post-election period in Kenya was characterised by violent protests that led to loss of lives, injuries and destruction of property. These ended on the 9th of March 2017, when President Uhuru Kenyatta, and the opposition leader, Raila Odinga, shook hands in what came to be known as the 'Golden Handshake'. The symbolic handshake was intended to unify the country that had then been divided along ethnic and political grounds. The symbolic value of the handshake was however interpreted variously in discourses expressed through various platforms such as the social media and the traditional media. This study sought to establish the representation of the handshake in the Kenyan print media. This study is informed by the belief that the media is influenced by social, political and economic contexts. Previous studies have proved that language can be manipulated by powerful institutions such as the media to advance their ideological stance on an event or situation. The media use of language becomes a basis through which actors make sense of, frame and interpret situations. This study therefore aimed to analyse the linguistic strategies used in the Kenyan' *Daily Nation* newspaper to report on the handshake and attempt to theorise possible mental schemas of interpreting reality that such schemas formed in the readers. The study adopted the Socio-Cognitive model of Critical Discourse Analysis Theory as a framework. Data is drawn from the Daily *Nation* Newspaper published between the 10th of March 2018 and 10th of March 2021. Data was analysed using the tools of corpus linguistics .The findings indicated that the handshake was represented as a key campaign issue for the 2022 elections. Apart from Uhuru Kenyatta endorsement of Raila Odinga as his preferred presidential candidate, state resources were used to foster Raila Odinga's campaigns.

RC36-532.1

LANGMAN, Lauren* (Loyola University of Chicago, United States)

Neoliberal Globalization Alienation and Dialectic of Social Change

For Marx, alienation needed to be understood in terms of material conditions—the bourgeoisie owned the means of production that made possible their appropriation of the "surplus value" produced by workers. Under these conditions of alienated labor, there was a major distortion of selfhood, the objectification/dehumanization of the person, erosion of bonds of solidarity, and the demise of traditional values. Today, neoliberal globalization has led to enormous wealth, but at large human cost given economic inequality, precarity, and rapid socio-cultural changes that have impacted the collective identities of many groups. Although tied to class, the major conflicts today are between collective identities—between those few who face enormous benefits from current conditions, and the majority who have been adversely impacted by growing inequality, precarity, and dehumanization. These multiple legitimation crises at the system level migrate to the subjective realms of the "life world"—identity, motivations, and feelings—triggering a great deal of fear, uncertainty, anxiety, anger and, in many cases, a sense of shame (Habermas). Almost a century ago, given the failures of the capitalist system, major segments of the population embraced right wing parties, ultimately the Nazis, rather than progressive parties, based on the impact of authoritarianism in political behavior. More specifically, the authoritarian character structure that sought domination over others—accompanied by subordination and obedience to authorities and aggression to the outgroup—led many, but not all, to fascism. Contemporary research has suggested that while social class is less salient today, the specific forms of alienation and the grievances of economic hardship have been coupled with challenges to heretofore privileged essentialist collective identities and values, such as race, gender, and nation. Recent studies have suggested reactionaries are motivated by ressentiment, ontological anxiety, and necrophilia, while progressives seek freedom and dignity.

Inte-27.2

LANGMAN, Lauren* (Loyola University of Chicago, United States)

Star Trek or Matrix: Wither Humanity?

This talk discusses the spread of right-wing authoritarian mobilisations and governments worldwide, weaving a dialogue between critical theory and social movements studies. Science fiction, especially imaginaries of what a future society might look like, provides the author with a greater realm of freedom to offer both a critique of present society and, at the same time, imagine the future in ways that might avoid an explicitly political stance. For that, our crucial historical juncture is analysed by considering the dialectic of contemporary mobilisations and the multiple representations of the future.

WG06-784.4

LANGSTON, Jessica* (University of Sheffield, United Kingdom)

Why Good Social Workers Do Bad Things: An Institutional Ethnography of Social Work Practice with Children and Families in the UK.

Drawing on the findings from an Institutional Ethnography of social work practice with children and families in the UK this paper explores the actualities of everyday practice and traces the textually mediated social relations that come to coordinated them.

As with many other countries across the world the United Kingdom has seen significant economic and social changes, resulting in a punitive and neglectful state (Featherstone et al, 2018). An investigation into extreme poverty, completed by the United Nations in 2018, highlighted that these changes were targeting the poorest in the country at a time when the welfare state has been purposefully dismantled and the social safety net of local public services has been eliminated through the deliberate underfunding of local authorities (Alston, 2018).

Despite those entering the profession identifying with the regulatory duties to uphold human rights, challenge discrimination, and promote social justice (SWE, 2022) studies have identified that families living in deprived areas in the UK are significantly more likely to receive social work intervention than those living in least deprived areas (CWIP, 2020).

This study found that social work, as social workers, the public, and politicians understand it bore little resemblance to the everyday activities social workers undertook. Whilst participants verbally articulated activities grounded in the profession's ethical and legislative duties, the day-to-day tasks undertaken by social workers were process driven and punitive echoing the dominant ideology or personal responsibility transmitted through a raft of legislative and policy changes.

The paper will explore the mechanisms of control and compliance that were constructed by the department to restrict the space in which social workers had to exercise professional discretion and perform social work in line with their values and regulatory duties.

RC06-JS-6.1

LANZA, Simone* (University of Milano-Bicocca, Italy)

Green Time, Human Time or Screen Time?

The family environment in Western societies has changed in three generations: from 0 device (1950) and 1 device (1980) to 10 devices (2010) per family. Screens have changed the human perception of space and time. The managing access to screen, and regulation of screen time becomes more and more difficult for families. Back and forescreen constitute the new environment for child. The guidelines of paediatricians of various nations (US, Italy, Canada, etc...) have pedagogical implications for parents but seem not to be effective possibilities. On the other hand, school systems and even pedagogists give conflicting guidelines. It seems useful to clarify from a pedagogical point the alternatives to screen-time highlighted by many scientific studies, those that empathize favourable psychological outcomes of the green time and human time. Objects have always had an educational power in pedagogical literature. Although time is socially scarce, all along pedagogical literature many critics suggest the idea that human relational time and green time are nourishment that cannot be replaced by machine mediation (as screens). Some studies suggest that the combination of high screen time and low green time may affect mental health and well-being. Which idea of world can develop screen time? Which are the effects of infant screen time – in comparison with green time and human time - on multiple domains of child development including language, cognition, attentional, social and emotional capacities? In a pedagogical perspective family have always to face alternatives, but when families see alternatives and when families are in group, they can make better decisions.

RC49-690.4

LAPIERRE, Tracey* (University of Kansas, USA)

Hegemonic Ideologies of Motherhood As a Barrier to Fertility Among Women with Disabilities

While feminist and disability movements have made significant progress related to involvement and activities in the public sphere, the domains of motherhood and reproduction remain contentious. Motherhood is a normative expectation in society and the role of mother remains central to the identities of many women. Yet, women with disabilities are often considered unworthy of motherhood and even criticized if they pursue it.

Drawing on focus group data from a random sample of 22 women with disabilities (including chronic physical and mental illnesses and physical disabilities), this paper uses an Intracategorical Intersectional Critical Disability Framework to examine the experiences of women with disabilities contemplating decisions about reproduction and motherhood.

Inductive data analysis revealed a variety of decisions to mother, or opt out of motherhood, based on dominant ideologies about the demands of motherhood and beliefs about the nature of specific disabilities. Assessments of the potential risks, rewards, and demands of motherhood were shaped by hegemonic ideologies of motherhood and mediated by significant others, health care authorities, and material resources. A key finding based on the experiences of the women in this study was the appropriation of oppression via hegemonic ideologies of modern motherhood that varied based on intersectional social locations and intracategorical differences in impairment.

Grounded in the individual experiences of women with disability at multiple social locations, this research draws attention to the structural level and demonstrates how ideologies of motherhood are complicit in 'stratified reproduction' by empowering some women to reproduce and disempowering others. This finding broadens our understanding of fertility barriers to include oppressive hegemonic ideologies of motherhood.

Study findings also provide broader insight into the ways in which women with disabilities are subjugated and the social processes underlying internalized oppression, which are critical to understand and address in order achieve progress towards full inclusion and equality.

RC15-221.2

LAPIERRE, Tracey* (University of Kansas, USA)
WENDEL-HUMMELL, Carrie (University of Kansas, USA)
BABITZKE, Jennifer (University of Kansas, USA)
SULLIVAN, Darcy (University of Kansas, USA)
SWARTZENDRUBER, Lora (University of Kansas, USA)
OLDS, Danielle (Saint Lukes Hospital, USA)

Politicization of COVID-19 and Experiences of Care and Disability in the United States: The Case of Home Care in Kansas

The Home and Community Based Services (HCBS) program in the United States provides in-home support to low-income individuals with disabilities. Regulatory policies regarding safety practices in long-term care are focused on those living in congregate living facilities, leaving in-home care less regulated and lacking a clear chain of responsibility. During the COVID-19 pandemic, the HCBS system was forced to react in real time to unprecedented conditions, impacting practices of care and the experiences of persons with disabilities and those that support them.

In the US, partisan political messaging about COVID-19 contributed to opposing beliefs about COVID-19 risks and appropriate public health behaviors to minimize risk. This paper examines the role of COVID-19 politicization in determining care and safety practices and shaping the experience of disability during the pandemic.

Data come from 63 in-depth interviews with 69 HCBS stakeholders in Kansas between March 2021 and April 2022. Respondents included HCBS consumers, direct service workers, family caregivers, and representatives of home care agencies and other service providers. All interviews were transcribed verbatim and qualitatively analyzed using an inductive, team-based, iterative, consensus-based process, facilitated by Dedoose software.

Our findings implicate the politicization of COVID-19 as a mechanism through which care and safety was compromised, and persons with disabilities further marginalized in an already ableist society. Respondents describe how State and local politics directly contributed to disparities in access to COVID-19 testing, vaccines, and other resources for HCBS consumers and workers, as well as community backlash over public health safety measures. HCBS consumers and workers, who largely identify as being at increased risk of adverse COVID-19 outcomes, felt devalued and excluded by a society that dismissed the need for public health precautions.

Study findings will be discussed in relation to the social construction of illness and emerging discourses on politics of the body.

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

RC25-376.5

LAPRESTA-REY, Cecilio* (University of Lleida, Spain)

UBALDE BUENAFUENTE, Josep (UdL-Universitat de Lleida, Spain)

ALARCON ALARCON, Amado (University Rovira i Virgili, Spain)

HUGUET, Ángel (University of Lleida, Spain)

JANÉS, Judit (University of Lleida, Spain)

IANOS, Adelina (University of Lleida, Spain)

Language Knowledge, Linguistic Acculturation Profiles and Occupational Aspirations: The Case of the Second Generation in Catalonia

One of the most important predictors of future access to the labour market is occupational aspiration which is known to be decisively influenced by issues connected to the family's socioeconomic and sociocultural level, academic performance and knowledge of languages.

However, in the case of bilingual contexts, the role of linguistic factors can be ambivalent. In Catalonia, this issue leads to questions of great theoretical and contextual importance including: What is the role of language knowledge of Catalan and Spanish in the occupational aspirations of descendants of migrants?, Are both equal predictors of higher aspirations?, How do young people behave depending on the different profiles of linguistic acculturation they develop?, and deriving from the foregoing, Can the symbolic value granted to languages mediate its exchange value in the labour market?

this communication aims to analyse the influence and predictive power of these variables on occupational aspirations, using a questionnaire completed by 205 young people of African, European and Latin American origin in Catalonia.

The findings indicate that better knowledge of Catalan and a profile of linguistic acculturation which emphasizes this language predict above-mean occupational aspirations. Knowledge of Spanish has an unclear role and a profile prioritising Spanish is a negative predictor.

We conclude that language knowledge becomes a resource 'through' its symbolic value, questioning theories postulating that multilingualism allows access to better occupations.

RC24-JS-96.4

LARA HEYNS, Ana* (Monash University, Australia)

Walking with Water: A Relational and Respectful Design to Water Planning in the City.

Melbourne's geomorphology and urban history have shown the changing landscape conditions that have displaced water through different design and colonial planning interventions in the city; and more recently through the contemporary planning approaches that have gained momentum globally, such as water-sensitive urban design, urban greening, and rewilding. Despite these approaches in Melbourne, water memory keeps surfacing, inviting us to reconsider our human and more-than-human relations.

There is a growing concern in Australian planning (Matunga, 2013) about the lack of involvement of Indigenous People (Jackson, Porter, and Johnson, 2018). As such, there is a need to propose methodologies to deal with the spatial and environmental management that can include Indigenous people and Knowledge. Focusing on water as an element that overlaps human activity and natural underground landscape (Gandy, 2014), this project explores Indigenous and non-Indigenous collaborations developing a respectful and relational design. The Respectful Design framework developed by Sheehan (2011), looks at "natural systems by thinking more deeply, divergently, and connectively through design." This framework is based on Indigenous Knowledge as pillar of the research and privileging Indigenous voices to respect their cultural ownership.

This study centres on the Indigenous paradigm of relationality as a holistic and expansive alternative to understanding human and more-than-human relationships to propose new methodologies for underground water management. In particular, the research analyses drained, displaced, and piped waterways to show how these design disciplines could develop their relational methods and contribute to planning studies and urban data.

RC34-515.1

LARASATI, Rara Sekar* (Independent, Indonesia)

WOOD, Bronwyn (Thorndon, New Zealand)

LAKSANA, Ben (Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand)

Rural Indonesian Youths' Conceptions of Success

Pierre Bourdieu is a preeminent Northern theorist whose concepts and ideas have been applied extensively in global youth studies. Yet Bourdieu has been critiqued for his assumptions of cultural homogeneity and failure to include local voices in his theory making. Therefore, the question arises: Are Bourdieu's concepts still useful for research in the Global South? Drawing on ethnographic fieldwork in a remote Indonesian village (Ngadas), this essay interrogates Bourdieu's concepts of cultural capitals in explaining young people's conceptions of 'success.' In contrast to acquisition of capital for individual distinction and competitive advantage, Ngadas youth accumulate capital in order to maintain collective harmony and sustain a gift-giving cycle (*guyub rukun*). This study presents an expanded understanding of capital as a collective endeavor which challenges narrow interpretations of Bourdieu in the context of Southern youth studies and suggests the need for more contextually nuanced usage of his theories. It is central to the merging theory of navigational capacities which draws on Bourdieu's notion of capitals but places emphasis on the collective nature of these capitals.

RC38-555.5

LARENZA, Ornella* (University of Applied Sciences and Arts of Southern Switzerland - SUPSI, Switzerland)

Coping with No Access to Social Assistance: A Qualitative Longitudinal Study on Single Parents' Life Course in Switzerland

Single parents (SPs) are among the main beneficiaries of social assistance in Switzerland. Most studies associate their vulnerability with negative outcomes that would be the product of their non-normative family structure, disregarding how the social policy context can impinge on their life course. Indeed, as a risk-management policy, social assistance can redress SP's life course when facing critical transitions. Conversely, when support is not available or SPs experience a clash with eligibility rules or non-take-up, it may turn into a stressor and affect their life course in many domains. Despite its relevance, the link between no access to social assistance and SP's vulnerability is mostly overlooked. This paper investigates how such problem can shape SPs' life course in Switzerland and sheds light on the unintended consequences of social assistance conditionality. Two waves of semi-structured interviews were conducted with a group of fourteen SPs with full custody of their children, facing economic hardship and problems with receiving social assistance, in the French-speaking Switzerland. A three-step analytical strategy involving thematic, categorical, and chronological analyses of qualitative data was run. SPs can try to supersede the unreceived resources by mobilizing their families, some third parties or making extra money; fight against the providing institutions to seek to obtain the benefits; adapt their life course to the benefit eligibility requirements or accept the status quo and forgo the benefits. Problematic access to social assistance does not just affect SPs financially but entails a more complex set of undesirable changes in many life domains such as: delaying the professional career; reducing time for the children or adapting to an unsatisfying quality of relationship with them; delaying new couple relationships and living in an unpleasant environment. Matthew effects allow the most audacious and better-informed SPs to overcome problems of access and contribute to inequalities among them.

RC11-174.4

LARIVIERE, Matthew* (University of Bristol, United Kingdom)

The Digital Care Promissory: Unresolved Contemporary Care Problems and Imagined Techno-Futures

For nearly two decades, long-term and social care systems globally have faced crises due to austerity, workforce shortages and demographic shifts emerging from ageing societies. To resolve these contemporary and ongoing challenges for care, members of industry and government have increasingly championed the role of technology to instil better care, notably contributing to increased organisational efficiencies, workforce productivity, and quality of care for individuals and families. Leaders of care systems increasingly seek to harness artificial intelligence in its myriad forms, such as predictive analytics and robotics, to secure these outcomes for sustainable care arrangements and systems. However, these technologically-enabled care outcomes have yet to be fully realised.

This paper critically explores discourses focused on contemporary and future roles of technology in care. It identifies the emergence of a 'digital care promissory' which exposes tensions between a burgeoning evidence base of negative trial results on the effectiveness of care technologies with the temporal flows of the promised potential of technologies to transform care in consistently unrealised and re-imagined futures within care policy and practice.

RC14-203.1

LAROCHELLE, Laurence* (Université Sorbonne Nouvelle - Paris 3, France)

From Television to Netflix: Overcoming Political Authoritarianism

Since the beginning of the 2000s, the production and export of Turkish soap operas abroad has been steadily expanding, accrediting to the Turkish serial industry a leading role within the international media scene.

Turkey aims to become a model of a Muslim but democratic and modern country in the region especially for other Muslim countries. Even if the leading political party (AKP) is not an explicitly religious one, the statements effectuated from times to times by its representants indicate an important convergence

between the religious values and the party's political and social priorities. Furthermore, the audiovisual sector in Turkey is subjected to censorship. Within this context, cultural products produced in Turkey – and particularly television series - seem to function not only as tools of the country's soft power outside Turkey's borders and of promotion of its neo-Ottoman political orientation but also as tools for the promotion and the perpetuation of the government's world view inside the country.

The taboo of the sexuality and the importance of motherhood, the underrepresentation of LGBTQ community members, of ethnic or of religious minorities, the "sin" and the attribution of justice are some of the elements that characterize Turkish television series. Nevertheless, online streaming services seem to have offered to the producers of serial fictions a certain autonomy overcoming this way the restrictions imposed by the government. The results presented through this paper are based on an empirical research in Istanbul concerning the production process of Turkish series as well as on the analysis of gender representations projected by several series diffused through Turkish channels as well as online.

RC37-546.2

LAROCHELLE, Laurence* (Université Sorbonne Nouvelle - Paris 3, France)

Transnational TV Series and Cultural Diplomacy : A Case Study

Since the beginning of the 2000s, the production and export of Turkish soap operas abroad has been steadily expanding, accrediting to the Turkish serial industry a leading role within the international media scene.

For many specialists on the subject, Turkish soap operas seem to be considered by the Turkish government as tools in order to enhance a positive image of Turkey and thus, augment its "soft power" particularly in countries that belonged to the ancient Ottoman Empire. Within this context, many strategies have been established by the Turkish government in order to assist the production of Turkish soap operas and their diffusion outside the county's borders.

The Greek-Turkish antagonism is one of the few conflicts between neighbors to persist over time. The rivalry between the two countries is based not only on objective and tangible elements (e.g., minority issues, the Cyprus question, different interests in the Aegean, etc.) but also on emotional ones. However, since the economic crisis, Greece is one of the countries that systematically import Turkish soap operas. Through this paper the author aims to present the results of her empirical research concerning the reception of Turkish soap operas by Greek audiences.

This research revealed that Turkish soap operas attract Greek audiences due to the cultural proximity between Greece and Turkey. However, this attraction should not be confounded with the desire to overcome long-enduring rivalries and negative feelings towards the neighboring country as soft power theory suggests. More specifically, this study confirms the role of several factors as third-party mediators in the reception of these serial fictions, such as the audience's predisposition, current diplomatic relations between two countries and collective, family and/or personal memory. The results presented through this paper are based on 50 in-depth interviews with individuals residing in different geographical areas in Greece.

RC01-30.6

LARRIEU, Violette* (ENSTA Bretagne, France)
FRANCES, Jean* (ENSTA Bretagne, France)

Innovate to Win: Is That Easy ?

Face aux avancées technologiques et à l'intensification des guerres hybrides et asymétriques, l'innovation est de plus en plus présentée comme une condition *sine qua non* à la victoire militaire. Cette communication analysera comment cette injonction, devenue un véritable mot d'ordre avec l'arrivée au pouvoir d'Emmanuel Macron, impacte le travail des forces armées au quotidien. En d'autres termes, nous nous intéresserons à l'innovation *par* et *pour* les militaires, à travers une recherche menée au sein des forces spéciales françaises. Basé sur des entretiens, de l'observation participante et l'analyse de la littérature grise, notre travail mettra en lumière l'innovation « au quotidien » développée par les militaires afin d'améliorer leur outil de travail. Nous verrons ainsi qu'innover ne va pas de soi, et notre communication s'emploiera à en analyser les raisons. Nous montrerons que la « logique d'innovation » prônée par les acteurs politiques rentre parfois en conflit avec la « logique d'organisation » de l'institution militaire qui, malgré la création de nouvelles structures, reste soumise à un certain nombre de *patterns* retardant l'innovation. De plus, l'institutionnalisation progressive de cette dernière au sein de la défense n'a fait que renforcer une multiplication des échelons et une lourdeur administrative rendant d'autant plus difficile pour les militaires de mener à bien un projet. On assiste alors à une reconfiguration de l'*ethos* militaire, où le « combattant » devient aussi un « entrepreneur », dans la lignée de la mise en œuvre d'un modèle de « start-up Nation » où se développe au sein des régiments des modèles néo-managériaux issus du secteur privé (*labs*). Pour autant, le travail d'innovation prend la forme d'une « perruque inversée », où le militaire donne de son temps et de son argent personnels au profit de l'institution sans aucune contrepartie, si ce n'est l'amélioration de son outil de travail.

RC15-233.2

LARSEN, Kristian* (UCSF Rigshospitalet, Denmark)
HINDHEDE, Anette Lykke (University Hospitals Centre for Health Research, Rigshospitalet, Denmark)

Health Capital: Patient's Investments in Their Bodies and the Reception in the Healthcare Field

Health has become synonymous with happiness and the possibility of living a perfect life. Almost everyone in the modern society invest in the body (from surgery to fitness and yoga). These investments are socially differentiated and differentiating. Dominant groups define the healthy game and habitually they know bodily what is the distinctive, what is desirable and what is vulgar. The specific health investment gives access to privileges. Based on Bourdieu's relational sociology, in this paper we investigate how hospitalized patients invest in their body and if and how they relate their investments to their diagnosis/illness trajectory. We draw on Health Capital (HC) (Larsen et al. as a typology of five ways of investing in the surgical body, the chemical body, the nutritional body, the physical body, and the mental body – and the socially differentiated combination of these. HC – including the five bodies – is built on concepts such as position, disposition/habitus, capital, social space, and social fields, and individual social practice. Our interest is in the socially differentiated investment strategies that are applied among a heterogeneous group of patients with different diagnosis and health conditions. We will examine how different investment styles are perceived and handled among healthcare professions in a Danish context. Do they compensate for patients with a low amount and composition of Health Capital, and what are the consequences for the treatment process?

Our study involves a sample of 600 patients across medical specialties and diagnoses (acute/chronical, cure-able/non-curable patients). They will be asked to complete a survey in which questions and variables are constructed using the theory of HC and its five types of investment. Data analysis involves Multiple Correspondence Analysis (MCA). Further 30 individual interviews with patients and 20 healthcare professions will supplement the MCA.

RC20-300.3

LARSEN, Mads* (University of Oslo, Norway)
WITOSZEK, Nina (University of Oslo, Norway)

An Evolutionary Model for Prosocial Well-Being

This paper is inspired by the third wave of evolutionary thought that focuses on the role of cooperation and altruism in forging complex societies. We posit that people's subjective assessment of their own quality of life is the sum their happiness, which is related to individual selection, and their sense of having a meaningful life, which is related to group selection. Conceptualizing life quality from this perspective of multilevel selection, as "Happiness + Meaning = Well-being," offers insights into how the human well-being system helps people navigate between individual and group needs. Happiness is defined as the cluster of affects that reward individuals for solving adaptively relevant problems. Meaning rewards individuals for contributing to their community. While people derive happiness from cooperation and competition, meaning originates from prosocial (cooperative/altruistic) behavior. Since increased within-group competition often reduces societal well-being, public policy should aim at cooperative means for good living. Our model brings attention to these dynamics. The Nordic countries, which score highest on quality of life, facilitate multilevel well-being, that is, individual prosperity and altruistic opportunity. To investigate how meaning contributes to group selection—and individual flourishing—we conducted in-depth interviews of Nordic and Slavonic helpers of Ukrainian refugees in Norway (*n* = 32). In line with Randolph Nesse's view on happiness not as an affect meant to be maximized, but an evolutionary signal, we use a qualitative approach that allows for a deeper understanding of how individuals adapt to these signals. Our findings suggest that happiness is transient so that the well-being system's signal sensitivity can be preserved. Meaning is enduring since it assesses and reinforces social belonging. These insights are relevant for our era's turn toward more holistic development policies. Compared to often materialistic, competition-driven happiness pursuits, meaning-driven well-being is a more sustainable alternative for individuals, communities, and the planet.

RC55-742.1

LARSEN, Mads* (University of Oslo, Norway)
WITOSZEK, Nina (University of Oslo, Norway)

Mechanisms of Prosociality: A Comparative Analysis of Nordic and Slavonic Altruism Toward Ukrainian Refugees

Nordic high-trust societies are underpinned by *prosociality*, a term denoting cooperation and working for the good of others. State-funded voluntarism provides opportunities for altruism that appears to contribute to the Nordics' exceptional level of well-being. Altruists are rewarded by a warm, lasting affect that enhances personal well-being, thus motivating further prosociality. Humanity's evolutionary past coded into us a desire to strengthen our community by helping those in need—a biocultural drive that is corrupted when

authoritarian regimes impose unselfish behavior on disillusioned populations. Such *coercive altruism* has a line of adverse long-term consequences for development. Our paper examines how cultural history and memory influence people's prosocial mechanisms, and how sharing insights and practices from democratic and authoritarian traditions can lead to new, revitalized forms of altruism. Our in-depth interviews (*n* = 32) of Nordic and Slavonic helpers of Ukrainian refugees in Norway (1) illuminate the impact of culture and memory on altruistic practices, (2) define points of tension between systemic and anti-systemic modes of prosociality, and (3) identify cross-cultural interactions that generate trust, well-being, and social innovation. The post-communist experience of the Slavonic informants motivated *subversive altruism*, which highlights spontaneity, improvisation, and occasional rule breaking. Norwegian *bureaucratized volunteerism* is based on trust, efficacy, and rule-following. Our evolutionary approach substantiates how important it is for development and immigration policies to align our knowledge of human nature with insights into the workings of cultural legacies. A better understanding of the biocultural mainsprings of altruism could be of crucial importance in our era of reemerging authoritarianism and increasing migration.

RC49-JS-126.4

LASSINANTTI, Kitty* (Malardalen University, Sweden)
ALMQVIST, Anna-lena (Malardalen University, Sweden)

Out-of-Home Care of Young People with 'Complex Needs'. a Parental Perspective on Risk Management

In recent years, there has been an increase in out-of-home care of young people in Sweden. The social services decision to place a child in out-of-home care is preceded by an assessment of different risks in the young person's environment. Being placed in out-of-home care may however also produce new types of risks which may affect the young person negatively. This paper is based on interviews with parents or guardians (n= 12) to children placed in out-of-home care (voluntary or involuntary) by the social services. The aim is to examine the process leading to the placement of a child from a parental perspective. How can different actions taken by different actors (parents, social services, and youth psychiatric care) before, during and after the child was placed in out-of-home care be understood in terms of management of risks? Have new types of risks emerged as a consequence of the out-of-home care placement? If so, how have these risks been handled? The data collection was undertaken in 2021 and participants have been recruited in various parts of Sweden. Preliminary results indicate that parents have experiences of; not having received appropriate early support to the family, a lack of knowledge concerning children with psychiatric and neuro psychiatric conditions, having to struggle to receive support for the whole family, breakdowns of care leading to the child being moved between different foster and residential homes, with a large variation in quality of the treatment provided. Further, parents experienced a lack of communication from staff in residential care. Having your child placed far away from the birth parents, increases the risk of less contact between parent and child. Having your child placed in out-of-home care is perceived of as a crisis, and more support to the entire family is requested.

RC53-JS-56.6

LASZLO EVA, Eva* (UBB, Romania)

Staying Online: Experience of Cyber Childhood in Transnational Families, the Case of Moldavian and Ukrainian Left-behind Children

Labour migration among citizens from Eastern Europe to the European Union has steadily increased over the past decade. Economic hardships and the search for higher living standards have led numerous Moldovan and Ukrainian citizens to seek employment on a permanent or seasonal basis in the European Union. While certain families migrate as a unit, many children remain left behind by one or both of their parents/caregivers, resulting in the growing phenomenon of transnational families. Cheap communication technologies and the internet allow children to develop coping strategies to overcome their challenging circumstances. This research is based on CASTLE project in which we address the stay-behind children's situation in the context of migration. Empirical data was collected through 102 semi-structured interviews and 10 focus groups with adult and child transnational family members and caregivers, and 24 interviews with experts from relevant organizations. The results analyzed how the children living in these families can develop a hybrid identity through using technology in daily family life. Even if they grow up in Ukraine or Moldova, through the transnational relationship mediated by ITC, their identity also contains elements from their parent's countries of migration. Most of the LBC project themselves into a future outside their country, transnationality being interpreted through educational opportunities. Being part of the digital native generation, for left-behind children by parents' labour migration, the use of ICT makes a more personal and introspective meaning, being an active part of family life. By living a lot part of their family life through digital technology, they have a childhood with a greater cyber component.

RC44-619.3

LATA, Lutfun Nahar* (The University of Melbourne,, Australia)

Digital Labour Platforms, Resistance and Labour Protection in Bangladesh

Digital labour platforms are the newest technological wave that is reshaping and reconfiguring the economic and labour landscape. Digital platforms often known as the gig economy are increasingly adopting app-based models to connect consumers with workers to complete their on-demand tasks. Existing research on the gig economy and its regulation are mostly Global North facing whereas little is known about the emergence of the gig economy in the Global South. In particular, there is a gap in the literature about how the gig economy is regulated in the Global South and gig workers' working conditions and resistance opportunities. Within this context, based on Twitter data, content analysis and in-depth interviews with 15 gig workers and their association leaders, this paper explores the nature of gig work and gig workers' associations in Bangladesh as well as the implications of the digital labour platforms for labour regulation in Bangladesh and the potential applicability of existing laws and regulations to platform work.

RC48-672.4

LATIF, Mehr* (University of Pittsburgh, USA)
BLEE, Kathleen (University of pittsburgh, USA)
DEMICHELE, Matthew (RTI International, USA)
SIMI, Pete (Chapman University, USA)

Drivers of Disillusionment and Exit Among White Supremacists: A Gendered Analysis

Building on our earlier research on why women leave and stay in white supremacist groups in the United States (Latif et al 2020), in this paper, we compare the unique trajectories of men and women and consider the factors and processes that contribute to their respective disillusionment and exit. In our previous analysis, we discover that the processes of disillusionment for women are asynchronous. For some, disillusionment came before exit, but the reverse was also true. Others exited but never became disillusioned. In this paper, we matched men and women by age at the time of their involvement and by group, two variables that allow us to identify comparable experiences in white supremacy. We examine the complex interplay between belief and action to identify the myriad factors that shape the processes of disillusionment and exit. We draw on life history interviews with 47 men and women who were former members of white supremacy groups in the United States and assess the impact of individual-level factors, such as responsibilities for their families and economic opportunities, and how such factors interact with group-level influences to shape the processes of disillusionment and exit. This gendered comparison fills a critical gap in the literature on extremist movements and contributes more broadly to our understanding about what membership in the white supremacy movement entails for men and women, its impact on their sense of self, and the mechanisms that can strengthen or disrupt their affiliations.

Works Cited

Latif, Mehr, Kathleen Blee, Matthew DeMichele, Pete Simi, and Shayna Alexander. 2020. "Why White Supremacist Women Become Disillusioned, and Why They Leave." *The Sociological Quarterly* 61(3): 367-388.

RC32-487.3

LATORRE, Raquel* (Universidad de Almería, Spain)

An Intersectional Perspective in Gender Roles in Sexuality and Care of Women with Functional Diversity

This research is framed within the project "Sustainability of care for people in a situation of dependency: experiences and dilemmas in the design of techno-care. PT18-2624; PAIDI2020)".

This research is focused on acknowledging how women with functional diversity deal with self-care and receiving the care of others, as well as what spaces and social meanings are being attributed to them when they express their sexuality.

Their sexuality is going to be closely related with the ruling beauty standards, which imply that non-normative bodies are going to be understood as something distant from the eroticism and less predisposed to pleasure, thus infantilising or even making their pleasures and desires invisible.

This reality could be appreciated more strongly in terms of female sexuality, as beauty has traditionally been associated with the female identity, whose sexuality has been subordinated to the male desires.

Regarding this topic, García-Santesmases (2014) highlights the poor attention that has been paid to the intersectionality of functional diversity and the inequalities between men and women, even though there has been many researches focused on gender violence committed against women with functional diversity (Wu et al. 2017).

This research analyses through secondary sources and interviews with key people the existing data and information about sexuality, pleasure and

functional diversity. However, this research has faced some severe difficulties due to the fact that, as Shakespeare (1998, p. 205) mentioned, in the case of people with functional diversity "sexuality is not an issue as it is not a topic, or it is a topic as it is seen as an issue". At the same time, it implies questioning the sexual relations between men and women, as well as the sexual encounters as we traditionally know them: coitocentric and centered on the erection, the orgasm and the ejaculation.

RC19-284.4

LATTZ, Miguel* (Australian National University, Australia)

Social Equality Versus Equality of Opportunities and Their Impact on Social Policy. the Years after the Chilean Estallido Social.

Almost two years have passed since the occurrence of the Chilean "Estallido Social" in October 2019. The central consequences of the protests can be summed up in a deep crisis of legitimacy of the economic development model and any political institution associated with it and constant criticism of the levels of inequality in the country. The presentation aims to analyse the events and developments of the "Estallido Social" using International Social Survey Programme data from 2009 and 2019 to explore the role of perceptions of economic inequality in the emergence, consolidation and later outcomes of the Chilean protests. The analyses are based on a theoretical approach from relative deprivation and social justice theory.

The results of the analyses indicate that the "Estallido Social" was a group of social protests born from an individualistic distributive preference based on the idea that each person should get what they deserve according to their own merit. Thus, the crisis of legitimacy derived after the protests results from the imbalance between what people perceive and what defined as a just level of economic inequality. Chileans did not look for a model based on social equality where the state, or another institution, decides each person's success. The afterwards events of the protests showed that the solution to this criticism was never to change the system but rather to provide greater justice to its functioning while maintaining its distributive principles.

The presentation concludes that social policies based on creating an egalitarian society should be avoided, even if one of the principal causes of the "Estallido Social" was a direct criticism of the inequalities produced by neoliberalism. Social policies that ensure equal opportunities from targeted access to sectors with fewer resources seem to be a way out of the crisis of legitimacy faced by the Chilean development model.

RC42-605.1

LATTZ, Miguel* (Australian National University, Australia)

"Chileans' Anger at Inequality Boils over": The "Estallido Social" and the Role of Perceptions and the Legitimacy of Economic Inequality in Social Protests

In October 2019, the "Estallido Social" demonstrations began in Chile. The protests originated from a growing critique of the government economic development model and the levels of inequality in the country. The social demands were varied and included several areas of Chilean society, from writing a new constitution to improving gender disparities. As a result, these Chilean demands for a more equalitarian country led to a 2020 referendum and the later creation of the Constitutional Assembly. Using International Social Survey Programme data from 2009 and 2019, and a theoretical framework based on Social Justice and Relative Deprivation Theory, I argue that the protests that started in 2019 were a consequence of a process that began years ago. Initial analysis pointed out that the 2019 demonstrations stemmed from earlier public discontent based on a perception that inequality was increasing, generating a more socially segregated society. Thus, the "Estallido Social" is based on the perception of an unequal country and a lack of trust in the institutions that should prevent it. However, my research also shows that the Estallido has a counter-intuitive origin, namely from a criticism of the perceived levels of economic inequality at a time when Chileans perceived less inequality than in the past. Thus, why did the Estallido begin in 2019 and not before when perceived inequality was greater? The research concludes that at the base of the demonstrations was an imbalance between what Chileans perceived and what they tolerated as a fair level of economic inequality. Perceptions of actual and just economic inequality relate to each other in order to explain deprivation feelings. Deprivation has increased in the last years among Chileans, and it is another variable that must be included to explicate the massiveness of the Chileans' protests.

RC45-640.1

LATYPOV, Ilias* (National Research University Higher School of Economics, Russian Federation)

Rational Choice and Unintended Consequences Under Restrictions during a Pandemic: Theoretical Reflection

Quarantines, lockdowns, a mask regime and travel restrictions during the COVID-19 pandemic created a number of barriers to the normal functioning of society. The most rational choice in such a situation was to move a lot of activities into an online. So many employees began to work remotely, students switched to Zoom, various documents and services became available only online. There are already many studies that show that this measure has contributed to many unintended consequences, primarily for the education system. Firstly, the transition to online has reduced the concentration, significance and effectiveness of learning. Secondly, online communication is significantly different from face-to-face communication. Many teachers complained that it was harder for them to hold an audience without even seeing the students' faces. Third, going online creates a lot of inequality. More crowded residential areas and houses created many risks for the spread of the coronavirus, while others could afford to distance themselves. The given examples of unintended consequences of restrictions associated with the spread of coronavirus theoretically make it possible to analyze their causes and effects.

Firstly, one of the main reasons is the shortsightedness of some actions. Rational choice in one situation could lead to many unintended consequences. Secondly, unintended consequences included effects of various kinds and different spheres of activity. These include: physical consequences (harm to a person's physical condition), psychosocial consequences (harm to psychological and social aspects linking social conditions and mental health), economic and cultural consequences. Thus, in order to avoid such consequences, a comprehensive strategy was needed. Of course, such actions were virtually impossible at the beginning of the pandemic, but in the future the development of theories that would be aimed at predicting and earlier identifying unintended consequences is needed.

RC15-227.1

LAU, Pui Yan Flora* (Department of Sociology, Hong Kong Shue Yan University, Hong Kong)

Healing through Social Media: Experiences of Ethnic Minority Cancer Patients and Survivors in Hong Kong

Abstract

A sizable number of literatures have suggested that cancer patients can be empowered by social media in two ways. First, social media promotes eHealth literacy by enhancing the circulation and exchange of medical information among patients and thus enables cancer patient education (Attai *et al*., 2016; Braun *et al*., 2019). Second, it leads to social support from other patients and medical professionals and in turn accumulates one's social capital which can be mobilized to cope with challenges aroused from cancer (Bloom *et al*., 2019).

This presentation provides an alternative perspective to discuss the relationship between social media, healthcare and the emotional outcomes of cancer patients/ survivors, i.e. the construction of self-image in cancer treatment and its implications. I argue that with the aid of social media such as Facebook and Instagram, the process of identity construction of cancer patients can be understood via Erving Goffman's (1956) narratives on the presentation of self in which individuals manage their impression to others during social interaction in order to define who they are. Drawing on interviews with twenty non-Chinese cancer patients and survivors including Filipinos, Indonesians and Indians in Hong Kong during April and August 2022 through snowball sampling, I find that social media helps to shape their self-image through presenting their ideal self as a fighter/ survivor rather than a victim/ patient of cancer. Although eighteen out of twenty interviewees were young and middle-aged female (between 28 and 60) who were reluctant to be diagnosed of cancer at the very beginning, a substantial number of them felt extraordinarily proud of showing pictures of their bald head and the process of chemotherapy on social media – the topics which can be considered as taboo in their homeland, and eventually overcame their emotional distress and pain over cancer treatment.

RC47-655.1

LAUREAU, Julia* (Universite Catholique de Louvain, Belgium)

Right-Wing Mobilizations and Feminist Resistance in Contemporary Poland : The Struggle over Abortion As a Case Study

Linked with critiques of (neo)liberalism and globalisation, anti-feminism (and more generally anti-genderism) has become a key element in the rise of conservative/right-wing movements, parties and organisations over the past decade in Poland (Korolczuk and Graff 2022). The return of the Law and Justice party to power in 2015 intensified this dynamic by legitimising hate campaigns and demonisation of feminist and LGBTQ activists as enemies of the nation and curtailing women's rights. At the same time, these attacks have led to the emergence of a new wave of radical and intersectional feminism fighting not only for gender equality but also against church interference in politics, national-populism and authoritarianism in the country. Based on ongoing ethnographic research, this paper proposes to examine the rival responses of conservative/right-wing and feminist organisations to the abortion struggle in Poland today. Indeed, the massive mobilisation around the near-total ban on abortion (in force since 2020) testifies to the polarisation of society and is central to Polish politics. From a dialectical perspective, I will first analyse the discourses, practices and strategies of both groups, focusing on how they address women and feminism (within their organisations and in

general). Assuming that struggles over gender are struggles over the definition of democracy, I will then attempt to question women's leadership and the relationship between patriarchy and democracy in contemporary Poland.

RC28-401.11

LAUTERBACH, Wolfgang* (University of Potsdam, Germany)

Educational Expansion and the Family: How Do Family Generational Mobility Patterns Effect Children's Success in Middle Adulthood?

In this presentation, we examine the relationship between educational expansion in the 1980[ties] in Germany and the generations within a family. Up to now it is not well understood whether children, who benefit from school expansion by acquiring a significantly higher level of school qualification than their parents are also able to translate their school-leaving qualifications into success in the labour market. We ask whether children who benefit from educational expansion in this regard succeed in earning a high income or achieving a high occupational status in early and middle adulthood.

To answer this question we employ data from the *German Pathways from Late Childhood to Adulthood (LifE)* project which nospan over 33 years. Data include a cohort of juveniles, born in 1967 and their parents born between 1935 and 1945. The juveniles were first interviewed in 1979 at the age of 12 years, then 5 times each year up to 1984 at the age of 16 years. They were interviewed again in 2002 and 2012 at the age of 35 and 45 years. In total we examine 1359 women and men, for whom we have information on the parental home, youth and the further life course.

We use regression models differently for gender and the two dependent variables representing success: status and income. We run the analysis for young and middle adulthood (age 35 and 45) to see how mobility patterns between parents and children are still influential in middle adulthood.

We find mobility patterns related to school qualification between parents and their children which relate to educational expansion. These mobility patterns influence success in early adulthood. But the influence is different for men and women. Women succeed in school, but are not able to translate this success into the labor market.

RC28-401.13

LAUTERBACH, Wolfgang* (University of Potsdam, Germany)
ENTRICH, Steve (University of Innsbruck, Austria)
BYUN, Soo-yong (Pennstate University, USA)

What Drives Socio-Economic Success in Middle Adulthood in Germany and the USA? an International Comparison of Long-Lasting Impacts of Family Background and Individual Resources in Youth When Controlling for Education

We examine whether social background and individual characteristics from adolescence influence success in middle adulthood in Germany and the United States. Research has shown that educational and occupational attainments have a significant impact on success in middle adulthood. However, little is known about whether parental home or individual performance in school, aspirations, or even intelligence still influence success in middle adulthood.

We use data from the Pathways from Late Childhood to Adulthood (LifE) study for Germany and the High School and Beyond (HS&B) Midlife Follow-up for the USA. LifE is a longitudinal panel study of juveniles (1359), who were first interviewed in 1979 at the age of 12, then 5 times each year up to 1984. They were interviewed again in 2002 and 2012 at the age of 35 and 45. For the USA we use the HS&B Midlife Follow-up data, where 27,000 participants were first interviewed in 1980 and followed up in 1982, 1984, 1986, 1992, and 2014-2015. The early surveys collected information about school experiences and opportunities, family and demographic backgrounds, education, career, and family outcomes. The 2014-2015 survey then collected information about midlife work, family, and health. We use regression models for women and men differently for the two dependent variables representing success: status and income for each country.

We can show that at age 35 and even still at age 45, individual school performance still affects success as measured by income and status. However, the findings differ strongly by gender country and the two success criteria. Men report higher income than women even when childhood factors and education were controlled. In general education was the strongest predictor of both later adult occupational status and later adult income, but mediated not all of the effects of childhood intelligence and parental socioeconomic background.

RC34-503.4

LAVIELLE PULLÉS, Ligia* (Universidad de Oriente, Cuba)

Spirit and Defiance: Three Case Studies of Informal Groups in Santiago De Cuba.

This paper reports the findings of 3 years of ethnographic research with 3 informal collectives in the city of Santiago de Cuba: Rastafari, a youth urban dance group and rockers of three generations. A panoramic analysis of the Cuban socio-political context of recent times opens the door for each of

these groups. The examination essentially focuses on how they manage their identities, how they have developed their conflictive or close relationships with social structures/agents and the implicit imaginaries in each community. At the same time, the gender and racial perspective is transversal in the analysis.

RC13-196.3

LAW, Alan* (Trent University, Canada)

Leisure As Resistance

This paper discusses leisure as resistance to authority. Leisure practices are framed as explicit expressions of autonomy within moderny's structures. Themes explored include: policing of bodies and space; autocthanies in gentrification; surveillance and the welfare state. Questions turn on legitimacies of leisure in modernities dominated by corporations the state and the kaos of the internet.

RC15-234.2

LAZARIDOU, Felicia* (Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Charité University Medicine, Germany)
HEINZ, Andreas (Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Charité University Medicine, Germany)

Racism, Clinical Psychosis and Subclinical Psychosis Symptomatology: The Role of Ascribed Migrant Status and Post-Migration Stress

The majority of post-migration stress research focuses on refugees. Far less research explores post-migration stress in non-refugee migrants. Even less attention is paid to this issue in people who, due to attributes such as physical appearance and names that supposedly do not belong to Western industrialized societies, are perpetually perceived as migrants despite never having had their own migration experiences. We theorize that the region of the world that racialized people are perceived as being 'really from' - and the potential level of prejudice or othering in contrast to the desirability of that world region in the Western imagination - serves as the basis for a restaging of colonial logics. Resulting in a cumulative stress burden that can theoretically contribute to high morbidity in psychoses. We conducted an umbrella review of the literature and supplemented our quantitative analysis with qualitative interviews. In our umbrella review of meta-analyses that report the incidence of psychotic disorder diagnoses among migrants by region of origin, we found that migration from so-called developing countries and migration from the Caribbean and Africa carries the most significant risk of psychosis. In our qualitative interviews with a non-clinical sample of individuals who self-identified as Black people or People of Colour, we found that being reduced to the status of 'migrant Other' is a traumatic reality that can cause a sense of differentness, negative self-awareness, paranoid ideation regarding general persecution and self-questioning with self-esteem instability. In this presentation, the relationship between the attribution of migrant status and the global spatiality of racism, and the associated inequalities in diagnostic, care, referral and treatment duties will be discussed. As well as the interaction between Western mental health science and wider societal spheres such as in stigmatizing media reports and the cultivation of moral panics that shape structures of institutional racism.

RC27-397.5

LAZARIDOU, Felicia* (Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Charité University Medicine, Germany)
NOBIS, Tina (Department of Integration, Sport and Soccer, Berlin Institute for Empirical Integration and Migration Research - BIM, Humboldt University Berlin, Germany)

Racist Stacking in the German Football Bundesliga: A Disruption to the Sports As Social Cohesion Narrative at the Institutional Analysis Level

Sports and culture tend to be revered for their ability to promote a sense of social cohesion at local, national and even international levels. Especially the reverence for diversity in sports teams is widely recognized as foundational proof of social inclusion and cohesion. However, sheer numbers about the composition of sports teams might not be a sufficient indicator for social inclusion. Even more so, they do not necessarily point to the absence of racism or marginalization. Research on racist stacking in sports is a critical lens that can make the existence of marginalization and racism within the diversity in sports teams visible. Suppose Black players are stacked into playing positions that are associated with speed, physique and aggressiveness, whereas they are underrepresented in positions that require tactical and intellectual skills (like game overview, game organization, leadership and build-up play). In that case, this pattern closely relates to racist stereotypes and their embeddedness in sports institutions. We discovered evidence of racist stacking in our examination of the first and second divisions of the men's German Football Bundesliga, specifically in the over-representation of Black players as wingers and the over-representation of white players as goalkeepers. In this presentation, we

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

focus on the discussion of these results; namely on the subtle naturalization of biological forms of racist beliefs about Black people and People of Colour in societal imagination, which, despite the supposed scientific turn towards social constructionism, still leads to tangible forms of racialized exclusion and boundary-making processes within paradoxical forms of inclusion. As these imaginations are maintained and reproduced by language, we deliberately (re)label the unequal distributions of playing positions as racist stacking (instead of racial stacking) and thus clearly distance ourselves from a latent belief that human races exist.

RC29-430.5

LAZARUS, Suleman* (The Mannheim Centre for Criminology, London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE), United Kingdom)

BUTTON, Mark (Director of Centre for Counter Fraud Studies at University of Portsmouth, United Kingdom)

ADOGAME, Afe (Princeton Theological Seminary, USA)

Advantageous Comparison: Using Twitter Responses to Understand Similarities between Cybercriminals ("Yahoo Boys") and Politicians ("Yahoo men")

This article is about the manifestations of similarities between two seemingly distinct groups of Nigerians: cybercriminals and politicians. Which linguistic strategies do Twitter users use to express their opinions on cybercriminals and politicians? The study undertakes a qualitative analysis of 'engaged' tweets of an elite Nigerian law enforcement agency. We analyzed and coded over 100,000 'engaged' tweets based on a component of mechanisms of moral disengagement (i.e., advantageous comparison), a linguistic device. The results reveal how respondents defend the actions of online fraudsters ("the powerless group") by strategically comparing them to the wrongful acts of corrupt politicians ("the powerful group"). Similarly, the results show how respondents positioned this linguistic strategy to compare "the powerless group" (online fraudsters) and "the powerful group" (politicians) in society. Indeed, tweet responses suggest that the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC) generally looks downwards for culprits (i.e., online fraudsters) while ignoring fraudulent politicians. We conclude that the process by which some actions are interpreted as a crime compared to others is a moral enterprise.

RC06-115.3

LASS, Inga* (Federal Institute for Population Research, Germany)

VERA-TOSCANO, Esperanza (University of Melbourne, Australia)

WOODEN, Mark (University of Melbourne, Australia)

Working from Home, COVID-19 and Job Satisfaction Among Parents: Evidence from Australian Panel Data

In light of the massive increase in the incidence of working from home (WFH) in many countries during the COVID-19 pandemic, the question of whether WFH is good or bad for worker well-being has received much attention. On one hand, WFH may reduce commuting time and increase control over working schedules. On the other hand, WFH may facilitate work during "unsocial hours", such as nights and weekends, and lead to feelings of loneliness and isolation. During the lockdown periods, parents WFH experienced additional challenges when simultaneously having to supervise and homeschool their children. Yet longitudinal and representative studies on the effects of WFH on workers', and particularly parents', job satisfaction are rare.

Against this background, we apply fixed-effects regression analysis to data from the Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia (HILDA) Survey for the years 2015 to 2021 to gauge the effect of WFH on job satisfaction. The HILDA Survey is unique in that a) it provides information on the extent of WFH and job satisfaction before and during the pandemic for a nationally representative sample, and b) data collection in 2021 coincided with strict lockdowns in two Australian states (only), allowing investigation of whether effects differed by the strictness of COVID-19 regulations. We analyse several job satisfaction dimensions, e.g. satisfaction with the flexibility to balance work and non-work commitments, with working hours, and overall job satisfaction. Furthermore, we analyse whether the impact of WFH varies between parents and non-parents as well as by children's ages.

Preliminary results show positive associations between the extent of WFH and the job satisfaction dimensions for the pre-COVID-period, with parents and non-parents benefitting to similar degrees. For the COVID-period, we expect a decline in these positive associations, which should be particularly strong for parents of young children in regions with strict lockdown regulations.

RC23-346.1

LECCARDI, Carmen* (University of Milano-Bicocca, Italy)

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Including Diversity and Daily-Life Experiences in Science: Some Evidence from the "Allinteract" European Research Project

Despite the efforts to involve citizens in science, the participation of "vulnerable" people (i.e. people with low socio-economic status, ethnic and religious minorities, young/women and LGBTIQ+ people) is still low. Studies show that citizens who participate to science engagement activities have often the same characteristics in terms of gender, ethnicity and education, namely white, middle-upper class, well-educated and male. In order to increase the recruitment of new talent, the ongoing "ALLINTERACT project" (https://allinteract.eu/about/) team is analyzing the relationship between science and society, with the aim of generating new knowledge about how to foster engagement in science, adopting a mixed-method approach (a social media analysis, twelve focus groups and a survey involving 7507 respondents conducted in different European countries). In particular, the Italian team's analysis shows that barriers to participation in science are still present, especially cultural ones. However, awareness-raising initiatives are numerous (even if targeted especially at women), but the participation of "vulnerable" people and their use of the scientific evidence is limited. According to research results, although they do not fully participate, they positively value scientific research and recognize its benefits, even those (such as people with low socio-economic status and religious minorities) who, according to common sense, would be uninterested in science. General results suggest that awareness-raising actions could be designed for different targets and in a more inclusive way. Therefore, the new challenge is to use different conceptual frameworks and approaches, settings, languages and technologies and to refer more to citizens' daily life issues, since there is more engagement and learning activation when actions are related to everyday life. In fact, the relationship between science and daily life emerged as relevant during the pandemic, which has really brought science into citizens' life both in positive and negative sense.

RC34-510.5

LECCARDI, Carmen* (University of Milano-Bicocca, Italy)

The Challenge of Longitudinal Research in the "Suspended Transition"

In this age, longitudinal research is gradually spreading throughout the world of social sciences. The reasons for this are many, and they all relate to the possibility of using such research to examine social change processes and their impact on specific population samples. For those who study the life experiences of young men and women, this type of research has additional value, as it sheds a light on the "suspended transition" to adulthood young people have been experiencing in recent decades in the Global North. Young subjectivities, influenced by the highly individualized social landscape, which is also crossed by ever more rapid and fragmented processes of change, gradually develop new action strategies. These forms of agency, directed at the growing uncertainty that surrounds both present and future, are still only partly known. Longitudinal research, thanks to its diachronic character, seems to be especially suitable for capturing the distinctive traits of these reflexive and creative forms of action.

One qualitative longitudinal research, developed as a three-year project and set to conclude in December 2022 by the Department of Sociology and Social Research of the University of Milan-Bicocca, has moved in this direction, centering around the life courses of young people and their transformations in our age. The three waves of interviews conducted throughout Italy clashed with the various waves of the Covid-19 pandemic. Thus, this research was able to observe whether and in what ways the young people involved in the program were able to turn the disadvantage of "suspended time" created by the pandemic into a biographical opportunity. In this regard, we spoke of a new form of psycho-social moratorium that has made a real breakthrough in the dominant paradigms of action in the 'high-speed society'.

RC28-413.3

LECOURSONNAIS, Mael* (Linköping University, Sweden)

BRANDÉN, Maria (Linköping University, Sweden)

ROSENQVIST, Erik (Linköping University, Sweden)

How Distance to University Impacts Academic Aspirations?

While past research on inequalities in higher education enrollment has investigated the role of various individual-level characteristics, spatial determinants have been relatively disregarded. Yet, university decentralization has been seen by occidental democracies as great leverage towards equality of opportunity and has been implemented in many countries, specifically in

Sweden. One of the most adopted reasoning is that geographical distance hinders individuals from attending university. Indeed, proximity to university can foster educational attainment in at least two ways: (1) geographical proximity reduces the cost of going to university, mainly because the transportation and time costs are lesser (cost hypothesis); (2) universities bring about spillovers to the surrounding community that can lead youths to see higher education as a natural goal which they would otherwise not (spillover hypothesis).

This article investigates the link between distance to universities and educational aspirations. Particular attention is also paid to heterogeneous effects by parents' education and income, as students from low-educated or low-income families are more likely to be affected by distance. We use data from the Swedish administrative registers (n = 411,109) to compare educational aspirations of 9th grade students (15-16 years old) by examining their upper secondary education program choice. In Sweden, students from the 9th grade must choose between academic and vocational programs for upper secondary school. If one aspires to go to university, one should choose an academic track. We use this variable as a proxy for educational aspirations.

We suggest two hypotheses. First, as both the "economic cost" and "spillover" mechanisms would suggest, we expect that the propensity to apply for an academic track is lower for individuals living further away from a higher education institution (H1). Second, we expect larger effects for children from low-educated or low-income households (H2).

RC28-413.1

LECOURSONNAIS, Mael* (Linköping University, Sweden)
MCAVAY, Haley (Sciences Po Paris, France)

The Enduring Influence of Residential Disadvantage on Educational Attainment: Towards a Longitudinal Machine Learning Approach

Prior research has shown that deprived neighborhoods negatively impact educational attainment, irrespective of individual and family characteristics, but still remains unclear on the determinants of this effect. Using administrative data from Sweden over 20 years, and drawing on bespoke neighbourhood, this article explores the temporal dimensions of neighborhood effects.

We answer three questions on the relationship between residential context and high school graduation: 1) Does sustained exposure to disadvantaged neighborhoods matter? 2) When does it matter most? And 3) for whom does it matter most?

We use inverse probability weighting to estimate a marginal structural model. Our approach differs by relying on a machine learning algorithm to estimate propensity scores, proving to be significantly more performant than logistic regression.

All findings conclude that the negative effect of living in a deprived neighborhood is larger when exposure is longer, during late adolescence, and among women and Swedes without a foreign background.

RC31-451.9

LEE, Alexandra* (Deakin University, Australia)

(Re)Claiming Place for a Future: Examining Transnational Mobility As an Enabling Factor in Young Asian Australians' Reconstructions and Reclamations of Future Possible Selves (and societies)

Based on emerging findings from my PhD study, this paper examines the experiences of young Asian Australian women, to explore how transnational mobility might enable them to reimagine of the kinds of futures and future selves that they might hope for or aspire to, beyond the marginalised portrayals of their selves and their futures they had been surrounded by growing up in Australia. Through qualitative interview data, the paper unpacks how senses of place can be interconnected with senses of temporality (Prince 2014), with place-based exclusion experienced as a closing off of their futures in Australia, or even an inability to imagine them. Moving beyond exclusion- or deficit-based framings, however, the paper focuses on the role of the transnational or 'overseas' as a space these women creatively employ to build their sense futurity and ultimately hope (Cook and Cuervo 2019). It examines how mobility through different environments enables them to access different frameworks for understanding their experiences (Fricker 2007), and constituting alternative their (future) possible selves. It examines how relational everyday practices of friendship might offer strategies for envisioning and working towards future possible selves; and further, towards societies that might support them. Finally, it examines how some women employ these practices to facilitate a return to Australia and reignite aspirations for a future here.

RC02-54.2

LEE, Bronwyn* (Binghamton University, USA)

Suriname's Bauxite Industrialization: How a Specialized Commodity Exporter Reconstructed Global Aluminum Production Chains By Asserting Local Priorities

In 1958, the small, bauxite exporting country of Suriname signed a surprising industrialization agreement with US multinational Alcoa. The company would develop an integrated aluminum industry in Suriname in exchange for heavily discounted hydroelectricity from a specially constructed dam. Suriname thus became the only major bauxite producer outside Europe and the US with integrated aluminum production facilities (Holloway 1988).

This little known Brokopondo agreement is in many ways a classic instance of reconstructing global connectivity by rebalancing local priorities. Spatially reorganizing the aluminum production chain in this way had dramatic macroeconomic consequences in Suriname. Alumina and aluminum exports replaced exports of unprocessed bauxite. National income and income per capita grew rapidly (Dijck 2001).

This paper embeds the Brokopondo agreement world-historically to explain Suriname's successful rebalancing of local priorities with global connectivity. I argue that such a deal was possible because of Alcoa's new exposure to competition in American aluminum markets, and because of the way that Dutch colonial control, and its associated racial discourses, were institutionalized in Suriname's politics of national autonomy.

Suriname's experience shows how opportunities to assert local priorities are produced by local politics and by new entanglements of global political and economic power.

RC37-JS-31.2

LEE, Chien* (Goldsmiths, University of London, Taiwan)

The Immersive and the Outside: Visitor Photography and the Art Experience in Taiwan

The experience of art in museums and galleries is an interactive process between the artwork, the exhibitionary space, and the visitor. In our time, it often involves another participant: photograph-taking. Encouraged by mobile devices and social media, seeing art through photographic act has become a global phenomenon. Yet this paper argues that its consequences differ between societies, depending on the particular position each occupies in the international artworld. In the case of Taiwan, on the one hand, original artworks significant in shaping art histories rarely travel to Taiwan; on the other, artworks made in Taiwan mainly stay here and remain peripheral in the global art field. From an audience's perspective, this paper explores how picture-taking mediates the visitor experience of artworks in Taiwan and its implications when taken into account of this society's marginal position. Discussions are based on ethnographic observation took place in art museums, galleries, and exhibitions in Taipei between 2021 and 2022, as a comparative study following my doctoral study of photographic seeing conducted in London from 2015 to 2020. Paying attention to the now popular claim of immersive experience by exhibition providers, analysis draws on the dialectical relationship between the inside and the outside, found on spatial, institutional, and experiential levels. The findings show complex relations between the visitor and the artwork when intervened by photography. It reveals how visitor photography can both facilitate the audience's immersion in the artwork and turn the audience outside of possible connections with art. Consequently, audience in Taiwan can both enjoy agency in creating artistic association not necessarily dictated by the dominant art narratives and, however, be pushed further away from the core of the global artworld. This research is of interest to scholars and art practitioners mindful of more inclusive, subversive and de-colonised relations between art and its public.

RC44-622.2

LEE, Chun-Yi* (University of Nottingham, school of Politics and International Relations, United Kingdom)
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Cost of Taiwan's 'Silicon Shield': The Human Implication of 'Made in Taiwan'

Semiconductors (commonly referred to as 'chips') are components that enable electronic devices to function and have both civilian and military applications. While American designers are leaders in semiconductor R&D and hold core intellectual property rights, the US does not actually produce semiconductors. The main reason US design firms outsource semiconductor production is that it is more cost-effective, and shortens production time. Leading high-end chips producers (foundries) are all in East Asia. Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Co. (TSMC) and South Korea's Samsung together account for 70% of global semiconductor manufacturing.

TSMC has close connections with California's Silicon Valley and a well-developed supply chain knowledge and transfer networks. Despite its dominant position as the lead manufacturer of the global semiconductor market, the turnover rate of high-talented engineers at the TSMC has remained a constant

challenge. If TSMC creates a 'silicon shield' for Taiwan's security in geopolitics, making it less likely for the international community to accept a scenario of a Chinese invasion that would threaten the stability of the global semiconductor supply chain, then the recruiting and retaining talent for TSMC is not only a firm-level issue, but also a broader national security challenge for Taiwan.

Our work starts from small and medium innovative companies' support to the TSMC and then examines the main challenges facing talent recruitment and retention for the TSMC. Our paper argues that there are inherent factors in TSMC corporate culture, such as but not limited to expectation of excessive overtime, that makes it difficult for it to successfully meet this challenge in a growing competitive market for talent in the tech sector. Nevertheless, it must change its employment culture in order recruit, retain and ultimately to foster the talent it needs to remain a leading manufacturer in the global semiconductor industry.

RC07-126.5

LEE, Doo Hyeong* (Université Lumière Lyon 2, France)

From Ideologists to Programmers: Activists' Roles in Contemporary South Korean Social Movements

This paper proposes an empirical analysis of the strategies taken by South Korean activists to sustain social movements. Results from qualitative analyses of interviews with activists who played a central role in social movements in the 2000s and quantitative analyses of documents such as press releases and statements show that activists are recently emphasizing a different role than before in social movements. Considering the role of activists in social movements is to propose ideological or institutional alternatives and to organize collective actions, the center of gravity is shifting to the latter.

During the 2016-2017 candlelight vigil, which unfolded in the exposure of various corruptions related to the then government, activist groups formed solidarity and organized rallies as "experts" in social movements to effectively flocculate the anger of citizens. As a result, it led to the impeachment of a president for the first time in Korean history.

The fact that activists acted as social movement programmers emerged in the fact that they did not present a common proposal for the "post-impeachment". Although the limitations of the South Korean representative system were revealed, the coalition of organizations could not propose an alternative and ideology beyond the impeachment of the president.

In this regard, institutional democratization in 1987 had a huge impact on the role of activists. As a result of democratization as the ideological alternative, which can be agreed upon despite each other's different ideological positions, only a sharp ideological gap between organizations remained that could not be narrowed.

This tendency has both advantages and disadvantages. As the initiative of citizens is strengthened, the legitimacy of the movement can be increased. On the other hand, the imagination of the future resonates only in individual units, and the possibility of spreading to society gradually decreases.

RC19-279.2

LEE, Hang* (Macquarie University, Australia)
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LU, Peng (Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, China)
KEISTER, Lisa A. (Duke University, USA)

Top Wealth Households in China and the U.S.

This study compares top wealth households between China and the U.S. and explores the role of social and economic context in the creation of an elite class in these countries. We study these topics using data from the Survey of Consumer Finances (SCF) and the China Household Finance Survey (CHFS). The result reveals three important findings. First, wealth is more unequally distributed and more concentrated at the top of the distribution in the U.S. than in China. Second, top wealth households have more diversified asset portfolios in the U.S. than in China. Third, the two countries' demographic characteristics of top wealth households are similar, but top wealth households in China are led by much younger people than those in the U.S. These findings shed light on the importance of institutional arrangements in shaping opportunities to generate larger wealth.

RC39-573.6

LEE, Hsiang-Chieh* (National Science and Technology Center for Disaster Reduction, Taiwan)
YANG, Hui Hsuan (National Science and Technology Center for Disaster Reduction, Taiwan)
CHAO, Wai-In (Institute of Sociology, Academia Sinica, Taiwan)

Differences in the Disaster Mitigation Behaviors of the General Public and of People in Hard-Hit Areas

This research used the risk analysis framework to compare between determinants of disaster mitigation behaviors of the general people and of people in hard-hit areas by a disaster. The data of Taiwan Social Change Survey (2019) and of Social Impacts and Recovery Survey of Typhoon Morakot (2019) and multiple hierarchical regression analysis were used. The risk analysis framework included vulnerability (psychological, demographic and socio-economic factors, family structure, social network, and social media) as well as hazard and exposure. The results showed that for the issues of vulnerability, (1) the psychological factor and mitigation behaviors had a positive relationship for the general public, but not for people in hard-hit area. (2) Demographically and socio-economically, people with higher the education level or those in indigenous families engaged more mitigation behaviors. For people in hard-hit areas, older respondents and those in permanent houses engaged less in disaster mitigation. When there was more than one person with access and functional needs in the family, both groups had more mitigation behaviors. (3) As for family structure, people in hard-hit families living alone engaged in less mitigation behaviors. (4) Social networks had significant influence on the hard-hit households, but not on the general public in disaster mitigation. (5) People with higher frequency of internet use were more likely to engage in mitigation behaviors. For the issues of hazard and exposure, (1) those with disaster experiences were more likely to carry out mitigation behaviors than their counterparts. (2) In the area where the hard-hit people were located, the higher the percentage of the population affected by the potential of landslides, the more mitigation behaviors the people were taking. The results suggested that different countermeasures should be applied when promoting disaster mitigation behaviors to the general public and to people in disaster-hit areas.

RC39-574.5

LEE, Hsiang-Chieh* (National Science and Technology Center for Disaster Reduction, Taiwan)
YANG, Hui Hsuan (National Science and Technology Center for Disaster Reduction, Taiwan)
LIN, Mei-Chun (National Science and Technology Center for Disaster Reduction, Taiwan)

Including Social Vulnerability in Disaster Management Plans of the Local Government

There is a major problem in the disaster management plans of the local governments in Taiwan: the issues covered in the plans are similar in different cities, districts, or counties, and cannot reflect local social characteristics. In other words, the plans usually cover the ideas of hazard and exposure but not social vulnerability. In order to solve the problem, we reviewed social vulnerability literature, identified indicators of social vulnerability, collected related data from the government, and establish an online social vulnerability assessment system for the local governments to check their social vulnerability. The system includes data of 33 indicators collected for all 33 cities and of 25 indicators for all 368 districts or counties in Taiwan from 2002 to 2020. For instance, according to the system, Nangang District in Taipei is more vulnerable than other districts in Taipei in emergency medicine because its service area of each medical institution is relatively large, and its number of medical workers per 10,000 people as well as number of hospital beds per 10,000 people are relatively small. According to the historical trend, the number of businesses is increasing rapidly in Nangang District. The results suggest emergency medicine and disaster management for business should be two important issues for the disaster management plan of Nangang District. The evaluation mechanism of the central government on local governments in Taiwan will begin to include the issue of social vulnerability in the end of 2022. There are already several cities (New Taipei City, Taoyuan, Chiayi, etc.) requested trainings of the social vulnerability assessment system we develop. We hope the system can turn the aforementioned problem of the local disaster management plan to be a thing of the past soon.

RC32-470.1

LEE, Jiyeon* (Korea university, Republic of Korea)
KIM, Soohan (Korea University, Republic of Korea)

The Paradox of Women Supervisors: Men and Women Managers' Use of Work-Family Policy during the COVID-19 Pandemic

While corporations have adopted and recommended work-life policies to accommodate work and family issues, many workers hesitate to use those programs. Using a representative sample of 1,908 managers employed about 300 Korean companies during the COVID-19 Pandemic, this study examines whether the access to work-family initiatives is affected by the gender of supervisors. We find that both men and women managers feel more difficulty in using the flexible work programs and family support programs when their supervisors are women. Paradoxically, female managers report that they feel uneasy to use childbirth and childcare programs when they work with women boss. We discuss possible underlying mechanisms leading to the paradox of women supervisor effect as well as the conditions under which we can avoid the effect to occur.

RC02-54.4

LEE, Joonkoo* (Hanyang University, Republic of Korea)

What the Netflix-Korean Wave Nexus Teaches Us about Global Cultural Value Chains

This paper examines the global value chains (GVCs) of Netflix and the ways the leading global streaming platform interacts with regional and local producers, focusing on its expanding linkage to Korean producers. Although GVCs have emerged as a defining feature of the contemporary global economy, reshaping the way the South and the North meet and the global and the local interact, the attempt to apply GVCs to cultural and creative industries is still nascent. In this regard, the rapidly expanding role of Netflix in the latest stage of the Korean Wave provides an interesting opportunity to understand the new phase of the global digital media industry from a GVC perspective. The paper examines the Netflix-Korea nexus based on the insights from the GVC perspective. Buyers, e.g., streaming platforms, can play a different role in shaping suppliers' upgrading, a movement to higher value-added activities, by distinctively organizing and governing their GVCs. In response, suppliers, e.g., Korean content producers, adapt to buyer strategies and can exercise their own strategies for internationalization and upgrading. While firm actors in GVCs, both buyers and suppliers, are not equal in power, with distinctive resources and capabilities, they can co-evolve and adapt to each other in various ways. Building upon such insights, the paper first reviews transnational cultural flows from a GVC perspective, and analyzes Netflix's evolving relationships with local suppliers, focusing on how the lead firm governs its GVCs and the strategies affect the Korean content producers' strategic choices and responses. By so doing, the paper strives to understand the rise of the Korean content in Netflix in a broader theoretical and empirical context of the contemporary global economy and draw its implications to the future of GVC governance and supplier upgrading in the fast-evolving global cultural economy.

RC15-225.7

LEE, Juhyun* (CERMES3, France)

Ambivalence of Screens: Appropriation of Screens By Korean Young Adults with Problematic Internet Use

Since the early 2000s, problematic Internet use has been recognized as a public health concern in South Korea. It is characterized by excessive, compulsive, and hasty use, and is associated with harm to an individual's social, psychological, and physical wellbeing. Among other digital health topics, the issue of problematic Internet use occupies a unique position, particularly when it comes to regulating screen usage and ensuring that a person maintains control over how it is used. In this particular instance, the screen serves as both a source of the problem and a solution.

An in-depth interview with twenty-two Korean young adults ages 18 to 25, who claim to be having problems related to their Internet use (online games, social media, online forums, etc.), indicates that interviewees employ a variety of strategies to reduce their Internet use. As we identified in the study, individuals practice three different ways of coping with their problematic use, particularly through the use of screens, through which they practice coping strategies: (1) They quantify the use of screens through diverse tracking functionalities, (2) they voluntarily block their use through applications that limit access, or (3) they symbolically transform the meaning of their use in a more conceptual manner.

By focusing on the specificity of the screen and the relationship between users and their screens, this research sheds light on the specific way in which users' health is governed. The interviewees' strategies for reducing screen time reveal a sense of ambivalence with regards to screens, since they are both causes of and solutions to overuse of screens. Therefore, the use of screens by users for extremely diverse and even contradictory purposes leads to the development of original digital practices. More importantly, this points to the potential and capacity of users to arbitrate between their needs and constraints.

RC02-55.1

LEE, Michael* (CUNY-Hunter College, USA)

From Flea to Shining Flea: Pandemics in the Modern World-System, 1600-2022

There exist many rich datasets and excellent analyses, investigating the drivers of individual pandemics (or of epidemic disease more generally since the 20th century). However, we can also learn a great deal by analyzing pandemics from the purview of a macro-historical timescale and a global scope. The sociopolitical parameters of a virus can change over time. For instance, while HIV/AIDs were discussed in the 1980s largely as a developed world health crisis, the virus spread rapidly in Africa. Many important historical processes – such as hegemony, globalization, inequality, social resistance, and medical science – evolve slowly, yet play an important role in limiting or expanding the scope of possible responses. This paper uses both quantitative data and historical evidence to describe and explain global pandemic severity in Afro-Eurasia (and globally after the 19th century) since 1600. Examining the relationship between global processes and pandemic severity, the paper presents evidence

that hegemonic decline, war, and growing inequality intensify pandemic severity. Pandemics, in turn, tend to accelerate hegemonic decline and reduce globalization.

RC37-550.1

LEE, Siyoon* (Sungkyunkwan University, Republic of Korea)

Hayao Miyazaki on Mimesis: Structural Asymmetry in Storytelling and Its Meaning of Social Critique

Many academic studies have been conducted on the world of world-famous animation master Hayao Miyazaki. In this study, I would like to show that the motifs of anti-war pacifism, feminism, ecology, and anti-capitalism, which have been pointed out as the core of Miyazaki's world of works, can be integrated from the perspective of Frankfurt School theorists Adorno and Benjamin. This can be summarized as the *asymmetry* of the overestimation of problem setting and the underestimation of problem-solving, the narrative structure that penetrates the entire world of Miyazaki's work. In other words, Miyazaki is basically over-setting the problems of the contemporary actual world through the concept of an '*Ausnahmezustand*' that means every day's collapsing, and asking for the restoration of *mimesis* memories as a very weak alternative. This asymmetry tends to intensify, especially as his early works move to later works. I will outline the development process of Miyazaki's world and show how he uses asymmetrical apparatus as the core narrative structure inside the works, and it has become more and more intensified. Through this, we will be able to see that he is urging us to reflect on the totality of modernity, just like critical theorists.

TG04-826.2

LEE, Sojin* (Yonsei university, Republic of Korea)

Suicidal Thought As a Gendered Ontological Anxiety Caused By Postmodernity: Focused on Korean Women Born after 1990

Recently in Korea, the suicide rate of young women has increased to a level similar to that of the war generation in Europe or the generation in transition countries, and suicide among young women is emerging as a social problem. In order to find an answer to why young Korean women commit suicide, this study attempted a holistic analysis of suicide by collecting the life stories of twenty-one women born after 1990 who were constantly experiencing suicidal thoughts. As a result of the investigation, suicidal thoughts of young women can be interpreted as ontological anxiety caused by postmodernity in South Korea, not simply because of economic difficulties or job instability. In the social structure that still maintains patriarchy despite the compressed modernization and personalization of Korean society and the recognition of gender equality according to the achievements of the feminist movement, young women experience existential anxiety due to frequent failures or mannerisms. Through this pressure, persistent suicidal thoughts were found in young Korean women. From a feminist perspective, this study should be interpreted as a result of gendered ontological anxiety in maintaining the patriarchal Korean social structure.

RC52-717.1

LEE, Talara* (University of Sydney Business School, Australia)

COOPER, Rae (University of Sydney Business School, Australia)

FOLEY, Meraiah (University of Sydney Business School, Australia)

Do You See What I See? Explaining (gendered) Perceptions of Gender Inequality in the Australian Legal Profession

The legal profession is a crucial force shaping our social, political, and economic environments. Yet within the profession, gender inequalities pose persistent barriers to justice for key 'insiders', women lawyers. Scholars, policymakers, and professional associations have long detailed women's underrepresentation in leadership roles, and overrepresentation in less lucrative areas of the law (Bolton and Muzio, 2007; Tomlinson et al., 2019). Extreme examples of gender inequality include high-profile revelations of workplace sexual harassment in Australia's High Court (Maley, 2022). Analysing interviews with 30 leaders in the Australian legal profession and a survey of solicitors in New South Wales (n=766), this paper examines lawyers' perceptions of gender inequality in the profession. Although gender inequality was a major concern for the stakeholders interviewed, among surveyed solicitors, the existence of inequality was contested along gender lines. Men were significantly less likely than women to perceive inequality in the profession, characterised by equal treatment, the capacity to progress in careers, and experiences of disrespect. Drawing on scholarship into how professional practise and privilege (Foley et al., 2022) and constructions of masculinity (Flood, 2019) shape meaning, we seek to conceptualise why perceptions of gender inequality in the law diverge.

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RC11-167.6

LEE, Yooumi* (Syracuse University, USA)

ATTERBERRY, Adrienne* (State University of New York (SUNY) at New Paltz, USA)

International Migration, Acculturation, and Care Work: Unpacking the Experiences of Korean Grandparent Caregivers in the USA

This qualitative study interrogates the complexities of grandparent caregiving work within immigrant families by asking the following questions: What are the circumstances that lead to grandparents taking care of grandchildren? What are grandparents' experiences of performing family care work outside of their country of origin? The study answers these questions by analyzing interview and observation data collected on eight Korean grandparent caregivers residing in Central New York (USA). The study finds that grandparent caregivers buttress their family's middle-class lifestyle, while also keeping them rooted in Korean traditions. Grandparent caregivers' work enables their children to focus on academic and professional pursuits that may maximize current and future earnings. Meanwhile, they transmit elements of Korean culture to their grandchildren – laying the groundwork for them to become *Korean* American citizens. These findings prompt us to reconsider the connections between immigrant family life and integration, and grandparents' role within popular parenting paradigms like concerted cultivation.

RC06-104.4

LEE, Youngcho* (London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE), United Kingdom)

It Takes a Village to Raise a Child Free from Gender Stereotypes: A Qualitative Study of Leave-Taking Fathers' Gendered Parenting Experiences in South Korea

Existing studies suggest that children raised by parents in gender egalitarian or non-conventional arrangements tend to demonstrate more gender egalitarian views and attitudes (Halpern and Perry-Jenkins, 2015; Risman and Myers, 1997). A recent study found that father involvement in childcare and housework during childhood and adolescence play a critical role in shaping children's gender-egalitarian attitudes (Cano and Hofmeister, 2022). However, less attention has been paid to the role that fathers' uptake of parental leave has on children's gender socialisation. This paper draws on 51 qualitative interviews with and web materials (including blog posts) of households where South Korean fathers took parental leave to explore fathers' ideas and experiences of gendered parenting and their children's gender socialisation. South Korea offers an apt context because of its particularly long and flexible leave for parents; a parent can take leave up to one year when children are as old as eight years, and leave-taking fathers often use the maximum period and when their child is six to eight years old. I identify three typologies of fathers: 'subversive' fathers who make explicit effort to practice gender-free parenting, 'conservative' fathers who prefer their children to follow conventional gender behaviours, and 'ambivalent' fathers who had mixed, indifferent, or contradictory attitudes toward gendered parenting. Fathers do report instances of their child's gender subversion. However, more prominent were stories detailing challenges to raising children without gender stereotypes, despite the parents' best intentions, due to influences from the children's teachers, peers and their parents, and popular culture and media. I argue that raising a child free from gender stereotypes is challenging and takes much more than a shift in parental gender roles at the home; it takes a whole village. I also suggest that the links between fathers' uptake of leave and gender-equal parenting is not so straightforward.

RC17-JS-151.2

LEE, Youngrong* (University of Toronto, Canada)

The Contested Making of Gig Workers: A Comparative Study of Global Capital and Organized Labour in the Gig Economy in Seoul and Toronto

The gig economy refers to an online platform-mediated economy where individuals work on a piecemeal basis and are (mis)classified as "independent contractors." The main literature on gig work heavily relies on a single-country focus, primarily on North America and Europe. There is a significant lack of transnational research on gig workers' collective action, although it is increasing. Therefore, a comparative study is of utmost importance to situate the gig economy in a transnational context, highlighting commonalities and specificities in different localities where the negotiation in the gig economy takes place.

My transnational comparative study focuses on how gig worker ideals are negotiated among the actors involved in the gig economy in Seoul, South Korea and Toronto, Canada. I suggest gig workers' unions as focal field sites of my comparison since unions have been a significant locus of exclusion and inclusion, making worker subjectivity by shaping or challenging the worker ideal. My research involves two groups of delivery gig work and unions in Seoul, a leading market in Asia, and Toronto, one of the big markets in North America. Both cities display increasing numbers of gig workers and workers' grassroots resistance. Seoul and Toronto present distinct characteristics, including the labour history and social security system, but share the growing precarization of labour, the erosion of unions, and exclusionary mainstream unionism. Among other platforms, food delivery workers of both cities have organized successfully in a similar period in 2019. By using two years of ethnography in these two unions and in-depth interviews with over 80 gig workers and stakeholders, I investigate how gig workers are constructed, but also their construction is contested by multi-levels and multi-actors.

RC02-38.4

LEENA, Ms* (Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, India)

RATH, Saroj (University of Delhi, India)

The Inroad of Retail Investors into the Indian Equity Markets: Tapping the so Far Untapped Potential

The devastating Covid19 propelled pandemic unleashed an unforeseen financial withdrawal syndrome whereby Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs) withdrew their capitals from Indian Stock Markets with surprising speed. More surprises were in stores when financial analysts noticed near no impact of FIIs withdrawal from Indian stock markets. What exactly happened? Despite such ominous withdrawal by the FIIs why the Indian stock market refused to crash or did not face financial crisis? The answer lies in understanding the potential of retail investors in Indian stock market. A retail investor in equity markets is understood as long-term investor investing a small corpus in the big pool. A recent trend in Indian stock markets witnessed a major shift in the age-old phenomena with increasing retail participation in direct equity. The retail investors turned themselves into net buyers in Indian equity markets during the post COVID-19 era by investing a sum totalling Rs. 1,917 billion in 2020 and 2021. As of March 2022, the retail investors alone own 9.7% stake in National Stock Exchange's Capital Market Segment, the highest in the last 14 years. A sharp growth in participation of retail investors is seen after the market crash of April 2020. The rising trend can be attributed to the presence of discount online brokers and increasing interest of retail investors staying home during COVID-19. The investment by retail investors offsets the withdrawal of funds by Foreign Portfolio Investors. In this background, there is a need to study the implications of increasing participation of retail investors in Indian equity markets. We assess the potential role of retail investors in Indian equity markets vis-à-vis risks faced by them. The finding are relevant to policy makers for much needed regulatory reforms to protect retail investors in volatile markets, and shape their behaviour to the greatest interest of the economy.

RC24-366.4

LEHTONEN, Markku* (Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Spain)

KARI, Mika (University of Jyväskylä, Finland)

LITMANEN, Tapio (University of Jyväskylä, Finland)

The Promise of Small Nuclear Reactors: Constructing and Deconstructing a Nuclear Renaissance in Canada and Finland

In the context of the aggravating climate and energy security crises, the global nuclear energy community views the future with great hope of a new renaissance, with Small Modular Reactors (SMRs) as the latest in the long series of nuclear technology promises. This paper combines the concepts and methodologies of sociology of expectations and institutional theory, to analyse the construction, contestation, and controversies over SMR promises in Finland and Canada – two high-trust countries with advanced plans for the deployment of the technology. Debates in the main national newspapers, in 2000-2022, were taken as the starting point for 1) identifying the key actants, actors and actor networks that seek to construct and deconstruct promises concerning SMRs, and 2) analysing the form and content of the argumentation used to either defend or criticise the promises. Applying the principle of "follow the actors", the most central actors were first identified in the media material, and their activities (argumentation and networking) then analysed in other arenas, as manifested in parliamentary and governmental documentation, press releases, industry conferences, and social media.

The study contributes to the scholarship on promise-building and promissory communities by elucidating how historically formed institutional path-dependencies, ideologies, and identities shape promise-building as the nuclear energy industry, born in the era of high modernism and its faith in overarching solutions brought by the techno-sciences, seeks to adjust to the new era of presentism and decentralised socio-technical energy systems. Historical contextualisation helps to provide explanations to seeming anomalies, such

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

as the contrast between the centrality of the "rationalist-environmentalist" ecomodernist movement in the Finnish SMR-promise-building networks, as opposed to its relative marginality in the Canadian networks. Further interview-based, ethnographic research, complemented by more systematic exploitation of social media analysis, will be needed to explore the dynamics of promise-building in non-public expert and professional spheres.

RC08-133.1

LELIS, Romulo* (Brazilian Center of Analisys and Planning, Brazil)

Against Revelation: Hubert and Mauss' Shaping of Durkheim's Late Sociology of Religion

Although Roberston Smith's influence on Durkheim's sociology of religion is undoubtedly the most examined issue, its evidence still relies upon a single letter from 1907, in which Durkheim attributes his "revelation" due to the reading of Robertson Smith 12 years earlier. Against Durkheim's alleged revelation, this paper addresses Hubert and Mauss' contributions to the *sociologie religieuse* section of the *Année sociologique* first series (1898-1913) to shed light on the theoretical matrix behind Durkheim's *Les formes élémentaires de la vie religieuse* (1912). To this end, a set of Hubert and Mauss' studies between 1898 and 1906 on religious phenomena is examined in order to unveil how their approach understands religious rituals as *sacred dramas*. Their approach emphasizes crowds' creative power in generating new ideas and practices through aesthetic and rhythmic performances – such as music, dance, and drama. In doing so, such an analysis may allow us to comprehend not only how Hubert and Mauss' *sociologie religieuse* approach has shaped Durkheim's late sociology of religion but, ultimately, the history of the Durkheimian sociology of religion as an inherently collective enterprise.

RC24-358.6

LEMAIRE, Xavier* (University College London, United Kingdom)

Energy Citizenship and the Social Acceptability of Large Wind Energy Projects

The drive toward clean electricity relies for a substantial part on the growth of the wind energy sector. Wind farms often viewed in a favourable way by the general public, once implemented can generate resentment and conflicts within local communities. Energy projects driven by citizens are emerging as a way to increase social support to energy transition.

Relying on the survey of case studies, this paper attempts to synthetise the factors which explain the differences in the social acceptability of wind farms. Are more inclusive processes or collectively led projects effectively leading to better outcomes in terms of acceptability of wind farms than purely private developers led projects? Or is the level of opposition to wind farms linked to a broader cultural and political context which would explain the intensity of conflicts generated by wind farms implementation?

This paper provides finally an inventory of contrasted approaches in the implementation of wind farm projects and what they mean for the acceleration of energy decarbonization.

RC25-372.5

LEMANCZYK, Magdalena* (Institute of Political Studies, Polish Academy of Sciences, Poland)

When the Narrative of State Power Meets the Narrative of a National Minority. the Case of the German Minority in Poland.

The author will present partial results of the latest research on Polish-German marriages (2019-2022) on the perception of the linguistic rights of the German minority in Poland. A discourse analysis will be presented concerning the legal and linguistic situation of a minority that has been deprived of statutory rights by the state authorities since 2021. It met with a social and political resonance on both sides of the Polish-German border, marked by strong emotions. This presentation is an attempt to approach the discourse analysis from the perspective of the researcher and participant of the studied processes.

RC39-567.3

LEONARD, Liam* (Monash University and Gender and Disaster Australia, Australia)

We Haven't Got You COVID: Including Lgbtiqa+ People in Disaster Planning, Response and Recovery

This paper presents the findings of an unpublished literature review on the impacts of COVID-19 restrictions on sex and gender diverse minorities (LGBTIQA+ people). The review was commissioned by Respect Victoria and led by Gender and Disaster Australia (GADAus). The review focused on emerging Australian and International data. The findings highlighted the different ways in which state and nation-wide restrictions reflected as they magnified structural inequalities against LGBTIQA+ people. At best, measures aimed at reducing the spread of COVID-19 blind-sided LGBTIQA+ people's specific needs. At worst, they led to increasing discrimination and marginalisation of LGBTIQA+ people, communities and infrastructure.

The review's findings are consistent with a growing body of research on how heterosexist assumptions continue to inform emergency management and service delivery. While COVID-19 has presented its own unique challenges, measures aimed at reducing its impact have drawn on – as they have reinforced – the same deeply embedded heterosexist and gendered assumptions that inform disaster and emergency planning, policy, and service delivery more broadly. The paper concludes with recommendations for developing diverse, inclusive disaster and emergency policy and practice. The recommendations are aimed at transforming our approaches to disaster management and service delivery, including pandemics, to ensure that they consider the needs and lives of the different groups that make up the diversity of the Australian population, including LGBTIQA+ people.

RC32-470.8

LEONARD, Liam* (Monash University and Gender and Disaster Australia, Australia)

'Disaster Drag': An Intersectional, Queer Critique of Hypermasculinity in the Age of COVID

COVID-19 posed a challenge to male leaders whose authority in times of disaster has often rested on public displays of what Aolain (2010) callsl 'hypermasculinity'. Unlike other more dramatic types of disasters, including fire and flood, COVID-19 didn't easily lend itself to portrayals of male heroics. It did not lend itself to images of male leaders in hard hats and protective clothing, alongside emergency service or army personnel. Instead, the response to COVID-19 was led by health bureaucrats and medical experts and involved testing, social distancing and individuals taking responsibility for monitoring their own health. It involved forms or leadership and collective interventions that might be labelled 'feminine'.

This paper develops the notion of 'disaster drag' to unpick how the authority of male leaders relies on the public performance of heroic or hypermasculinity. The differing gendered responses of male and female leaders during COVID-19 brought into focus not only the limitations of masculine forms of leadership but also the degree to which male leaders rely on 'disaster drag' for their legitimacy. However, 'disaster drag' also hints at what is less obvious but nonetheless vital to masculine displays of leadership, an assumed heterosexuality. Hypermasculinity is better described as *hetero*gendered, a ramping up of men's displays of their gendered sexuality in times of national crisis and disaster. It involves the marginalisation of women and all things coded feminine and the marginalisation of non-heteronormative forms of sexual and gender expression. The paper argues for an expanded, intersectional model of gender and gender inequality and how the pressures to conform to binary, gender stereotypes impact women and LGBTIQA+ people. The model proposes that these pressures interact with other types of structural identity-based discrimination, leading to increased risk during and following disaster for women and LGBTIQA+ people who are part of other minority groups.

RC04-68.5

LEONORA, Anna Maria* (University of Catania, Italy)

Educational Disobedience As Innovative Educational Practice. Insights from a Mediterranean Case Study

The most recent data by the Italian Ministry of Education (2021) highlight a significant growth over the last three years of the different forms of parental education in Italy as one of the most controversial but innovative educational trends. Indeed, this complex phenomenology received constant attention in the Italian public debate as a form of alternative action fueled by the 'reaction' fallout from critical implementation of distance learning in public schools during the COVID-19 pandemic. Almost sixteen thousand Italian students and their families claim to choose a non-standard organizational and didactic model. These phenomena express a declination of "disobedience for innovation" both concerning the public education system and a mainstream cultural model. The main aim of this paper is to discuss the main highlights and theoretical implications coming from a qualitative case study focused on the participation of the Italian homeschooling groups in the protests against the COVID-19 restrictions. Collected data show that the members of these communities present some oppositional elements (which therefore explain their support for the protest) unveiling unexpected alternative trajectories for educational programmes and practices that challenge Italian public education system. Our research combines two issues: 1) an up-to-date description of the symbolic elements that surround alternative educational practices related to protests against COVID-19 health pass (and any kind of mandatory vaccination policy) in 2020-2021 in Italy; 2) the critical engagement to the public education *weltanschauung* from the alternative education phenomenology (eg. unschooling, outdoor education, homeschooling and so on) offering a creative/communitarian response: being disobedient is being innovative.

RC31-450.2

LEONOWICZ-BUKALA, Iwona* (University of Information Technology and Management in Rzeszow, Poland, Poland)

The Role of Smartphones in Maintaining Contact with the World Left behind. the Case of Young Ukrainian Refugees in Poland

From the first days of the war in Ukraine, 6 million forced migrants crossed the Polish-Ukrainian border to the West. This is the largest migration movement since World War II. Due to universal mobilization of males in Ukraine, the vast majority of those coming to Poland are women and underage children.

Majority of Ukrainians who left their homes due to the war or the risk of direct attack brought to Poland their personal mobile devices – smartphones, a multifunctional tools for managing the journey. These portable tools are used at every stage of migration – from searching the destination point, crossing the border as safe as possible, finding accommodation and making home. The paper attempts to map the affordances of smartphones that allowed young Ukrainians to stay in touch with Ukrainian world, whilst building their new lives in Poland – for some only temporary. Based on in-depth interviews with young refugees from Ukraine, their parents and Polish hosts, I raise the questions on a phenomenon of a digital third space for those who came to Poland and those who stayed in Ukraine.

The analysys of empirical findings will be based on the data on the use of the smartphones by refugees, especially in the context of the studies on transnational migratory habitus / digital migration studies. This study attempts to answer the following questions: 1) For what purposes the Ukrainian young refugees in Poland are using their smartphones? 2) To what extent the access to the virtual transnational spaces facilitate the homemaking process in the host society and the virtual communication with their own national/ethnic habitus in the situation of ongoing state of war? 3) What are the perceived effects of using the smartphone during the migration journey?

RC04-66.20

LEPADATU, Darina* (Kennesaw State University, USA)
KIRK, Kathleen (Kennesaw State University, USA)

Campus Hate Crimes during the Trump Era: University Responses to Violent White Supremacist Movements in the US

Given that a key aim of academe is to facilitate open intellectual exchange and debate, it is not surprising that universities can become fulcrums of protest and extremist agendas. Although recent scholarly literature on campus hate crimes is limited, such research tends to highlight news coverage and institutional responses. Robust data on campus hate crimes, however, have emerged in the past ten years, with the United States Federal Bureau of Investigation utilizing location-based reporting systems to improve incident tracking. We have analyzed national data on the rise of hate crimes at colleges and universities over the past decade. In addition to the quantitative analysis, we offer an in-depth discourse analysis of the University of Virginia's (USA) response to the "Unite the Right" rally of white supremacists in Charlottesville on August 11 and 12, 2017, an event that resulted in multiple deaths and injuries. The analysis focuses on conflict escalation, as well as university strategies for de-escalation, dispute settlement and post-conflict peacebuilding.

RC52-714.7

LEPCZYNSKI, Krzysztof* (Nicolaus Copernicus University in Torun, Poland)

Slaves of Passion? Work of Journalists in Cognitive Capitalism

"It is hard to defend democracy without a permanent contract. It is hard to defend democracy when the pay rise comes with the increase in the minimum wage," said Paweł Figurski, a young journalist from Gazeta Wyborcza, the largest opinion-forming newspaper in Poland, when he received an award for investigative journalism.

Similar public complaints by Polish journalists about overwork, precariousness, and low salaries are repeated remarkably often. They have a basis in research (Dobek-Ostrowska et al. 2013; Głowacki 2013; Nygren, Dobek-Ostrowska 2015). However, this is not a Polish peculiarity. Comparative studies indicate that the position of media workers across Europe is similar, as it also stems from the same structural transformations of the media (Witschge, Nygren 2009; Deuze, Prenger 2019).

The next phase of the free-market "Great Transformation" described by Polanyi (1944) has made information another fictitious commodity after land, work, and capital (Jessop 2007). Cognitive capitalism (Berardi 2005) changed the nature of mental labour, which is particularly visible in creative industries (Deuze 2007). Therefore, I consider journalists to be representatives of wider social groups: creative workers and even a large part of the middle class.

I intend to show how journalists experience changes in the media industry (mainly market pressure), how these changes influence broader quality of life (see Cummins 1996; 2000), and how journalists react to these changes. I rely on the analysis (Miles, Huberman 1994; Charmaz 2006) of 43 in-depth, semistructured interviews conducted in 2022 with Polish journalists.

In this contribution, I want to focus on the issue of passion in journalistic work from the perspective of governmentality studies (see Foucault 1979; Miller, Rose 1990; Rose 1999). The passion in the my respondents' narratives appears both as a tool of neoliberal subjugation and a strategy for resisting market pressures.

RC02-JS-3.3

LETOURNEAU, Angeline* (University of Alberta, Canada)

Out of the Pot and into the Fire: The Limitations of Renewable Technologies for a Just Transition

Advocates for a just transition argue that decarbonization of the economy will maintain or even improve quality of life for most people: better jobs will be available, a healthier environment will be possible, and greater equality will be achieved without the extraction of fossil fuels. While scholars and activists alike have begun to envision what a society run on alternative, renewable energy sources could look like, what is frequently overlooked are the upstream systems required to realize a transition on such a scale. The global market of raw materials, particularly rare Earth minerals necessary for renewable energy technologies and infrastructure is deeply entangled with human rights infractions and catastrophic environmental harms by mining companies. Simply replacing existing infrastructure with renewable technologies is insufficient for a just transition. To ensure that a transition is truly "just", we must reconcile the need for a significant reduction in greenhouse gas emissions with the very real impacts that the extraction of raw materials will have for the land and its people.

Using an anticolonial lens, this paper explores how a just transition may be achieved not just for urban communities in the Global North, but for rural and Indigenous peoples in the Global South and beyond. I begin by examining the dominance of just transition literature by Global North voices, demonstrating how this has resulted in fixations on socio-economic changes in Global North countries and inadequate attention to global supply chains of raw resources. I then provide a brief overview of the political-economic dimensions of rare earth mineral mining and conclude with interventions that could align extraction systems with the values associated with just transitions.

RC01-JS-115.6

LEUPRECHT, Christian* (Royal Military College of Canada, Canada)

Domestic Military Deployments: Canada

Canada's defence policy provides for domestic employment of the Canadian Armed Forces, but organization and force structure tilt heavily towards foreign deployment. As set out in the current White Paper, *Strong, Secure, Engaged*, there are eight core missions for the Canadian Armed Forces (CAF). The first five missions listed revolve around the provision of conventional forces to NATO, NORAD, the UN. These missions underpin the basic force structure and fundamental orientation of the CAF. Of the other three missions only search and rescue has a significant dedicated force structure. Assistance to civil authorities for law enforcement and the provision of assistance to civil authorities and non-governmental partners in responding to international and domestic disasters or major emergencies are largely dependent on re-tasking forces designed for combat or combat support.

RC01-JS-5.3

LEUPRECHT, Christian* (Royal Military College of Canada, Canada)

The Demographics of Force Generation: Recruitment, Attrition and Retention of Citizen Soldiers

The prevailing model of civil–military relations in democracies is that of the citizen soldier.[1] If soldiers are citizens first, then the armed forces as a whole should be broadly representative of the society they serve, modelling equality of opportunity, especially in democracies that champion freedom, equality and justice. How representative is a matter of controversy beyond the scope of this chapter. However, from the premise of the citizen soldier one might normatively infer that, at a minimum, the armed forces should be on a trajectory of becoming more representative of society.

RC02-46.3

LEVENSON, Zachary* (University of North Carolina, Greensboro, USA)

Reversing Apartheid Under Racial Capitalism: Notes from Land Occupations in Cape Town

Scholars of racial capitalism typically examine how racist policies augment profitability in a given context. But how should we understand these policies when they emanate from a state intent upon *counteracting* racist histories of residential segregation, job reservation, and land distribution? South Africa's postapartheid government has staked its very legitimacy on just such a reversal, yet it continues to evict land occupations on a regular basis – occupations which are nearly exclusively Black. Why? Drawing on my newly

published book *Delivery as Dispossession*, rooted in a decade of ethnographic fieldwork in South African land occupations, I examine the limits of remedial housing delivery in Cape Town. Centuries of racial capitalist dispossession have produced a situation in which the distribution of free, formal housing – an attempt to reverse apartheid – cannot possibly keep pace with the scale of need. Residents are entered onto a waiting list, which now takes over 60 years. In the meantime, they must provide for themselves, and they do: by occupying land. But the state, wary of incursions on private property, then works to clear these new occupations – often by bumping new occupiers to the top of the waiting list and vilifying them as "queue jumpers." Paradoxically then, in the name of reversing apartheid, the postapartheid state dispossesses Black residents. I conclude with reflections on what this means for the study of racial capitalism, considering how antiracist policy is limited in a capitalist context.

RC23-343.1

LEVI, Tsamiyah* (University of Campinas, Brazil)

FONSECA DE ALMEIDA, Ana maria (University of Campinas, Brazil)

The Diffusion of Certifications and Gender Equality Plans in Science: Activism and Institutional Change

Gender equality has become an increasingly important issue in the scientific space and has been the subject of several initiatives implemented by universities, research funding agencies, professional associations, etc. Certifications, award schemes, and Gender Equality Plans are being produced and disseminated in different parts of the world. How to explain this development? This presentation advances partial results of research that mobilizes the sociology of activism to study the involvement of professionals in these processes. Working in governmental and non-governmental organizations, they lead the formulation and dissemination of incentive and control mechanisms to advance the goals of gender equality by defining discourses, norms, and procedures aimed at correcting gender biases in institutions. A chronology of the design and implementation of gender equality certifications and plans in different countries makes it possible to identify these individuals and study their social and professional trajectories.

Based on the analysis of documents (reports, CVs, websites), the study examines concepts, objectives, and justifications mobilized in the schemes and plans, including the strategies formulated to achieve gender equality. The analysis of the CVs of the protagonists of the processes of formulation and dissemination of these initiatives allows us to identify training spaces and professional trajectories. The interviews help us better understand the processes that led to the involvement of individuals with this cause and the networks and resources they mobilized to advance the initiatives in focus.

We identify the emergence of a new field of professional practice, where experts - in general, women researchers turned activists - work as knowledge producers, consultants, and mediators between different spheres - science, media, politics, law, etc. Finally, we show how the international circulation of ideas and justice models and the activism of experts have contributed to the cause of gender equality in science.

RC36-539.3

LEVITIN, Maor* (York University, Canada)

Authoritarianism, Alienation, and the Question of Left Leadership

Authoritarianisms on the Right have gained momentum across the globe in recent years. This phenomenon can, at least in part, be understood as a reaction to the ubiquity of alienation in contemporary society. It is manifest that alienation makes people susceptible to manipulation by authoritarian leaders who are adept at generating illusions of comfort, security, purpose, and community. Checking the influence of right-wing demagoguery might require that the Left offer an alternative form of leadership, one that could provide a vision of a qualitatively different, non-alienated way of life and is ethical in character. This new style of leadership on the Left would eschew domination and be inherently antiauthoritarian. In other words, rather than simply replicating the manipulative and controlling qualities of right-wing populists, an authentically progressive leadership ought to be thoroughly humanistic. A theory of ethical Left leadership is called for, then. The distinction first-generation Frankfurt School critical theorists (and Erich Fromm in particular) draw between rational and irrational authority can help lay the groundwork for articulating the difference between domination-laden styles of leadership and those that are transformative and emancipatory. Since the Frankfurt School and Fromm's engagement with this distinction is only cursory, however, it needs to be fleshed out before its theoretical and normative import can come into view. In addition to providing us with the means to combat the growing influence of authoritarian leaders, a theory of ethical Left leadership promises to challenge the radical Left's reliance on horizontal forms of organization.

Plen-7.4

LEVITT, Peggy* (Wellesley College, USA)

Transnational Social Protection: Changing Social Welfare in a World on the Move

How do individuals protect and provide for themselves in a neoliberal world where so many people live, work, study, and retire outside their countries of citizenship and where many states are reneging on their contract to provide basic social welfare to their citizens? The conventional wisdom is that access to social protections is limited by membership in the nation-state of residence via citizenship, geographic proximity to the distribution of services, or embeddedness in local family or social networks. This conventional wisdom is sorely out of date. There are increasing numbers of long-term *residents without membership* who live for extended periods in a host country without full rights or representation. There are also more and more long-term *members without residence* who live outside the countries where they are citizens but continue to participate in the economic and political life of their homelands. Professional-class migrants who carry two passports may know how to make claims and raise their voices, but there are many poor, low-skilled, and undocumented migrants who are marginalized in both their home and host countries.

In response, a new set of social welfare arrangements has emerged which sometimes complements and sometimes substitutes for traditional modes of social welfare provision. Migrants and their families unevenly and unequally piece together *resource environments* across borders from multiple sources, including the state, market, nongovernmental organizations and their social networks. Local, subnational, national, and supranational actors are all potential providers of some level of care. Four logics upon which rights are based: the logic of citizenship, the logic of personhood/humanity, the logic of the market, and the logic of community. The conflicts between these different logics are at the core of controversies and conflicts over what we *can* and what we *should* do to protect dispersed individuals and families from risk, danger, and precarity.

RC47-JS-95.1

LEVKOE, Charles* (Lakehead University, Canada)

WILSON, Amanda (Saint Paul University, Canada)

Introspecting Food Movements in Canada: Unpacking Tensions Towards Justice and Sustainability

Over the past decades there has been a notable growth in community-based food systems projects and successes. Despite these advancements, food insecurity, precarious food work, ecological degradation, and corporate conglomeration in the food sector all continue to increase, compounded by the ongoing impacts of white supremacy, patriarchy, settler colonialism. Recognizing these growing inequities, critical scholars have noted that too many food systems initiatives are overly concerned with influencing individual behaviours and a focus on narrow objectives. Furthermore, many approaches tend to overlook ways that food systems are embedded within political and economic structures that constrain their goals of social and environmental justice. These multiple challenges suggest that food movements are at a crossroads. This presentation reflects on this pivotal moment through an analysis of key food movement actor's perspectives on the progress and promises as well as emerging tensions for food movements in Canada. Through a series of interviews with individuals most prominent in food movement spaces, we explore key perspectives on the state of food movements and possibilities for future directions. Our findings paint a complex and nuanced portrait of what food movements have accomplished, teas out internal tensions, and identify questions facing their future prospects. The perspectives presented through our findings offer a path to transcend the critiques that position short-term strategic gains in opposition to longer-term systemic change. We suggest that food movements can overcome these challenges by embracing a more radical and expansive vision of social and environmental justice that is deeply embedded within food systems while also looking beyond them.

WG08-801.2

LEVY-GUILLAIN, Rebecca* (Centre for Research on social InequalitieS. Sciences Po Paris, France)

The Production of Gender Inequalities in the Experience and Management of Emotions before Sex

Norms regulating access to sexuality remain deeply gendered. Men tend to be encouraged to accumulate sexual conquests and are required to obtain their partners' consent (Kimmel, 2008). Women, on the other hand, must ensure that their sexuality is embedded in a romantic or marital relationship and that their desires are respected (Hamilton & Armstrong, 2009). In this context, women and men experience the period leading up to sex differently. What emotions do they feel before engaging in a sexual intercourse? What forms of emotional labor do they deploy (Hochschild, 1983)? And what inequalities arise as a result?

The results outlined in this paper are based on the analysis of 130 biographical interviews conducted with women and men between the ages of

18 and 65 from different social backgrounds. In these interviews, respondents were asked to recount some of their sexual experiences and to describe their emotions before, during and after sex.

First, we show that women and men do not have the same mental life before sexuality. Women analyze, sort and transform their emotions which are multiple and contradictory; whereas men often focus on their feelings of sexual desire and let themselves be guided by them. In a second time, we show that these differences of relation to the emotions produce two types of inequalities. On the one hand, women have less leeway to act than men. On the other hand, the sense of self-agency they experience is more precarious.

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RC22-328.5

LEWIS, Benjamin* (Monash University, Australia)

Endogamy As an Anchor: Exploring Australian Jews' Attitudes Towards and Experiences of Inter-Cultural Partnering

The Australian Jewish community is comprised of immigrants and their descendants from various locations and waves of migration, coming with their own unique histories, values, and institutions. Each wave of migration has aimed to continue their form of Jewish life in Australia, inspiring the establishment and strengthening of Jewish synagogues, day schools, youth movements, and other institutions. The practice of endogamy (within community partnering) has been a key strategy among many to ensure the continuity of Jewish values, beliefs, and practices across generations. Despite this, intermarriage rates have gradually increased over the last 50 years. This indicates that Australian Jews' relationships with traditional Jewish institutions and with broader Australian society has also been changing. Aiming to understand these changes, we interviewed 40 young Jewish Australians from a range of Jewish upbringings about their attitudes towards and experiences of inter-cultural partnering. Focusing on the participants' experiences within contexts such as family, schooling, and social networks, this paper explores how their Jewish identities shape partnering choices. In particular, the paper examines how inter-cultural partnering choices differ across streams of Judaism (e.g. orthodox vs progressive) and change over the life course, as interviewees attempt to anchor their Jewish identities and obtain a sense of belonging while negotiating their place in Australian society.

RC03-JS-122.5

LEWIS, Sophie* (University of Sydney, Australia)
MOENSTED, Maja (University of Sydney, Australia)
WILLIS, Karen (Melbourne Health, Australia)
DUBBIN, Leslie (University of California, San Francisco, USA)
SMITH, Lorraine (University of Sydney, Australia)

Sense of Place, Space and Loneliness for People Living with Chronic Conditions

The negative effects of loneliness on health and wellbeing are known, yet effective solutions are not. This paper responds to calls for understandings of, and responses to, loneliness that consider spatial and material factors that create and sustain (dis)connectedness. Inspired by Bourdieu's concepts of collective habitus and habitus clivé, and drawing on data from a combination of indepth and walking interviews and photo elicitation with 40 people who were living with chronic conditions and experiencing loneliness, we explored how place is implicated in the experience of loneliness. Our findings draw attention to the complexity of the relationship between sense of place and feelings of loneliness, including the interconnectedness between self, other people and the natural and built environment. Among participants who lived in social and/or transient housing, a discourse of fear was prominent. Poverty, insecure housing, transient living and unsafe neighbourhoods dovetailed to create feelings of isolation and distrust of others. While these participants exhibited a strong sense of belonging to neighbourhood, these spaces hindered their engagement in activities that ameliorated their loneliness. In contrast, other participants described the importance of green space in lessening their experience of loneliness and supporting social wellbeing. A deep connection with the natural environment, being known in the community and regular visits to green spaces fostered a sense of connectedness, even in the absence of interpersonal relationships. These findings highlight the critical importance of creating places that support ways for people vulnerable to loneliness, especially those who are economically and socially marginalised, to not only meaningfully connect with others, but also to meaningfully connect with themselves, with nature, and with the built environment.

RC34-520.5

LI, Hang* (Hong Kong Shue Yan University, Hong Kong)
CHUI, Chi Fai (Hong Kong Shue Yan University, Hong Kong)
LI, Wang On (Hong Kong Shue Yan University, Hong Kong)
CHOW, Tak Sang (Hong Kong Shue Yan University, Hong Kong)
CHEUNG, Ho Shing (Hong Kong Shue Yan University, Hong Kong)

Social Media Use, Prosocialness, Life Satisfaction and Political Participation of Hong Kong Young People

Although the literature consistently reveals a positive relationship between social media use and political participation, the mechanisms connecting them are still unclear. Recent studies in the western context have revealed that prosocialness and life satisfaction may be considered as two mediating factors on the relationship between social media use and young people's political participation. Contrary to some of the western findings, however, one recent study reveals that individuals in Hong Kong who are more dissatisfied with their lives are more likely, instead of less likely, to engage in radicalized actions. In light of these inconclusive findings, this paper explores how the direct and indirect effects of social media use on political participation among post-secondary students in the context of Hong Kong. In particular, it will examine the roles of life satisfaction and prosocialness as mediators between social media use and political participation. The empirical data comes from the first wave survey of a 4-wave longitudinal study of identity status among the young population in Hong Kong. The sample consists of 882 post-secondary students between 18 and 24 years of age. Structural equation modelling was used to test specific pathways outlined in the hypothesised model. The results have demonstrated that the relationship between social media use and political participation is mediated by prosocialness and life satisfaction for young people in Hong Kong. However, our findings indicate that radical political participation is not directly influenced by young people's life satisfaction. Young people who were more dissatisfied with their lives would first participate in conventional political activities. The experience in the conventional forms of protest then increased their likelihood of joining the more radical forms of political action.

RC48-671.3

LI, Hang* (Hong Kong Shue Yan University, Hong Kong)

Strategic Interaction and Tactical Shift in the Hong Kong Pro-Democracy Movement

Existing scholarship usually examines how structural constraints shape tactics. By bringing the framework of strategic interaction into the study of tactical shift, this article examines how activists resolve different strategic dilemmas on the basis of what they have learned from the ongoing interactions with other activists and their targets in the strategic arena. As interactions unfold, activists revisit their readings of the political context and revise the tactical plans accordingly. This paper presents a case study of the Hong Kong pro-democracy movement which evolves from a movement relied mainly on institutional politics to a transgressive contention forbidden by the state. The use of disruptive tactics has gained traction as intra-movement conflicts unfold from the 2003's July First demonstration to the 2019's Anti-Extradition Law Amendment Bill Movement. By tracing the interaction sequences over time, my findings demonstrate that factional battles within the Hong Kong pro-democracy movement have opened and foreclosed different strategic possibilities in each round of interaction with the government, thereby shaping the trajectory of tactical shift. Alongside the consecutive defeats in advancing democratization, the young radical groups have gradually gathered steam by downplaying the moderate strategies employed by the traditional democrats. In face of these challenges, the traditional democrats have also revisited their optimism toward institutionalized politics and adjusted their tactics along the radical path. The dynamics of strategic interactions and interpretive change thereby shape the choices of tactics over time. My analysis reveals that perceived opportunities shape strategy, but they are not unchanging and is contingent on strategic interaction among actors. The current analysis moves beyond the classic model of protest cycle by highlighting the interactive dimensions of contentious dynamics.

RC06-115.1

LI, Jianghong (WZB Berlin Social Science Center, Germany)
LIU, Chia* (University of St. Andrews, United Kingdom)
KAISER, Till (Ruhr-Universität Bochum, Germany)

Maternal Non-Standard Work Schedules and Children's Socio-Emotional Development: Evidence from the UK

Non-standard work schedule (NSWS) of mothers has been linked to negative outcome of children, yet few studies have examined the mechanisms behind such association. Our study uses the Millennium Cohort Study (MCS) to capture the changes in the social and emotional wellbeing measured in SDQ of children

aged three to seven by mother's work hours. We consider household structure, family income, and parental characteristics, and focus on two mechanisms: stability of children's daily life and quality of time parents spent with children. The former is operationalized by regularity of mealtime and bedtime each day, and the latter by the frequency of parental engagement in stimulating activities such as reading, writing, visiting the library with children. Among those whose mothers work at least one hour a week (standard or NSWS) we use pooled OLS, random effects, and fixed effects models to capture the impact of mother's NSWS on five domains of SDQ (emotional, conduct, peer problems, hyperactivity, and pro-social behavior). Next, we conduct mediation analyses by type of NSWS to estimate the direct and indirect effects of maternal NSWS on child total SDQ scores via the above-mentioned two mechanisms. We found that mother's NSWS is associated with increases in children's social and emotional problems, compared to those who work standard schedules. Children whose mother works at night (10pm to 7am) and weekends are particularly more negative impacted than those whose mother works evening hours (6pm to 10pm). The quality of time spent with children only mediates the effect of NSWS to a small degree and is less important than the stability of children's daily schedules. We contribute to the literature by testing important mechanisms behind the linkage of mothers' NSWS to children's socio-emotional development from the UK context.

RC07-124.1

LI, Jianghong* (WZB Berlin Social Science Center, Germany)

Unequal Electoral Participation: The Negative Effects of Long Work Hours and Unsociable Work Schedules in Europe

Situated within gender inequality in time as a resource for political participation, this study examined 1) the relationship between long working hours and unsociable work schedules and participation in national elections in Europe before or in 2010; 2) factors that may mediate this association; 3) gender differences in this relationship and occupation-specific patterns, using wave 5 of the European Social Survey data on 24 European countries. The findings show that working > 45 hours per week and working in evenings, nights or weekends is associated with lower national electoral participation in women with both high and low occupational status. Among men with the lowest occupational status, working long hours is also linked to lower participation. These findings are robust against controlling for important confounders. Political interest seems to partially mediate the negative effect of unsociable work schedulers on voting in women. Neither health nor social engagement played a mediation role.

RC43-612.1

LI, Jianling* (University of Texas at Arlington, USA)
YE, Changdong (Department of Landscape Architecture & Urban planning, South China Agricultural University, China)

Metro-Induced Housing Gentrification in Guangzhou, China: A Spatial-Temporal Analysis

More and more Chinese cities have built rail systems and implemented transit-oriented-developments (TOD) in order to meet the increasing transport demand associated with the rapid urban growth (Huadao, 2019). It is believed that TOD development can not only reduce urban traffic congestion, but also promote real estate development and generate large revenue growth for local governments (Zhang et al., 2005; Zhao and Li, 2018). By improving the surrounding environment and accessibility, areas around the rail stations would experience an increase in job opportunities and regional amenities, which in turn attract population from upper socio-economic classes to live near the rail stations, drive up housing price, and push the economically disadvantageous out of their neighborhoods around rail stations (Pollack et al., 2010; TCRP, 2004; TCRP, 2008; Tiebout, 1956). Scholars label these phenomena TOD-induced or transit/metro-induced gentrification (Bardaka et al., 2018; Kahn, 2007; Lees et al., 2008; Pollack et al., 2010).

The travel and economic benefits of rail development are well researched, but the social effects of rail are largely understudied, especially in China (Dong, 2017). We analyze the housing supply and social groups associated with urban rail development using the 2000 and 2010 census data from Guangzhou, China and a linear mixed-effects modeling approach. Our results indicate that although low price rental housing units have generally increased over time, the increase in rail neighborhoods has lagged behind that in non-rail neighborhoods and that the rail/metro-induced effect on affordable housing supply and thus the population is evidenced. This research contributes to the existing literature by investigating an important but previously overlooked issue and providing empirical evidence of social changes in a city that has experienced rapid economic growth and pioneered rail development in China — a developing country. Limitations and implications of the findings are discussed.

RC27-397.4

LI, Jiaxin* (Universidad Politécnica de Madrid, Spain)
LÓPEZ ADÁN, Enrique (Universidad Politécnica de Madrid, Spain)
RUBIA RIAZA, Alfonso de la (Universidad Politécnica de Madrid, Spain)

From the First Step to the Development: The Sustainable Development of Equestrian Policy in China

The horse industry has been one of the most significant industries in China's history, and it is still undergoing transformation in the modern era. This presentation provides an overview of the sports policy documents of Equestrians in China. This qualitative research methodology includes documents analysis of normative and policy documents. The presentation shows the equestrian structure of China, the conclusion obtained is that the growth strategy for equestrian sports in China has followed three phases: Trying phase before 2008; Preparation phase:2008-2015; Incipient phase:2015-2021. In a time when the horse business is undergoing a shift from traditional to modern, there are several issues with the policies that govern it. Relevance is the most significant aspect of a policy. In general, policy objectives are vague and imprecise, and there is only limited interaction between the sectors to which they pertain. Second, the policy is inconsistent and unstable. Third, there is a deficiency in terms of professional evaluation and relevancy. In addition, the process chain is missing, which means that pre-development preparation is not done. The complex causes of these issues include the sports management system, the government's policy ideals, and the competition of interests among policy stakeholders. As a result, this study makes suggestions for China's equestrian-related sports sector policies. First, the government collaborates in multiple sectors. Second, to encourage the establishment of national and local equestrian-related sports facilities soon. Third, the government promotes and governs professional equestrian sports. Fourth, establishing tournaments for allied equestrian activities on a progressive basis.

RC11-171.5

LI, Jinfeng* (Institute of Developmental Psychology, Beijing Normal University, China)
WANG, Dahua (Institute of Developmental Psychology, Beijing Normal University, China)

Public Attitudes As the Macro-System of the Parents Who Lost Their Only Child: Ethical Imputation, Predicament Awareness, and Help Willingness

In China, the population of older parents who lost their only child (PLOCs) is increasing and will keep growing for about 30 years. The PLOCs are thought to undertake the ethical imputation that they have not taken good care of the child, for the tradition emphasizes children as the center/fate to a family. This study aims to investigate public ethical imputation concerning PLOCs and its relationships to the awareness of predicament of the PLOCs and the willingness to help PLOCs. A nation-wide sample of 2029 (M_{age} = 36.62 years; SD = 10.06; 50.1% males) adults aged from 18 to 71 years was included in this questionnaire-based survey. The results indicated that ethical imputation negatively predicted public predicament awareness toward PLOCs. More importantly, this effect was stronger when the public had lower levels of social trust than was that among the public with higher levels of social trust. In addition, ethical imputation had impacts on help willingness in specific condition. Specifically, ethical imputation negatively predicted help willingness among the public with higher levels of social trust; in contrast, this effect was not significant among the public with lower levels of social trust. Interestingly, the results also indicated that more predicament awareness toward PLOCs did not necessarily lead to more willingness to help PLOCs. These findings promote an understanding of the public' s predicament awareness toward PLOCs and provide an alternative perspective from the macro-system to help PLOCs.

RC39-579.1

LI, Jing* (Osaka University, Japan)

Japan's Disaster Medical System and Response to the Covid-19

Disasters affect millions of people and cause collective social distress in Japan. In recent years, the most memorable catastrophes are the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake in 1995, followed by the Great East Japan Earthquake in 2011 and the Kumamoto Earthquakes in 2016. Based on the lessons learned from these disasters, Japan has reviewed and greatly improved the disaster medical system by establishing disaster base hospitals, the Disaster Medical Assistance Team (DMAT), and introducing a medical information system named EMIS (Emergency Medical Information System) throughout Japan. The purpose of this paper is to introduce the National Disaster Medical System (NDMS) in Japan by focusing on these three systems. Moreover, this paper will also briefly discuss how these systems operate in times of disaster. Because the coronavirus is still affecting people's lives, the NDMS is adapting to deal with the current pandemic. This paper will also discuss how these systems are

responding to the pandemic. However, it is predicted that within the next 30 years, a highly destructive Nankai Trough megathrust earthquake will hit the southwestern area of Japan. How to prepare to respond to earthquakes of such a scale and other disasters while dealing with the pandemic is a present challenge for Japan's disaster medical system in the future.

RC14-206.4

LI, Muyang* (York University, Canada)

Digital Diplomacy As Authoritarian Practices: A Case-Study of China's Wolf Warrior Diplomacy

Diplomacy is an age-old art of state craft, while social media was newly born in the latest wave of technological revolution. When classical meets modern, it could start to transform the traditional art of diplomacy, as demonstrated by Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskyy's wartime videos under Russia's invasion; it could just put old wine in new bottles, as many international organizations do when migrating generic statements into a social media account; or it could fall somewhere in between. For those studying diplomacy and/or digital media, a key question remains to be answered is what social media could bring to diplomacy and diplomatic communication.

The existing literature of digital diplomacy adopts a liberal-triumphalist approach to this question. In this article, however, we studied a case of China's wolf-warrior diplomacy to understand how diplomatic actors may utilize preexisting cleavages in the digital world to promote polarizing narratives.

We collected posts by a representative wolf-warrior diplomat, Zhao Lijian, on the international (i.e., Twitter) and the domestic (i.e., Chinese Weibo) social media platforms. For analysis, we first applied the method of computer-assisted content analysis to examine the content of Zhao's social media posts and identify his wolf-warrior narrative. Then, we used quantitative methods to gauge the effects of several socio-political and economic factors on his wolf-warrior narratives on the international and the domestic platforms, respectively.

Our study found that Zhao strategically utilized social media platforms to deliver differential messages to international and domestic audiences and responded to diverse goals of wolf warrior diplomacy. Other than providing an open and public space for diplomatic communication, social media may also introduce pitfalls of its own to public diplomacy. This study suggests that we should develop contextualized counterstrategies to offset the effects of these pitfalls.

RC20-291.3

LI, Olga* (Polish Academy of Sciences, Poland)

Challenging Authoritarian Regimes: Political Grievance and the Perceived Consequences of Political Action

In authoritarian states, characterized by closed political opportunity structures and human rights abuses, the conditions for political grievances to arise are plentiful. Theoretically, non-electoral political participation (NEP) such as attending public demonstrations and working for political organizations is possible and could turn back authoritarian development, yet citizens rarely engage in political action and the regime continues on its authoritarian path. Research tends to theorize about differences between democratic and non-democratic systems, losing sight of the variation of crucial features between them - the practice of human rights violations, and specifically, state repressions. Authoritarian regimes abrogate human rights to quell dissent. I theorize that state attacks on the physical integrity of individuals to punish resistance moderates the relationship between individual level grievance and political action. I address the question: *In authoritarian and democratic regimes, what are the relationships between political grievance, political action, and human rights violations?* I expect that, in democratic and authoritarian states, the greater the level of political grievance, the stronger the probability that individuals engage in non-electoral political participation; however, in authoritarian regimes, the high level of human rights abuses chills participation, and thus reduces the effect of grievance on political participation. I test the relationship between political grievance, human rights violations, and non-electoral participation using harmonized Survey Data Recycling 2.0 dataset combined with CIRIRIGHTS Human Rights dataset (N respondents ca. 2,6 million across ca. 130 countries).

WG01-JS-128.1

LI, Wendi* (University of Melbourne, Australia)

Global Youth Climate Activism and Planetary Citizenship in Times of Crisis: A Global North and South Comparative Perspective

In the current times of global crises, such as climate change and the Covid-19 pandemic, how young people navigate these emergencies and catastrophes demands special attention, particularly as the generations that will inherit these issues. This paper highlights the need to consider young people as capable actors and to obtain insights from their crisis engagement. Specifically, it investigates the global youth climate activism that peaked in 2019 and has remained active, primarily online, during the pandemic. In 2019, young people who were deeply concerned about the global climate crisis teamed up to lead protests against climate inaction in over 150 countries. This occurrence of

youth-led global climate activism has demonstrated some young people have sought to take climate emergencies into their own hands and address the issue collectively as a globalised citizenry.

Drawing on in-depth interviews conducted in 2019 and 2020 with young climate activists in two global cities, Hong Kong and Melbourne, together with online observation during the pandemic, this paper discusses how these young people perceive, communicate about and engage with climate change as a planetary crisis. Results show that these young climate activists have envisioned themselves as citizens of the planet and that a sense of crisis has driven them to take individualised yet collective actions on climate change and sustainable living. By comparing climate perceptions and communication experiences of young climate activists in Hong Kong and Melbourne, this paper offers a preliminary comparative approach to understanding similarities and differences in how young people relate the local to the global in Global North and South. It also articulates how collective self-identification and manifested agency among these globalised climate-concerned young individuals contribute to the formation of a 'planetary citizenship'. Overall, this comparative approach and the emerging concept of planetary citizenship contribute to the development of planetary youth research.

RC31-449.1

LI, Yao-tai* (University of New South Wales, Australia)

Integration Along the Class Lines? the Everyday Interactions and Boundary Making/Unmaking between Mainland Skilled Professionals and Locals in Hong Kong

Scholars and the Hong Kong government have been concerned about the social, economic, and cultural integration of new mainland Chinese immigrants (NMCIs) into local society. Research on NMCIs' integration difficulties in Hong Kong has focused on one-way permit holder migrants from China—who are less skilled and face discrimination and problems with integration based on differences in human capital—while overlooking internal variation among NMCIs. Mainland skilled professionals (MSPs) may have different integration experiences and receive different treatment from locals. Drawing on interviews with 48 MSPs and local Hong Kongers, this article investigates three sets of questions: (1) what do interaction experiences between MSPs and locals look like in the workplace and other social settings? (2) how are specific stereotypes of the other group changed or reproduced through boundary making/unmaking processes? (3) which kinds of integration are MSPs pursuing and do they face barriers during their integration process similar to those faced by one-way permit holders, and how do they react to the barriers? The findings suggest that for MSPs, although class-based discrimination is mediated in the workplace after interaction, the boundaries of 'us' vs. 'others' are still prevalent between them and locals due to language, cultural difference, and identity.

RC14-207.5

LI, Yubai* (Department of Sociology, Tsinghua University, China)

Ambivalent Resistance: Indie Music, Mobilization and Hong Kong's Localist Movement

Hong Kong's nascent localist movement is viewed as an identity movement and triggered heated discussion, but little research explores the relationship and combination between politics and local musical cultures. This paper examines how the performances and texts of local indie music bands symbolize and form identity and local-based mobilization between youth. the consequence of this form of ambivalent resistance. With in-depth interviews and cyber-ethnographic studies, this research primarily examines *My little airport*, a Hong Kong-based music ensemble, we find the tension and interaction between artists' aesthetic freedom and political involvement. Music's enduring capacity to mobilize individuals and encourage their participation in contentious action, equipping young people with guiding strategies for their engagement and practices of local identity in an ambivalent way. The ensemble, which thrives upon local culture, has propagated a strategic discourse of emotion, local and identity-based awakening and resistance. Such discourse, in turn, supplies emotional, cultural, and legitimizing content for the participants undergoing their framing process. Through the interweaving of local, metropolis, and identity repertoires, individuals perceive, participate in, and imagine the experience of place, thus forming a sense of place for both the individuals and the group, which subsequently enables them to engage in with broader identity movements.

RC28-402.5

LIANG, Hao* (Cornell University, USA)

Multidirectional Residential Integration: Residential Trajectories of Chinese Immigrants in the Tokyo Metropolis, Japan

Residential mobility is one of the most critical indicators for immigrant integration. Studies have commonly used two main directions as indicators for residential integration, which I refer to as static immobility and linear mobility from ethnic neighborhoods (ENs) to wealthier majority neighborhoods (non-ENs). However, the paradigmatic view of residential integration does not fully

explain immigrants' residential integration due to 1) within-immigrant group heterogeneity in sociodemographic composition, 2) the emergence of global new immigrant destinations, and 3) the development of wealthier ENs at immigrant gateways. Based on these three points, this paper showcases the *multidirectionality* of immigrant residential integration focusing on the within-immigrant group diversity at a new immigrant destination. Using an original online retrospective survey on Chinese immigrants' residential histories upon arriving at the Tokyo Metropolis (n = 1482), I first link residential mobility with immigrant integration using sequence analysis to analyze the longitudinal patterns of residential mobility. A follow-up penalized multinomial logit (PML) model confirms the relationship between residential mobility patterns and integration.

The sequence analysis results show at least four distinct patterns of residential mobility: *Mobilizing to non-ENs* (spatial assimilation), *Remaining in ENs* (place stratification), *Remaining in non-ENs*, and *Mobilizing to ENs*. Each of the four patterns accounts for a significant share of Chinese immigrants' residential mobility. The PML model, using indicators derived from spatial assimilation, place stratification, and coethnic preference, confirms the correlation between *Mobilizing to non-ENs* and spatial assimilation. Furthermore, it also demonstrates the *Mobilizing to ENs* as integrating residential mobility due to the interaction of upward socioeconomic mobility with a high level of coethnic preferences. The pattern of *Mobilizing to ENs* indicates a counterintuitive and reserved pattern of residential integration, which requires reevaluation of residential integration and the formation of desired ENs as a residential destination in both new and traditional host societies.

RC17-256.1

LIANG, Yingjian* (Indiana University, USA)

Job Search As Cultural Adaptation: How Organizations Make People before Hiring Them

Existing literature shows how organizational socialization shapes members' thoughts and behaviors but has neglected how organizations make people even before hiring them. This is an important neglect because how well job seekers adapt to these organizational pressures may affect hiring, a critical point of stratification on the labor market. To address this limitation, my research examines cultural adaptation during job search, or how job seekers adapt their expressed values and self-presentation styles to fit organizational expectations. My project focuses on graduate student job seekers in computer science and engineering (CSE) programs in the United States as a theoretically critical case. This case provides a unique opportunity to observe how job seekers respond to pressures of organizational socialization and with what consequences, given their job search process unfolds over several months, leading to drastically different employment outcomes (e.g., salary and organizational status).

Drawing from three waves of longitudinal qualitative interviews with 63 respondents (175 interviews in total), my paper reveals that job seekers engaged in two types of cultural adaptations – cognitive and behavioral – in response to employers' expectations to fit into organizational culture before hiring. Through cognitive adaptation, job seekers revised their biographical stories to fit employers' organizational values; through behavioral adaptation, job seekers refashioned their self-presentation styles from a technological examinee to a professional interlocutor. Furthermore, I identify resources respondents used to accomplish these adaptations, including public information, school resources, and personal networks. While respondents who used a wide range of resources achieved faster cognitive adaptation, those who selectively mobilized strong ties in their networks achieved behavioral adaptation mostly effectively. Respondents who accomplished both cognitive and behavioral adaptations appeared to enjoy better job search outcomes. These results expand our analysis of organizational socialization outside of the boundary of formal organizations and highlight their implications for social stratification.

RC46-JS-4.5

LIANG, Zai* (State University of New York at Albany, United States)
WANG, Nan (Xi'an Jiaotong University, China)
LI, Yuanfei (Purdue Univeristy, USA)

Return Migration of International Students during COVID-19 Pandemic in China

The global pandemic (COVID) has affected the lives of people across the globe. This paper examines how the global pandemic has affected the lives of international students in China. Due to language and cultural differences, we argue that international students in China are especially vulnerable during the early stages of the pandemic as much information on the pandemic was unknown at the time.

Using an online survey of international students carried out in August 2020 in a major research university in China, we aim to study the return migration decision of international students. Our results show that students with fellowships and major in natural sciences are less likely to return to their countries. Consistent with migration theory, students with longer time of duration in China are less likely to retune home. They are more likely to understand and take advantage

of China's unique COVID prevention procedures put in place in 2020. The most striking finding is that inequality between countries plays a very important role in the process of return migration.

The paper is significant and innovative in several aspects. First, it will advance new knowledge of how an unprecedented health crisis has affected international students' learning experiences and well-being. This is a unique opportunity to examine in a systematic way trajectories of lives of international students in the on-going global pandemic and unfolding cross-international boundaries. Second, the paper is timely to study how students' coping process during on-going crisis is driven not only by inequality of students' social economic origins, but also inequality between students' countries of origin. Third, the paper employs an innovative survey method of social media platform. Finally, insights from the paper have the potential to inform universities and policy makers to deal with any future international health crisis for the well-being of international students.

WG06-782.2

LIAO, Pei-ru* (National Pingtung University of Science and Technology, Taiwan)

Women's Protection or Patriarchal Control? an I.E. Journey in the Domestic Violence Prevention Network

Two decades after the Domestic Violence Prevention Act was enacted in Taiwan, a domestic violence prevention network (DVPN) has been established that involves social workers in the first sector and the third sector, the police force, the judicial system, and the healthcare sector. Domestic violence is not criminalised in Taiwan, so the social welfare sector leads and is accountable for processing domestic violence cases. This I.E. journey begins with the standpoint of social workers in the third sector whose service programmes were outsourced from the first sector. The researcher did participant observations for two months in 2018 and, in 2021, conducted 15 one-to-one interviews with social workers in a national organisation that provides various gender-based violence services outsourced from local governments.

The IE journey begins with a problematic—how did social workers organise knowledge of intimate partner violence (IPV) under the ideology of women's protections prevailing in the DVPN? The research reveals that the computerised technology used to monitor and shape social workers' processings of domestic violence cases reflects a governmental control over the third sector under the name of 'protecting IPV victims.' The textual technology utilised in the DVPN reflects a strong focus on reassuring the victim's physical safety. In contrast, the practical knowledge generated through service provisions reflects contrary experiences of domestic violence. The frontline workers struggle between experiential knowledge of IPV formed through everyday work practices and the text-based ideological regulations that implicitly reflect patriarchal controls from the government to the IPV victims and workers from the third sector.

RC33-499.3

LIAO, Pei-shan* (128 Academia Road, Sec.2, Taiwan)

A Comparison of Cross-National Surveys from the TSE Perspective Using the Relationship between Religion and Happiness As an Example.

Secondary data are a good source for cross-national comparison. However, researchers often encounter the issue of identifying a good quality survey project in order to obtain reliable findings. As each of the cross-national survey projects has specific research purposes and approaches, results that are measured by the same latent construct in different cross-national surveys may vary for the same country. From the perspective of Total Survey Errors, survey aspects, such as mode of data collection and survey agency, may have impact on data quality. While the results of the same latent construct may differ, it is possible that findings of multi-variate analysis on the latent construct are similar.

This study aims to report a within-country comparison across different cross-national survey projects. Data for this research are drawn from the International Social Survey Programme (ISSP) 2018 and the European Values Study (EVS) 2017. The ISSP 2018 Religion Module focused on attitudes towards religion and religious practice. The EVS 2017, as previous waves, focuses on morale, religious, societal, political, work, and family values of Europeans. Among the participated countries in both of the survey projects, 21 European countries are selected for analysis. Common question items in both ISSP 2018 and EVS 2017 will be used, including religious attitudes and practices, general happiness, self-rated health, and social-demographic characteristics. Preliminary findings on the relationship between religion and happiness will be reported and discussed.

RC35-JS-138.1

LIAO, Yuhao (university of california-riverside, USA)
CHASE-DUNN, Christopher* (University of California-Riverside, USA)

Deglobalization: Conceptual Issues and Long-Term Global Social Change

Globalization as a theoretical concept has been debated and operationalized for decades but the idea of deglobalization has received much less attention. What could it mean vis-a-vis the various kinds of globalization proposed and defended in the social science literature? Is it an important phenomenon and how might it be measured? This paper discusses how sociologists, economic historians, archaeologists, and political scientist have understood deglobalization and the possible relevance of this concept for grasping the changes that are happening in the contemporary world-system and how the current period can usefully be compared with earlier periods of structural deglobalization. Structural globalization has been both a cycle and an upward trend as periods of greater global integration have been followed by periods of deglobalization on a long-term stair-step toward the greater connectedness of humanity. In the current period the world-system may once again be entering another phase of structural deglobalization as the contradictions of capitalist neoliberalism, environmental degradation and uneven development have provoked different kinds of anti-globalization populism, rivalry among contending powers, trade wars and movements for mitigating the effects of climate change. This plateauing and possible downturn in economic, political and cultural connectedness is occurring in the context of U.S. hegemonic decline and the emergence of a more multipolar configuration of economic and political power among states. the world-system is indeed once again entering another period of economic deglobalization and compares the current period with what happened in the 19th and 20th centuries to specify the similarities and the differences. We also examine different kinds of recent connectedness to see which kinds are deglobalizing and which kinds are not. And we discuss several theoretical and measurement issues that have emerged from the study of trends of structural globalization and deglobalization. And we evaluate the usefulness of competing ways of conceptualizing deglobalization.

RC49-687.6

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PAYNE-FOSTER, Pamela (UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA, USA)

Medical Mistrust and COVID-19 Among African Americans in the US Deep South

This presentation discusses the results of an ethnographic study on attitudes toward COVID-related vaccination in the rural Black Belt of Alabama, where the Tuskegee Syphilis study (a traumatic event for many families) was conducted over 40 years from 1932 to 1972. The Black men in this study were denied life-saving treatment and many died from syphilis. We conducted IRB-approved Zoom interviews with community leaders, health providers, public health officials, and long-term residents of five counties in the Black Belt. Study methods included health diaries, photographic and data visualization, advisory board consultation, direct observation, and collation of demographic, health and economic data for analysis. We found that community leaders (pastors, mayors, and elders) played a pivotal role in promoting vaccination in a "we have to take care of ourselves" response to higher rates of COVID-19 mortality among African Americans. The Tuskegee effect was observed in these terms: mistrust of Department of Health efforts to engage with African Americans in a meaningful way, eagerness to be vaccinated against a backdrop of medical neglect for minority health, and framing vaccination uptake as a social justice project to compensate for historical wrongs. Where vaccine refusal occurred, typically among younger residents, there was frequent mention of social media, family and friends, and other "influencers" who stated that vaccines are dangerous or a Big Pharma conspiracy. Reasons for hesitation (rather than refusal) included lack of transport to testing sites, time poverty, and a mistaken belief that the vaccine was not free. We found that community efforts to promote COVID-19 vaccination turned historical trauma into positive action for health equity during the pandemic, which in turn, helped to increase vaccine uptake in this vulnerable population.

RC23-JS-65.1

LIDSKOG, Rolf* (Environmental Sociology Section, Örebro University, Sweden)

Towards a Mega-Expertise? the IPCC, Transformative Change and the Future of Expertise

What kinds of expertise is needed to facilitate and guide the work for transformative change? The context is the growing severity of the current environmental situation, which implies a need for social transformation. This also implies a need for a new form of environmental expertise, with a radical new, broader, and more complex task which challenges disciplinary and institutional boundaries and raises fundamental epistemic and normative questions.

This paper explores the interdisciplinary and epistemic challenges faced by experts involved in the IPCC. The empirical material consists of semi-structured interviews (N=17) with experts involved in the IPCC, mainly in AR5 and AR6. Data from the interviews were analyzed thematically using NVivo.

First it analyzes what challenges – problems as well as opportunities – the experts face when conducting global environmental assessments. Thereafter it turns attention to what kind of expertise they believe will be important for IPCC's future work. Of particular interest is analyzing the role they assign to social scientific expertise. Based on this analysis, the paper reconstructs the kind of expert position they believe IPCC should take, and by linking to findings from Science and Technology Studies (STS), it critically discusses risks and opportunities of this position.

By focusing the experts' own experiences of as well as beliefs about how science should collaborate and act to develop policy-relevant knowledge, this paper contributes to the discussion on the IPCC's future development, but also to the discussion on the role of science in the work for transformative change.

RC16-244.3

LIDZ, Victor* (Drexel University College of Medicine, USA)

Limitations of Parsons on Norms

Limitations of Parsons' Treatment of Norms

Talcott Parsons developed an influential treatment of norms - rules of conduct - as structural elements of society. His model of a system of norms was essentially an inverted tree structure. Generalized norms regulate conduct in all social relationships, e.g., rules of honesty and respect for others. The structure then branches such that specialized norms apply to various specialized settings - economic exchanges, political competition, status acknowledgement in social stratification, parents' relations with children or childrens' with parents, which vary by ages of the participants. A limitation of the tree-structre model emerges when we consider our roles in presenting sociological ideas. We do so in different ways if we discuss them informally with a close colleague, defend them against a critical colleague, present them at a profssional conference, or teach them to beginning undergraduates or to advanced graduate students. In each situation, rules of logic, thoroughness of demonstration, etc. apply, but our conduct is quite different. To analyse the differences effectively, we need a transformational theory of norms, like Chomskyean transformational grammars, a theory in which rules are flexibly combined to create situationally new normative understandings. Norms of intellectual demonstration may be combined with rules of informal or more formal relationships, with collegiality or with teacher-student relations. This is a simple set of examples, but almost all conduct exists in multi-dimensional relationships where new normative understandings are created and used for a situation, then recreated for other practical settings.

RC08-132.4

LIDZ, Victor* (Drexel University College of Medicine, USA)

The Development of Four Function Macrosociology

The Development of Four-Function Macrosociology

A major development in mid-20th century macrosociology was Talcott Parsons' four-function analysis of societies into four primary subsystems, the economy, the polity, the societal community, and the fiduciary system. Each of the four systems was treated as structured by institutions functionally differentiated from the other three systems, yet engaged in active processes of "interchange" with them. The origins of this analysis began with Economy and Society, which Parsons published in 1956 with Neil J. Smelser. It treated the economy as a subsystem serving the adaptive function but engaged in interchanges with the other three systems. However, generalizing that model to the other three subsystems was challenging, an effort barely finished at Parsons' death in 1979. In recent years, Victor Lidz and Helmut Staubmann have published two volumes of previously unpublished manuscripts from the late 1950s and early 1960s that show the early efforts of Parsons and his colleague, Winston White, to generalize the model to the non-economic subsystems of society as the conceptual basis of a planned book on American Society. Values of American Society (LIT Verlag, 2016) addresses the core structures of the fiduciary system and the pattern-maintenance components of the economy, polity, and societal community. Subsystems of Society (LIT Verlag, 2022) restates the economy's status as subsystem, presents the polity as goal-attainment subsystem, and treats community, but with a local, not societal emphasis, as the integrative subsystem. The presentation will discuss the insights and shortcomings of the early formulations..

RC30-JS-20.4

LIKIC BRBORIC, Branka* (Linkoping University, Sweden)
KRIFORS, Karin (Linkoping University, Sweden)
MESIC, Nedzad (Linkoping University, Sweden)

Precarity of Race: The in/Formality Nexus and Translocal Histories of Thai and Roma Workers in Sweden

The paper enquires into the entanglement of precarious living and working conditions in the Swedish berry industry with processes of racialization. The authors argue that the precarity can only be understood if temporary seasonal migrant workers are positioned within the dynamic of the political economy of informalization and ethnic racialization of local, national and transnational labour market segmentation,

The Swedish berry industry today relies on two categories of seasonal workers, namely "third country national" Thai workers who are designated as circular migrants in EU-parlance; and Bulgarian Roma, arriving on the basis of intra-European mobility as EU citizens. While the first category is granted work permits by the Swedish migration authority when formal minimum wage contracts have been countersigned by a Swedish trade union, the other category is mostly informally recruited by countrymen and completely detached from industry responsibility for their working conditions, demonstrating the aporias of EU citizenship. The paper compares formal and informal aspects determining the conditions of the Thai and Roma berry pickers' arrival and work in Sweden and how race is articulated in these different situations. This illustrates the problematic aspects in analytical approaches that strictly separate the concepts of 'formality' and 'informality' and shows how such distinctions relate to histories of race that affect current relationships at the local labour markets and in surrounding communities. Thus, the study illustrates how ethnic racialization and labour market segmentation processes, linked to culture, class, gender and legal status, affect how political ambitions of formalization play out.

RC16-JS-127.1

LIM, Alwyn* (Singapore Management University, Singapore)

Accelerationism: Capitalism Beyond the Great Reset

The onset of a global pandemic, worldwide economic recession, and continental kinetic war has prompted international organizations like the World Economic Forum to articulate a "Great Reset" of the world political and economic order. Core to this project is a planetary coordination of governments and corporations to redirect global capitalism towards ecological and social sustainability objectives. Sociological theory has not kept pace with these rapid changes, defaulting to the view of a new capitalism reigned in within more humane and ecological parameters. This paper discusses the work of Nick Land, focusing on his theory of capitalism as accelerationism. In Land's accelerationism, capitalism's core logic is not wealth accumulation per se but positive feedback through which capitalism, technology, and artificial intelligence become increasingly indistinguishable. From this perspective, I discuss how social and ecological inputs into capitalism will not only not moderate its neoliberal extremes but accelerate its planetary expansion. I introduce the object-oriented view of "capitalism as actor" into this discussion, clarifying how capitalism functions as critique, subsuming attempts at state or organizational control.

RC18-275.5

LIM, Woontaek* (Keimyung University, Republic of Korea)

Northeast Asia International Order and Governance Tasks after COVID-19

After the outbreak of COVID 19, Korea, China and Japan controlled strictly border entry and exit like other countries. The relationship between the tree Northeast Asian countries has also been relatively tense along with groundless rumors about the cause of Covid 19 and spread of the impression. Of course, in the tension between the three countries, in addition to Covid 19, various issues such as North Korea Issue, THAAD missile deployment issue due to US-China military conflict, post history issues, and US-China competition for economic hegemony are included. The conflict between the tree countries in the process of coping with COVID 19 amid various issues and contexts of international order is a clear example of the difficulty of establishing governance in Northeast Asia. I would like to analyze how the spread of Corona 19 is affecting the cooperative relationship between the three countries and changes in the perceptions of civil society, and to what extent to bring about changes in the establishment of international order and governance in Northeast Asia in future.

RC52-719.2

LIMA, Amanda* (University of São Paulo - Center for the Study of Violence (NEV-USP), Brazil)

Legal Professions and Anti-Corruption Operations: The Case of Lava Jato

Lava Jato was a Brazilian anti-corruption operation that began in 2014 and garnered support and displeasure both inside and outside the legal body. This proposal aims to analyze the perceptions about the operation within the legal body based on interviews with judges working in the city of São Paulo and their adherence or disagreement with a professional identity that has as its motto the fight against corruption, promoted by Lava Jato operators. The theoretical bases of the proposal are the legitimation strategies of legal professions and the analysis of professional ideology in the Court of Justice of São Paulo. As partial conclusions, the study of the 19 interviews conducted between 2016 and 2019 confirms that Lava Jato was a relevant event to the legal body. Nine talked directly about Lava Jato; another spoke about the Italian operation Clean Hands, and yet another about the uses of corruption for conservative political purposes. Most of the answers involving the operation referred to what is valued by the Judiciary Branch and what it is to be a judge. In the answers, the judge in charge of the operation, Sergio Moro, was brought as an example, and the interviewees either adhered to or criticized him. In the adherence, there is the defense that Moro acted technically. When criticizing, some interviewees said that what should be valued in the Judiciary was an "average judge" who did not appear in the press, accomplished his goals, and did not create problems. On the definition of what it is to be a judge, even the interviewees who criticized Moro brought the judge's duty closer to politics. However, they understood politics as part of their profession, distant from political parties. In this way, we hope to contribute to understanding how political crises give rise to discussions of legal professions.

RC47-JS-86.4

LIMA, Valesca* (Dublin City University, Ireland)

The Politics of Knowledge Production - Translocal Learning in Housing Struggles

This article examines housing movements in the context of knowledge sharing and production within social movements. Drawing from a perspective that describes activism as a social practice that produces knowledge, this paper analyses how social movements activists produce and transmit social movement knowledge. Based on fieldwork research in Dublin (Ireland), I identify the ways contemporary housing movements develop new local knowledge and promote this knowledge within and outside their movement communities. This research finds that knowledge transmission, critical thinking and innovation was indispensable for the viability of dialogue among groups carrying out strategic housing action. These findings highlight that housing movements promote new cognitive and epistemic solutions through their practical and discursive action with other non-housing social movements. These results contribute to housing studies by focusing on the political and social dynamic that generates new knowledge and innovative housing practices.

RC35-525.4

LIMA E SILVA, Gustavo* (University of São Paulo, Brazil)

A Phenomenology of Injustice: Iris Marion Young on the Experiential Grounds of Critique

Iris Marion Young´s philosophical archive tends to be divided into two different axes: on the one hand, there are texts dedicated to the theories of justice and democracy, and, on the other, texts on feminist phenomenology. Although such a division is reasonably appropriate, as it roughly reflects Young's editorial options, I argue it engenders a limitation on scholars´ engagement with her theoretical legacy. Depending on their interests and institutional affiliations, readers tend to privilege one or another axis, ignoring the contributions from the other without further explanation. Going in the opposite direction to this trend, I argue in this paper that a better appreciation of the works bequeathed by Young depends on the recognition that her Critical Theory was developed in an integrated way: the phenomenological dimension is inseparable from her normative proposals, while the question of justice always serves as a guiding principle to her exercises on phenomenology. In advancing this thesis, I focus my attention on a central element of Young´s reflections on justice: the idea of social groups, in their relationship with the categories of identity and difference. I suggest that more than trying to establish an increasingly precise ontology of social groups, Young´s many reformulations on the concept of social collectivities are best interpreted as coexistent approaches that sometimes highlight groups' socio-structural elements and, at other times, their phenomenological-experiential dimensions. To this end, the author's phenomenological texts must be analyzed in line with her sociological analysis, in an exercise that allows us to apprehend Young's Critical Theory as an eclectic and original enterprise that seeks to unite the critical heritage of Adorno, Marcuse, and Habermas with the phenomenological legacy of Sartre, Beauvoir, and Fanon.

RC44-621.4

LIMONCELLI, Stephanie* (Loyola Marymount University, USA)

Will the Real Victim Please Stand up? International Organizations, Businesses, and the Framing of Labor Exploitation in the UN Global Compact

Businesses have become central players in the contemporary movement against "modern slavery," focusing on forced labor, child labor, and human trafficking for labor exploitation, and incorporating these issues into corporate social responsibility efforts. Intergovernmental organizations have encouraged this trend, seeking to bring businesses into partnership and to cooperate with them in addressing these problems. Relying especially on voluntary multi-stakeholder initiatives, the goal has been to create social change through the dissemination of global norms that businesses will adopt and follow. In this paper, I critically analyze the "modern slavery" documents, website text, and webinar proceedings of one such major initiative: the United Nations Global Compact. With a board comprised of business leaders, along with civil society and labor representatives (including ITUC) and the ILO as a "key stakeholder," the United Nations Global Compact asks that businesses pledge to uphold the elimination of all forms of forced and compulsory labor and the abolition of child labor. How is labor exploitation being framed in this initiative and with what implications for the solutions proposed and for the workers themselves? I find that the materials emphasize a criminalization perspective, one that largely absolves businesses from their role in the persistence of these problems. Moreover, the framings move the focus from worker exploitation to western businesses as the "real" victims of forced labor, child labor, and labor trafficking, with suppliers in the global south and consumers blamed for the problems and workers themselves largely overlooked. These framings decenter workers and the role of labor groups and they do little to challenge existing processes of labor exploitation in global supply chains.

RC04-66.14

LIN, Chun-wen* (National Chiayi University, Taiwan)

Does It Matter or Is It Necessary and Possible to Talk about Social Class with Middle School Students?

This study aims to shed some light on a long-debated issue: does it matter to talk about social class with middle school students? Those who say no think social class is irrelevant or too big a question for students to handle, and even if it isn't, learning about it would not change anything. There is nothing the teachers can do, not to mention students. In some cases, it even causes doubt and anger, if not hostility. Most of the teachers mean well, but their insensitive 'lectures on meritocracy', acting as symbolic violence, hurt a lot of students, those from high SES family included. To make thing worse, the teachers do it without knowing that they are doing it. On the basis of two-year classroom observation in a junior high school and fifteen- year follow-up biannual interviews with 6 male students, from when they were twelve years of age till their late twenties, the author proposes that not only does it matter to talk about social class, it is also necessary and possible to do it in a gentler way. Teachers do not have to use the c-word to make it clear to the students that agents are always classed and so is their agency. Compromise happens, especially for students from disadvantaged backgrounds. Stop making students believe 'they got what they deserved; they deserved what they got'. This is the first step toward social justice in educational setting.

RC32-488.5

LIN, Chwen-der* (Department of Mass Communication, Chinese Culture University, Taiwan)

"Cyberyaos" in Contemporary China's Pearl River Delta

My paper aims to explore "cyberyaos" in contemporary China's Pearl River Delta, a key economic zone of advanced manufacturing and modern service industries. The local term "yao" (妖) refers to people who make a living by male-to-female cross-dressing prostitution. In this sense, the compound word "cyberyaos" signify yaos who make use of cybertechnologies so as to solicit and/or provide paid erotic performances in cyberspace/time. This paper looks into the complicated socio-cultural contexts from and within which the cyberyao phenomena arose and into the hierarchy yaos have constituted in cyberspace/time. It also tries to provide critical accounts of how and why yaos negotiate their gendered/sexualized bodies through plastic/cosmetic technologies, of how and why yaos overcome their shortage of cybertechnological knowledge so that they become able to solicit in cyberspace/time and of how and why yaos and their clients through their online interactions produce a variety of erotic film clips which may deepen our understanding of pornography. Yaos are very often criticized by their opponents as "shanzhai" (山寨; copycat) due to "female impersonation". However, the local feminist/queer theorist Josephine Ho reminds us that shanzhai is not merely copycat, but, rather, a near-inexhaustible source of productive energy. Given that cyberyaos are always negotiating and, I would argue, modularizing their diverse, ever-changing genders and sexualities under various circumstances and that "transgender" is merely one of the gender/sexual modules they manage in their daily lives, I suggest that we may turn to Ho's notion of "shanzhai

gender/sexual modularization" in discussing contemporary Chinese cyberyao phenomena. Through their shanzhai gender/sexual modularization practices, cyberyaos have challenged local heteronormative norms characterized by and imbued with gender/sexual "authenticity" and "originality". My paper employs a qualitative research approach with a combination of online in-depth interview, online participant observation and online text analysis.

RC30-438.3

LIN, Jason* (School of Foreign Languages, Renmin University of China, China)

ZHONG, Shaozhi (School of Economics, Renmin University of China, China)

Slaughter for Living: A Study on Massive Family-Based Butcher Migrants' Welfare Conditions in Beijing

The fruits of China's development has not been divided equally among its citizens. The new and invisible great wall known as Hukou system had separated the urban dwellers and the rural citizens, presenting different recipients with great disparities in welfare. Currently in China, if a person wishes to migrate and settle in a different city across the provincial boundaries, she or he would have to work in the designated city for about five years, pay adequate tax, and purchase local houses, similar to the requirements of investment migration to foreign nations. To combat the poor welfare conditions of the non-local citizenship and to cope with the fact that the dominant social connection of these outsiders' are strong ties instead of weak ties, migrant workers tend to utilize the family linkage. They either join the relatives in the big cities, displaying a similarity in occupational selection, condense collectively into retail jobs or labor, or migrate in units of families directly. As China enters the "new normal" with aging population, the new need of building a society of common prosperity and the status quo of the dismissal of land speculation as the fuel for local government's financial development, major cities start to lower the standard of granting citizenship, opening the discussion of welfare reform. Providing more welfare to the great amount of aging migrant workers who are in urgent need of welfare distribution is urgently needed. This essay will conduct field works in Changping District, Haidian District, and Chaoyang District, focusing on the butchers who migrated from the small town of Maqiu in Jiangxi to Beijing based on family connections. By detailed portrayal of their living condition and data analysis, this essay would not only shine light on the pressing matter of China's welfare reform, but also offer possible solutions.

RC20-290.3

LIN, Kai-heng* (Academia Sinica, Taiwan)

Bringing Firm Back in the Developmental Skill Formation Model: The Case of Taiwan (1966-1983)

In the literature on skill formation in the newly industrialized countries in East Asia, scholars were highly influenced by the concept of the developmental state. They emphasized that to provide manpower for economic development, the skill formation regime is established by the state. This argument was called the "developmental skill formation model". In this article, I tried to fix this argument by bringing the firm back in the development skill formation model. I called this viewpoint "embedded developmental skill formation regime", which suggests that the skill formation regime in newly industrialized countries was not only built by the state. The firm also played an important role. The firms were not only incorporated into the skill formation regime by the state but also had the capacities to respond state's policy and to shape the skill formation regime.

In this article, I will show how firms shape the skill formation regime in Taiwan. In the 1970s, firms in Taiwan were embedded with two different institutions of skill formation. One is the Vocational Training Fund Statute (VTFS) in the training sector. It is represented as firm-based training. The other one is cooperative education in the educational sector, which represented as school-based training. Firms in Taiwan had responded to these institutions differently. Because small and medium enterprises in Taiwan resisted paying levy training, the VTFS failed. But the cooperative education was welcome for companies to invest in human capital. These different reactions from firms caused schools to become the main skill provider in Taiwan's skill formation regime.

RC44-622.4

LIN, Lefeng* (Xi'an Jiaotong-Liverpool University, China)

Social Mobilization: A Pragmatic Logic of Chinese Trade Union Reform

This article explores the pragmatic logic of China's state-run trade union reform through a case study in Shenzhen. Based on participant observation, archive, and interviews, the author finds that the Shenzhen union federation carried out three major reform programs since 2007: implementing wage collective bargaining, democratizing union elections, and building community unions. The author argues that a new operational logic, "social mobilization", emerged from the official union reform. Social mobilization means that the official unions actively engage society actors in building union legitimacy and organizational capacity at the grassroots level, aiming to resolve conflicts in

the first place and channel workers' demands into the state-led organizations, thus pre-empting independent labor movement from taking place outside the All-China Federation of Trade Unions. While the new reform logic and strategy are effective for the Chinese state to suppress independent labor activism in communities, new reform also creates an organizational dilemma which inhibits itself to be emulated in large scale. As the community union reform helps workers build leadership and organizing capacity in neighborhoods, the state also felt potential "threat" as the worker power cultivated through the community union reform may be used against its authoritarian rules.

RC23-353.3

LIN, Mei-Ling* (National Open University, Taiwan)

Effects of Covid 19 on Digital Transformation. Evolving Education Technologies in a Post-Pandemic Context

The COVID-19 pandemic has disrupted the status quo in many areas of society, including education. The educational institutions are forced to adopt virtual learning and digital transformation is a necessity. Online learning turns out to be almost as effective as learning that is the "New Common". The introduction of lockdowns and social distancing measures makes people sometimes resentful of the new normal. Although crises tend to reshape society, it is still uncertain how the global COVID-19 pandemic will transform our lives, and the global pandemic is encouraging and accelerating innovation and advancement, especially in the digital sphere. This paper aims to explore the challenges, opportunities and implications of COVID-19 pandemic in the education context of the local communities. It uses the qualitative study approach to enrich the aims and results of the study. This paper after introduction is divided into following sections. Section 2 introduces the objectives of the study. Section 3 shows the significant of the study to the literature. Section 4 discusses the literature review about COVID-19 influence and education field. Finally, the last section provides the study conclusions and main recommendations for future research. The paper has been organized under the follows: (1) Effects of Covid 19 on Economy, Society, and Environment, (2) Covid 19 and Educational Problems, (3) Covid 19 and Online Teaching & Learning, (4) Digital Transformation & Expansion of Educational Technologies, (5) Educational Inequality by Digital Divide, (6) Solutions for Education in a Crisis Context, (7) Opportunities for Education Technologies. The research method is literature review.

RC04-78.6

LIN, Mei-Ling* (National Open University, Taiwan)

Globalisation and Implications for Education: Local Pedagogies

In a world coming up with uncertainties and crises, such as the global financial crisis and the Covid-19 pandemic, the local communities must get prepared and be adaptive to rapidly changing circumstances. Taiwan has been making comprehensive education reforms since the 1980s, aimed at upgrading skills of manpower, creating rooms for upward social mobility, and enhancing economic competitiveness, and has benefited with new opportunities of economic development. The paper discusses the issues of education reforms in Taiwan, namely the pursuit of standards and excellence globally, equality of access and quality of education for all. There are four sections in this paper. The first section focuses on the politico-socio-economic contexts facing the education reforms. The second section examines the prominent policy issues arising from the education reforms. The third section turns to discuss the policy lessons that can be drawn from the education reforms. The final section concludes the discussion. The author discusses the educational reform in the age of globalization, with reference to the commodification of higher education, the decentralization of education, choice in education, the privatization of education, and multiculturalism and education. In particular, the author hopes the study of how education systems take on an ambitious set of goals, intended to make education more responsive to the demands of a changing external environment, will illuminate the dynamics of educational reform and increase the understanding of educational institutions. The research method is literature review.

RC55-748.3

LIN, Ting-Syuan* (Stony Brook University, United States)
TSAI, Ming-Chang (Research Center for Humanities and Social Sciences, Academia Sinica, Taiwan)

Precarious Work in Early Adulthood: The Case of Taiwan

This study seeks to investigate the young adults' propensity of work precarity in Taiwan. The significant advancement in technology and fast economic growth in past decades on this island country has increased the average income to a level as high as certain countries in EU. However, the government's commitment to market openness, deregulation of financial capital and investment across the straits onto China, and low minimum wage, along with weakened unions both in firms and across industries, have engendered a labor market unfriendly to young adults in their pursuit of careers. Low unemployment rates have been long compromised by merger pay for most young workers, despite their high proportion of finishing college degree owing to the expansion of higher education. These conditions combine to make Taiwan a unique case

for examining how young adults have experienced instability and insecurity in the labor market. In studying this case of Taiwan, this study uses a longitudinal survey dataset (the Taiwan Youth Project) which allows observation of young adults' work conditions before they reach age 30. The techniques of latent profile analysis is applied to differentiate young workers hired in both public and private sectors on the basis of six indicators capturing instability and insecurity of job: temporary work, no benefit, hour rate, working on a second job, worry of being replaced, and worry of losing job. The analysis results in three categories for both the period in 2104 (age 28) and 2017 (age 31). The category of having precarious jobs at age 28 constitutes 25.9% of all young respondents, while it decreased to 10.8%. Regression modeling is performed to determine what factors are important in predicting the probability of young workers to be placed in the category of having precarious job. Policy implications are discussed in the conclusion.

RC18-270.3

LIN, Zezheng* (School of Foreign Languages, Renmin University of China, China)
ZHANG, Jing (Renmin University of China, China)
LI, Jingcheng (Renmin University of China, China)

Metamorphosis of Power Governmentality : a Demolition Process at the Heart of Peking

About 2.6 kilometers from Tienanmen square, sits one of the most ancient hutongs of Beijing. But now, it's empty. The once crowded neighborhood, after demolition, has been replaced by empty mansions and private club, sealed off from the rest of Beijing, hiding behind gray walls. Here, is where the shift of traditional Authoritarian model of urban development in China took place. This paper use this example to discuss the shifting governmentalities of authoritarianism, to shine light on the rich tapestries of authoritarianism.

Today, the urban entrepreneurialism that underpins China's speculative urban development has been replaced by the logic of cultural preservation and political loyalty performance. Political power is no longer mutually in collusion with economic power, but disembedds from the coalition, shaping of landscapes with sheer political power and even violence. The grabby hand of the state empties local spaces and the life worlds of the inhabitants, and the inhabitants themselves are transformed into infrastructures and landscapes, creating a new political theatre.

Firstly, the sovereign, by suppressing news reports and lock down the access of housing purchase and citizenship, disembedded this neighbourhood with the public sphere. Secondly, by letting neighbourhood committees and state enterprises who have no power to make decisions and influence policies to negotiate with the residents, the true responsible power can hide behind grassroots state apparatus, depriving the state of the flexibility to make concessions. The residents are de facto disembedded from the decision-making power of the state. Thirdly, by making negotiations with the residents mono-v-mono and publicize the agreement reached, the state disembedded the residents with each other, allowing for a break in unity between residents.

Through this, the local powers fail to resist. The power of the state is communalised, and hard-line struggle is waged against the dislocated population. Authoritarianism shines with its new forms.

RC04-70.6

LIN-JANUSZEWSKI, Liang-Wen* (Paderborn University, Germany)

First-Year University Transition Experiences of German Students in the Global Pandemic

The first-year transition experiences play a key role in undergraduate study life in the following life trajectories. In the meantime, how social factors unevenly influence individuals' meaning-making during the transitional process in the context of post-pandemic cannot be overlooked.

The purpose of this university-funded research is to examine the first-year transition experiences of German undergraduate students regarding their academic and social aspects of university life in the context of the pandemic. This study applies qualitative methods including content analysis of 60 written reflexive narratives and 40 semi-structured interviews of university transition experiences of students entered in 2021 at a German university. Bourdieu's concepts of capital, habitus, and field are applied as the main theoretical framework in this study.

Based on the preliminary results of content analysis, faced by all students, the main challenge of social aspects during their university transition is establishing supportive relationships with instructors and peer groups. I suggest that the main challenge is caused by interactions between the institutional regulation, cultural context of German higher education, and changing signifiers of 'being a university student,' which are against the measurements of the pandemic. How students from different social backgrounds, especially first-generation college students, perceive and respond to the challenges and consequently result in what educational inequalities will be analyzed via the interview data, which will be collected through the coming winter semester of 2022/2023.

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

RC04-75.7

LIN-JANUSZEWSKI, Liang-Wen* (Paderborn University, Germany)

International Students' First-Semester Transition Experiences after the Pandemic in Germany

While studies on transition experiences of international students have caught attention on different topics across English-speaking countries, research on how international students experienced their study life in Germany has still been relatively few. In the UK, the US, and Australia, for example, there have been studies looking into the transition experiences of international students regarding friendship networks, social media usage, cultural socialization, university-based support, and institutional support. In Germany, the concerns about the international student transition focus on the influence of cultural capital and Chinese students' cross-cultural adaption.

The first-semester transition experiences play a key role in international student study life in the following years. Understanding their voices also contributes to a sustainable higher education campus. With the ease of the pandemic measurements and re-normalize campus life, international students are expected to be back on campus. Meanwhile, how social factors unevenly influence individuals' trajectories during the transitional process in the context of post-pandemic cannot be overlooked. Therefore, it is high time to examine transition experiences of international students in Germany.

The purpose of this university-funded research is to understand international students' first-semester transition experiences regarding their academic and social dimensions of university life. Research questions cover 1) their expectation, aspiration, and perception of German higher education; 2) their challenges and strategies during the first semester; 3) their meaning-making of the transitional process; 4) and the mechanism resulting from structural factors. Two rounds of semi-structured interviews will be conducted on 20 international students at the beginning and the end of the winter semester2022/2023 at a German university. The life course perspective and Bourdieu's habitus will be applied as the main theoretical framework.

The results will engage in the debates on the concept of habitus and empirically provide insights to consider what environment and ongoing support may better reflect international students' experiences.

RC40-586.3

LINDBERG, Rebecca* (Deakin University, Australia)

BASTIAN, Amber (Deakin University, Australia)

MCKAY, Fiona (Deakin University, Australia)

VAN DER PLIGT, Paige (Deakin University, Australia)

PARKS, Courtney (Gretchen Swanson Center For Nutrition, USA)

YAROCH, Amy (Gretchen Swanson Center For Nutrition, USA)

MCNAUGHTON, Sarah (Deakin University, Australia)

International Collaborative to Identify and Improve Food Insecurity Risk Factors Among Low-Income Young Families in Melbourne and Omaha

In 2017-19, 13.5% of households in Australia and 8.5% of households in the U.S., were impacted by food insecurity. The prevalence is estimated to have doubled during the COVID-19 pandemic. Our international collaborative conducted mixed methods studies in 2020-22, to gain an understanding of differences and similarities between the US and Australia in terms of food systems, food assistance, and food insecurity in families with children aged 0-5 years. A policy and program review established the dominant solutions and research-foci in both nations, and a scoping review investigated constructs of food insecurity pertinent to young families. Semi-structured interviews with pregnant women and mothers were conducted in Omaha, U.S. (n=19) and Melbourne, Australia (n=22), during periods of stay-at-home public health orders to investigate the dimensions of food security. Results indicate both countries have inconsistent and limited assessment of food insecurity and related factors that low-income families experience, which hampers effective programmatic and policy responses. Of particular concern is the impact of food insecurity on young children: infants have greater odds of having poor health, being nutrient deficient, experiencing developmental challenges, and being hospitalized. Food insecure pregnant women may have increased risk of greater weight gain, disordered eating, and pregnancy complications. Lived experience of this phenomena suggests particularly for the access, availability, utilization and agency dimensions of food security, the pandemic had substantial impacts. Whilst localized measures, including less austere social safety nets and community initiatives were mobilized during the crisis, these were not sufficient to overcome the barriers to food security experienced. Historically, food insecurity has been addressed by countries individually, with limited cross-country collaboration. Our collaboration has attempted to spotlight the need for joined up efforts and future studies can build upon this foundational work, examining the constructs identified across food insecure populations in high-income countries.

RC09-149.4

LINDGAARD ANDERSEN, Line* (1School of Social Science, University of Tasmania, Hobart, Tasmania, 7005, Australia, Australia)

Regional Innovation: An Cross-Industry Exploration of Innovation Practices in the Cradle Coast Region of Tasmania

This presentation will discuss the results of a recent field study on innovation practices in the Cradle Coast Region of Tasmania. It contributes to a knowledge shift away from the over-proportioned focus given to big cities by investigating how the social, cultural, and political context of a particular Australian region influences innovation endeavors.

A large amount of research on innovation explores the social and cultural attributes of innovative environments. This research typically assumes an urban setting, as it reports on factors such as density, diversity, and cultural amenities as central to the creation of innovative 'hotspots' (Florida et al., 2008; Van Boom, 2017; Wood & Landry, 2008). A key problem with the over-representation of research on urban innovation is, that it has led to the assumption that, either there are no innovations in regional areas, or that regional areas need to adapt to an urban setting to become innovative (Eder, 2019; Shearmur, 2012; Van Heur, 2011).

The findings that will be presented are based on a qualitative investigation of innovative businesses in various industries, as well as the local supporting infrastructure. By investigating the process of innovation (from idea to launch or implementation) across a range of industries we will be able to present a nuanced and complex picture of regional innovation practices, collaboration and partnership practices, as well as the place-based economic rationales that form the possibilities for innovation.

The findings presented will contribute towards a regional sociology of innovation, and give voice to regional agency and creativity which is often overlooked.

RC10-159.4

LINDHULT, Erik* (Mälardalen University, Sweden)

ERICSSON, Marianne (ABF/Workers' Educational Association, Sweden)

STENLUND-BJÖRK, Åsa (ABF/Workers' Educational Association, Sweden)

EDVARDSSON, Leif (ABF/Workers' Educational Association, Sweden)

SCHWARTZ, Ann-Mari (Runö Folk High School, Sweden)

BERGKVIST, Anna (ABF/Workers' Educational Association, Sweden)

Research Circles and Swedish Folk Bildung As Approach to Democratized Research and Learning in Revitalizing the Ideas and Practices of Its Own Tradition

Sweden has a deep tradition of popular education rooted in social movements and the praxis of self-education in study circle groups as core innovation in the tradition. It aims to be democratic forms of citizen education through collective self-education and empowerment in smaller groups (Larsson & Nordvall, 2010). It also inspired the innovation of research circles as a PAR approach where researchers are included to support participatory research done in accordance with study circle norms and practices (Holmstrand & Härnsten, 2014). The grounds in values, institutions and practices have been eroding in recent years challenged by demands for more instrumental views on education as well as critique of its too lax forms of control and evaluation of its free forms of starting and managing study circles. This is the background for an ongoing research circle in the context of ABF, Workers' Educational Association, the largest study association in Sweden. The focus of research is to consolidate and reinvent Folk *Bildung* through study circles appropriate for the organization. It is as well an effort to introduce research circles in a study circle organization supported by SPARC, a Swedish PAR community. The purpose of the paper is to describe and reflect on emergent processes and outcomes of the research circle. The research questions are: How can Folk *Bildung* in a study association be reformulated and reinvented to be attractive for internal and external stakeholders? How can research circles be done and integrated in an organization focused on Folk *Bildung* through study circles? The result of both practical and academic value relates both to the process, the experience of introducing and running a research circle in a study circle organization, and outcome, a future oriented manifesto of Folk *Bildung* as an attractive and distinct profile for the organization and its stakeholders.

RC09-143.5

LINDIO MCGOVERN, Ligaya* (Indiana Univeristy, USA)

Neoliberalism, Global Capitalism, Extractivism and the Politics of Resistance in the Philippine Context

Neoliberalism's constant search for new spheres for global capitalist expansion and extractivism go hand in hand. This is seen in the global expansion of corporate mining that results in the expulsions of indigenous people from their land and disrespect of their basic social, economic, political, environmental, and cultural rights necessary for their survival. Indigenous ancestral lands are the last frontiers of capitalist modern imperialism that destroys remaining elements of communalism in indigenous concept of land, production, and environment. In such process, we see the alliance of transnational capital and neoliberal nation-states. The process of extractivism in the periphery and the flow of extracted resources to the core reinforce the resilience of the global capitalist system that breeds global inequality and human rights violations. This is illustrated in the Philippine case. The Philippine Mining Act of 1995 that liberalized corporate mining for transnational corporations embodies neoliberal policies that serve the extractivist expansion of transnational capital for profit while it plunders the environment, usurp the Filipino people's sovereignty, and dispossess the indigenous people of their rights. This context has become a site of resistance of indigenous people and other human rights defenders who challenge transnational corporate power, state violence in defense of capital, and bureaucrat capitalists. This dialectic of oppression and resistance provides insights about post-extractivist development anchored on an integrated framing of human rights and sustainability in policy. Made possible by a Fulbright Research Scholar Award, I gathered data for this research by conducting fieldwork in the Philippines in 2017, visited a mining site and interviewed indigenous people affected by corporate mining and their forms of resistance, guided by some principles of grassroots-oriented research that begins from the marginalized's experience. A book-length manuscript has been completed from which this paper presentation is prepared.

RC24-356.2

LINDSAY, Jo* (Monash University, Australia)

Something Old, Something New and Something Borrowed: A New Perspective on Low-Waste Consumption Practices

Transitioning toward zero waste cities and a circular economy is an urgent global challenge. Many affluent cities around the world are experiencing an urban waste crisis and there is a need to change norms and practices at the household level alongside structural change away from the high-waste system we currently inhabit.

To achieve low waste cities, it is useful to identify and understand existing dynamics of low waste consumption that can be extended and built upon. Research on 'green' consumption has expanded over the last two decades and there is a growing body of knowledge on various forms of sustainable purchasing of new products and the dynamics of the second-hand market. However, existing research is highly fragmented and siloed; usually focussing on a single type of product (such as clothing or food) or a single mode of acquisition.

In this paper, we offer a novel integrated perspective and explore patterns of low waste consumption across three material domains: 1) clothing and accessories, 2) appliances and whitegoods and 3) furniture and homewares. To do this we draw on findings from a national survey (n=2717) conducted in Australia conducted in 2022. We identify the low waste consumers: those who are careful about new purchases, those who purchase second hand, those who borrow and share items and those that do all three. We outline the significant relationships between low waste consumption patterns and gender, class, ethnicity and household/dwelling type.

RC21-316.4

LINDSEY, Delario* (Marymount University, USA)
BAKKER, Matt (Marymount University, USA)

And Yet, They Persisted: Urban Inequalities, Community Change and the Resilience of Historically Black Neighborhoods in the US Capital Region.

Arlington County, Virginia, is an inner-core suburb in the U.S. Capital region and a central node in the government-contracting sector concentrated around the Pentagon. Contemporary urbanization processes privileging specific spaces, residents, and economic sectors continue a historical legacy of racial exclusion and exploitation in the region. Despite this history, a handful of African-American neighborhoods took root in Arlington beginning as early as the mid-nineteenth century and have managed to survive into the present. Our research explores the social and cultural factors accounting for the persistence of historically Black neighborhoods in otherwise hostile social and political geographies. Taking the neighborhood of Green Valley in Arlington County as our case study, we reconceptualize the notion of "community fabric" as a primary facilitator of the survival of communities like Green Valley that find themselves both historically isolated (through processes of structural racism) and geographically constrained (through the legacy of restrictive racial

covenants and de jure residential segregation). This paper frames community fabric as a set of collective practices that give rise to community resilience and effective modes of community resistance. Our examination of community fabric in Green Valley focuses on four elements: (1) construction and practice of mutual aid; (2) recognition of collective memory and shared trauma; (3) practices of trans-local citizenship among former or displaced community residents; (4) preservation of community institutions, shared spaces, collective symbols, and public rituals. We explore how these four elements converge in the space of John Robinson Park, which has been the heart of the Green Valley community and served variously as a space of leisure, symbol of community identity, and a site of contestation. We suggest that this conceptualization of community fabric as a foundation for community resilience and resistance may have broad applicability in contexts of historical exclusion and exploitation across the globe.

RC38-JS-110.4

LINK, Felipe* (Pontificia Univ Catolica Chile, Chile)

Scales of Sociability: Towards New Forms of Segregation of Social Ties in Urban Space

The relationship between space and sociability has revolved around two different considerations. On the one hand, the loss of relevance of the neighborhood scale as a space for significant encounters (Wellman, 1979; Bridges, 2002; Piselli, 2007). Moreover, other authors emphasize the dispersion of social networks throughout the city, where the neighborhood´s boundaries would no longer fulfill any significant role as a space for sociability (Webber, 1964; Wellman, 1979; Ascher, 2004). On the other hand, the importance of the neighborhood as a provider of social ties (Gans, 1962; Suttles, 1972; Guest, 1999), even if they are weak (Pinkster, 2007; Volker, 2007).

However, within this discussion, the consideration of space is usually reduced to the gross geographical distance (Dagaranova, 2012; Preciado, 2012; Mok, 2007; Viry, 2012) or the distinction between links located inside or outside the neighborhood. (Wellman, 1979; Campbell, 1992; Guest, 1999a; Mesch, 2003; Carrasco, 2008). The paper aims to contribute to this field, inquiring about the location patterns and scales of different social ties in the urban space. Based on a qualitative analysis of personal networks, we analyzed the concentration of social ties throughout the city. This pattern does not occur randomly.

We analyzed the case of Santiago de Chile, understood as an example of urban inequalities in Latinamerican cities. We found very different locations considering the types of social ties. Consequently, we propose an intermediate scale between the neighborhood and the city, referring to the location of different social ties and where the inhabitants maintain a certain familiarity. The scales between the local and the urban and beyond are essential to understand personal networks and discussing the relationship between scale, sociability, and biographies in big cities.

RC56-JS-47.3

LINKE, Vera* (Helmut-Schmidt University Hamburg, Germany)

The Organizational Imaginary of Insurance

Insurance is a pervasive financial infrastructure, and several explanations exist for how its ubiquity came about in the nineteenth century: a) market institutions were established so that insurance services could more easily be bought and sold; b) collective bargaining transformed previous solutions for administering unemployment and poverty into national insurance arrangements; and c) the implementation of mathematical techniques made insurance calculable and thus helped to expand it over the course of the nineteenth century. While the literature thus accounts for developments in different spheres, it does not address how these parallel dynamics of expansion connect across spheres. Did the development of insurance markets affect political aspirations for general insurance schemes? Did political tensions around social problems affect market dynamics? And did the diffusion of insurance mathematics impact the marketization and political nationalization of insurance in similar ways?

I suggest that these disjointed explanations in the historical sociology of insurance can be synthesized by shifting attention to the emergent organizational form of insurance. Based on a discourse analysis of nineteenth century British insurance, I show that a heterogeneous range of experts and practitioners (actuaries, statisticians, mathematicians, philosophers, social reformers, legal scholars) though disagreeing on many topics, began to understand insurance in terms of an organizational imaginary: They resolved debates about issues such as security, solvency and insurance populations by declaring and promoting organizational structures as appropriate solutions. The organizational imaginary helped to specify and generalize a new common understanding of insurance, thereby fostering its expansion. By reconstructing how organizations appeared as an orienting device that bridged different societal spheres in nineteenth-century insurance discourse, this contribution demonstrates the relevance of organizations for societal processes.

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

RC49-687.8

LINN, James* (Optimal Solutions in Healthcare and International Development, United States)
CHUAQUI, Jorge (Universidad de Valparaiso, Chile)

Covid-19 in Chile:Psychological and Societal Outcomes

This presentation is a comprehensive description and in-depth analysis of the current Covid pandemic and political crisis in Chile. It provides a structural analysis of the Chilean economy and discusses how Chileans in different social strata are coping with both Covid-19 and the social revolution. This is a historical case study of Chilean society and its experience with a simultaneous pandemic and transformative social change. With Covid-19,Chile is experiencing its worst pandemic in 100 years. The first case of Covid-19 was reported in March of 2020 in the midst of a profound social revolution that was ongoing from October of the previous year. The rapid social,economic.and political changes that have occurred with both the social revolution(estallido) and the Covid-19 pandemic have resulted in disproportionalely experienced unemployment,isolation,illness and death and have produced in many middle and lower class Chileans an anomic crises that includes anxiety and depression because of the uncertainty of the future.This analysis provides insights for interpreting the outcomes of the recent presidential election and the referendum on the new Chilean constitution.

RC52-715.3

LINOVSKI, Orly* (University of Manitoba, Canada)

Financializing Professionals: Experiences of Urban Planners in Publicly-Traded Firms

While urban planning has traditionally been a public sector practice, the field is arguably in the midst of significant re-structuring with the increasing privatization of planning services (Clifford, 2013, Slade, 2021). Despite recent attention to the experiences of private sector planners (Parker et al., 2018; Wargent et al., 2020), there has been little differentiation between types of private sector planning firms, and how organizational contexts may impact professional planners. The rise of publicly-traded planning and engineering 'mega-firms' – created through aggressive strategies of mergers and acquisitions – raises questions about the relationship between the financial imperatives of listed firms and professional practice (Raco, 2018). Although there has been broad interest in the financialization of urban processes (French et al., 2011), the planning firm as a site of financialization, and the impacts for professionals and the profession, has received little critical attention. This work draws on in-depth interviews with 30 planners working in publicly-traded firms to (1) understand the impact of financialization on the day-to-day work of professional planners, and (2) examine the implications of this model of practice for the planning profession more broadly. I find that while publicly-traded firms offer the potential for more resources and opportunities to work on complex projects, most planners described their work as stifled by organizational structures oriented towards market pressures and fine-grained financial indicators. Concerns about the amount of time required for financial reporting and focus on utilization rates were found to impact staff morale, and also have potential consequences for projects, clients, and the public interest. Critically, in firms where planning is a small business line and subordinate to more profitable services, there may be emerging ethical issues - such as how firms bid on and staff projects – which have not received attention in professional codes.

RC55-748.1

LIONG, Mario* (National Taipei University, Taiwan)

Involuntary Migrants: Intimate Relationships and Life Choices of Hong Kong Young People in Taiwan

The failed protests for universal suffrage in Hong Kong and the subsequent arrest of political activists have pushed many young people to flee the city. One popular destination is Taiwan due to its physical and cultural proximity. Entering and residing in Taiwan is relatively easy for these young people but many of them struggle to obtain citizenship. For these Hong Kong young people, getting the citizenship of Taiwan is more than just securing the right of residence because if they cannot do so, they will be left with the option of moving to another country when their Hong Kong passports expire as they cannot return to Hong Kong to renew them. To become a citizen of Taiwan, they are required to either return to Hong Kong after college graduation to work for two years and come back to Taiwan or they have to work in Taiwan for five consecutive years and get an income double of the minimum salary. The former option is simply too risky for these young migrants, and the latter option is difficult to achieve, even for the locally-born fresh college graduates. The absence of a refugee law and that Taiwan is not a signatory of the Conventions Relating to the Status of Refugees add to the pressing problem that these young people are facing. The current paper discusses the effects of these uncertainties on their life goals and intimate relations. It analyses the narratives of 20 Hong Kong young people who came to Taiwan after 2019 to examine the issues of citizenship, migrant status, social positioning, and intimate lives in the midst of the current immigration law and socio-political milieu, and to reveal how these young people interpret and negotiate their life choices and relationships in the migration process.

RC57-765.2

LISDERO, Pedro* (CIECS (CONICET y UNC) / UNVM / CIES, Argentina)
ZANINI, Paula* (CIECS, Argentina)

Experiencias Visuales, Sensibilidades y Sociedad: Aportes Desde Una Sociología De Los Cuerpos/Emociones

La trayectoria de la sociología visual propone un campo de reflexión específica que enfatiza la potencia de lo visual en la investigación social (Harper 1986, 1998; Becker, 1974; Wagner, 1979; Collier, 1967, entre otros). Retomando tales discusiones en esta ponencia se propone recuperar algunas perspectivas desde una sociología de los cuerpos/emociones(Scribano, 2019) en función de hacer reflexiva un conjunto de experiencias visuales surgidas en investigaciones situadas en Córdoba, Argentina. Se busca reconfigurar interrogantes que marcan la relación entre fotografía y sociedad en la actualidad, resaltando el lugar de la imagen en los procesos de estructuración social de las sensibilidades sociales. En otros lugares hemos explorado la potencialidad de las imágenes-fotografías como modos expresivos que posibilitan establecer un punto de análisis entre el conocimientos de las sensibilidades sociales y los procesos de estructuración (Lisdero, 2017; Scribano, 2008). Aquí, recuperamos los puntos de partida teórico-epistémicos (en torno a las "experiencias visuales") y presentamos algunos elementos de diferentes investigaciones situadas. Si bien las mismas tienen objetivos particulares, todas se encuentran atravesadas por presupuestos que pueden reconstruirse a partir de las tensiones entre sensibilidades sociales, expresividad y el uso de las imágenes-fotografías en los diseños metodológicos. Como estrategia expositiva, se presentarán una serie de imágenes/fotografías, utilizadas como estrategia expresivas de los sujetos - tanto en entrevistas en profundidad como en el contexto de trabajos etnográficos específicos-, y se reflexionará acerca de la potencialidad del uso de estas imágenes en los procesos de investigación social cualitativa, y particularmente en la comprensión de las "políticas de las miradas" (Scribano y Lisdero, 2019) en tanto eslabón central de los regímenes de sensibilidad en las sociedades contemporáneas del Sur Global.

WG08-802.3

LISDERO, Pedro* (CIECS (CONICET y UNC) / UNVM / CIES, Argentina)

Trabajo Digital, Emociones y Género: Sentidos Del Trabajo, Procesos De Re-Mercantilización y Construcción De Subjetividades a Partir De Las Experiencias De Mujeres Trabajadores De "Delivery Por Plataforma" En Argentina

A comienzos del siglo XXI parece evidente que la digitalización del mundo convive con la emocionalización de los procesos de trabajo en la vida cotidiana. Estamos ante un sistema social que se globaliza produciendo/comprando/vendiendo emociones en y a través de "mediaciones" digitales. En este sentido, es posible entender lo que se puede llamar la emergencia de "sensibilidades de plataforma" (Scribano y Lisdero, 2019), particulares formas de ser-estar y sentirse en las múltiples formas "laborales" que son propuestas para una pléyade de sujetos-que-viven-del-trabajo (Antunes, 2005). Los debates que las sociedades del Siglo XX produjeron en torno a la comprensión de las transformaciones del "mundo del trabajo" parecen resultar, por momentos, insuficientes a la hora de comprender la complejidad que las experiencias laborales y los procesos de sujeción asociados a los mismos. Particularmente, resulta imprescindible interrogarse acerca de las múltiples y específicas desigualdades de género que se estructuraron en torno a las experiencias laborales digitalizadas, y cómo estas se vinculan a los procesos de configuración de emociones sociales y construcción de subjetividades (como sustrato de las identidades políticas).

En este contexto, aquí se propone incluirnos en este debate recuperando algunos elementos de una particular sociología de los cuerpos y las emociones para comprender los sentidos del trabajo (Antunes, 2005), las reconfiguraciones del cuerpo-de-las-mujeres-como-mercancía, y los procesos de construcción de subjetividades (Scribano, 2015) a partir de las experiencias de mujeres trabajadoras de "delivery por plataformas" en tres ciudades de Argentina (Córdoba, Villa María y Rafaela). Estas dimensiones nos informa acerca de las "políticas de las sensibilidades" como elemento significativo para entender los procesos de estructuración social en curso. En función de este objetivo, se analizaran registros etnográficos y entrevistas en profundidad realizadas entre 2018 y 2022.

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

RC04-72.4

LITVINAITE, Jurate* (Vilnius University, Lithuania)

The Emergence of the Third Space in Teachers' Professional Practices

In P. Bourdieu's theory of sociology of education, the teacher is seen as a social agent of dominant power fields. From Bourdieu's point of view, the teacher arbitrarily imposes the culture of the dominant classes on the pupils using the pedagogic authority granted to him by external structures, thereby reproducing existing power relations. According to Bourdieu, pedagogical authority is provided not on a person but a position in advance and is a necessary precondition for pedagogical work. Pedagogical authority elevates the teacher to a superior status over the pupil, confirming that what he does is legitimate, valuable and in the pupil's interest. However, various studies on teachers' professional performance reveal that the authority teachers are given is no longer enough. Teachers describe themselves as unpowered, vulnerable social agents in their relationships with pupils, parents, and educational experts. This situation reduces teachers' job satisfaction and is one of the causes of professional burnout. Teachers choose different behavioural strategies in this new situation. We have used postcolonialism as a theoretical and methodological approach to analyse this situation. The thesis is that teachers, compensating for the lack of pedagogical authority, create a Third Space in their interactions with pupils. A qualitative study conducted with teachers in Lithuanian schools revealed that teachers confine the reproduction of the dominant class's culture and exercise various collaboration strategies with the pupils' cultures. In these cultural interactions, a new, hybrid culture is emerging. Within this culture, teachers are rethinking and reinterpreting their professional identities while at the same time shaping new educational practices. The discussion question is: what do these changes mean? Do they interrupt the reproduction process, thereby causing the transformation of the whole social structure, or show that the dominant power fields have found new social agents to reproduce the existing society?

RC25-JS-45.3

LIU, Gabriel* (University of Cambridge, United Kingdom)

DONG, Dong (JC School of Public Health and Primary Care, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)

YIP, Faustina (JC School of Public Health and Primary Care, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)

ZENG, Yan (JC School of Public Health and Primary Care, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)

WEN, Xin (The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)

ZHANG, Daisy (JC School of Public Health and Primary Care, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)

WONG, Samuel (JC School of Public Health and Primary Care, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)

The Identitive Labor of Chinese Immigrants in COVID-19: The Good, the Bad and the Ugly

This paper argues that understanding COVID-19 as solely a public health crisis disguises an identity crisis that contains confused logics of belonging. Where Chinese immigrants use and dispense with their symbolic boundaries under conditions of marginalization during their time overseas, any meaningful analysis of their projects of enfranchisement must be advanced by dovetailing the rhetoric of "victimhood" with that of "agency". Meanwhile, however, the transient identities they cultivate through the mediations of their boundary work, or what we call "identitive labor", are not necessarily up to speed with the ever-emerging structures of exclusion they strive to delegitimize. The incoherence of the multi-identitive subjectivities that result obfuscates questions of belonging that underpin the metrics of global interconnectedness, by which nations as well as the flow of identities between them are organized. In the result, the field of identitive action and the symbolic boundaries in which it is embedded present our Chinese interlocutors during COVID-19 with as much a source of hope and empowerment as one of precarity and dispossession.

RC28-416.4

LIU, Han* (University at Albany, United States)

Early Childhood Health, Home Environments, and Educational Achievements

This paper aims to evaluate how home environments contribute to the production of health-related inequality in socioeconomic status attainment. Using prospective data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1979 – Children and Young Adults Project, I test whether home environments exacerbate or alleviate the impacts of early childhood health on education in a mediation framework. Results indicate that the role of home environments changes with the timing and nature of health adversities. Low birth weight is associated with decreased cognitive stimulation and emotional support at home, and these disadvantaged home environments can exacerbate the negative impact of low birth weight. However, for illnesses and behavior problems that appear later in childhood, parents tend to take a compensatory strategy by providing more stimulation and support at home. These parenting strategies can offset the impacts of health problems and ultimately increase children's scores on standardized tests. These findings highlight family resources and parenting strategies as important mechanisms linking early life health to socioeconomic achievements later in the life course.

RC05-89.3

LIU, Jessie* (Australian National University, Australia)

Thinking through Race & Settler Colonialism with Asian Australian Studies

Within settler colonies, Asians have long been racialized as alien invaders. As Ross (2006) argues, stories of Australia's vulnerability to the "Asian menace" – and their "unnatural" presence in the Australian landscape - have long preoccupied the Australian imaginary and continue to do so. How do we understand this racialization and how do we respond to it? While Asianness has often been theorized separate to settler colonialism in Anglo settler colonies, scholars in Asian American & Asian Australian studies have increasingly begun to grapple with how the interplay of settler colonialism and capitalism shapes Asian racialisation. Such works have begun from the foundational premise that settler colonialism relationally produces racial scripts of Indigeneity & Asianness. Authors for example have highlighted that simultaneous to the genocidal dispossession of First Nations, Asian labour was being imported into Australia by white settlers to work the stolen land, thereby highlighting the interconnectedness of Asian migration and the colonial process. Significantly, authors have further highlighted how these material structures & processes participated in the production & categorization of race in Australia. These and similar insights raise two important questions, which this talk hopes to explore: (1) how has settler colonial history shaped and contributed to the racialized 'alienness' of Asian subjects; and (2), what do these new disciplinary efforts contribute to the broader racial scholarship on the relationship between race, settler colonialism, and non-White settlers?

RC32-488.1

LIU, Jiangrui* (Chongqing University, China)

Divergence in Chinese Sexual Attitudes: An Age-Period-Cohort Analysis

The evolution of sexual attitudes is an important incision in our understanding of social change. The social transition in China is quite dramatic and typical, which forms a natural quasi-experimental design and provides rich empirical materials for observing the temporal changes of sexual attitudes. However, existing studies fail to fully investigate the developing tendency of Chinese sexual attitudes from the perspective of time. This paper uses the age-period-cohort analysis framework and combines two unique elements of Chinese society, political identity and urban-rural dual structure, to empirically explore the changes of public sexual attitudes. Using the data of six national social surveys from 2010 to 2018, it examines the influential factors and underlying mechanisms of Chinese sexual attitudes evolution. The findings indicate that older people tend to be more conservative in their sexual attitudes. The period effect shows a fluctuating upward trend, and the public's tolerance of sexual attitude is generally improved. There are significant differences in public attitudes toward sex among generations. Political identity and urban-rural dual structure have a significant impact on the differentiation of public sexual attitudes, and the frequency of Internet use further strengthens it. The robustness test of the APC model also verifies the main results. The results of this study underscore the necessity to actively deal with divergent and even potentially conflicting sexual attitudes.

RC34-512.6

LIU, Qing tingting* (University at Albany, SUNY, USA)

Cosmopolitan Imaginary and Temporal Liminality: --a Comparative Study on Chinese Youth Mobility in Australia and North America

Australia and China began the working holiday agreement in 2015, with 5000 visas for each year. Between then and the outbreak of COVID-19, China was consistently the country with the second most Work and Holiday visas granted among all nations. Based on one year of fieldwork in Australia from 2017 to 2018, I recognized that the working holiday program has been framed as a "culture policy" that inspires Chinese youth's "cosmopolitan imaginary." An official discourse focusing on cultural exchange connects working holiday makers with Western ideas such as "gap year," "overseas experience," "individualism," and "global citizens." This discourse leads the public to barely perceive working holiday as labor migration. In reality, the design of the working holiday program is actually a cross-economy temporary labor import policy, which both matches the goal of the Chinese national modernity project and fits Australia's shift in immigration policy. My research contributes to the current discussion on transnational youth mobilities by centering home country's contexts, such as the trend of "rùn" (searching for a way out), the

"involution" and "lying flat" phenomenon in China. I want to elaborate on how individual migration choices interact with macro-social structures and social changes. Aspiring to be "cosmopolitan," these Chinese youths end up in constraint, precarity, immobility, and exploitation based on race, gender and nationality in Australia. I argue that their status of vulnerability, caused by being temporary, is an extension of the liminality they had suffered in China. To demonstrate my argument, I conduct a comparative study to contrast Chinese working holiday makers with Chinese youth mobility in the United States and Canada through other approaches. In this case, my study further explains how class/stratification operates transnationally. A comparison of mobility options/life experiences before and after the outbreak of the global pandemic will also be included.

RC04-78.2

LIU, Ruomeng* (East China Normal University, China)
WU, Zhiying (University of Queensland, Australia)

Walking on the Road of Educational Discontinuous: A Study on the Cross-Cultural Growth of Young Chinese Students Abroad

1.Background
With the increasing internationalization of the current society, a group of young Chinese students who go abroad to study without completing their primary, middle and high school education in China. They are based on Chinese education, while foreign education culture makes them suffer from the influence of living habits, cultural customs and other aspects, but they have gone through lots of efforts to get into famous universities. This relatively marginalized groups' conducting self-regulation in the cross-cultural environment is worth pondering.

2.Inquiry
In this study, five young Chinese students study in Australia, the United States and the United Kingdom were selected by snowball sampling and coded. The research method of individual autobiography and interview is used to explore the individual growth process of them from China to overseas and towards academic success. The cross-cultural influence is discontinuous significance. The great leap in cultural customs and educational system makes the influence of educational discontinuous gradually expand, and the requirements for its coping ability are also gradually increased.

3.Conclusion
In summary, by virtue of their own cultural logic, the young Chinese students have formed the foundation of leap-forward cultural integration, rooted educational continuation, compensatory moral feedback and latent cultural implication, and lead to independent personality growth and conscious life growth, finally form cross-cultural growth on the road of education. Cross-cultural growth is a manifestation of educational discontinuity. With the ability of cross-cultural growth, such a group of people not only obtain academic achievements, but also educational achievements on the road of cross-cultural development. It can be expected that the way of education under the cross-cultural background must be the way that enables students to get individual extension, stimulate their potential and eventually grow up in life, which is also the power brought by discontinuous education.

RC34-512.4

LIU, Ruoxi* (Department of Sociology, University of Cambridge, United Kingdom)

Alternative-Seeking of the Self-Employed Cultural Workers in China: Decentralisation, Decentralised Cultural Production, Communal Spaces, Daily Practices, and Mobility

I began my eight-month ethnography among Chinese self-employed cultural workers by examining how they negotiated both the market economy and an increasingly rigid authoritarian state. I conducted participant observations, in-depth interviews, and diary methods and found that the current generation of self-employed cultural workers has developed new and alternative practices and tactics for their cultural production, work, and lifestyles. I explain how these emergent practices are non-subversive, are passively resistant, and transcend traditional conceptions of social and cultural activism. In particular, I describe how their cultural work, communal spaces and daily practices, and mobility-seeking practices are decentralised. I highlight the alternative-seeking of these practices and argue that it is different from cultural activism for being implicit and subtle. I argue that their alternative-seeking is a response to increasing state censorship and the precarities of a Chinese labour market that has neoliberal characteristics. By developing alternatives throughout their self-employment practices, independent cultural workers in Chinese cities have devised alternative work- and lifestyles that emphasize decentralisation, everydayness, and mobility. Specifically, the implicit activism and mobility-seeking embedded in their alternative-seeking is passively resistant to the new Chinese social normality – neo-liberalism in state-dominated narratives. The everydayness and non-productivity of their alternative-seeking contributes to the long-term (re)empowering of self-employed cultural workers and revitalising of their communities.

WG08-801.4

LIU, Ruyue* (City, University of London, United Kingdom)

Life Coach Online? the Rise of the Life Advice Influencer and the Self-Branding Practice in (post)Feminist Culture

Nowadays, more and more influencers have provided suggestions about relationships, careers, beauty and dieting on Chinese social media. Their video posts are titled: the ice-breaking techniques; social phobia, anxiety, inferiority, how to have a strong heart? 3 habits that will change your life; the ways to improve your learning and work efficiency. As a new type of influencer, which has not grabbed much attention in celebrity studies, and considering their attempt to guide followers' in all spheres of life, the term "life advice influencer" is created to conceptualise them. It is worth noting that their media content is proportionately targeted to female audiences. It manifests unique postfeminist femininity, which assists their self-branding building process. Life advice influencers express specific emotions, including confidence, boldness and happiness, showing themselves as beautiful and powerful. By adopting an affective-discursive approach, this article analyses 300 video posts of different life advice influencers on the Chinese social media platform Xiaohongshu from an affective perspective. In particular, inquiry about how life advice influencers mobilise specific emotions to construct self-branding online, and how their self-branding practice is associated with postfeminist affective life. It argues that the emotional logic of postfeminism has permeated into digital culture, and life advice influencers introduce a suit of feeling disciplines to the public, this is a subtle way of neoliberal governmentality, which form constraints for both female influencers and female audiences.

RC52-710.3

LIU, Sida* (The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)

Crisis As Opportunity: Professional Career Paths at Two Historical Turning Points in Hong Kong

This study uses the case of Hong Kong lawyers to investigate how professionals change career trajectories at historical turning points. Theoretically, it develops a theory of professional flows and focuses on two spatial processes that structure professional careers: relocation and rerouting. During the 1997 Handover and the 2019-2021 anti-ELAB protests and coronavirus pandemic, hundreds of lawyers quit practice in Hong Kong to pursue other career options, such as business and finance, government and politics, or relocation to other countries. Drawing on the career mobility records of law firm partners reported in 336 monthly issues of the *Hong Kong Lawyer* journal from 1994 to 2021 and other archival sources, the study examines how and why lawyers left their high-status jobs to pursue other career paths during the two major historical turning points in Hong Kong.

RC52-711.4

LIU, Tiantian* (Central China Normal University, China)
ZHENG, Guanghuai* (Central China Normal University, China)
ZHU, Jiangang* (Nankai University, China)

Whistleblowing in Social Organizations: Insights into Governance Absorption on Durability

Background: Nonprofits play an increasingly important role in social services. Based on neo-institutionalism, government-nonprofits relations have critical influences on nonprofits, and the profession can trigger changes. Currently, government-nonprofits relations are largely characterized of governance absorption, by extracting from nonprofits to achieve collaborative governance. Whether governance absorption is beneficial to the durability and what role the profession plays still need to be explored. This study constructs a conceptual framework of governance absorption, the professionals, and the durability from collaborative governance perspective.

Design/methodology/approach: Using the China Social Work Dynamics Survey (CSWLS2019) data, this study selects 746 nonprofits nested in 56 cities. The multilevel regression analysis incorporates both institutional- and city-level factors to examine the impact of governance absorption on the durability and the moderating effect of professionals.

Findings: The result shows that nonprofits mostly accept governance absorption, but the durability and professionals are in the low level. The analysis indicates that firstly, all three dimensions of governance absorption, ideological absorption(β=0.459***), administrative absorption(β=0.517***), and strategic resource absorption(β=0.526**), have significantly positive effects on the durability; secondly, for five dimensions of the durability, professionals significantly strengthen or weaken the effects of governance absorption. Therefore, (1) governance absorption can promote the durability of nonprofits. (2) Professionals can moderate the relationship and play a whistleblowing role.

Implications: The theoretical implications are that governance absorption demonstrates the imbalance in interacting subjects and the profession can play a key moderating role in imbalanced collaborative relationships. Furthermore, this study reveals that governance is a more appropriate framework for analyzing government-nonprofits relations. For practical implications, it suggests that government and nonprofits should keep governance absorption

to promote collaboration. The study highlights the importance of professionals in the relationships between governance absorption and nonprofits, suggesting that they can use the profession to play a whistleblowing role.

RC23-JS-24.2

LIU, Tianyun* (Southeast University, China)

Cyber Utopia: Birth and Death——the Spatiotemporal Utopianism of Cyberspace

David Harvey's "spatiotemporal utopia" concept is a subversive reconstruction of past utopian ideas and a cautious description of future digital society. Cyberspace, as a new public sphere, has the potential to become the concrete form of a "spatiotemporal utopia" in the new era. Starting with the revival of the public sphere in cyberspace, the study further argued that cyberspace could and will become a new "spatiotemporal utopia", citing examples to prove it. Innovative nodes in cyber society tend to be digitalized, such as transforming office spaces from cafés to online meetings. Spaces with emotional value are also becoming online, i.e., with social media, cemetery mourning spaces transformed into extended affective spaces. The study then discussed the heterogeneous character of cyberspace as a "spatiotemporal utopia" and afterward identified the lack of spatiality and sense of place in cyberspace. Finally, the study judged whether real-IP-address, which removes anonymity from cyberspace, will lead to the death of the cyber utopia. The study argues that creating an equal platform for all to express their views makes cyberspace a cyber utopia. The focus is on "equality" of "de-structuring", so that "anonymity" is not necessary for a cyber utopia.

RC50-700.3

LIU, Xinru* (Wuyi University, China)
XIAO, Honggen (The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, China)

Tourism and the Alleviation of Poverty: A Study on Rural Community Development in Fujian, China

"To end poverty in all its forms everywhere by 2030" was set as the first sustainable development goal by the United Nations in 2017. In line with this, tourism has often been used as a mechanism or a tool for poverty alleviation. This study was contextualized in the pro-poor tourism and community development literature. The ethnographic research reviewed the evolution of Shuiji Village, a rural community in China's Fujian Province, from 1979 to 2020, in terms of production means, economic structure, lifestyle, social structure, and ecological environment. Driven by endogenous self-motivations of the rural community for development, along with government interventions, a dual-track collaborative development model was inductively developed. It was found that elite groups remain the dominant driving force for, as well as the main obstacle to, rural community development. Government interventions were found to maintain the stability of the rural community, to balance tangible and intangible resources within the community, to ease structural differentiations, and to guarantee benefits for disadvantaged groups. Tourism development has positive impacts on villagers' material, lifestyle, capability, and attachment to the land. Different generations have different perceptions of their lives in the village. Young people tend to leave their village due to growing disparities of power and lack of opportunity for personal development. This rural community is characteristic of relative poverty, marked by the differences amongst the disadvantaged and the advantaged groups. While tourism has successfully lifted the village out of poverty, its development could not stop the village from getting "hollow" with largely aging/aged villagers staying behind.

RC37-541.3

LIU, Yu-cheng* (Soochow University, Taiwan)

A Renewed Experience of Sense De/Synchronization: Inspiration from Digital Art

This paper explores a phenomenon of desynchronization of senses provided by an assemblage of human and technology. Scientifically, synchronization of senses makes all senses work together. The possibility of synchronization depends on the working of brain, or consciousness, by which means our brain can automatically make sense of the experiences of the world and render them reasonable and unified. The isolation of senses may testify the idea of sense synchronization. In rethinking the relationship between human and technology, what technology does or its effects upon human is gradually separating our senses experiences. Make it isolated to some extent also assists some ideologies such as capitalism and rationality become dominant and inevitable for our daily life. Cognitively, the operation of head canon unites our senses of the world. It helps piece things together since they were isolated by technology. In desynchronization, we find how our brain is capable of "make up" a new synchronization of senses which can be virtual or what Baudrillard called "simulacra". Technology makes the isolation and the reunification of senses possible. The introduction of technology into human world offers a possibility to provide alternative experiences of our senses, in which the unity

or the synchronization of senses can be broken up into pieces and reassembled intentionally or arbitrarily in a virtual+ world. The experience of the separation of senses becomes possible, or even inevitable. Following McLuhan, it is not just the change of "sense ratio", but also a transformation of the way the organs assemble themselves with technology. In doing so, it also contributes to the logic of any kind of capitalist ideologies. The separation of senses and re-assemblage of them become the prerequisite for the work of capitalism. These renewed experiences deserve more researches if we would like to know deeper how technology influences human beings.

RC23-347.3

LIU, Yu-cheng* (Soochow University, Taiwan)

The Quantification of Humanity and Its Discontents: Cases from Self-Driving Technologies

The aim of artificial intelligence is quantifying human intelligence and the ways it operates, in every aspect. Comparing with what Sigmund Freud discussed in his famous book, *Civilization and its Discontents*, the paradoxical relation of human instincts to civilization, the oppression of the former contributes to the development of the latter, and in doing so, the emancipation of the former becomes an unavoidable fate for human beings to maintain, voluntarily or not, the idea of civilization. It can be observed that similarly, there is a paradoxical or dialectic relation between the idea of quantification and humanity. Although it is not clear if we can accept a future of everything that can be quantified, or re-/presented with algorithms, it happens now and seems to have tremendous effects upon the human world. This paper examines the idea of the quantification of humanity and its discontents with the cases from self-driving technologies. The author argues that the debate about the uniqueness of humanity founds itself on the idea of "double contingency", in terms of Luhmann, and the idea of artificial intelligence, which is a core technology of self-driving vehicles, aims to eliminate double contingency, by which means to make communications between human and machine from ABOUT to WITH, in the ways of pushing humans to the side of machines, instead of vice versa. In the cases of self-driving technologies, it may lead to a future of less humanity than increasing more of it. Following viewpoints of STS, especially Latour's humans and technical objects co-constituting social facts, and Katherine Hayles' "cognitive assemblages", and with perspectives from ethnomethodology and its potential contributions to the development of artificial intelligence, the author will provide an analysis of the quantification of humanity and its implications to a world of human-machines.

RC53-726.4

LIZAMA, Andrea* (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Chile)

Living the Gender Gap within the Classroom: Students´ Experiences from Two Chilean Schools

The problem of educational inequality is a widely recognised issue across developing and developed countries. Literature have offered theoretical and empirical insights to understand the scope of the problem of educational inequality and its effects on individuals and society. However, the problem of inequalities under both a multidimensional and intersectional perspective has been comparatively less explored.

This paper is based on qualitative data that I have collected for a study that explores how multidimensional and intersectional inequalities are lived within the school. This paper draws on the cultural reproduction theory (Bourdieu & Passeron, 1990), particularly the links between different forms of capitals and schooling (Lareau, 1987; Reay, 2004; Davey, 2009; Forbes & Lingard, 2015). With a feminist and postructural framework, this paper also takes the concept of everyday schooling to understand shows how teachers and students deal with routine barriers in the formal and informal school (Gordon, et al., 2000; Gordon, 1996). Methodologically, it is based on data collected, following an ethnographic approach, through participant observations within the school, focus groups and interviews with students.

This presentation shows how the gender gap is not only problem of access to education and it is not only a problem of dissimilar outcomes between girls and boys. The central argument here locates gender inequalities – in intersection with other social divisions- as an experience that emerges and can be well-maintained in everyday school. Such experiences are observed in multiple ways, for example, how teaching is done, the interactions between teachers with boys and girls and peer interactions (between students) too. Moreover, I argue that although the gender gap can emerge within the classroom, it also can be resisted by those who are part of the schooling system.

RC19-279.3

LIZOTTE, Mathieu* (University of Ottawa, Canada)

Facing Today's Challenges with Lessons from the Past: The Evolution of Wealth Inequality in Canada and the United States in the Aftermath of the 2008 Financial Crisis

The current crash and volatility observed in the financial markets provide an opportunity to re-examine the 2008 financial crisis as a way of better

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

understanding the present. As the saying goes, those who do not examine the past are condemned to repeat it. Accordingly, in this paper, I propose to perform an in-depth analysis of the 2008 financial crisis and its aftermath in both Canada and the United States to highlight the ways that financial volatility and wealth inequality are highly contingent on economic, financial, and political regulation and structure. This analysis will be performed using data from the Luxembourg Wealth Study (LWS) for a period covering approximately two decades up to the present. Financial volatility is not akin to the weather. Like any economic phenomena, it is a condition that emerges from certain forms of political and legal regulations. It strives from a given set of institutional, political, and social norms and practices. While geographic neighbours, wealth inequality in these two countries has profoundly diverged since the 2008 financial crisis and its aftermath. Our interpretation of the divergent wealth inequality scenarios in these two countries will draw on social policy, politics and ideology in a comparative approach. While the empirical analysis will involve a return to the past, the discussion will be focused on understanding the current situation, political cleavages and possible options. The presentation will end by raising a series of questions as to the proper place of finance in the organization of society, in terms of balancing responsibility between the individual, the family, the market and the state.

RC55-749.4

LKHAGVA, Tselmegsaikhan* (Independent Research Institute of Mongolia, Mongolia)

YADMAA, Byambasuren (National Academy of Governance, Mongolia)

TSEVEGDORJ, Bold (IRIM, Mongolia)

Mongolian's Imagination of Subjective Well Being

Mongolian's imagination of subjective wellbeing has differed other nation's imagination of subjective wellbeing. Mongolia is less developed country however, its people's subjective wellbeing evaluation is similarly Japan's and South Korean subjective wellbeing evaluation. These similarities has raised following questions that "is it rooted from imagination of subjective wellbeing" and "is economic development not direct influencing factor for subjective wellbeing". Post-socialist conditions have influenced that evaluation. Other hand Mongolian hybrid life style that, is nomadic and urban cultural heritage, has generated different evaluation results from similarly less developing countries such as Vietnam and other Asian countries.

RC53-729.8

LLOBET, Valeria* (CONICET / UNSAM, Argentina)

VILLALTA, Carla (FFyL-UBA, CONICET, Argentina)

Building a Political Perspective. Human Rights Standards and Indicators in the Field of Children's Rights in Argentina

Building a system of indicators that permits monitoring public policy implies different challenges since it requires great methodological caution, as well as to ponder institutional cultures in order to avoid bias in the evaluation of the different local realities under examination. At the same time, when those indicators are evaluating the fulfillment of human rights on the part of the states, the challenges are even more complex. In this paper, we reflect on the decisions and methodological precautions we adopted in the process of creating a national system of indicators to evaluate the System of Integral Protection of Children's Rights in Argentina, an evaluation that would be performed by a new institution, the Ombudsman of Children's Rights.

Both the extension and heterogeneity of the System of Protection, as well as the different perspectives with respect to the agencies and practices to focus on in the examination, were key points in the process of defining the focus of evaluation. The definition of what to evaluate and how to do so is not only a methodological problem but a political one. Defining a national system of indicators that beholds the ethical and political children's rights standards presents the challenge of dealing with an inadequate homogenization and the universal assignation of meanings to practices and institutional realities that vary locally. The process also required the definition of the institutional and political perspective of evaluation for the new agency.

RC03-56.3

LLOPIS ORREGO, Maria del mar* (Universidad Pablo de Olavide (Sevilla), Spain)

DORADO RUBIN, Maria Jose (Universidad Pablo de Olavide, Spain)

MURCIANO ROSADO, Juan (Universidad de Sevilla, Spain)

SANTIESTEBAN, Alberto (Universidad Pablo de Olavide, Spain)

Movilidad Urbana Sostenible Y Género

La movilidad sostenible constituye uno de los objetivos prioritarios en las Agendas Urbanas locales que tratan de llevar a la práctica los ODS de la Agenda 2030. Nos encontramos ante un modelo de transporte público pendular, urbano y metropolitano, cuyo diseño está orientado a la realización de viajes de casa al trabajo y del trabajo a casa, manteniendo un modelo masculinizado de transporte, que deja fuera de su planteamiento la perspectiva de género. Las mujeres, que son las mayores usuarias de transporte público, no realizan de forma mayoritaria este tipo de trayectos. Los cuidados y acompañamientos a niños y mayores requieren de la realización de rutas intermedias que no se contemplan en este modelo. No obstante, pese a las evidencias, el transporte se sigue concibiendo como neutral con respecto al género. Aunque los impactos del crecimiento urbano están profusamente analizados, existe una brecha de conocimiento sobre estos impactos de forma diferenciada sobre hombres y mujeres. Se detecta una falta de líneas de base sobre las que construir diagnósticos y evaluaciones, que permitan una incorporación sistemática de las necesidades de las mujeres en las planificaciones que aborden la movilidad y el transporte en el ámbito urbano. El trabajo que se presenta es fruto de una investigación en curso que se realiza para el Instituto de Estudios sobre la Hacienda Pública de Andalucía (IEPHA) y cuyo objeto es el análisis de propuestas que mejoren la integración de la igualdad de género en las políticas de movilidad urbana y transportes sostenibles. La investigación se basa en un exhaustivo análisis documental de las principales experiencias que, en nuestros contextos, se han desarrollado en torno a la incorporación de género en la movilidad urbana sostenible y en entrevistas a expertos de la administración responsables en estas materias.

RC12-178.3

LLORCA ASENSI, Elena* (University of Alicante, Spain)

SÁNCHEZ DÍAZ, Alexander (University of Alicante, Spain)

FABREGAT CABRERA, Maria Elena (University of Alicante, Spain)

RUIZ CALLADO, Raul (University of Alicante, Spain)

"Why Can't We?" Disinformation and Right to Self-Determination. the Catalan Conflict on Twitter

Disinformation does not always take the form of a fake news item, it also appears in much less evident formats which are subtly filtered into public opinion, thus making its detection more difficult. A method is proposed in this paper to address the study of "widespread" disinformation by combining social science methods with artificial intelligence and text mining. The case study chosen was the expression "right of self-determination" as a generator of disinformation within the context of the Catalan independence process. The main work hypothesis was that the (intentional or unintentional) confusion around the meaning and scope of this right has become widely extended within the population, generating negative emotions which favour social polarisation. The method utilised had three stages: (1) Description of the disinformation elements surrounding the term with the help of experts; (2) Detection of these elements within a corpus of tweets; (3) Identification of the emotions expressed in the corpus. The results show that the disinformation described by experts clearly dominates the conversation about "self-determination" on Twitter and is associated with a highly negative emotional load in which contempt, hatred, and frustration prevail.

WG08-798.3

LLOVET, Ignacio* (Universidad Nacional de Lujan, Argentina)

DINARDI, Graciela (Universidad Nacional de Tres de Febrero, Argentina)

Older Adults, Gender, and Emotions: COVID-19 in Buenos Aires, Argentina

Mortality worldwide caused by the COVID19 pandemic mainly affected older age groups and the male population. The city of Buenos Aires, Argentina, was no stranger to this general trend: 87% of the deceased were over 60 years old and 55% were men. Although the risk was disproportionately higher for men, research conducted in different locations shows that the emotional impact of the pandemic context had a more strongly negative record among women. In our paper we deal with this apparent paradox. Our purpose is to explore, through a longitudinal fixed panel design, a sample of 322 men and women aged 65 and over living in the city of Buenos Aires, during the long period of government-mandated social isolation measures. We conducted a qualitative thematic analysis of fears of contracting the disease, feelings of loss, emotions and worries, that respondents manifested over three waves of data collection (June – August, 2020). Our focus is the understanding of how the chain of change and / or continuity of emotions takes place according to a temporal sequence as well as to the gender of the respondent, which exposes the "importance that an event in the natural or social world has for a subject" (Bericat, 2016).

Bericat, E. (2016) 'The sociology of emotions: Four decades of progress', *Current Sociology*, 64(3), pp. 491–513.

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RC53-JS-89.2

LLOYD WILLIAMS, Alison* (University of Hull, United Kingdom)

PARSONS, Katie (University of Hull, United Kingdom)

From 'Flood Stories' to 'Flood Actors': Children As Change Agents in Disaster Risk Education

The 2022 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Report emphasises the urgent threat of climate change and the need for societies to adapt. In England, 1 in 6 households are at risk of flooding and this is set to increase. It is vital that communities, including youth, learn how to live with flood risk.

Our research with flood-affected children in England revealed how young people can be 'actors' during and after a flood and also how their insights can influence the way societies manage flood risk (Mort et al., 2018). Through sharing and reflecting on their own flood stories, the children produced manifestos that called for change in flood policy and practice, including the introduction of flood education for all children.

Our latest work has responded to this call by drawing on the voices of those flood-affected children to engage the next generation of children as 'flood actors'. Our animated 360 'flood story' videos draw on data from the original research to immerse the viewer in the experience of flooding from a child's point of view. We have worked with new groups of young people to evaluate these videos and co-create educational resources which support children to further their understanding of flooding and identify ways of taking action in their local community.

This work has demonstrated the power of peer-to-peer education about disasters, whereby children learn about flooding directly from other children who have experienced it. We argue that the empathic approach of the flood story videos motivates children to want to know more about the issues, while inspiring a sense of solidarity and agency. We are just starting to explore how these 'flood stories' can translate across different cultural and geographical contexts to create new forms of global solidarity and action among children on the frontline of climate change.

TG04-823.1

LOAISA, Francisco Javier* (University of Alicante, Spain)

JARENO RUIZ, Diana (Universidad de Alicante, Spain)

Who Trusts Science? a Scoping Review

The coronavirus pandemic has highlighted the issue of trust in science. The relationship between science and society in the context of the pandemic crisis has been ambivalent, oscillating between trust and mistrust in science, scientists and institutions. In this work, a scoping review is carried out with the aim of analyzing the academic production about trust in science in the current context of global crisis. On the one hand, data related to the socio-spatial and disciplinary characteristics of the research have been collected. On the other hand, special attention has been paid to how trust in science is measured when considered as an independent and dependent variable, as well as to the main variables that explain trust in science and the variables that are explained by it.

RC06-105.3

LOBAKA, Tebogo* (Social Development, South Africa)

Non-Resident Not Absent: The Caregiving Role Non-Resident Fathers Play in Raising Their Children

Many studies, particularly in western countries, have made assumptions that fatherhood can only be exercised in the context of a nuclear family. However, in a South African context, the understanding of a family from a homogenous, dual-income, and co-resident lens disregards the emergence and prominence of the so-called non-traditional families. Studies in South Africa have also shown that co-residence is not always plausible or realistic. This paper contributes to the growing understanding of the manifold caregiving roles that non-resident biological fathers play in the raising of their children over the life course. In-depth interviews were conducted with 23 black South African non-resident fathers aged 25 to 64 in Tshwane Municipality. The study found that non-resident fathers play a significant role in raising their children. This study makes an important contribution to dispelling two myths that have dominated fatherhood literature in the last few decades. Firstly, dispels the myth that Black South African fathers' especially non-resident fathers are irresponsible and are deadbeat. Secondly, the study showed that residence is a poor predictor of paternal involvement. Men in the study, make sustained efforts to remain active in the lives of children. However, the findings also show that non-resident fathers frequently struggle to strike a balance between their many responsibilities and the societal expectations that their role as fathers must meet. Furthermore, non-resident fathers found it difficult to simultaneously adapt to their manifold roles of provider, nurturer, and moral guide.

RC18-274.3

LOBATO, Fernanda* (Sciences Po Paris, France)

Sex Work and PTSD : On the Emergency of a Public Health Controversy

L'étude s'interroge, à partir du cas de la France, sur la manière dont l'exercice d'une sexualité tarifée est associé à des risques psychosociaux. Plus précisément, comment le travail du sexe a été progressivement interprété sous un cadre psycho pathologique autour de la catégorie du traumatisme et comment ce cadrage psychiatrique a pu influer sur les prises de décision politiques autour de la prostitution.

Les discours institutionnels sur la prostitution en France connaissent depuis les deux dernières décennies une médicalisation progressive, cristallisée dans des textes de loi et des rapports d'expertise. Dans ce contexte, une partie importante de la littérature médicale sur les personnes exerçant le travail du sexe associe l'exercice de la prostitution à des vécus traumatiques et ses conséquences psychiques. Plus particulièrement, ce schéma interprétatif met en avant une corrélation entre la prostitution et une prévalence des personnes atteintes du syndrome du Stress post-traumatique (PTSD) chez les travailleur. se.s du sexe. À partir d'une analyse d'archives et d'entretiens semi-directifs, je m'intéresse à la socio genèse de cette controverse et de son impact sur l'encadrement public des pratiques sexuelles.

RC36-JS-14.4

LOBATO DA COSTA, Rodolfo* (PARANÁ FEDERAL UNIVERSITY, Brazil)

MOTTA RIBEIRO, Ana Maria (Fluminense Federal University, Brazil)

FREITAS, Emmanuel Oguri (Universidade Estadual de Feira de Santa, Brazil)

The RISE of Pentecostalism in Areas of Agrarian Reform: The Social Construction of Forgetting the Fight for the LAND

This is a study about a rural community in the Rio de Janeiro state, in an agrarian reform area, which specificity refers to the remove from the organized social movement and the rise of Pentecostal churches. The community of Sebastião Lan II is the result of a land occupation and has remained so for 24 years. In the research carried out (2002-2018), we identified the social construction of forgetfulness about the "struggle" for land. The absence of the State and the emptying of community public spaces, which appear as contradictions that must be seen in the light of neoliberal and authoritarian practices and ideologies. The work is divided into three parts: the contextualization of the field and the first clues, in which we will present the emergence of a tension between the organized social movement and the new religious leaders. Then, we develop some considerations about the "signs" of conservatism and a need for the denaturalization of religion as an expression of political setback. Finally, we describe what we classify as evidence of the rise of Pentecostal churches as hidden subjects and social mediators parallel to the territorial ordering of the settlement project. It is about the ambiguity of social processes that culminate in an unpredictable agrarian reform experience, "resignifying" social conflicts as moral.

Aust-16.3

LOCKIE, Stewart* (James Cook University, Australia)

From Conservation to Assisted Ecosystem Adaptation: The Social and Political Implications

The last decade has seen dramatic escalation of climate adaptation research and policy, the overwhelming focus of both being vulnerability and resilience in relation to agriculture, urban planning and disaster risk reduction. This paper will consider the still nascent field of assisted ecosystem adaptation; that is, the deliberate acceleration of evolutionary responses to climate pressure through techniques such as assisted species migration, selective breeding and enhanced ecosystem restoration. Debates over the merits of assisted ecosystem adaptation focus on: (1) the complexity of global environmental change; (2) the temporally unbound character of intervention and its (potentially unforeseeable) consequences; (3) the challenge of developing effective governance regimes for the implementation of adaptation interventions; (4) the ethics of intervention in ecosystems managed to conserve 'natural' values; and (5) the moral risk of intervention to support ecosystem adaptation being used to justify inattention to the root causes of environmental change. Debate emphasises less the facts of assisted adaptation, therefore, than it does the epistemic, ontological, political and ethical implications of shifting from conservation to pre-emptive, resilience-based ecosystem management. These implications will be explored with a particular focus on the need for sociologies that are productive of just socio-ecological futures.

RC30-JS-145.5

LOCKYER, Orin* (BRANZ, New Zealand)

Transitioning to Sustainable Practices in the Development of Apprentices in the Construction Sector in a Time of Emergency.

Aotearoa New Zealand is facing housing and climate emergencies. The demand for construction is currently high, due to an under supply of housing. Despite this strong housing need, if Aotearoa New Zealand is going to meet the 1.5 degree celsius global climate target for its residential building stock, it needs to reduce its carbon footprint by 72%. To add to these emergencies, most construction trade workers do not have the knowledge, skills, and competencies to address climate change in their current practices. As the predominant training mechanism within the Aotearoa New Zealand construction trades sector depends on the apprenticeship model which emphasises on-the-job training and mentoring, this makes the teaching and learning of sustainable practices even more challenging as mentors are already over-stretched to meet the current housing demand. Utilising a practice-based approach influenced by Kemmis & Schatzki, this paper analyses the current and future practice of construction apprentices at the frontlines of these dual emergencies. I explore how these emergencies influence the practice architectures of training and work for apprentices and their mentors. By examining these 'communities of practice', we can gain insight on how more sustainable training practices could be introduced that can equip the future generations of the construction workforce with the skills and competencies required to address the impact of climate change.

RC40-JS-109.1

LOCONTO, Allison* (Université Gustave Eiffel, France)

Sustainability Standards As Spaces for (Bio)Diversity

Recent studies in the sociology of standards have demonstrated that rather than homogenizing practices, standards can also open up spaces for diversity to emerge. Specifically, four spaces have been identified: standards in the making, standards in action, standards in circulation and standards in interaction. The majority of studies to date have focused on the making and action spaces, where they have shown that standards are often at the center of power plays and diversity emerges from gaps between principles and implementation. These studies have typically focused on the creation of economic value and the values of participation and inclusiveness. The study of circulation focuses analytical attention to the movement of standards from one socio-technical context to another and explore the diversity that emerges through this movement. Recent studies have begun to highlight how both resistance and innovation can become valued actors who are tasked with the circulation of standards. The fourth space of interaction is an emerging object of research and centers on the commensuration activities that are carried out by organizations who seek to standardize diversity through meta-standards. This fourth space is the object of the research presented in this paper as I explore the valuation of (bio)diversity as it is included in trade-offs analysis by meta-organizations who are seeking to develop standards for sustainable food systems. Based on participant observations (2020-2022) in the One Planet Network Sustainable Food Systems Program, I analyse working group activities that identified the interlinkages, gaps and trade-offs for sustainability of local food systems. I differentiate between the valorisation of (bio)diversity and its evaluation by meta-organizations. I argue that the commensuration work carried out by meta-organizations opens up new ways of valuing bio(diversity), but these are more focused on the value of diversity and not on the valuing of biodiversity.

RC10-160.2

LOEZA REYES, Laura* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Mexico)

Las Estrategias De Las Organizaciones Civiles Mexicanas Para Defender Los Derechos Humanos En Un Contexto De Autocratización: 2018 - 2023

Históricamente las organizaciones de la sociedad civil (OSC) en México han desempeñado un papel central en los procesos de democratización del régimen y han orientado sus actividades principales al diseño de políticas públicas dirigidas a la inclusión de los sectores de la sociedad excluidos. Con sus diversas estrategias de incidencia, entre las que destacan la incidencia legislativa han buscado poner límites a los excesos en el ejercicio del poder por parte de agentes estatales y vigilar las acciones de gobierno. De esta manera lograron avances importantes en la democratización del régimen en décadas pasadas. Estos están relacionados con el reconocimiento y la ampliación de derechos humanos, no sin tensiones con el Estado. Sin embargo, a partir de 2018, cuando tomó posesión el actual gobierno federal, asistimos a retrocesos importantes en los logros obtenidos por las OSC y movimientos sociales durante más de cuatro décadas.

Estos cambios corresponden a lo que los especialistas han caracterizado como procesos de autocratización (Applebaum, 2021; Cassani y Tomini, 2018; Lührmann y Lindberg, 2019; Wenzell y Wilfahrt, 2018) y consisten principalmente en: 1) la subordinación de los poderes legislativo y judicial; 2) el debilitamiento de los organismos autónomos con función de contrapesos;

3) ataques públicos a la prensa independiente; 4) el desmantelamiento de instituciones que operaban políticas públicas de atención a poblaciones vulnerables; 5) el ataque a organizaciones de la sociedad civil (recurriendo incluso a reformas legales) y 6) el aumento creciente de las facultades y el presupuesto a las fuerzas armadas.

Mi ponencia se centraría en tratar de dar cuenta del impacto negativo de estos proceso en la labor de las organizaciones de la sociedad civil y el periodismo independiente, actores relevantes en un régimen democrático y en sus estrategias para enfrentar estos cambios. El referente empírico provendrá de entrevistas a profesionales de ambos gremios.

RC40-591.3

LOGSTEIN, Brit* (Ruralis, Norway)

BJORKHAUG, Hilde (Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Norway)

What Prevents Better Animal Welfare?

'Good-enough' animal welfare seems to have achieved momentum in Norwegian industrial food production. However, in the grocery trade, we find meat products that are labelled as having better animal welfare. What is the difference between good and better animal welfare? Why cannot all products achieve better animal welfare? In this paper, we ask what obstacles stand in the way of better animal welfare? Farmers report that they financially and structurally have no opportunity to produce in a different way than what they do today. They are somewhat locked in a system that limits the possibility of operating differently. This runs alongside confidence that 'the great silent mass' is happy with the way food is produced and 'have nothing to hide'. This paper departs on mainstream farmers' perceptions of animal welfare and their reasoning for continued industrial production. These perceptions are negotiated with perceptions of what good animal welfare in industrial production, with systems offering 'better animal welfare' and with perceptions of risk and sustainability in sustaining or changing production.

RC34-511.2

LOHMEYER, Ben* (Flinders University, Australia)

Youth Work, School Bullying and 'Public Executions' – Preparing Young People to Accept Authoritarianism

The 'second paradigm' (Schott & Søndergaard) of school bullying draws attention to the authoritarian context (Yoneyama and Naito 2003) of schools and bullying as 'institutionalised violence' (Yoneyama 2015, 129). Yet, Olweus' (1991) individualising approach to school bullying (victim, perpetrator, bystander) continues to dominate policy and practice globally, and particularly in Australia. Anti-bullying messages in schools that fail to account for the authoritarian context may prepare young people to passively accept 'inequalities embedded in larger social structures' (Pascoe 2013, 95). Drawing on insights from extended listening (through interviews and focus groups) to 11 young people in secondary education in South Australia, this presentation considers the implications for youth work practice in schools as a site that contributes to young people's acceptance of authoritarianism. As one participant in this study articulated, the result of getting caught bullying in his alternative education program (run by youth workers and teachers) is 'like a public execution'.

While youth work research is ideally reflexively aware of the profession's role within the 'carceral network' (Foucault 1979), spatiotemporal analysis reveals new complexities in the creation of 'tyrannical spaces' (Percy-Smith & Matthews 2001) both under and outside the adult gaze. Youth workers in schools can be entangled in the 'hierarchical, power-dominant management structure' (Yoneyama and Naito 2003, 318) and become institutional representatives for the keeping of order. Furthermore, long-established youth work practices, such as employing humour to navigate conflict (Sapin 2013), are being reanalysed as an invisible and affective form of violence (Threadgold 2020) employed by adept students and co-opted by adults to maintain established social hierarchies (Yoneyama 2015). This presentation raises for discussion opportunities and difficulties for youth work practice to challenge the social dynamics of school bullying and institutional violence that prepare young people to accept authoritarianism.

RC43-614.2

LONCLE, Patricia (EHESP, France)

MAUNAYE, Emmanuelle* (Université Rennes1, France)

Young People and Shared Housing: Between Free Choice and Constraints

Many young people in Western countries are increasingly experimenting with forms of shared housing, for hybrid reasons, mixing constraints and choice. Their decision is of course based on economic imperatives and the need to overcome the complexity of access to independent housing (relative closure of the housing market, cost of housing in urban centres and economic precariousness) (Heath et al., 2017). Some arrangements appear to be the result of different forms of constraints (mobility difficulties for rural young people or those with disabilities, restrictive administrative situations for young

migrants, etc.). However, the choices in favour of shared housing cannot be reduced to these imperatives. Many young people opt for this solution for reasons resembling political convictions: a desire not to conform to expected trajectories and to experiment with other forms of transition to adulthood; aspirations for more collective and supportive forms of life; commitments to more environmentally friendly lifestyles (Loncle & Maunaye, 2021).

In this context, and based on two current research projects that have resulted in some forty interviews, one on the sharing practices of young people in a medium-sized town in France and the other studying access to housing for exiled people in Europe (Merging, H2020), we propose in this paper to analyse, through a qualitative approach, the ways in which the young people concerned share their living space, defining their home where intimate life and collective life confront each other. We will also try to approach the impact of the installation of shared habitats in the local environment and the neighbourhood.

RC30-JS-145.2

LONGO, Maria Eugenia* (INRS, Canada)

BEXIGA, Stéphanie (INRS / Chaire-réseau de recherche sur la jeunesse du Québec, Canada)

Green Jobs for Young People: Policies and Controversies

In the context of debates around the economy-ecology link and transition, this abstract describes the diversity of meanings attributed to the notion of green jobs. We will come back to the need for State intervention to promoting and regulating these jobs, particularly for young people, constituting a target of both debate and public action. We will illustrate these questions by the example programs targeting young people at the intersection of environment and employment in Canada, showing several controversies around gender, diversity and North-South inequalities.

RC30-448.4

LONGO, Maria Eugenia* (INRS, Canada)

ST-DENIS, Xavier (Institut national de la recherche scientifique, Canada)

The Aftermath of the Pandemic: Exacerbated Advantages and Disadvantages in the Labour Market

In addition to health issues, the COVID pandemic had short-term social impacts of an unprecedented magnitude and nature on employment, education, future plans and family and social activities. The evident short-term effects of these shocks have been amply documented but repercussions in the long-term are much less well understood. However, the latter could have the potential to exacerbate pre-existing job insecurities and social inequalities of pathways. This abstract will present results of a mixed methods project analysing the impacts of disruptions especially of work and employment resulting from the pandemic and discussing the nature and subjective experience of uncertainty and longer-term consequences on workers choices and pathways. It focuses on these effects in different aspects of the social and personal life of workers of various occupations from the initial shocks observed in March-June 2020 and for two years. Data here come from seven focus groups through 50 participants focusing on social categories more brutally affected by pandemic social and labour consequences (young people, females, the less qualified). Results presents both foreseeable objective workplace changes (especially loss and termination of employment and for essential jobs turnover and change, increase of worked hours, reorganisation of shift schedules, etc.) ; and unexpected and subjective consequences, highlighting tendencies towards the exacerbation of advantages and disadvantages in the labour market concerning qualification and gender : career and income opportunities for the more qualified (engineers and nurses) ; violence and worse workplace conditions for less qualified and exposed workers (cashiers and delivery workers) ; intensification, emotional stress, burnout and overwork for female workers (nurses and cashiers) ; every day agency and schedules autonomy thanks to virtualisation for male workers (engineers and delivery workers) ; change-of-life priorities and personal projections and reversibility on choice of occupation depending on occupations.

RC03-62.2

LOPEZ CARLASSARE, Ana* (University of Málaga, Spain)

Resiliencia Comunitaria En Zonas Despobladas: Aproximación Desde Profesionales De La Acción Social

La despoblación y la baja densidad de habitantes son frecuentes internacional y localmente, sobre todo en zonas rurales. Suceden gradualmente, *"a cámara lenta",* pero alcanzan a poner en riesgo estos entornos y colocar en situación de vulnerabilidad a los grupos humanos que en ellos residen. Sus consecuencias económicas, sociales, políticas y medioambientales se ven cada vez con mayor frecuencia y crudeza. Así, la despoblación y sus efectos, producen necesidades específicas en quienes habitan estos espacios. Estas se relacionan con la sostenibilidad, con dificultades de acceso a servicios, con el bienestar social percibido, la calidad de vida y los derechos humanos, entre otras. De aquí que las disciplinas de la acción social se vean comprometidas a favorecer procesos de cambio positivo en estos espacios. El enfoque de la resiliencia

comunitaria, que implica respuestas colectivas de resistencia, recuperación, empoderamiento y transformación social, es una alternativa idónea para la acción social en estas áreas. Para esto, es necesario conocer cómo aprecian sus profesionales los procesos resilientes en estas comunidades. Con este objetivo, esta investigación presenta los resultados preliminares de un análisis de la percepción de resiliencia comunitaria en zonas despobladas o con baja densidad poblacional, por parte de los y las profesionales de la acción social. Se ha utilizado el instrumento de Ruíz-Pérez (2015) de 16 ítems, escala Likert de 1 a 4. Esta Escala de Resiliencia Comunitaria evalúa las dimensiones de afrontamiento comunal y autoestima colectiva, partiendo del modelo de Suárez-Ojeda (2001). Se ha suministrado a profesionales de la acción social de municipios españoles con una densidad inferior a los 12.5 hab/km². Se espera que los resultados permitan conocer la percepción que de la resiliencia comunitaria tienen los y las profesionales, para facilitar el diseño e implementación de intervenciones sociales que favorezcan procesos resilientes en estos contextos.

RC55-746.1

LOPEZ-ROLDAN, Pedro* (Univ Autonoma de Barcelona, Spain)

Composite Indicators of Social Stratification to Compare Inequalities Among Countries: The Case of Spain and Argentina

This paper formulates a proposal for the construction of composite indicators of social inequality intended for the comparative analysis of the social stratification among countries. We consider the cases of Spain and Argentina as a result of various comparative research advances carried out in different projects over the last few years. The intention is to expand these results to countries of very different varieties of development. We use a multidimensional theoretical perspective on social stratification and an analysis model for comparative study between the two countries, which incorporates the gender dimension, which reduces coverage bias selecting the entire society and which takes into account household as an analysis unit, thus avoiding population dismemberment. We hypothesize that both countries maintain similar general patterns in terms of social stratification that structure the social inequalities of households. Although structuring patterns are common, the levels of inequality they entail are accentuated in the case of Argentina. To account for the hypothesis, the article presents two strategies that seek to obtain two measures of social stratification as composite indicators. In this paper, Spain and Argentina are compared with 2018 sectional data. On the one hand, following the typological construction methodology, where we seek to obtain a qualitative measure through a Typology of Social Stratification (TSS). On the other hand, and in the context of this methodology, we propose to generate an alternative composite indicator that measures inequalities with a quantitative variable through a Social Stratification Index (SSI). In both cases, the ultimate objective is to use these measures in the comparative study of social stratification over time and through space. Our proposal for the future is that there is the possibility that these indicators can be used universally, transcending the type of countries analyzed, and thus encompassing different countries with different levels of development.

RC18-273.1

LOSAVIO, Cinzia* (University Paris 1 - Pantheon Sorbonne (Geographie-cites UMR 8504), France)

Building Wealth through a Stratified and High-End Inclusion: The New Social Ladder of Internal Migrants in Urban China: The Case of Zhuhai (Guangdong)

Since the launching of reforms and opening-up, the link between internal migration and urban dynamics has undeniably been evolving in China. In the early stages of the economic reforms, internal migrants have mainly been the low-cost workforce that fuelled the urban economic growth. In parallel, they have been seen as a heavy financial burden for local governments to shake off. More recently, and in line with the intention to reorient economic growth through innovation and domestic consumption, internal migrants' role has been renewed. In 2014, the central government has announced a "new-type" urbanization strategy. The new model called for a readjustment between the "land-based urbanization" and the "demographic urbanization", meaning to strictly control the production of built-up areas while improving the mechanisms to integrate migrants in urban areas.

After four decades of economic transition and a soaring number of internal migrants flocking to urban centres – 288 million in 2018 (NBSC 2019) – to what extent has the role of internal migration changed in relation to urban development? How do migrants participate in the socio-spatial reconfiguration of urban spaces, in this phase of the Chinese urbanization, which switched attention to "*people*" (以人为本) and "*quality*" (质量)? What are the policy instruments to implement the plan?

Based on more than 140 interviews and on an extensive ethnographic fieldwork (2016-2018) carried out in Zhuhai (Guangdong) as part of my PhD, this paper sheds light on a selective and highly competitive model of migrants' urban integration. Moulding a new social ladder of internal migrants, this model handpicks the youngest, the best educated and the most qualified migrants, as a valuable resource for local development. While reinforcing

the socio-spatial differentiation of urban space, the new strategy produces interstices of informality for those who can't prove one's claim to being a talent or a qualified migrant-worker.

Aust-15.2

LOUGHNAN, Claire* (University of Melbourne, Australia)

'The unlawful': the power to name

What we say about others, how we speak, is ethically significant, and it is a source of power. Despite a general tendency to think of violence as exemplified by direct, physical interactions, we know that discursive violence is also a source of harm. As Zygmunt Bauman has shown in his significant study of the holocaust, the social exclusion of others begins with naming practices and ends with the justification and normalisation of human suffering. In this paper, I explore the power of criminalising narratives, and their effects upon those seeking refugee protection, by bringing sociological perspectives into conversation with critical criminological analyses. Such narratives, I propose, are also mirrored in the categories used in Australian migration law to refer to those seeking asylum, as well as to temporary visa holders. They reflect the incremental yet insistent normalisation of these narratives over almost three decades in Australia. And although the application of such categories ('the unlawful' etc) might suggest the dispassionate exercise of authority in that the definitions are merely mechanistic – violence does not disappear; it simply emerges in a new form which renders it much more difficult to detect and to counter.

RC17-JS-68.2

LOVELL, Heather* (University of Tasmania, Australia)

BYRNE, Tom (Tasmanian Government, Australia)

GALE, Fred (University of Tasmania, Australia)

MURPHY-GREGORY, Hannah (University of Tasmania, Australia)

SCHOEN, Marian (University of Tasmania, Australia)

Accountability in Green Hydrogen Standards and Certification

An emerging response to climate change is the development of so-called 'green' or 'sustainable' hydrogen. This is hydrogen gas that has been produced using renewable or other low carbon forms of energy, and thus has the potential to mitigate climate change. Hydrogen can be used to provide energy in hard-to-electrify sectors, and has hence been promoted as a key part of the global transition towards sustainable energy. In this paper we report on findings from our Australian Research Council project 'Sustainable Hydrogen Certification: a multistakeholder governance approach'. We first examine how the climate problem has been defined by those promoting green hydrogen. Through discourse analysis of standards and certification we show how the problem of climate change has been reduced to a narrow techno-economic framing. In other words, the tools and instruments central to the certification of green hydrogen are focused on precise technical accounts of how much carbon is emitted per megajoule of hydrogen gas, at the point of production. Wider sociopolitical and ecological issues such as transport emissions, significant water usage in production, community consultation and indigenous rights have been acknowledged, but thus far all largely excluded from consideration in certification discussions. It is considered that these issues are best addressed through other governance processes. In the second part of the paper we analyse and map the types of institutions and authoritative knowledge active in developing green hydrogen standards. There is a complex mix of public and private sector organisations involved, from the European Union to the multinational corporations Shell and Fortescue, to Australian state governments. We analyse how the expertise and institutional capacity of these diverse organisations helps explain the trajectory of green hydrogen certification to date. In conclusion, we look at the possibility of the emergence of different voices and accounts of green hydrogen.

RC05-85.4

LOVETT, Ray* (Australian National University, Australia)

BRINCKLEY, Makayla-may (Australian National University, Australia)

Race, Racism, and Wellbeing Impacts on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples in Australia

Introduction: Race has been (re)constructed over time by those in power to oppress and regulate the lives of Indigenous Peoples and people of colour. In settler-colonial states like Australia, race is weaponised to justify settler-colonial violence and to control Indigenous lives. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples, the Indigenous Peoples of Australia, have been radicalised since first contact, which has resulted in racism and oppression, with present-day implications for health and wellbeing.

Methods: Mayi Kuwayu: the National Study of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Wellbeing, is an Indigenous designed, led, and governed Australian cohort study. Self-reported exposure to interpersonal racism and health,

wellbeing and cultural data from the Mayi Kuwayu Study is used to examine the impacts of interpersonal racism exposure on health, wellbeing, and cultural participation.

Results: Almost sixty percent of Mayi Kuwayu Study participants report experiencing interpersonal racism across their lifetime. Participants exposed to any level of interpersonal racism have significantly poorer general health, mental health and wellbeing compared to those reporting no exposure. Experiencing any level of interpersonal racism was also linked to significantly lower levels of cultural participation. These poor health, wellbeing and cultural outcomes worsen with an increase in exposure to interpersonal racism.

Conclusions: Experiencing interpersonal racism has a range of significant negative consequences on health, wellbeing and cultural outcomes for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples. Understanding the history of race and the impacts of interpersonal racism is necessary to improve the lives of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples.

TG07-828.1

LOW, Kelvin* (National University of Singapore, Singapore)

The Contours of Sensory Jurisprudence and Urban Sanitation

The paper contends that sensory realms of urbanity are imbued with power relations. When examined alongside sensory legislation, the senses are gateways of knowledge as well as instruments of power. Regardless of whether sense modalities like sound and smell remain formless, immaterial, fluid and are expansive in their mobility and permeability, social actors continue to come up with ways to manage these modalities and to contain them. By using cases of sensory transgression across a range of Asian cities in the 1800s and 1900s, I show how senses such as smell and sound constitute public nuisance. Public sanitation is threatened by sensory excess permeating from pungent odours and loud noises in combination. Laws are therefore deployed so as to safeguard particular spaces in urbanity such as residential zones from sensory excess. That said however, spatial delineations enacted through laws are not merely about putting in place measures to curtail sense permeations that are a threat to public health. These demarcations concomitantly cordon off sensory practices of one group that are pit against another, thereby shoring up issues connected to sensory rights and citizenship in dense urbanity. Sensory restraint in the form of discourse and legal intervention serves to protect the interests of particular social groups. These are determined by various groups of social actors who are in pursuit of correcting sensory inequities. Smell and noise governance are therefore intimately entangled with the cultural and the political.

RC14-207.1

LOYI, Terbi* (Savitribai Phule Pune University, India)

Music and Everyday Life Perspective

The paper looks at music as a site of production of space where identity(ies) are not only formed and asserted but also contested and reclaimed. Music is not only seen as a commodity of consumption but also as a site of meaning-making where one can explore, engage, negotiate, re-negotiate and express one's identity.

Using everyday life perspective and life-world, the paper explores the role of music i) as a pedagogy in the construction of national identity, especially in geopolitical conflict zones, ii) as a site of asserting dominant cultural traits to the minority communities, and iii) as a site for reclaiming the identity.

Everyday perspective is used to understand and explore the everyday taken-for-granted consumption of dominant cultures in the contemporary global world through music, which influences and shapes the production and circulation of music by the minority community. The paper, however, also explores music as a site which provides a platform to perform and reclaim one's identity.

WG08-797.3

LU, Anya* (Sam Houston State University, United States)

Self-Expressions of Loneliness By LGBTQ+ Members on Social Media during COVID-19 Lockdowns

Loneliness has been acknowledged to be an ongoing epidemic in the US, and it has been linked to a myriad of health concerns, including high blood pressure, impaired cognitive performance, as well as suicidal ideation. Further, sexual minorities face higher levels of stress, and are at higher risk of poorer mental and physical health compared to heterosexual population. During the COVID-19 physical distancing measures, in addition to the isolation felt by those affected, sexual minorities may also deal with stigma, prejudice, and discrimination that create a hostile and stressful social environment. In the present study, the authors examine the self-expressions of loneliness by Twitter users identifying themselves as LGBTQ+, during the COVID-19 lockdown measures. Analyzing tweets nospanning from 2019 to 2021, the author examines the change in the context in which loneliness is mentioned, the emotions accompanying such disclosures, and the quality of potential responses by other users. This study finds that the self-disclosures rise in volume during the lockdowns, abate during the summer of 2020, but subsequently rise even higher in 2021. Findings show an increased attention to the online platform as a social space. This paper explores the changes in emotional context around loneliness from

before to during COVID-19, and compares this to Twitter users who do not self-identify as LGBTQ+. Throughout, the author highlights the advantages and limitations of using social media data for the study of emotional expression. On one hand, the self-disclosures are unsolicited, diverse in their expression (often using additional media in complement to text), and sometimes reciprocated by the Twitter community. On the other hand, major privacy concerns, as well as selection biases and language ambiguities limit the generalizability of findings and reproducibility of the study.

RC05-86.4

LU, Anya* (Sam Houston State University, United States)

The Struggle between Pro and Anti-Immigration Sentiment in the U.S. during the 2020 U.S. Election

Public attitude toward immigration in the United States has fluctuated dramatically in the last 10 years with division between republican and democrats priorities in immigration policy. A lot of discourse can be seen in online discussions of U.S. immigration policies. According to Menshikova and Frank van Tubergen (2022) this is a key question for sociological research on interethnic attitudes and it is imperative to see if existing theories are applicable to online disclosure of intergroup sentiments. This study examines the sentiment of Twitter users towards foreigners and immigrants in the U. S. during the period of six months before and after the U.S. presidential election. Over 50 million tweets were collected, in that period, containing words related to "immigrant" and "foreigner". Implementing mixed methodology we analyze the data using: interrupted time series analysis, sentiment analysis and qualitative methods of constant comparative analysis on a selected sample. Using the group threat theory examining the anti-immigrant sentiment and its connection to the political affiliation of the users by coding more than 3500 tweets. To provide the context of the tweets before and after the election, conduct a sentiment analysis and look at the emotion words which are most often used before and after the election. This paper examines how the 2020 election and the January 6 United States Capitol attack are related to the expression of pro and anti-immigration sentiment on Twitter.

RC39-572.5

LU, Jing-Chein* (Central Police University, Taiwan)

Social, Cultural, and Livelihood Reconnections after Relocation: Recovery of Relocated Aboriginal Communities after Typhoon Morakot in Taiwan

After a devastating disaster, residents with enormous housing damage or livelihood impact have to plan their future lives under environmental and social constraints and utilize the available resources to make their recovery decisions. For those relocating to new communities after the disaster, the assistance policies from governments and NGOs may facilitate them "building back better" through re-establishing their social, cultural, and livelihood linkages. It is necessary to evaluate the social, cultural, and livelihood recovery of the relocated households and communities, especially the vulnerable aboriginal communities, to verify the effectiveness of the post-disaster assistance policies from governments and NGOs.

Typhoon Morakot struck Taiwan in 2009, leaving over 6 thousand households damaged or unsafe. Most of the devastated communities were aboriginal. However, there was a limited solution to acquiring safe land for housing and livelihood recovery within the communities after the disaster. On the other hand, due to hazard mitigation, cost and administrative expediency, and achievement display concerns, governments collaborated with NGOs offering "free-permanent housing" as incentives to relocate the households and communities to newly developed sites distant from their original communities. Now, it is over twelve years since the event, and it is appropriate timing to evaluate the recovery progress of the relocated aboriginal communities.

This study selects three types of relocated neighborhoods as the cases, including that composed of households from multi-community, from multi-community but conglomerated by origin, and from single-community. This study applies the site survey, in-depth interviews, and survey data collected in the tenth year after the event to evaluate the relocated aboriginal communities' social, cultural, and livelihood recovery. The results show that the neighborhoods from a single community have stronger connections to their original tribes and more sound and safe recovery than other relocated aboriginal neighborhoods.

RC04-67.8

LU, Jiwei* (East China Normal University, China)

"Camera on, Please, Let'be Together": A Case Study of High School Students' Experience Towards Online Class in China during the COVID-19 Pandemic

The COVID-19 pandemic has made online learning a new routine for many students in China. Drawing on 15 in-depth interviews and fieldwork in a high school in southwest China, this paper highlights how students construct their memories of the pandemic in terms of individual experience and collective identity. It explores two aspects of the process of making and remaking

memories, including self-presentation and national identity. By using theories of collective memories as an analytical framework, this paper argues that the individual and collective memories are interweaved together through schooling on the cloud and discourse practice on the ground. Rather than memories about the past, the 'lived experiences' during the pandemic have constructed a shared event at present for these teenagers in China.

RC24-359.3

LUBANOV, Carmit* (Tahadhari Center for Climate and Migration in Euro-Med (TCCMEM), Israel)

Climate Migration in Euro-Med Region - What Can We Learn from National Characteristics in the Fields of Environment, Culture and Economic Development in Relating to Outlining of Climate Migration Policy in Regional Scale?

The article presents a framework for a discussion on climatic migration against the background of social, economic and inter-cultural aspects as a global phenomenon, its macro-regional expression in geographical defined region of Euro-Med, and examines state-level affinities in the above wide contexts.

The article has four parts: the first, framing climate migration on the backdrop of risk societies and the multiplier threats posed by climate change. With expansive reference to climatic migration against the background of cause and effect and the visibility of climate change in the Mediterranean and the Middle East, and South Mediterranean with continental continuity with Africa on the Egyptian border, and in the Eastern Mediterranean basin.

The second, raising key questions that arise against the background of the introduction, with an emphasis on the nexus between social, economic and intercultural factors. the third, focusing on the characteristics of the participating countries in Climate and Migration policy in the light of multiculturalism and socio-economic aspects. The methodology is based on review of international indices, acceptable by international institutions, in the field of environment, the level of climate risk for the country and more. The fourth part summarizes the findings and illuminates the continuation of research work, the promotion of policies and collaborations in the Euro-Med space in order to design a climate migration policy that can be implemented for the benefit of the environment, the receiving countries and the migrants.

RC24-370.3

LUBANOV, Carmit* (Tahadhari Center for Climate and Migration in Euro-Med (TCCMEM), Israel)

Paradigm Shift from IPCC to IPCCRC- Mediterranean as Model 'Cradle of Partnership' (COP) for Climate Regionality

2030 is the target year where be possible examining in practice the worth of commitments made 15 years ago at the COP21 Paris Conference, were aimed to reducing the GHG emissions, on state level. Yet, although it is still early to evaluate the results 8 year ahead, it is already fair to determine that the doubt whether states would meet these COP21 committed values, is not negligible.

When examining the limited published data so far in Mediterranean region, only few countries referred to the manmade trap whether their targeted fossil fuel production is compatible with the Paris agreement goals. That is, focusing on reducing GHG emissions per se, makes it possible not determined governments to ignore their responsibility for the source of emissions, and therefore does not accelerate the transition to renewable energies, surely low-income South Mediterranean countries that have lack of skilled climate. Recent years in the Mediterranean proved that the model for global forecasts based on IPCC as literally defined "Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change" is probably outdated and Mediterranean region should adopt the IPCCRC "International Platform for Climate Change Regional Collaborations".

The article outlines new framework that adoption it will greatly assist stabilize the climatic state in the Mediterranean region. The 3 points are:

1. The internalization of **climate inequality** as part of state-level and as part of defined regional collaborations, such as the Mediterranean geo-political zones.

2. Outlining a long-term climate policy, based on principles of reducing gaps in regional scale in implementation of low carbon economy policy, focusing on renewable sources. This policy should be applied to geographical circles of **climate induced migration**.

3. The need to create Agenda for **climate democracy**, which focus on educational learning programs both for shaping awareness and for building climate resilience of community and civic engagement in climate governance.

RC30-JS-145.3

LUCAS, Patrick* (UNSW, Australia)

Re-Thinking Biodiversity Conservation Work on Agricultural Land

Australian farmers increasingly face the twin pressures of demonstrating environmental stewardship while also operating in a productivist agricultural system. Regulations, policies and programs are being developed to restore on-farm biodiversity. One aspect of effectively implementing these interventions is to understand farmers, farming and how the work of on-farm biodiversity conservation fits in. This research uncovers and scrutinises farmers' biodiversity conservation decision making and work, addressing a critical gap between private land conservation (PLC) program intention and successful implementation. To do so, it takes a processual and relational approach to understand biodiversity conservation on agricultural land in Australian rural landscapes. Instead of assuming conservation decisions occur in isolation, such as relative to an incentive program, this research assembles the political, economic, social, biophysical and cultural relationships vital to farmers' conservation decisions and labour. These assemblages include, amongst others, human and non-human actants and changing consumer-producer relations. Persistent loss of biodiversity has major implications for human and non-human wellbeing. Land use change for agriculture, in response to rapid urban development and population growth, is the primary driver of biodiversity loss. Considerable efforts are underway to engage primary producers in conservation on their properties. Research and policy for private land conservation generally focuses on discrete economic and ecological factors to understand land management decisions bounded in short-term and stable environments. But limitations exist when accounting for the complexity primary producers face, particularly over longer planning horizons. Progress in conservation on agricultural land will stall if programs and research are not equipped to account for this complexity.

RC15-223.6

LUCCHINI, Fabio* (eCampus University, Italy)

MARZULLI, Michele* (Ca' Foscari University of Venice, Italy)

The Debate on Covid-19 Vaccines and the Image of Science: A New Political Cleavage in Europe?

From the very beginning of the Covid-19 pandemic, it was clear throughout Europe that public opinion and policymakers would put their trust in science and particularly scientists (Safford et al., 2021). However, bitter and widespread disagreements soon arose over different visions of how to contain the pandemic, conflicts exacerbated by the onset of vaccination campaigns.

Interesting aspects of the Covid-19 vaccine controversies are, on the one hand, the renewed reflection on science as knowledge in the making, contextual, critical and, on the other, the connections of such disputes to the new political cleavage that seems to be emerging in Europe, with the split between pro-Europeans (European Union) and anti-Europeans, overlapping and perhaps replacing the traditional one between left and right, progressives and conservatives (Ford, Jennings, 2020). This rift is becoming evident in recent years in the debate on a variety of economic and social issues, and among them, in the polarization between pro-vax and anti-vax arguments.

Therefore, with comparative intent and through a qualitative analysis of the online interactions generated by some Italian and UK Twitter profiles (science communicators, medical doctors, researchers and politicians), the study aims to answer what appear to be relevant research questions: *What image of medical science as an expert system emerges in the debate on Covid-19 vaccines? How are the controversies on Covid-19 vaccines issue related to the emergence of a new political cleavage in Europe?*

Ford R., Jennings W. (2020), "The Changing Cleavage Politics of Western Europe", *Annual Review of Political Science*, 23 (1), 295-314.

Safford T. G., Whitmore E. H., Hamilton L. C. (2021), "Follow the scientists? How beliefs about the practice of science shaped COVID-19 views", *Journal of Science Communication*, 20 (7), 1-19.

RC28-404.1

LUCCHINI, Mario* (University of Milano-Bicocca - department of sociology and social research, Italy)

BUSSI, Davide* (University of Milano-Bicocca - department of sociology and social research, Italy)

PIAZZONI, Carlotta* (University of Milano-Bicocca - department of sociology and social research, Italy)

NEGRELLI, Serafino* (University of Milano-Bicocca - department of sociology and social research, Italy)

Transition to Adulthood in Italy in the Last Century. an Empirical Analysis Using Data Coming from Italian Lives (ITA.LI)

This paper investigates the life trajectories of young people in Italy in order to understand if gender, generation, parental socio-economic background, and life course characteristics affect the timing and the ways of transition to adulthood – i.e., when people complete education, find a job, leave parents' home, start a cohabitation or get married and have children. Data comes from ITA.LI - Italian Lives, an important longitudinal survey based on a multi-stage stratified sampling design. ITA.LI comprises 4900 families and almost 9000 individuals aged 16 or over living in Italy. The questionnaires allowed the reconstruction of each subject's life course, starting from his/her birth until the time of the survey (retrospective questionnaire), and a wider analysis of some aspects concerning the current situation of individuals and families (prospective questionnaire). Overall, the analysis suggests a noticeable delay in the transition to the first job due to the longer time spent in education and a pattern of leaving home and having children that appears more complex in the more recent cohorts. More precisely, ages on leaving school and at the first job entrance displayed a linear increase across cohorts, while ages at the first union and the first child varied over time, following U-shaped trends. Moreover, a converging trend in the trajectories across gender has been found despite inequalities are still present in the labor market outcomes. Finally, piecewise constant exponential models and optimal matching analyses have shown that a chronological order in the steps towards adulthood still exists, although the life courses are becoming less standardized and predictable in the more recent cohorts.

RC02-43.1

LUCKMAN, Susan* (University of South Australia, Australia)

PHILLIPOV, Michelle (University of Adelaide, Australia)

Artisanal Making, Cultural Inclusion, and the Limits of Media Representation

Research has consistently shown that producers and consumers perceive artisanal products to be more trustworthy, environmentally sustainable, and as facilitating greater 'personal' or 'associative' relationships than goods produced at a larger scale. While such attributes can reveal the progressive potential of the artisanal, they can also potentially limit the types of making careers and identities that made are possible or desirable. Focusing on artisanal food and craft, this paper identifies the production sectors and identities that have been most visible in Australian news and lifestyle media in the past two years. Our analysis highlights an over-representation of normative white, middle-class identities that do not reflect the diversity of Australian artisanal making, as well as persistent affective discourses in which making is presented as a 'labour of love' and its associated challenges and hardships downplayed. We argue that media interest in the artisanal can assist in promoting personalised commercial relationships between producers and consumers, but the limited ways in which makers are represented raises questions about the kinds of making that is presented as most valuable and successful. Given that similar representational strategies are often adopted by makers themselves, it is essential to consider the role of these representations in limiting the visibility and sustainability of artisanal making, and hence the wider progressive possibilities of small-scale production.

RC39-572.6

LUCZAJ, Kamil* (University of Lodz, Poland)

LEONOWICZ-BUKALA, Iwona (University of Information Technology and Management, Poland)

The Well-Being of a Host, Wellbeing of a Guest. the Micro-Dynamics of Host-Guest Relations in Polish Homes after 24.02.2022

The Russian invasion of Ukraine resulted in an unprecedented influx of female Ukrainian migrants to Poland. Currently, we are all observing a very rare sociological phenomenon, when the refugees can count not only on systemic support but are hosted, in large numbers, in private homes and apartments, what was dubbed a "refugee miracle" by the Western press. The empirical base of this presentation is a collection of in-depth interviews conducted in Polish-Ukrainian collaboration with Polish hosts who invited refugees to their houses and Ukrainian refugees who stayed under one roof with the hosts.

The core objective of the project is to determine basic problems triggered by this novel situation and to identify policies that may support the hosts and guests in the future. The thematic analysis of the interview transcripts enables us to answer the main research questions, including: How does hosting a refugee at home impact interpersonal relations between household members?; What kinds of problems have occurred, and how were they sorted out from the point of view of the host and the guest?; What kind of state support is crucial in such a situation?

Our interviews with Polish hosts suggest multiple difficulties, including not-so-simple adaptation to everyday routines (e.g., eating habits, division of household duties) but also complex psychological processes such as too strong emotional attachment to the guests. The problems of the guests usually fall under the category of intercultural communication, street-level bureaucracy, and emotional reactions to uncertainty.

RC46-649.2

LUCZAJ, Kamil* (University of Lodz, Poland)

Working-Class Academics As Agents of Social Change. Les Miraculés Versus Institutional Doxa

Pierre Bourdieu famously stated that school "manages to exclude in those it excludes the very idea of contesting the principle of exclusion." Thus, school systems all over the world tend to reproduce themselves in terms of accepted dispositions, values, interests, and points of view. More recently, the new working-class studies (e.g., Jack Metzgar) have suggested that one of the reasons why the truth is lost within a middle-class perspective, which "doesn't know it is just a perspective". Against this backdrop, based on a qualitative analysis of 26 biographical cases of upwardly mobile academics from Poland (autobiographical narrative interviews and follow-up repeated in-depth interviews), their family members, and colleagues, totaling 75 qualitative interviews, I argue that working-class scientific habitus is indispensable for questioning the institutional doxa. By focusing on the lived experiences and problems of the members of the marginalized community of working-class academics, this study combines clinical sociology with biographical research.

What is striking in the interview transcripts is the lack of devotion to academia characteristic of Bourdieu's "oblates" or "les miraculés." Instead, the upwardly-mobile interviewees criticize class privilege of the inheritors, question the work ethics of privileged students (by contrasting their myopia and sense of entitlement with own willingness to work hard, seen as a result of their unprivileged upbringing), fight unfair academic norms (double standards), or undermine the entire academic game by rejecting the stakes of the current state of the academic field (neoliberal academic order and procedures of knowledge production). The unwillingness to comply with the norms makes some upwardly-mobile academics suffer but can also be an asset at the level of the entire higher education system, a particular institution, or an individual academic (e.g., being better prepared for trauma-informed teaching).

RC27-396.2

LUGUETTI, Carla* (Victoria University, Australia)
MCDONALD, Brent (Victoria University, Australia)
MCLACHLAN, Fiona (Victoria University, Australia)

Enhancing Social Inclusion of Culturally and Linguistically Diverse Communities in Sport: Generating Ripple Effects?

Culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) communities and individuals are still consistently disadvantaged, under-represented, and discriminated against in sport. The action research that we analyse in this paper, called Change Makers Melbourne's West (CMMW), brings together local coalitions of sports club leaders, facilitators, researchers, and community partners. This study explores the co-creation of inclusive climates in sports clubs in Melbourne, Australia, and the ripple effects this process may stimulate. The CMMW project was conducted over a two-year period, consisting of four guided collaborative sessions with three cohorts of club leaders. Participants included four researchers, nine undergraduate and postgraduate students (so-called 'facilitators') and 67 club leaders from 37 community sports clubs across a range of sports. Multiple sources of data were collected and analysed, including audio recordings of the sessions, all artefacts produced in the sessions, a survey administered at the end of each cohort, interviews with club leaders, interviews and focus groups with facilitators, and field visit observations and reflections. Applying ripple effect mapping techniques, we discuss three sets of outcomes: instrumental (changes to policies, plans, decisions, behaviours, and practices); conceptual (i.e. changes to knowledge, awareness, attitudes, emotions); and capacity building (changes to skills and expertise). The findings also indicate some of the contextual and intervening conditions that influence these changes (or lack thereof). We reflect on the implications and limitations of the CMMW project aimed at promoting equitable social inclusion for CALD migrants in community sport.

RC06-109.1

LUI, Lake* (National Taiwan University, Taiwan)
MU, Zheng (National University of Singapore, Singapore)

Are Children Still Important for Asian Families? a Comparative Study of the Lowest-Low Fertility Societies

Have the advanced economies in Asia fallen into the fertility trap, where individual ideals fall to a level that corresponds with the actual fertility level? Are there contextual differences within Asia that explain fertility decisions? Using a multifactorial vignette design with hypothetical scenarios of policies and norms, we collected survey data from young adults in Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Singapore (N=2,000 in each society), and analyze their fertility intentions and decisions on the number of children. We found that there is still a huge gap between people's fertility preference and reality in all three contexts. While economic reasons, family-friendly policy provisions, and gender norms for equality are important factors for increasing fertility intention and for higher order births, fertility intention among Taiwan people are more responsive to parental leaves and affordable childcare facilities than those in Hong Kong and

Singapore. Having lower parental involvement in children's school education increases the intended number of children for respondents in Hong Kong and Singapore, but not in Taiwan. Finally, people's perceived governmental efficacy positively increases fertility intentions and higher order births in Hong Kong and Taiwan, but not in Singapore. Our results illuminate the continued value of children in these Asian contexts, but whether people's ideal number of children can be fulfilled depends on both individual-level and policy-level condition as well as the cultures that pertain to parenting/childcare responsibilities and gender norms. We also encourage policymakers to consider contextual differences with a multi-level perspective when designing fertility policies.

RC08-140.4

LUIZ, Linda* (St. Teresa's College, Ernakulam, India)

Its Not Sociology! Restraints and Possibilities for the History of Sociology in India

This paper looks at some of the difficulties encountered by those attempting to study the history of sociology in India, starting from the suspect nature of the sub-discipline itself. While there is much work in the *sociology* of sociology in India, historical works on the discipline are not as common. The author reflects on various restraints on studying the history of sociology, as well as the ways in which these were overcome in the course of doctoral work that traced the history of sociology in Kerala, the southwestern state of India.

This paper will also discuss the various methods employed in analysing the history of sociology in Kerala including the review of relevant literature, interviews of significant stakeholders, analysis of a sociological association and its fifty-year old journal, and comparative analysis. The dilemmas of the 'participant-as-observer' and the issue of 'meta-objectivity' are touched upon. The pursuit of 'scientific reflexivity' by the author and the attempt to overcome subjectivities to gain macro perspectives on sociology in Kerala are also sketched out.

RC08-134.4

LUIZ, Linda* (St. Teresa's College, Ernakulam, India)

Sociology and Its Siblings: The Case of Kerala from the 1930s

In Kerala, the southwestern state of India, sociology has been taught as a minor subject from the 1930s onwards to those pursuing economics as their major. Sociology has also been related to departments of English, philosophy, political science, history and social work in this manner. Full departments of sociology came to be established in the 1960s, after India gained independence and the state of Kerala was formed. Programmes in social work at colleges run by Christian congregations provided a base for starting sociology departments. Not all the initial appointees in sociology at this time had masters or research degrees in sociology, though they were from related social sciences.

Sociology has been taught to students at Christian seminaries in Kerala from the late twentieth century. Priests and nuns were also sent to study sociology in the United States, and some returned to establish or work at sociology departments in Kerala. Sociology had a negligible presence at government-run higher education institutions until the end of the twentieth century. However, at the turn of the century, sociology was ushered in at the school level in Kerala on a mass scale. In some cases, the establishment of posts in sociology was a matter of practicality, as it 'came in the combination' or was required to balance the workload of faculty in other departments. The institutional and disciplinary reasons for the genesis of sociology at these various fields and the relation of sociology to its sibling disciplines at these spaces will be examined in this paper.

RC47-658.4

LUJAN, Omar* (Ryerson University, Canada)
DREHER, Nick* (Ryerson University, Canada)
ASOLO, Funmi* (Ryerson University, Canada)

Eurocentrism, Decoloniality, and Potential Alternatives: Addressing Western Traditions in the Study of Sanctuary, Solidarity, and Hospitality

The study of urban sanctuary, migrant solidarity, and hospitality has been generally informed by the initiatives of cities in Europe and North America aiming to provide essential services to precarious migrants under the assumption that such efforts will foster their social and civic inclusion. The concepts of urban sanctuary, migrant solidarity, and hospitality are thus indicative of Western normative assumptions and of the concrete efforts of municipal governments and local civil society organizations in the global north. The purpose of this study is twofold: (1) explore the Eurocentric ideas embedded in the notions of urban sanctuary, solidarity and hospitality; and (2) explore alternative framings of urban sanctuary, solidarity and hospitality in the Global South. The paper addresses this purpose through three sections. First, we explore the western ethical and political traditions that shape current understandings of the concepts of hospitality, solidarity and sanctuary. Second, the paper considers decolonial approaches to avoid eurocentrism in the study of hospitality, solidarity and sanctuary in the Global South from Latin America and Africa. Finally, we introduce potential non-Western philosophies

for promoting sanctuary, solidarity, and hospitality in the Global South in the form of Buen Vivir and Ubuntu. This paper aims to make both a practical and theoretical contribution for facilitating comparative studies of urban sanctuary, migrant solidarity, and hospitality policies and practices between cities in the global north and the global south.

RC46-648.2

LUKERIA, Tetiana* (Ivan Franko National University of Lviv, Ukraine)

The Role of Local Self-Government Reform in Strengthening Local Democracy

The reform of local self-government contributed to bringing services as close as possible to people in the community. It is the territorial community that is the main bearer of local self-government functions.

The participation of citizens in the development and decision-making is an important component of participatory democracy. The instruments of participation are established by law, that is, clear procedures for involvement are defined, which have both legal and practical consequences. In addition to being enshrined in laws, forms of participation can be regulated in statutes and regulations of communities.

This text analyzes the forms of local democracy that are available to residents of Ukrainian communities. In the Ukrainian legislative field, there is no single law that would regulate the procedures of all forms of public participation. The norms determine the opportunities for community residents:

- The Constitution of Ukraine regulates the right of territorial communities to participate in management and decision-making.

- Law "On Local Self-Government in Ukraine" - clear legal opportunities for citizens' participation are established.

- Law "On citizens' appeals" - the regulated procedure for appeals, the procedure for review and the responsibility of officials for limiting this form for citizens

- Law "On the status of deputies of local councils" - recalling a deputy on the people's initiative and assigning voters to their deputy of the local council

For the effective development of local democracy, only legislative regulation is not enough, the following are also important:

- training for communities about engagement tools. In this case, it is necessary to explain to deputies, officials, and residents about the possibilities and their influence on decision-making.

- conducting information campaigns for citizens. To spread positive practices taking into account the territory, needs, and characteristics of the community.

TG10-848.4

LUKK, Martin* (University of Toronto, Canada)
SCHNEIDERHAN, Erik (University of Toronto, Canada)

Algorithms in Social Welfare: Healthcare Fundraising Disparities on Gofundme

This paper identifies digital philanthropy as an important case of the intersection of algorithmic decision-making and the politics of social welfare. Crowdfunding, the practice of asking for money from others using dedicated commercial Internet platforms, is a significant means by which individuals and families in low, middle, and high-income countries fund various welfare needs, most notably healthcare. While proponents describe it as a democratic practice, occurring on platforms that act as neutral arbiters of deservingness, scholars draw attention to the low success rates and highly unequal outcomes associated with crowdfunding. This paper discusses algorithms' role in shaping crowdfunding outcomes and, by extension, access to social welfare resources in areas neglected by the welfare state. First, based on analyses of cross-national data on crowdfunding campaigns from the platform GoFundMe, we find evidence that crowdfunding use is shaped by social policy contexts, suggesting that crowdfunding is used to fill gaps in contemporary social safety nets. Second, based on analyses of GoFundMe healthcare crowdfunding campaigns in the U.S. and Canada, and in-depth interviews with campaign organizers, we find evidence of disparities in fundraising outcomes based on age and race and ethnicity that are in part attributable to the platform's algorithmic selection of featured campaigns. This research underscores the pitfalls of market-based solutions to welfare needs in the context of digital capitalism, acute population health crises, and welfare state retrenchment in industrialized countries.

RC02-46.4

LUNA, Jessie* (Colorado State University, USA)

White Gold, Black Debt: Racial Capitalism and Agricultural Modernization in Burkina Faso

This talk focuses on the theoretical contributions of a forthcoming book project. This book interrogates the process and consequences of agricultural modernization in the cotton sector of southwestern Burkina Faso, where farmers have expanded their use of agricultural technologies such as pesticides and genetically modified seeds while exporting cotton to the global market. Through ethnographic data, I show how this process reproduces both global and local inequalities and unravels ecological and social webs of interconnection. Yet I also found that this process was not simply one of top-down exploitation, but embraced in multiple (and at times ambivalent) ways by a range of actors seeking to better their lives, often reflexively aware of the symbolic and material standing of rural Black Africa in a global racialized hierarchy. I build upon longstanding contributions in African agrarian change that honor a political economic analysis that foregrounds colonial history and processes of capitalism, while also making space for the fluid role of culture and the agentic capacity of rural Africans. However, to both the "popular" debates over agricultural modernization and the academic literatures on agrarian change, I offer a new angle of analysis. I situate agricultural modernization within the economic and ideological history of racial capitalism, arguing that racial hierarchies and imaginaries – and the myriad ways that differently situated people navigate or resist them – play an under-examined role in shaping agricultural modernization in contemporary Africa.

WG06-781.1

LUND, Rebecca* (Centre for Gender Research, University of Oslo, Norway)

The Affective Economy of Professorship Qualifications: Ruling, Emotions and Resistance

This paper explores what counts as a legitimate career in contemporary Norwegian academia. Drawing on conceptual tools and insights from Institutional ethnography, theories of affect/emotion and resistance studies it explores how women postdocs and associate professors encounter neoliberal ruling in academia in the work of qualifying for a full professorship. The paper is focused on the work of writing up a CV, and more specifically encountering the Norwegian Research Council's CV-template for "Established Researchers". The CV template tells us something about the activities and practices that count. Through sharing experiences related to filling in the CV template 10 colleagues and I were enabled to point towards (what might be called) an affective economy connected to the neoliberalisation of Norwegian academia. We explore together how our emotions reproduce what counts, as well as how they produce resistance towards dominant notions of (use)value in academia. Methodologically the process of discovery drew on the "Search Conference" method, involving three stages of democratic conversation. First stage focuses on identifying problems in the current organisation, policies, or institutions, somehow shaping everyday life and working life. The second stage focuses on developing a vision for the future. The third stage focuses on what practical steps can enable our getting closer to that ideal. This paper is based on material from such a Search Conference involving 11 women academics. While zooming in on the first of the three stages, which took its point of departure in the work of CV-writing, the paper also links in to the shared visions and practical organization for doing academic careers and academic social relations differently.

RC36-JS-14.3

LUNE, Howard* (Hunter College, CUNY, USA)

The Message Is the Medium

Democracy is a process. It is a set of rules, principles, and norms that describe how things should operate, for everyone. Authoritarianism is an endpoint. Ongoing event framing is less important than the master frame that the desired system of authority must be put into place, for some. The claim itself, not the reasons for it, is the point.

Therefore, democratically-based movements address what ought to be and why. Authoritarian framing is about what must be prevented and how. It expresses fear of loss of control. It identifies "the enemy" and demonizes and dehumanizes them. Support for democratic processes and the expansion of democratic rights lean heavily on moral arguments about things that are actually happening. Autocratic movements rely much more on the fear of uncontrolled enemies. Data is less important than the feeling of uncertainty.

This distinction has many implications. In this paper I focus on the use of implied threats in the public discourse in support of Donald Trump's MAGA movement. Specifically, I examine two rhetorical strategies. The first is the simultaneous use of multiple, contradictory narratives, such as the idea that the FBI could have planted classified documents at Mar-a-Lago and that the documents were declassified before Trump took them. This apparent lack of concern with consistency can be shown to be a strategic framing device in which the reality of the situation does not have to be evaluated at all. The important communication goal is to imagine fearful scenarios.

The second strategy involves supporters of the movement favoring communication by "dog whistles" – claims that are not to be taken as literally true but which reflect a shared belief in the inferiority of their targets. These "jokes" endorse the master frame implicitly without providing real arguments. Distinguishing "us" from "them" is sufficient.

RC13-194.4

LUO, Shiyi* (Beijing Sport University, China)
TIAN, Hui (Beijing Sport University, China)

Understanding Leisure Constraints of Chinese College Students: A Comparison of Participants and Non-Participants

Campus recreational sports play an important role in improving college students' health, well-being, and quality of life. However, college students are often faced with constraints that prevent them from participating. To date, research focusing on Chinese college students' leisure constraints is limited. To address this gap, the purpose of this study was to explore how perceived constraints on intrapersonal, interpersonal, and structural levels influenced the participation of Chinese college students in recreational sports activities among both participants and non-participants. Data were collected using a questionnaire from students (N =160) at a college in Beijing, China. Analysis of data confirmed the previously established hierarchical model of leisure constraints. Both multi-group invariance test and independent t-test were performed on the two samples. The results indicated that the most important constraints were the lack of time and the lack of adequate training. Non-participants face higher levels of leisure constraints on most of the items compared to participants. Significant differences were identified between the two samples, particularly at the interpersonal and structural levels.

RC10-154.3

LUO, Zhifan* (Concordia University, Canada)

Adapting the Conceptual Tool to the Digital Future: A Two-Dimensional Framework of Censorship

As authoritarianism adapts to the digital age, we are witnessing waves of authoritarian resurgence worldwide. These waves challenge our conventional conceptualization of censorship, which mainly regards it as a state-centered, top-down measure to restrict public expression. This view, however, is questioned in the era of digital media when private actors such as social media platforms and individual users play an active role in "censoring" and surveilling online public expressions. Indeed, as we dig into the literature on censorship, its conceptualizations are plural rather than singular regarding 1) who censor, 2) who/what is censored, and 3) what power is exerted in the practice of censorship.

In this study, we propose a new theoretical framework to categorize the plural conceptualizations of censorship in scholarly work. Borrowing from Michael Mann's theory of power, we develop a two-dimensional framework to categorize power exerted in censorship. The first dimension captures the feature of the power center: is it diffused/decentralized or authoritarian/centralized? The second dimension characterizes the way in which power impacts its subjects: is it restrictive power, or constitutive power? This framework demonstrates the limitations of the mainstream conceptualization of censorship in North American social sciences. It also could be applied to showcase the plural usages of the term in today's digital world.

In a case study, we collected posts and comments containing the word, censorship, from Reddit in 2021. By integrating computer-assisted content analysis (e.g., word embedding) with quantitative methods, we show different social contexts in which the word censorship becomes a metaphor for various forms of power relationships.

This study sheds light on a growing dystopia sentiment of an authoritarian future brought up by digital technology. It also helps us to adapt and expand our conceptual tool to understand digitalized social practices.

RC50-698.2

LUONGO, Michael* (Purdue University, USA)
SYDNOR, Sandra (Purdue University Hospitality and Tourism Management, USA)

Understanding Tourist Motivations in Visiting Current and Former Conflict Zones

Locations recovering from conflict have a difficult time rebuilding their tourism sectors due to several major factors, including that the perception of danger persists long after the actual conflict has ended, creating a hesitancy for potential visitors. As limited literature exists on tourist motivation in these environments, the research asks if understanding the characteristics and motivations of these early travelers might allow recovering locations to speed tourism sector recovery. Would knowing whom to target for emergent post-war tourism recovery and early marketing speed economic rebuilding, and perhaps also lead to a faster shift in outside perceptions of whether a location remains dangerous after a war has ended and helping to connect it to the outside world during the peace-building process? Using a mixed methods approach with a primary emphasis on qualitative analysis, the researcher will conduct approximately 10 or more qualitative interviews with recent travelers to areas considered current or recently former conflicts, with Iraq a primary consideration. Questions would seek to understand visit motivations, before and after visit perceptions of a location, media research, family, friend, regional ties, ethnic influences, and travel sophistication before such visits. In addition, the researcher will collect data on personality characteristics such as Risk-Taking Behavior and Resilience using already available scales. In addition, the research offers a comparative analysis of both traditional data analysis and analysis software (e.g., NVivo). This may be presented as a poster or as a paper.

RC17-258.4

LUSOLI, Alberto* (Digital Democracies Institute, Simon Fraser University, Italy)

Between Hope and Despair: The Bootstrap Worker As a New Professional Figure

By following a professional group for eLearning specialists for 22 months, I analyze the problems faced by digital freelancers in their attempts to navigate the tumultuous waters of independent and contingent labor. To describe freelancers' self-representation of their working conditions, I advance the concept of the bootstrap worker.

The bootstrap worker builds on previous conceptualizations of the entrepreneurial-self, such as the no-collar worker, the digerati, and the venture laborer. By repurposing managerial practices of startup entrepreneurship as instruments for self-management, this professional figure normalizes precarity and instability and frames them as preconditions for self-actualization and economic success. The result is a professional figure trapped in a state of perpetual becoming, where self-actualization seems always one project away, but is never fully achieved.

Throughout my research I then observed the tactics bootstrap workers rely on to grapple with the uncertainty characterizing their working conditions. In this respect, I found informal professional events such as social gatherings, tech meetings, and networking events to play an essential role for bootstrap workers.

My experience shows how these informal gatherings, while helping individuals to cope with the consequences of a project-based organization of labor, repurpose some of its central tenets as solutions to problems this organization of labor creates. A case in point is how participants approached issues of skills obsolescence and portfolio building as opportunities for iterative experimentation and business development. Indeed, this approach helped them to address their need to stay at the forefront of technological developments. But, on the other hand, it normalized expectations about bootstrap workers' willingness to engage in free, immaterial, and speculative labor which is selectively (if ever) retributed by clients.

RC03-JS-134.4

LUSOLI, Alberto* (Digital Democracies Institute, Simon Fraser University, Italy)

The Impact of Remote Work on U.S. Rural Regions and Second-Tier Cities during the COVID-19 Pandemic

This paper analyses how the COVID-19 pandemic, and the normalization of remote work, have offered U.S. secondary cities and rural regions the opportunity to reshape their public images in the attempt to lure high-income, skilled remote workers. The study investigates how Remote Work Attraction Incentive Programs (RWAIPs) are constructing a new imaginary around second-tier cities and rural regions as ideal places for remote workers. It then discusses how RWAIPs compare with previous models for talent attraction and local economic development.

The analysis reveals how RWAIPs counter established talent attraction models by framing their respective locations as places for production or, better, remote production, rather than as places for consumption. The narrative RWAIPs websites build around remote work is one of work life balance, of professionally fulfilling lives spent within connected (to high-speed Internet, to major infrastructures, to local business communities) and affordable locations. In addition to promoting their destinations by emphasizing the quality of the built and natural environments, what Richard Florida identified as "territorial assets" or "quality of place", RWAIPs websites focus in large measure on themes about the life quality that remote workers can achieve in less dense, inclusive, and more affordable locations.

The lifestyle RWAIP websites portray and promote, however, is at odds with the programs' own definitions of remote work. Despite calls for inclusion and attention toward representation of minorities, the programs go a great length do define what makes remote work and who is a remote worker. In doing so, RWAIPs further forms of socioeconomic discrimination, already evident and well known in urban contexts, beyond the confines of major metropolitan hubs.

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

Spot-13.2

LUSTICK, Ian S.* (University of Pennsylvania, USA)

The Future of Israel-Palestine: Solutionism and the One-State Reality

A solution to a protracted political conflict, such as that between Jews and Arabs in Israel/Palestine, is not just a pretty picture of the future. Such pictures are easy to come by. But when one claims to advance a "solution," one is not just describing an arrangement that would satisfy a set of necessary moral or existential requirements. One must also provide a politically plausible and morally acceptable route to the achievement and implementation of the imagined arrangement. The reality is that between the Jordan River and the Mediterranean Sea there is one single state. Its name is Israel. In this one-state reality, talk of a two-state solution protects circumstances of silent apartheid by distracting attention from, and deflecting efforts to address, long and decisive struggles over how the one, non- democratic, state that exists will evolve. Solutionism, peddled with vocabularies associated with two- states, cantons, confederation, or one-state—whether Islamic, binational, or democratic--directs attention and endows importance to tasks of designing intricate legal and administrative blueprints for what might be accomplished in a perfect, or at least politically cooperative, world. But politics and political interests are not residual categories. They are key drivers of the conflict. Pouring effort into drawing politically unattainable pictures of what could be, or should be, is at best a waste of time and at worst an obstacle to those caught in the conflict or committed to its peaceful transformation, who must contend with immediate questions of life, political equality, access to resources, and security that really matter for shaping what the country will be in fifty to one hundred years. The sad truth is that deep political problems do not turn into solutions. They turn into other problems, often worse, but sometimes, eventually, better.

TG07-830.4

LYALL, Ben* (Monash University, Australia)

Self-Tracking and Cyberattacking: Social Media Reactions to Garmin's Ransom

In July 2020, the technology company Garmin was the victim of a corporate ransomware attack. For end-users of Garmin's popular range of self-tracking devices, services were taken offline for a period of around four days while the company rallied to respond (allegedly paying up). This paper presents user reactions to the cyberattack, via a content analysis of 2,198 English-language tweets from this four-day period (with additional acknowledgement of content in other languages), interaction data on Facebook (via CrowdTangle), and immersion in the social media conversations in-situ.

For Garmin users who took to Twitter to comment on the outage – using hashtags like #garmindown – the discussion flowed through stages confusion, anger and empathy directed at Garmin. This was interspersed with in-group advice on technological workarounds for keen runners, and outsiders sharing sardonic memes about self-tracking culture. This cyberattack and ensuing media event is significant in two ways. First, it presented to social media users and users of wearables – perhaps for the first time – an example of how their personal self-tracking is reliant on global infrastructures: their data become suddenly, and very publicly, entangled with larger corporate interests. Secondly, it connected disparate (usually geographically tied) activity-tracking communities into a shared global community of Garmin users.

Largely absent in social media rhetoric were considerations of the (bio)value of personal activity data, and the significant role Garmin play in the wider sensor society (for example, through the provision of GPS services). Instead, primacy of concern was granted first to personal details and second, to payment information. Ultimately however, the event was seen as a brand-based drama, rather than an opportunity for communities to reflect of corporate datafication practices, data sovereignty, and their own data literacy.

RC25-JS-101.4

LYALL, Ben* (Monash University, Australia)

'Find Your Pandemic Flow': Corporate Blogs in the Liminal Space between Health and Wellness

During the COVID-19 pandemic, corporations have variously attempted to acknowledge, address, harness, and co-opt the emerging health and social issues raised by the 'new normal' of pandemic living. Among many such examples is the official Fitbit blog (https://blog.fitbit.com/) which, since March 2020, has published over 80 posts related to the pandemic. Courtesy of the company's mixed business interest's technology, health, science, fashion, and wellness, Fitbit is uniquely situated to offer data and commentary. While always footnoted with the disclaimer *'this information is* [...] *not intended as a substitute for medical diagnosis or treatment',* Fitbit's sector-leading position provides it a powerful platform on pandemic matters.

The blog speaks to a privileged 'working-from-home' audience whose health is often unaffected by the pandemic, the wellness messages in Fitbit's COVID-19 blog posts pivot the pandemic to a private issue, suggesting ways of coping and controlling the impacts. Across its posts, the blog gives explicit advice on face masks, social distancing, isolation and quarantine, symptom monitoring, and even vaccines. Significantly, it also rearticulates generalised health topics through a pandemic lens: matters including stress, rest, physical activity, and immunity. While occasionally linking to public health sources (such as the CDC), the primary goal of the blog is not public health. Rather, its goal during the pandemic has been to demonstrate the continued utility of Fitbit products, and to demonstrate the power of Fitbit's global datasets.

The paper unpacks how the blog's broad approach to discussing the pandemic – under a guise of their products, services, and marketing being neutral commercial agents – risk trivialising the wider health and societal impacts, while also allowing space for alternative narratives about COVID-19 and SARS-CoV2. While never engaging with misinformation, the company's prioritisation of corporate self-interest sees it invest in the maintenance of the liminal distinction between health and wellness.

RC14-205.3

LYCHKOVSKA-NEBOT, Oksana* (Odessa I.I. Mechnikov National University, Ukraine)

Les Stratégies De La Guerre Informationnelle Comme Les Éléments Cruciaux De La Guerre Contemporaine : Le Cas De La Guerre En Ukraine

Notre contribution porte sur le caractère spécifique des stratégies et des pratiques communicationnelles de Russie dans la guerre en Ukraine. Le récit politique et propagandiste russe englobe toutes les composantes cruciales de l'idéologie totalitaire en sphère publique : la relativité de la vérité, la réalité se transforme en fiction, la vérification des faits dans les nouvelles est absente et sa nécessité est discutable. Les nouveaux mécanismes de guerre informationnelle sont présents partout - dans les médias traditionnels, numériques et dans les réseaux sociaux.

Nous envisageons, ainsi, d'analyser les composantes de la guerre d'information menée par la Russie contre l'Ukraine et contre le monde « occidental » comme le système de la propagande complexe et à plusieurs niveaux. Il est possible d'évoquer **des éléments institutionnels de guerre** : l'interdiction de toutes les ressources d'information opposantes, la création de médias spéciaux contrôlés qui effectuent des manipulations ciblées, en partant du "soft power" de la propagande et en terminant par la création soit « le blocus informationnel », soit de fausses nouvelles, la désinformation et la manipulation. A cet égard nous proposons de distinguer des concepts apparentés, en particulier, la « désinformation », la « fausse information », la « manipulation », la « propagande » ; **la création et la diffusion des éléments narratifs de guerre** : de « récits de haine » ou de « récits de guerre » en utilisant les techniques spéciales psychologiques comme, entre autres, les effets d'assimilation et de contraste dans la persuasion, la création de « croyances spontanées », la manipulation des « valeurs fondamentales », les effets de halo et de résonance émotionnelle, les mécanismes de « spirale du silence », les principes de transfert de responsabilité, etc., **la création des mèmes et de la « sphère des trolls »**.

RC22-322.3

LYNCH, Andrew* (University of Sydney, Australia)

Religion, Art, and the Crisis of Grand Narratives: Post-Secular Challenges and European Contexts

This paper will analyse the relationship between religion and art in the context of modernism in Europe and the impact of postmodern contentions about grand narratives, and their in/ability to inform contemporary understandings of culture and religion. The use of art to promote ideologies of power and capital is well known, as is art's promotion of religion throughout history. Conversely, art is a major form of critical engagement with both sacred and secular institutions and movements. But with the questioning of grand narratives in times of multiple secularities, key questions can be asked about the complex ways that religion and art interact, especially in nations with increasing levels of social and religious diversity.

In this paper examples of modern art will be discussed to underscore the emblematic interplay between religion and art in modern society, and how their interaction highlights the complexities inherent in the association between religious aesthetics and the forces of secular modernism in the cultural sphere. Specifically, the works of European artists who identify as Catholic will be examined, including the writer Graham Greene, and the painter Gwen John.

The paper will then assess the problematic encounters highlighted by the postmodern turn that has led to a questioning of the credibility of grand narratives in modern discourse, artistic works, and religious belief, and what this situation means for religion and art in Europe and other parts of the world. At issue here will be the uncertainties posed to religions as they seek to represent traditions and values that are increasingly being disputed by social movements and individuals seeking greater social recognition, and how such concerns are illustrated in contemporary religiously themed art. The work of a range of sociologists, including Habermas, Bauman, and José Casanova, will be utilised to examine the broader implications of these issues.

TG09-839.3

LYON, Katherine* (University of British Columbia, Canada)
ROBERSON, Nathan (University of British Columbia, Canada)
LAM, Mark (University of British Columbia, Canada)
RICCARDI, Daniel (University of British Columbia, Canada)
LIGHTFOOT, Jennifer (University of British Columbia, Canada)
LOLLIOT, Simon (University of British Columbia, Canada)

Linguistic Diversity and Inclusive Multiple Choice Assessment: Implications for Teaching First Year Sociology Courses

Multiple choice questions (MCQs) are widely used in large, introductory sociology courses. Recent research focuses on MCQ reliability and validity and overlooks questions of accessibility. Yet, access to the norms of academic discourse embedded in MCQs differs between groups of first year students. We theorize these norms as part of the institutionalized cultural symbols that reproduce social and cultural exclusion for linguistically diverse students. A sociological focus on linguistic diversity is necessary as the percentage of students in Canada who use English as an additional language (EAL) rather than English as a native language (ENL), has grown. Drawing on sociology as pedagogy, we problematize MCQs as a medium shaping linguistically diverse students' ability to demonstrate disciplinary knowledge. Our multimethod research uses two stage randomized exams and focus groups with EAL and ENL students to assess the effects of a modification in instructors' MCQ writing practices in sociology and psychology courses. Findings show that students are more likely to answer a modified MCQ correctly, with greater improvement for EAL students.

Aust-16.1

LYONS, Kristen* (School of Social Science, University of Queensland, Australia)

Carbon Offset Markets and the Contested Space of Human Rights

Carbon offset now represents a central strategy for state and private sector actors in seeking to uphold legal and moral responsibilities to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Commonly linking the so-called global north with the global south, carbon offset initiatives rely upon activities that sequester carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases in one part of the world to offset, or compensate, for polluting activities elsewhere. Such schemes are a central part of countries' Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) for meeting emissions reductions targets and for corporations claiming 'zero carbon' emissions. Despite their allure, many carbon offset programs – including industrial forestry and 'climate smart' agriculture – are exploitative and unjust, raising questions about human rights as well as their effectiveness in supporting timely decarbonisation.

The expansion of carbon offset as a response to the climate crisis sits within – and is enabled by – the infrastructures of global climate governance. At COP 26, for example, a new agreement for market mechanisms was formalised (via Article 6), further institutionalising market responses to climate crisis. In this paper, I show how global climate governance deploys colonial capitalist and extractivist imperatives that commodify nature, in this case, carbon stores, to institutionalise market-based climate solutions. Informed by a sociology of human rights, I then explore how global climate governance grapples with the human rights implications of carbon offset. Global climate governance frequently frames rights via concepts that are readily measurable and enforceable, including 'benefit sharing' and 'forest rights'. Yet the violence of this rights translation frequently fails to align with local understandings and priorities. I thus conclude by reflecting on the potential of *local rights translation* to widen understandings of human rights in global climate governance and, inter alia, carbon offset markets.

M

RC02-53.5

M C, Vasudha* (Jyoti Nivas College Autonomous, India)

Spate of Mergers and Acquisitions in Indian Edtech Industry: Waves of Predatory Consolidation

This paper seeks to analyze the trends observed in the Indian Edtech industry during pandemic and post-pandemic period. Even though COVID-19 devastated the world, posing diverse challenges for countries world over and every sector of economy, Indian Edtech industry was growing at an exponential rate as the key beneficiary of "covid economy" and the closure of educational institutions and offline coaching facilities. As of June 2022, India has a total of seven Edtech unicorns. With clearance for 100 percent FDI in education the valuation of Indian Edtech industry is estimated to reach US$ 30 billion shortly, attracting new players. Of the total funding raised, Byju's leads with 57%, followed by Unacademy (10.5%) and Vedantu (9.5%). The apparent advantage and benefit of Edtech is that it provides education at the fraction of the cost one has to pay for attending a college or a university as they are not required to invest in infrastructure and personnel, rendering an attractive business model. With pandemic having subsided and the educational institutions reopened, Edtechs are experiencing a major crisis requiring them to modify their business model and approach and as a result, Edtechs embarking on consolidation strategy through acquisitions and mergers. Recently, Byju's, the world's most valuable startup completed 16 big acquisitions. Unacademy, the second most valuable Edtech made 11 acquisitions. UpGrad, which became a unicorn last year, completed 9 acquisitions to consolidate its position in the sector. Further, sensing distress post-Covid, Edtechs have been looking to adopt a hybrid approach resulting in further consolidation through acquisition of off-line education establishments. There are key societal drivers that have provided impetus to this industry and far reaching implications of the ongoing monopolistic consolidation that could be dwelt with in the full-length paper

RC23-352.4

M C, Vasudha* (Jyoti Nivas College Autonomous, India)

Taming the Soft Despotism: The Regulation of Big Tech Industry in India

In our information age dominated by Big Techs that offer instantaneous access to unlimited information, all our decisions and choices ought to have been most rational and effective. But if the intent of the these Big Techs is to influence and control our decisions and choices through surveillance and monitoring to serve the profit interests of market forces, the information turns out to be dysfunctional and counterproductive. In the so called "networked democracies" that make extensive use of ICT, the constant objectification, profiling, surveillance and monitoring of citizens' movements, financial affairs, and conversations by the BIG Techs, phrased as 'soft despotism', is viewed as routine and normal, posing a serious threat to individual liberty, privacy and freedom of choice. Several governments, civil societies and agencies world over have raised serious concern over these despotic practices by social media and e-commerce platforms dominated by Big Tech agencies resulting in fresh policy initiatives and establishment of regulatory authorities and agencies. With global norms having shifted dramatically toward greater government regulation of the digital sphere, variety of approaches on how to structure regulation are being evolved. As a result, every country today has its own ICT policy and regulatory authorities to deal with data privacy, antitrust, cyber security and financial transaction issues. The paper seeks to focus on functioning of BIG Tech agencies in social media and other services and the operational constraints and limitations being encountered by the regulatory agencies in India based on the policy documents, research reports and case studies The findings indicate that these regulatory agencies appear to be wrought with conceptual and jurisdictional ambiguities leading to enforcement limitations. In India the scuffle between the Big Tech and regulators appears to be growing brusque with different sections of society subscribing to divergent views and stands.

RC04-78.1

MA, Ai-hsuan* (National Chengchi University, Taiwan)

Internationalization at Home in Taiwan's Higher Education: Domestic Students' Perspectives

Since the early 2000s, the call for internationalization at home has begun to focus on how internationalization would impact domestic students. Despite a growing body of research on this topic, little is known about the experiences of domestic students in a non-Western context. Based on focus-group interviews with 53 students at four universities in Taiwan, this paper examines how domestic students perceive and experience the changes on campus and in student life brought by university policies and practices of internationalization. "English as a medium of instruction" and "(lack of) intercultural contacts with international students" are two major themes emerged from the analysis. First, students are concerns about how the adoption of English as a medium of instruction affects the quality of learning and classroom interaction patterns.

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

When English is a second language for both instructors and students, limitations in speech register and linguistic repertoire often generate detrimental impacts on the quality, efficiency, and experience of learning; including the depth of content in training, student comprehension, and classroom dynamics. It is also noted that whether English is perceived as a proper medium of instruction is related to respective disciplines' characters. Second, domestic students often do not initiate contacts with international students, and intercultural contacts are often casual and short-lived. Reasons for domestic students' lack of contacts with international students can be categorized into cultural, social, pedagogical, and institutional factors. The ensuing influence of domestic students' "internationalization at home" experiences on their perspectives toward the internationalization of higher education is discussed, and suggestions are made to enhance domestic students' quality of campus life in universities' pursuit for internationalization.

RC19-280.3

MA, Bo (The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)

HE, Shenjing* (The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)

One-on-One Pairing Mechanism Under China's Targeted Poverty Alleviation Scheme and Its Implications for Poverty Governance: Evidence from a County in Western China

Chinese government has proposed the "Targeted Poverty Alleviation" (TPA) program since 2013. Under this scheme, a large number of grass-root cadres were mobilised to rural villages to eradicate poverty, which is a frequently-utilised policy tool by the Chinese Communist Party throughout its history. By the end of 2020, every identified household was lifted above the national poverty line. The innovation of this scheme lies in that impoverished households were paired with individual government officials, who were the main stakeholders responsible for implementing the TPA program at the local level. Nevertheless, the organisation and mobilisation mechanism behind this sizable anti-poverty campaign were rarely examined quantitatively, especially the one-on-one pairing mechanism at the core of the TPA program. Based on an empirical case study of a rural county in Shaanxi Province, China, this study delves into the mechanism of this political mobilisation campaign, in order to better understand how "precise identification, precise assistance and precise management" were materialised. This study is among the first attempts to quantitatively examine the relationship between cadres' ranks and workloads in the TPA and the social and financial resources of the sending sectors using empirical data from diverse sources, including government documents, media reports, detailed field studies and in-depth interviews. In addition, this study also explores the identification method of impoverished households and the specific role of cadres under the TPA program. The results show the necessity of mobilising broader government sectors and cadres under a very tight timeline. The one-on-one pairing mechanism took advantage of the existing Chinese bureaucracy while enabling an impersonal allocation of tasks for local cadres. Through transferring the specific tasks to smaller-scale units of the government bureaucracy, this innovative mobilisation mode improved the efficiency and efficacy of the TPA program to eradicate China's extreme poverty.

RC14-207.3

MA, Lide (School of Journalism and Communication, Beijing Normal University, China)

ZHAO, Xiuli (School of Journalism and Communication, Beijing Normal University, China)

REN, Beijia (School of Journalism and Communication, Hebei University, China)

HE, Yuan* (School of Journalism and Communication, Hebei University, China)

The Cross-Genre Dissemination of Platformized Cultural Contents:Computing How Algorithm Erode Cultural Boundaries in China

The present study intends to illustrate how algorithmic recommender system contributes to the erosion of cultural categorical boundaries on Bilibili.com, a prominent user-generated content platform in China. With an exploratory study of the network of associations among 229,849 music videos, the study aims to a) reconstructs how musical contents of different cultural categories are related together by both the platform's recommender algorithm and user aggregated contents; and b) investigate role of algorithmic systems in "de-classifying" cultural goods and assembling users of distinct social circles.

According to Bourdieu's theory of cultural distinction, in China, "French musical" is normally classified as a sort of "fine art" that is appreciated mostly by "highbrow" consumers or at least French speakers. Whereas, with the global diffusion of digital media platforms, many masterworks of French musical were uploaded online and gained their reputation especially among users of Bilibili.com. The starting point of our data collection was 891 videos which are searching results of the keyword "French musical". By applying network analysis and content analysis, we found 11 tightly connected clusters of different cultural categories, with overlap between group of French musical amateurs to fans of Japanese ACG (animation, comics and games), E-sport game, K-pop culture, Chinese pop idol, etc.

This study intends to shed some light on the critical understanding of the role of algorithmic systems in the digital culture era. Contrary to classic cultural consumption theory, algorithmic systems did not relate music contents according to their intrinsic features such as artistic style or aesthetic form, nor online users' aesthetic perceptions of these contents. Interestingly, a semantic network was reconstructed based on literal similarities of those videos' tags. Further investigation and data analyses will be validated.

RC52-JS-82.4

MA, Mingzi* (School of Sociology, Central China Normal University, China)

WANG, Yean (Beijing Normal University, China)

WANG, Ou (School of Sociology, Central China Normal University, China)

"Being Red but Not Professional": Professional Autonomy and the Construction of State Hegemony.

China is building a new governance model, including the reconstruction of professions. China's emerging social work profession plays an important role in building a harmonious socialist society. But during the development, under the "localization discourse", its ideology has been reconstructed and restricted. ideological proletarianization theory believed that the compromise of ideology could bring professional autonomy at the technical level. However, although China's social work profession tries to actively integrate into the state-dominating ideology, it may not gain professional space for developing knowledge and techniques autonomously and is questioned as "red but not professional". Therefore, this article attempted to further analyze this state-profession relationship by integrating ideological proletarianization and hegemony.

Using the Chinese social work profession as the case, we studied 754 rural social workers. We built a structural equation model including four core latent variables: *Professional social values, Individual work meaning (Representing the transformed ideology), technical autonomy, and service impact.* The results showed that individual work meaning and professional values were each significantly and positively associated with service impact while the technical autonomy of social workers only played a limited mediating role.

These findings show that for the social work profession, ideological proletarianization does not bring higher technical autonomy, which was against Derber's point and re-proved experiences of "not professional". Even if professionals lack professional autonomy, however, the state can still use the construction of pedagogical hegemony to prompt professionals to carry out services, so that they can better serve the improvement of the legitimacy of governance. If the loss of ideological autonomy cannot be exchanged for technical autonomy, and if pedagogical hegemony can prompt semiprofessionals or paraprofessionals to achieve a service effect, then being red but not professional may not be a transitional state but instead may have begun to be gradually finalized.

RC35-JS-135.5

MA, Xiangyu* (University of Chicago, United States)

Tastes and Complex Tastes.

Taste is central to the sociology of culture and a frequently-invoked explanans in the discipline at large. Yet, it remains a semantically ambiguous polyseme that has been understood and operationalized in often divergent ways by generations of sociologists. In this essay, we survey contemporary empirical research on cultural tastes and use abductive reasoning from measurements of taste to clarify the semantic ambiguity surrounding taste. We argue that taste should be conceptualized as a person's thick subjectivity in a cultural field, expressed through multiple modalities of action whether it be their *preferences*, *consumption*, or *competence* with respect to culture.We show how such a pluralist conceptualization of taste is useful and intuitive by using it to articulate the analytical form of complex tastes, a class of tastes that are both mundane yet under-appreciated by sociologists of culture. Some tastes, like guilty pleasures and ironic consumption, can be said to be complex because they contain inherent antinomies across the modalities of taste.

RC28-408.1

MAAS, Ineke* (Padualaan 14, Netherlands)

VAN LEEUWEN, Marco H.D. (Utrecht University, Netherlands)

Modernization and Career Mobility: A Study of the Netherlands between 1813 and 1922

According to modernization theory processes such as educational expansion, industrialization, urbanization, and improvement of means of transport and communication lead to a shift from ascription to achievement. This hypothesis has mainly been tested for intergenerational mobility and

marriage mobility. This paper will present new results on changes in career mobility during modernization. The empirical example will be the Netherlands during the 19th century. Hypotheses will be tested using the Genlias digitized index of marriage records for 5 out of 11 Dutch provinces (1813-1922). We link the marriage data to the Historical International Standardized Community Indicators-Netherlands (HISCI-NL) dataset (Knigge, Schulz & Zijdeman 2012). This dataset includes yearly measures for a number of modernization processes for all municipalities in the Netherlands. First results suggest that with modernization the effect of ascribed characteristics (father's occupational status) on career mobility decreased and the effect of achieved characteristics (status of son's first occupation) increased.

RC48-666.3

MABER, Elizabeth* (University of Cambridge, United Kingdom)

Grassroots Activism, Gender Justice and Emerging Solidarities in Post-Coup Myanmar

Drawing on ongoing research collaborations with Emraan Azad (Liberation War Museum, Bangladesh) and Ei Thin Zar (University of Wisconsin-Madison, US, & University of Chiang Mai, Thailand), this paper explores the ambiguous position that 'justice', and especially 'gender justice', occupies for diverse communities from Myanmar in response to continued ethnic armed conflict and the military coup of 2021. The work is influenced by Deleuzian understandings of space, transitions and mediations (Deleuze & Guattari 2013) in offering an exploration of the particularities of conflict settings that offer opportunities for social transformation (Maber 2016; Maber 2018). Situations of conflict create both social and physical upheaval which can produce diverging reactions, understood through mediations between smooth and striated space. This upheaval and the migrations it engenders through displacement and exile gives rise to an increased nomadism in the periphery accentuating points of contact and avenues for contestation, resistance and solidarities (Maber 2016; Braidotti 2011). These varied lines of flight create a distinctive landscape for social activism, navigating competing agendas, assumptions and expectations. Community understandings of justice therefore may differ significantly from the expectations of justice amongst international agencies, INGOs or judiciary mechanisms such as the ICC and ICJ. We explore how justice, and in particular gender justice, is navigated and worked towards amongst grassroots activism, including women's led community groups, within Myanmar and beyond its borders, in Bangladesh and in Thailand, revealing transnational solidarities as well as points of tension. The work is attentive to Serene Khader's observation that "Western feminists wrongly assume the need for an ideal vision of gender justice" (Khader 2017, 3). The goal therefore is not to define a static notion of what gender justice would be, but rather to explore the ways in which this concept may be worked towards within different spaces.

RC47-JS-86.3

MABIN, Alan* (University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa)

Citizens in a World of Recomposition: The Popular and New Social Movements in Capital City Regions

Swedish sociologist Göran Therborn's *Cities of Power* addressed capital cities, where political power and its expressions are concentrated. He concluded with an optimistic view on prospects for popular mobilisations: 'Ordinary people are not going away ... [F]or urban social change, capital cities of power turned into cities of transformation are likely to be decisive' (Therborn 2017 p. 357).

The paper explores propositions advanced by Therborn that 'the growth of a large, volatile middle class – overcompensating for the decline or stalling of the working class, very different from the sedate European bourgeoisie and the traditionalist bazaar traders, often linked to a large student milieu and currently hooked in the virtual community of social media' appear 'on some crucial occasions capable of rallying sectors of the precariat and the unemployed', that 'constitute a potential for democratic urban street protest and are on some crucial occasions capable of rallying sectors of the precariat and the unemployed' (2017 pp. 205-206). New forms of citizenship and political contestation are evident in cities of different scales. Are urban mobilisations across emerging forms of social solidarities offering transformations in the lives of 'ordinary people'? – as socio-economic and political recompositions impose new oppressions but also open new opportunities for social movements, whether or not formal 'participatory' procedures exist.

The 'cities of power' from which cases are drawn here are Brasília, Delhi, Paris, Pretoria, Stockholm; each set in national and continental contexts in which urbanization affects entire societies. Empirical sources include participant observation, documents, secondary materials and voices of actors (drawn from work by Mabin and Harrison 2022). The study employs 'experimental comparison' (Layoun 2009; Domínguez and Dziub 2021; Detienne 2008).

The paper supports Therborn's views on potentials for new configurations of mobilisation; but there may be limits where building solidarities diverts movements from more transformative intentions.

RC28-419.2

MAC-CLURE, Oscar* (Universidad de Los Lagos, Chile)
BAROZET, Emmanuelle (Universidad de Chile, Chile)
AGUILERA, Carolina (Instituto de Ciencias Sociales - ICSO, Chile)

One's Place in Times of Crisis: Social Position According to Class or Other Attributes

We present the results of a study conducted during Chile's ongoing socio-political crisis sparked by the 2019 social uprising and the COVID-19 pandemic. Our aim was to understand how people define their social position during a period of rapid and profound change that has exposed the precarious situation of many individuals and households. Specifically, we analyse how individuals label their social position according to a notion of social class or in reference to other attributes associated with factors such as the labour market, work relations, income and occupational distribution, as well as the link between their position and crucial subjective processes.

In 2021 we applied a survey to a sample of 1,620 individuals. Respondents were from the Chilean capital, Santiago – where we distinguished between those from the wealthier sectors and the rest – and from Puerto Montt, an intermediate city in the south of the country.

The indirect vignette-based methodology applied is both quantitative and qualitative and enables us to establish the proportion of individuals who, in a crisis situation, identify their subjective social position in terms of social class rather than other attributes. We then assess how that subjective position is influenced by existing social and economic inequalities, particularly falling income, reduced access to goods, and lower consumption. Subsequently, we estimate the extent to which the type of subjective position depends on respondents' socio-economic conditions and is related to subjective factors. Finally, we discuss the results in relation to comparative studies of countries based on scales of subjective social status and subjective social class.

RC46-648.4

MACALUSO, Marilena* (Palermo University, Italy)

The Political Participation of Migrants: The Council of Cultures in Palermo

A relevant field for the participation of migrants and second-generation people, who are often excluded from voting rights and other forms of formal political participation, concerns unconventional political participation. Daily processes of 'citizenship from below' take place informally in the course of migrants' interactions. Forms of unconventional political participation include: a) trade union membership; b) ethnic, national, cultural or religious associations; c) participation in pressure groups and movements. Among the experiments in opening participation for all residents in local governance there are advisory bodies that formally include migrants.

The Council of Cultures of the Municipality of Palermo (created in 2013) is an elective body that has consultative and mediating function with the different town communities. It represents who have a nationality other than Italian nationality or who have acquired Italian citizenship and is a consultative and advisory body for governmental choices of the local administration. This paper reflects on the process of institutionalisation of the Council of Cultures in Palermo and on its ongoing transformations during 10 years.

The Council of Cultures is made up of 21 members and is the fourth institutional body after the Town Council, the Municipal Executive Committee, and the districts. It represents seven geographical areas: Central Asia, East and West Asia, West Africa, North Africa, East Africa and Central Africa, Council of Europe member countries, and the Americas and Oceania.

The new generations, although in some cases criticising what had been achieved in the past, recognise the institution of the Council of Cultures and decide to get involved in it. Through interviews with privileged witnesses (candidates and Council of Cultures members), the paper explores the opportunities and limits of this form of political participation.

RC45-636.1

MACANOVIC, Ana* (Utrecht University, Netherlands)
TSVETKOVA, Milena (London School of Economics and Political Science, United Kingdom)
PRZEPIORKA, Wojtek (Utrecht University, Netherlands)
BUSKENS, Vincent (Utrecht University, Netherlands)

Signals of Belonging: Emergence of Signalling Norms As Facilitators of Parochial Cooperation

Mechanisms of social control at times reinforce norms that appear individually, or even collectively, harmful or "wasteful", such as mutilation practices or extensive body tattoos. This project explores the argumentation that such norms arise to help distinguish between ingroup "friends" who have aligned interests and outgroup "foes" who do not, facilitating parochial cooperation. We build an agent-based model based on the trust game with

signalling and analyse the dynamics of signalling norm emergence within groups of different relative sizes in the population and under different costs of sending signals of group identity.

In line with the literature on tag-based cooperation, we find that norms that prescribe sending costless group identity signals can easily emerge from random individual acts of signalling. Yet, this norm emergence is often at the expense of minority group members who now fail to obtain benefits from interacting with majority group members. We further show how norms of sending costly signals can emerge from individual acts of random signalling if there are sufficiently many individuals who know how to interpret these signals and the group makes up a sufficiently large share of the total population to benefit from parochial cooperation. If signals are very costly to send, small minorities can rather benefit from "blending in" with the majority group, and thus fail to develop signalling norms and parochial cooperation.

These results help us further understand the dynamics of norm emergence in contexts where different groups have conflicting interests and identify groups that benefit the most from developing signalling norms. Our findings provide a theoretical insight into real-life contexts such as those where groups develop ethnic markers in response to environmental changes that put their interests at odds with the interests of other groups.

RC51-JS-130.2

MACCARINI, Andrea* (University of Padova, Italy)

The Clash within Civilizations? a Cultural Sociology of Populism

"Populism" plays a significant role in contemporary conflicts, which resemble Huntington's famous scenario of a clash of civilizations. This paper argues that its sociological understanding is fundamentally flawed, proposes a conceptual alternative and introduces a related research agenda. Mainstream views of populism are criticized for being *one-sided* – e.g. reducing it to economic discontents –, or developing a *subtraction story* – i.e. the idea that non-populist attitudes would spontaneously triumph, once constraints had been removed –, and often dismissing their *explanandum* as sheer pathological irrationalism.

Then a fresh conceptual framework is articulated. First, in line with Jeffrey Alexander's basic assumptions, it is claimed that (i) populism is not a deviation from democracy, but a naturally occurring dimension of contemporary democracies, and (ii) is a *continuum* stretching from the political left to the right, fatal to democracy only on the extremes. In addition, Shmuel Eisenstadt's seminal reflections on barbarism and modernity are deployed to gain a richer understanding of the phenomenon in terms of cultural sociology. His analysis revolved around the social construction of symbolic boundaries, based on three major codes identified as *primordiality*, *civility*, and *sacredness*. The crucial distinction runs between the absolutization of one code vs. a pluralistic interweaving of the three. Such an absolutization results in violence, social and political exclusion.

This perspective allows a deeper understanding of the cultural programs of populist leaders and parties, and their possible effects on the social order. One corollary is that the boundary between civil and barbarous is conceived as running not *between* civilizations, but between factions, elites and counter-elites *within* them. Such a clash *within* civilizations will play a decisive role about the hopes of a peaceful arrangement of newly emergent inter-civilizational conflicts, and the possible emergence of post-colonial forms of universalism and human rights, drawing on indigenous cultural traditions.

RC53-JS-89.3

MACDONALD, Fiona* (Victoria University, Australia)

BORTOLOTTO, Leo (Youth Affairs Council Victoria, Australia)

CHALLA, Sneha (Youth Affairs Council Victoria, Australia)

HALL, Carla (Youth Affairs Council Victoria, Australia)

KIRTON, Emily (Youth Affairs Council Victoria, Australia)

RYAN, Derm (Youth Affairs Council Victoria, Australia)

WOODS, Brett (Victoria University, Australia)

Children and Young People As Agents of Change in Disasters: Flipping the Risk and Vulnerability Discourse to Enable a Capability Narrative

When given the opportunity, children and young people are highly capable, agentic thinkers with creative ideas around disaster issues. However, their lifestage has positioned them under a vulnerability and risk discourse. They are not simply passive recipients in disasters, and as the frequency and intensity of disasters increase, so have demands for children and young people to be acknowledged as 'agents of change' (UN Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030).

Disaster preparedness and recovery has taken a child and youth-centred approach in the past 10-15 years and research reveals that children and young peoples' experiences of disasters are not only different from adults but diverse and complex. This is particularly evident in the aftermath of disasters as family and daily lives are unsettled and connections with friends and communities disrupted, alongside the environmental impact and loss of familiar local spaces. It is evident that one of the greatest challenges to overcoming traditional emergency management, disaster response and regularity requirements is building trust and to flip the script on the dominant risk/protection framework

that sits around children and young people in disasters. Sociological models of acts of citizenship offer a unique opportunity to interrogate the notion of risk and introduce a strengths-based, agentic role for children and young people in disaster preparedness, response and community resilience.

In this presentation we share the experiences of young people leading bushfire recovery from Australia's devastating 2019–20 Black Summer Bushfires. As part of a Collective Impact Project across the Australian state of Victoria, they demonstrate how children and young people are leading disaster recovery, (re)building communities and preparing for future events. We overlay their experiences with sociological models of citizenship to demonstrate how a capability narrative can sit alongside a vulnerability and risk discourse for children and young people in disaster risk reduction.

RC10-162.1

MACEDO PONTE, Camila* (Université de Genève, Switzerland)

Democracy and Youth Participation in the Brazilian Semiarid: The Experiences of the Youth Consortium of Bahia

Just as Brazilian re-democratization in the 80s opened the space for greater popular participation in political life, three decades later, the Youth Statute brings light to a new paradigm of the role of youth in claiming rights and in society itself. The recognition of the youth as agents of change opens the way for young people to connect their demands to real perspectives of dialogue with public power and to have political influence.

This work narrates the experiences of the young people who compose the Youth Consortium of Bahia, in Brazil, during the pre-election process in 2020, which produced a campaign for political advocacy in municipal elections. Based on three axes: identity, interaction with the institutional sphere, and spaces and instruments for participation, the Consortium develops training courses aimed at improving the political training of young participants based on familiarization and analysis of the current legal framework and consolidating issues related to youth rights, especially rural youth.

The results of the activities demonstrate that the training stimulates reflection on the social participation of youth and the construction of possibilities of political influence based on their demands. The interactions with political institutions, in turn, strengthen democratic practices and the dialogue with the institutional sphere, which is crucial for ensuring a long-term impact of the Consortium's actions.

RC30-448.8

MACHADO, Sidnei* (Universidade Federal do Paraná - UFPR, Brazil)

DINIZ MACHADO, Ana Flávia (Universidade Federal do Paraná (UFPR), Brazil)

New Paradigms of Labour Regulation in Brazil´s Post-Pandemic Period

The text explores the new legal configurations constructed by and within the pandemic context in Brazil, derived from institutional reforms and the political experiences of resistance, as well as the forms through which they interact with labour law. The Covid-19 crisis in Brazil served as a catalyst for necessary structural ruptures with a number of neoliberal austerity policies. At the same time, the pandemic opened up a terrain which proved to be fruitful in the rampant deepening of the offensive of neoliberal policies on workers' rights, with erosive institutional reforms of basic rights being operated and the weakening of workers´ collective-driven action. In this scenario of emergence and aggravating legal instability, the analysis uses as reference the experience of labour disputes in digital work platforms in Brazil, one of the most vulnerable sectors. The axis of the reflection are the arenas of disputes for rights and regulation, intertwined by asymmetric power relations produced by exclusion and violence in this subordinate sector. The analysis contemplates the perspectives of the State, the Judiciary, the platform companies, and of the organized workers. The arguments are supported by data provided by empirical research conducted in Brazil during the pandemic. The results presented reveal new paradigmatic configurations in labour relations in Brazil. The reflection includes, as a conclusion, a critical analysis of the protection and rights for the sector of platform work in Brazil in the post-pandemic period.

RC47-JS-76.4

MACIEL, Debora* (Universidade Federal de Sao Paulo, Brazil)

MACHADO, Marta (Brazilian Center of Analysis and Planning - Cebrap, Brazil)

Political Repression and Human Rights Mobilization in Brazil: Competitive Diffusion of Protest Control Repertoires

This paper documents and analyzes the trajectory of contention between law and order and human rights coalitions for the regulation of protest politics during the Brazilian cycle of contention from 2013 to 2016.

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

The global diffusion of repressive protest control models is one dimension of the crisis of democracy: ostensible policing, digital surveillance and restrictive laws. Since the 2000s, social movements scholars have been dedicated to explaining repression-mobilization nexus as a relational process. But, although new legislation is part of recent changes, the role of law as an contention arena has been under-theorized, whether for legitimizing the actions of state agents, or for containing the coercive power of the state by advocacy groups.

The literature on legal mobilization, in turn, emphasized law as a cognitive, symbolic and political resource for actors in conflict situations. However, it has disregarded, first, the arena of criminal law as a space for contention social movements-State; second, the broad repertoire mobilized in human rights campaigns beyond litigation, such as public denunciations, monitoring of State agentes, etc.

We build an analytical model considering the strengths and weaknesses of these two sociological traditions. We produce a synthesis of the conceptual debate (*cycles of contention, political/legal opportunities, contention arenas, contentious and institutional repertoires, transnational diffusion*). Our data result from a variety of methodologies: protest event analysis, network analysis, and socio-legal analysis of strategic litigation in criminal/civil arenas.

The paper aims to answer three questions. First: What changes did the Brazilian cycle drive in the repertoires of street protest, state control and human rights activism? Second: How the Brazilian state is responding to protests and how human rights networks are responding to repressive strategies combining political and legal strategies? Third: What social processes and mechanisms have drove the global diffusion and local adaptation/innovation of repression and human rights repertoires.

RC15-233.6

MACLEAN, Sarah* (La Trobe University, Australia)

A Socio-Material Exploration of Alcohol and Drug Service Provision for Young People

Recent sociological theorisations of addiction propose that alcohol and drug (AoD) use and problems emerge through contingent networks of forces, rather than pathologies in sovereign individuals. Similarly, changes that people make to drug use may be regarded as occurring through entangled relationships with people, places, objects, identities and meanings. This conceptualisation offers a productive way out of the dichotomy between individual self-control and addiction that characterises mainstream understandings of AoD use.

Our paper draws on thematic analysis of a longitudinal qualitative study. Participants were aged 16 to 23 and were engaged in Australian residential AoD services or day programs in Victoria, NSW and the ACT at the time of first interview. We conducted three successive waves of interviews over 12 months with a total of 38 young people, exploring their service experiences and trajectories.

We look closely here at young people's reflections on what services could do to enable them to better manage drug use and its effects on their lives. Critical to this was temporarily providing a safe and secure place to live; an environment which facilitated, for example, regularising of sleep patterns and an orientation to the future through removing the need to focus on day-to-day survival and drug acquisition. Young people were also linked with resources such as mental health support and housing services. On exit, ongoing 'check ins' from a range of staff knitted them into connections with stable and caring adults.

While participants also spoke of learning life skills such as relapse prevention, these were hard to implement in the absence of other resources. We conclude by recommending that policy approaches to mitigating AoD use problems encountered by young people attend to the importance of bolstering and maintaining material and social resources their lives.

RC54-JS-120.4

MACLEAN, Sarah* (La Trobe University, Australia)

Drinking Alcohol at Home Feels Different to Drinking in Public Places

One of the properties that makes alcohol such an appealing drug is its versatility – the capacity users observe of generating different emotional and sensory experiences when it is used in different settings. Here, we provide a thematic analysis of in-depth interviews conducted with 40 midlife Australians who drank at home at least weekly. Using new materialist thinking and theories of affect, we show how the emotional states and bodily sensations afforded by drinking alcohol vary according to whether a person is situated at home or in a public setting, and also whether other people are present. In our participants' accounts, drinking at home was characterised by a sense of relaxation and deceleration, improved mood, reward and validation and enhanced forbearance, particularly when they were alone or with a partner. In contrast, they felt enlivened on drinking outside the house and more capable of social engagement. This was accompanied by alertness and a sense of need for some level of self-surveillance to ensure they did not encounter harm or embarrass themselves. For some, drinking outside the house also felt more volitional and less habitual than drinking at home did. We conclude that alcohol's effects must be understood as arising as part of dynamic configurations of factors. These are both human: such as bodies and meanings, and non-human; including

alcoholic substances and places. Grasping this, people consume alcohol to achieve affective states that are functional and pleasurable in the contexts where they find themselves.

TG04-827.3

MACZKA, Krzysztof* (Adam Mickiewicz University, Poland)

PANIOTOVA, Daria (Faculty of Psychology and Cognitive Science, Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań, Poland)

RODZIEJCZAK, Klaudia (Faculty of Psychology and Cognitive Science, Poland)

MILEWICZ, Maciej (Faculty of Sociology, Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań, Poland)

Environmental Anxieties and Coping Strategies - Comparative Study of Poland, Ukraine and Hungary

Our contemporary society is confronted with new types of risks related to threats associated with technological progress and environmental damage. Environmental threats generate various types of anxieties that influence the decision-making process. They affect not only attitudes in social life but also the decisions and actions of public authorities.

Although many sociological theories are latently building on anxiety/fear, anxiety/fear is seldom the focus of theoretical analysis. Instead, it is considered to be a self-evident component of social phenomena. The focus on fear and anxiety also leads to many preventive actions to provide security, limiting peoples' freedom.

This research aims to assess what environmental anxieties and coping strategies can be identified concerning other perceived anxieties in Poland, Ukraine, and Hungary (PUH).

To prepare the preliminary list (to be used in the representative survey) of anxieties, including environmental ones, a review of surveys related to environmental anxieties that included PUH will be employed to create a preliminary list of environmental anxieties. We will conduct a qualitative content analysis on survey questions to identify the types of concerns, issues, problems, etc., about which respondents were asked. We will include international and national surveys conducted within five years (between 2016-2021), including the European Social Survey, e.g., Public Attitudes to Climate Change ESS8 2016; the Eurobarometer, e.g., Special Eurobarometer 513. Climate change etc.

Moreover, a representative survey using a Computer-Assisted Web Interview (CAWI) will be conducted. The CAWI survey will be based on the following: 1) a free-listing approach and 2) a structured interview. After answering the free-listing question, respondents will be asked about their anxiety toward particular threats identified in the qualitative-content analysis of earlier international and national surveys and their biographical context, professional background, and environmental perception.

RC24-356.4

MACZKA, Krzysztof* (Adam Mickiewicz University, Poland)

MILEWICZ, Maciej (Faculty of Sociology, Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań, Poland)

PANIOTOVA, Daria (Faculty of Psychology and Cognitive Science, Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań, Poland)

RODZIEJCZAK, Klaudia (Faculty of Psychology and Cognitive Science, Poland)

Q-Deliberation As a Method to Study and Consult Environmental Issues

The natural environment can be studied concerning its physical characteristics or by referring to its social perception. However, they require norms and regulations that allow for their protection and efficient management due to the multiplicity of societal attitudes and views, including environmental resources use.

An efficient way to reconcile the interests of different social groups representing radically different views may be participatory methods, but although they seem promising as a means of facilitating the management of such issues, they are associated with a number of limitations discussed in the literature.

The purpose of this poster is to present and discuss the Q-deliberation method as a new approach to public research and consultation used to analyze residents' opinions on environmental issues.

Q-deliberation is a combination of the Q methodology, used to study narratives, discourses, and mental models, and deliberative polling, in which subjects are surveyed twice, between which they participate in thematic discussions under the guidance of trained moderators.

The Q-deliberation method is discussed according to the criteria of: 1) inclusiveness, 2) exchange of information, 3) influence on public decisions, which makes it possible to show its advantages as well as its limitations and thus further identify applications of the method to the study of environmental issues.

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

TG07-830.3

MADDOX, Alexia* (RMIT University, Australia)

SMITH, Naomi (University of the Sunshine Coast, Australia)

FLORE, Jacinthe (RMIT University, Australia)

HEEMSBERGEN, Luke (Deakin University, Australia)

Senses of/in the City: A Speculative and Conceptual Exploration of Sensory Spaces of Play in the Digital City

The digital city is a space of sensory play that contains the visceral embodiment of digital pleasures (Smith et al 2019), extended or mixed-reality environments (Heemsbergen 2021) and aesthetic encounters (Maddox et al 2022). We observe the shift from only the platform economy to the mediated experience of a city, and articulate the ways in which that can be achieved (via the big platforms and otherwise) in social digital-physical connections. An embodied sense of the social in these spaces can be derived through unpacking conceptual work on social effervescence (Olaveson 2001), sensory playfulness, and digitally-mediated intimacies. We characterise these social moments of interaction, engagement and participation through intensities and immediacies of experience that involve intention and symbolic focus. Focusing on the sensory, playful, and digitally intimate cities space can also be understood as a way of inscribing desire lines in urban environments that can often be hostile to pleasurable and non-commercial forms of engagement (Smith and Walters 2018). Our approach creates a vector between the urban geography of a city, its digital architectures and a playful and pleasure-ful built environment that speaks, plays and resonates with residents in an experiential way (cf Sassen 2014). We argue that these vibrant moments of encounter in the digital city can drive creativity, place-making and a sense of belonging that manifest in localised ways.

RC11-167.7

MADHAVAN SARASAMMA, Jayakumar* (University of Kerala, India)

Back to Square One: Livelihood of Elderly Return Emigrants in Kerala, India

Kerala is known for the migration of the manual labourers to the GCC countries of the Middle East. Since it is a non-settlement migration, they have to return either on attaining certain age or on completion of employment contract. The size of elderly population in Kerala stands high (12.6 percent) compared to the national average (8.6 percent). The number of return emigrants reached 1.8 million in 2018, adding to the already burgeoning elderly. In this situation, the present study looks into the livelihood situation of elderly return emigrants using both quantitative and qualitative data. They migrated at their younger age and returned after long years of toiling in the host country supporting their family and contributing to the local economy. But they became a vulnerable and dependent social group after return. In Kerala, old age dependency ratio constitutes 19.6 percent and is higher than the other states in India. The returnees from the GCC countries added to the dependent elderly population. Thus, their livelihood raises serious questions as they are not adequately covered by specific social security measures. Since they spent most of their income for day-to-day maintenance of their family and for basic necessities like housing, education and healthcare, they did not have any savings. Since, they lost their income and are unable to work due to their physical inability or disease, their life after return is a great concern. Only very few were in a comfortable position so that they did not have to work. This situation demands pertinent policy and intervention from the government for their welfare.

RC31-450.4

MADHAVAN SARASAMMA, Jayakumar* (University of Kerala, India)

ICT Mediated Intimacy: Virtual Co-Presence of Long-Distance Couples in Kerala, India

Interpersonal communication is the cornerstone of every social relationship, especially marital relations. Even if situated far away from each other, long-distance couples make all possible efforts to stay in touch with each other. Information and Communication Technology (ICT) contributed significantly to maintaining transnational social ties, especially between the long-distance couples. Kerala, the southern state of India, is well known for transnational migration, especially the migrants in the GCC countries who left their spouses behind. ICT mediated communication made revolutionary changes in their relationships through smart phones and other such devices. Consequently, both the migrants and left behind enjoy virtual co-presence and intimacy. Kerala tops in smartphone penetration in India (65 percent). The present paper captures the virtual co-presence and intimacy of the transnational partners facilitated by ICT mediated communication, using mixed methods. Phone calls, instant messaging, and video calling are the most popular modes of communication among long-distance couples. Video call acts as an alternative to direct face-to-face interaction and provide a sense of connectedness. It helps them see each other and understand each other's feelings and emotions from their facial expressions, gestures, and posture, and thus create a sense of co-presence among them. Frequent video calling helps maintain close relationship between the long-distance couples. It provides intimacy and fill the absence of partner and create emotional bond between them. Seeing the living conditions of each other presents the reality of the other side. Youngsters use video calls more frequently than the elders. Technical issues, location of partner, difference in time zone, mobility, audio and video quality and lack of privacy are the major limitations of video calls. Despite all these, regular video calls create virtual co-presence and intimacy and help fill the absence of partners.

RC52-720.3

MAESTRIPIERI, Lara* (DASTU/Politecnico di Milano, Italy)

GALLEGO, Raquel (Universitat Autonoma de Barcelona, Spain)

Emerging Professionalization in Social Innovation. the Case of Early Childhood Education and Care in Barcelona

Professionalization is a long-standing heuristic concept in the sociology of professions, which has been extensively debated during the phase of the consolidation of the discipline. However, since the seminal contribution of Wilesky (1964), this concept has slipped away from the centre of the debate, as it was assumed that all the emerging professions would have followed the steps idealtypically represented by Wilesky on the basis of the experience set by the liberal professions.

However, the post-industrial transformation has impacted strongly on the domain of professions. Especially in welfare services, the increasing diversity of the users have determined a consequent need for new specializations and competences which goes beyond the traditional education offered within the established professional communities. Among others, the labour market participation of young mothers and the needs for reconciling work and family have given impulse to a strong growth in the offer for childcare under 3 years old. But not all the services follow an approach based on the school integration of the first childhood: socially innovative projects – as *madres de día*, *grupos de crianza compartidos* and *espacios de crianza* – claim for an approach based on a home-like environment of care, inspired by Montessori, Pickler and Waldorf. These professionals do not usually train in formal institutions, but they become professional in informal communities and training promoted by activists and engaged parents.

In this communication, we will contribute to the debate on professionalization by focusing on the case of social innovation in childcare 0-3 in Barcelona (2019-2021). Thanks to interviews with association representatives, policy makers, activists, educators and parents (tot=47), we will discuss what does *being a professional* mean in these projects and how their professionalization is occurring at the margins of the traditional system of professions.

Inte-21.3

MAESTRIPIERI, Lara* (DASTU/Politecnico di Milano, Italy)

Prosumption in the Early Childhood Education and Care

Prosumption is a concept that refers to those situations in which there is a blurring of consumers' and producers' work. Although marginally employed by the mainstream welfare debate, prosumption has been gaining ground in the analysis of local welfare provisions in which users are the more and more called to participate in service provisions and management by the progressive subsidiarization of services. However, the current scientific debate on the sociology of professional groups have underestimated the impact that the current prosumption trends might have on the professionalism of welfare professionals. The esoteric and detached position of professionals is now increasingly put in question by practitioners and amateurs that might have acquired the same expertise through practice and involvement.

This speech will stem from an empirical investigation of projects of social innovation in the Early Childhood Education and Care in Barcelona (2019-2021). Stemming from the over 50 interviews collected with activists, representatives, policy makers, educators, and mothers, I will show the potentiality of applying an analytical framework based on prosumption for the analysis of the communities of care that lie behind the ECEC socially innovative projects in Barcelona

RC02-54.6

MAGGI, Diego* (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)

Knowledge Management and Division of Labor in the Global Automotive Industry: Considerations on the Brazilian Case

This paper seeks to contribute to discussions on the role played by emerging economies of the Global South in the international division of labor based on the case study of the Brazilian automotive industry. After all, how is Brazil inserted in the global production network (GPN) of automotive vehicles? The study used a quantitative methodology based on official data on the Brazilian labor market, covering the period between 2006 and 2020. These data were analyzed through categories of types of occupation and types of economic activity, segregating automakers and auto parts suppliers. In result, the study identified that, in 2020, Brazil concentrated almost half a million jobs in that

industry, with 63.5% of these jobs in occupations directly linked to production and only 5.6% of "professionals in the sciences and the arts". The calculation of an occupational concentration quotient shows that the automakers concentrate proportionately more jobs related to research and development (R&D) activities than the suppliers. The results reinforce the perception that Brazil occupies an intermediate position in the automotive GPN, being responsible mostly, but not exclusively, for production activities. At the same time, the study reinforces the hypothesis that the need to adapt products to local markets puts pressure on multinational enterprises (MNE) to decentralize part of their R&D processes, transferring knowledge to subsidiaries and to local companies. There is, therefore, in global knowledge management, a tension between, on the one hand, the pressure for upgrading of actors and local institutional arrangements and, on the other hand, the effort of MNE matrices to centralize technology and decision-making processes. Finally, the study also points to the usefulness of indicators on the labor market and on types of occupation for the analysis of GPNs.

RC19-284.5

MAGGI, Diego* (Darcy Ribeiro Institute of Information and Research, Brazil)

STAMM, Camila (Universidade Federal do Estado do Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)

The "Social Revolution of Maricá": Social Policy, Basic Income and Development of a Brazilian City

Maricá is a city located in the metropolitan area of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. According to official data, its population has been growing at a fast pace: it increased by 109% in the last 20 years, reaching 167 thousand inhabitants in 2021. After the beginning of oil extraction in the pre-salt layer of the Brazilian coast, Maricá became the city which receives the largest amount of royalties in the country (more than 529 million dollars last year). Despite this, the city is characterized by having a poor population. According to the latest available data, 17.5% of families lived on less than half a minimum wage per capita per month in 2010. The city hall has implemented social policies such as free and universal public transport and one of the largest sub-national basic income programs in the world. Currently, a quarter of the population is beneficiary of the program and receives 200 reais (the equivalent of 39 dollars) paid in a local currency called Mumbuca, which can only be used in the city's commerce. In addition to income transfer, the program is a development policy, as the money transferred is spent entirely on the local economy, providing a virtuous cycle of growth. The objective of this study is to analyze the impacts of the social policies, especially the basic income program, on health, education and the economy of the municipality. The methodology used is quantitative, based on the use of official statistical data to calculate indicators such as: growth rate of the formal labor market, evolution of public revenue, infant mortality rate and school approval and dropout rates. This work concludes that investments in social policies cannot be seen as mere public spending, because, in addition to improving the population's quality of life, it provides regional economic development.

RC40-589.1

MAGNAN, Andre* (University of Regina, Canada)

Growing Links between Digital Ag and Finance Capital in Canada: Examining the Cases of Veripath and Farmersedge

Scholars have recognized Digital Ag technologies and financialization as important vectors of agri-food transformation, yet little research has examined how these trends mutually influence one another. In this paper, I present case studies of two Canadian firms blending Digital Ag and finance capital in novel ways. Veripath is an established farmland investment company, with significant holdings in Western and Central Canada. It relies on Digital Ag technologies and platforms to monitor the performance of its properties, contributing to the 'assetization' of farmland and making farmland legible to prospective investors. FarmersEdge is a Digital Ag platform and service provider founded in Canada in 2005. Today, its operations nospan North America, Brazil, and Australia. The firm has received significant backing from finance capital, including the Fairfax group. Through document analysis and a systematic review of the financial and agriculture press, I analyze how these firms represent an evolving nexus between finance capital and Digital Ag, with significant implications for agri-food restructuring.

WG06-JS-52.2

MAGNUSSEN, May-Linda* (University of Agder, Norway)

Emotions and Ruling Relations in Academia

I am involved in a research project in which colleagues and I explore the everyday work of associate professors at the University of Agder in Norway (UiA), including our own work. A lot of the work we make visible is emotional. Many research participants, including ourselves, for instance tell that we feel ashamed when we are not able to live up to objectified understandings of what a good academic is. Many of us also do work to hide that we are not living up to such ideals. Looking into central texts produced by the EU, the Norwegian

Research Council, the University of Agder etc., we find that knowledge development is reduced to a resource for primarily economic, but also social, development. Academics, on the other hand, are reduced to carriers of this resource. We are reduced to "brains", disconnected from bodies, from social relations to people outside of academia and to specific places. Ideal academics are described as free-floating, flexible and detached. Our attention right now is directed towards if and how this objectification shapes what happens at UiA, including the mentioned emotional work, and how we can resist it. The project is ongoing, and what I want is to think aloud, together with others, about questions concerning feelings and ruling relations.

TG11-JS-15.5

MAHAJAN, Tarang* (Jawaharlal Nehru University, India)

Foregrounding Trauma and Embodiment in Ethical Feminist Research Modality

This paper attempts to explore the notion of research ethics and how that may set up several dichotomies, necessarily generating limited and hierarchical modes of knowledge production and a framework of research that alienates parts of both researcher as well as the identified participants experiencing different forms of violence. The paper does this, firstly, through personal reflections over the process of conducting interviews, the prescribed behaviour and attitude toward a participant, the skepticism regarding building a relationship and the confounding challenges of distressing and violent conditions in which the participant may be embedded; most of all the possible re-traumatizing of a participant and the consequences on the researcher in encountering such situations and listening as individuals with their own specific histories of trauma.

Secondly, informed by Walter Mignolo's and Maria Lugones' work on the decolonial option, the paper explores the insights surfacing through non-dual philosophies. As part of the author's ongoing doctoral research, a cross-cultural philosophical approach has provided a germane ground of conceptual rethinking of feminist thought and provoked questions regarding the need and mode of integrating trauma and embodiment in feminist research and activism, if even possible in the current institutional formation of social sciences.

This is an attempt to understand why such work sits uneasily in the terrain of methodology and requires as yet unexplored and unnamed ways of communicating and engaging. Two such approaches are explored; uncovering a relationship between the self and other by cultivating a radical 'no-self' subjectivity which is etched with responsibility, and that of trauma informed body work. Both are oriented as non-violent responses to violence and aggression, integrating individual comportment and community support, embedded in traditions of thought not easily available or visible in academic training and engender a caring and ethical relationship of knowledge sharing and building.

RC34-JS-7.5

MAHALI, Alude* (Human Sciences Research Council, South Africa)

"I Just Want to Die": Reflections on Mental Health from a Cohort of Young African Graduates at the Intersection of Pandemic

From 2020, the global COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in estimated excess mortality in Africa. Lockdowns instituted in 2020 and 2021 impacted greatly on critical social determinants of health (SDOH), such as education, employment, housing, and food security. Studies conducted globally during the pandemic have suggested that population mental health has been adversely impacted by COVID-19 and that lockdowns may be attributable, at least in part, to changes in SDOH. However, there are major limitations to much of the extant literature on the mental health impacts of COVID-19. The majority of studies have been conducted in high income countries despite considerable differences in SDOH between high income and low-and-middle-income countries among other factors (e.g., in Africa the ongoing HIV epidemic, social unrest, gender based violence, climate disasters etc.). This paper reports on a 5-year longitudinal cohort study initiated in 2019 that focuses on youth outcomes as beneficiaries of a prestigious and holistic scholarship programme for young Africans. The study focuses on six countries (Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Rwanda, South Africa, Uganda), providing a rare opportunity to investigate changes in mental health before, during, and after COVID-19 in low and middle-income African countries. Where the pandemic has created a state of precarity on the one hand, on the other, the pandemic has also helped people speak more openly about their mental health. This paper proposes to leverage the existing cohort to investigate the impact of COVID-19-related changes to SDOH on mental health and functioning among young graduates in Africa. Underpinned by intersectional theory, this contribution will help us understand how young African people navigate mental health at the intersections of race, gender, age, ethnicity, class and now - pandemic.

RC50-699.2

MAHROUSE, Gada* (Concordia University, Canada)

The Paradoxical Privileged Mobilities of Post-COVID-19 'Digital Nomads'

It goes without saying that tourism industries have suffered because of the global COVID-19 pandemic. The lockdown measures that ensued have also challenged the need for distinct workplaces and led us to see that many can work far away from where they live. The juncture of these two recent changes has prompted a few countries to issue special remote-work visas for "digital nomads" to bolster their economies (Gershman 2021). For example, in July 2020, Barbados started offering a "Work from Paradise" visa allowing remote workers to relocate there for one year (Robson 2020).

The idea of "digital nomads" whose lifestyles blur the distinctions between work, leisure, home, and travel is not new. However, as Hermann & Paris observe, the COVID-19 pandemic has significantly boosted the phenomenon and they predict it will continue to grow long after the pandemic ends. Moreover, focusing on digital nomads who relocate in the current context of travel restrictions and regulations offers new insights into governmental structures and social expectations regarding geographic mobility, entitlement, risk, and will also glean compelling insights on neoliberal lifestyles.

This paper considers these social and political contradictions brought about through these new visa regimes. Focusing on this new figure of mobility: *the post-Covid-19 digital nomad*, the article draws on interviews of those who have lived and worked abroad as digital nomads between 2020 and 2022. Moreover, in keeping with the session thematic of 'Paradoxes, Contradictions, & Controversies' and through a mobility justice perspective (Sheller 2018) I will consider how the geographic mobility for some is reinforced at a time when borders and travel are restricted for most.

RC50-691.4

MAHROUSE, Gada* (Concordia University, Canada)

The Tourist and the Refugee As Racialized Figures of Mobility

In recent years, artists and activists have provocatively juxtaposed the refugee "crisis" with the world of leisure and tourism. Examples include political artist Banksy's exhibition called "Dismaland" that included a coin-operated game where visitors could steer boats filled with refugees around a pond, or the graffiti inscriptions "Tourist go home/refuges welcome" that started appearing in popular tourist destinations in Europe (Peter 2017). However, with a few notable exceptions, academic research has yet to examine the conceptual and material links between tourists and refugees in the contemporary moment. Indeed, tourism is not an area of focus in the field of migration studies and similarly the refugee crisis is rarely addressed in tourism studies. This paper attempts to bridge that gap by focusing on the "two absolutely dichotomous figures – the wealthy tourist from the global north and the utterly disenfranchised refugee from the Global South (Pugliese 2009) the juncture of two mobile figures: "the tourist" and "the refugee" to also consider the mutability between them. That is, recalling Zygmunt Bauman's (1998) description of the figure of the tourist and the figure of the refugee (what he termed 'vagrant') as "two sides of the same coin," this paper to contribute to literature in the interdisciplinary study of "mobilities," or specifically "mobility justice" (Sheller 2018).

Specifically, I will make three related arguments: 1) that the figure of the tourist and the figure of the refugee are constituted by each other ; 2) that these two figures are racialized whereby the tourist is the mobile white subject/figure and the refugee is the Other whose mobility is suspect and must be restricted; and 3) that these taken-for-granted understandings organize and reproduce significant injustices in the contemporary world.

RC36-539.4

MAI, Yen* (Uppsala University, Sweden)

Youth Civic Actions in an Authoritarian State: The Case of Vietnam

This conference presentation examines the formation of youth civic identity with a specific focus on youth training programs organized by different Vietnamese civil society actors, such as local NGOs, social enterprises, and grassroots networks. These programs provide training and materials to aid different forms of youth activism such as youth participation in the LGBTQ movement, youth actions towards climate change, and youth projects aiming at education equality. Combining cultural sociology with the sociology of emotion, this micro investigation illuminates the backstage of social change, addressing how youth participants are able to find pathways for social transformation and identity development even in a social setting where actions that overtly challenge the state's authority are deemed problematic and highly repressed. Utilizing data collected from participant observation at two training programs and in-depth interviews with 31 young adults who engage in these programs, I show how participation provides Vietnamese youth a critical venue to access alternative feeling rules, cultural toolkits, and activist networks, through which they develop a sense of civic responsibility and the desire to contribute to the collective. This study constructs youth as main actors of social change, recognizing that activism in an authoritarian society can take on subtle forms

beyond protests and demonstrations. I argue that activism can be observed through training that provides youth participants with critical understanding of human rights, the laws, and different paths to development. This, accordingly, brings about a profound transformation in youth civic identity. The findings contribute to empirical understanding of youth civic participation in the Global South, advancing our understanding on the processes of social transformation within the limits of an authoritarian regime. It emphasizes that youth should not be regarded as passive recipients of participatory development; rather, they are active meaning-makers who intimately shape how social transformation unfolds.

RC25-377.2

MAIDO, Marjorie* (Iloilo Science And Technology University, Philippines)

It Takes a Farm to Destroy a Woman: The Violence of Trolling in the Philippines

Disinformation, fake news, and online attacks pervaded the 2022 Philippine elections. Leni Robredo, the former Vice President, and the lone woman Presidential candidate became the target of internet trolling. Compared to her nine male co-aspirants, trolls came after her - berated her intelligence, minimized her accomplishments, and tagged her as a communist sympathizer. The website Troll Exposer identified 102 trolls who shared the same propaganda against Robredo and many of these accounts were linked endorsing Marcos-related pages. Consequently, manipulated information changed voters' perception of their candidates.

Drawing from the content of selected troll accounts utilizing the Slovenian critical theorist Slavoj Žižek's notion of violence, this article analyzes how trolling leads to symbolic violence through online harassment and discrimination. Žižek (2008) begins his analysis of violence by characterizing systemic violence as the violence inherent in a system, not only referring to direct physical violence but to "forms of coercion that sustain relations of domination and exploitation, including the threat of violence". He details systemic violence into three modes: subjective (crime, terror) objective (racism, hate-speech, discrimination), and symbolic (embedded in the language itself). Robredo's election loss implies that Filipinos' naivete in authenticating and verifying information was preyed upon by trolls. Moreover, factors such as culturalism and sexism played a significant role in why Filipino netizens have the propensity to believe dubious sources.

RC11-170.2

MAIR, Christine* (University of Maryland Baltimore County, United States)

Measuring Contextual Variation in Older Adults' Quality-of-Life Cross-Nationally: Challenges and Opportunities

Demographically, the globe has experienced a (likely) irreversible transition wherein for the first time in human history, older adults outnumber children. This transition has already slowly occurred Europe and the United States, is happening rapidly in Latin America, Asia, and is likely to eventually occur in Africa. Although individual-level characteristics are crucial to understanding quality of life among expanding aging populations cross-nationally, scholars are increasingly exploring the role of context in shaping well-being. This trend is fueled by wider availability of data and linkage options, particularly cross-nationally. A majority of prior and existing work in this area includes comparisons by continent (e.g., Asia, Europe), within continent (e.g., Southern versus Northern Europe), across countries (within or across continents), within a single country (e.g., rural versus urban), or within a metropolitan area (e.g., neighborhoods within a city). Although these types of comparisons allow for a greater understanding of a multitude of cultural, economic, policy-related, and other factors, empirical work remains methodologically limited by a lack of standardized within-country, regional identifiers. In this paper, I first provide an overview of existing work on contextual influences of quality of life among aging populations cross-nationally and outline current barriers to measuring "context." Second, I argue for a workable, methodological operationalization of "context" that incorporates geographic, cultural, political, economic, and other forms of available data from a multidisciplinary perspective. Specifically, I propose avenues for the creation of standardized within-country regional identifiers based on meaningful cultural-geographic distinctions that draw on available data sources. Although only a conceptual proposal at this point, the creation of this type of standardized identifier would be a revolutionary tool in measuring "context" and identifying nuance in individual-level, cross-national datasets of aging populations, especially enhancing the utility of the harmonized sister-studies in the Gateway to Global Aging Data database.

RC16-248.2

MAIRANO, Maria* (CIC-UNLAM ; UBA, Argentina)

An Approach to Digital Sensibilities from Theoretical Contributions of Norbert Elias

Norbert Elias, from his notion of civilizing process, delves into the ways in which social transformations have modified the emotional behavior and experience of human beings, the regulation of emotions and the structure of

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human manifestations. In his work "The process of civilization, sociogenetic and psychogenetic research", he problematizes the relationship between the direction of changes in the emotional and control structures of human beings and the structural changes of society as a whole, stressing the individual-society dichotomy.

In this line, in the face of the process of social change that is happening to us at a planetary level, based on transformations 4.0, it becomes essential to ask ourselves about the process of structuring emotions in social networks. The so-called revolution or society 4.0 alludes to a new paradigm of production, characterized by a process of digital transformation and technological progress that caused mutations in the social relations between subjects and therefore in the forms of social structuring. This new alternative form of the previous industrial dynamics takes place from the emergence of microelectronics, computer science, biotechnology, the Internet of Things, Internet of Services, advanced robotics, artificial intelligence, additive manufacturing, simulations, Big Data, cloud manufacturing, nanotechnology, cybersecurity, smart drones and augmented reality (Nagao Menezes, 2020).

It is at the intersection/convergence between industry 4.0 and the globalization of digital consumption where new properties of the politics of current sensibilities are elaborated (Scribano, 2019; 2021) and assuming that the logics of the structuring of sensibilities vary according to to the space-time logics, the proposal of this paper consists in problematizing the current digitalization context, specifically the social dynamics that is expressed in Instagram, from the emotions´s theoretical contributions of Norbert Elias.

RC04-69.5

MAIRE, Quentin* (The University of Melbourne, Australia)

Social Justice and the Subject-Based Curriculum: Socio-Academic Distribution and Status Hierarchy in the Making of Curriculum Inequality

Curricular justice is a critical element of social justice in education. Across education systems, its realisation faces various obstacles, the nature of which varies across curriculum types and levels of education. In the schooling years, universal access to socially significant knowledge is generally considered as a leading principle of curricular justice. In the subject-based curriculum, this principle is translated into aspirations for equal access to the bodies of knowledge deemed central to young people's learning. In this paper, I explore the usefulness of theories of distribution and recognition to understand the role of the curriculum in educational inequality. The study draws on empirical data from the senior high school curriculum in Australia, where students select a collection of subjects to complete their high school certificate. The analysis reveals that participation levels are unequal across curriculum areas: whereas most student study English, mathematics and science, only a small proportion learn technology, a non-English language, industry or information technology subjects. Statistical modelling indicates that these patterns are constituted at the intersection of social differences between students—in gender, social class and academic competence—and the structures of the school system—including schools' sector and geographical location. Theories of distribution and recognition are called on to explain these findings. I argue that the role of curriculum in educational inequality arises from status hierarchies between subjects and curriculum areas, on one hand, and socio-academic inequalities in opportunities to succeed through these subjects and curriculum areas. The unequal recognition of different subjects and curriculum areas in university selection underpins their unequal value in the senior high school curriculum. Meanwhile, curriculum contributes to inequalities through distributional inequalities in social access to academic competence across the curriculum. I contend that theories of recognition and distribution are both needed to understand how the curriculum contributes to educational inequalities.

RC34-510.3

MAIRE, Quentin* (The University of Melbourne, Australia)
WYN, Johanna* (Youth Research Centre, Australia)
COOK, Julia* (University of Newcastle, Australia)

The Unfulfilled Promise of Education: A Longitudinal Analysis of Young Australians' Education and Work Experiences across Two Generations

Longitudinal research is a powerful tool for analysing youth as a dynamic life stage. When conducted with chronologically successive groups of young people, it also allows researchers to analyse change in objective and subjective social experiences, as young people navigate shifting opportunity structures and make and remake aspirations and relations. The use of longitudinal methods across youth cohorts is thus uniquely positioned to make sense of social differences in youth experiences both within and between cohorts. In this paper, we explore social differences in the education-work nexus for two cohorts of young people. We draw on Life Patterns, a mixed-method and multi-cohort longitudinal study of young Australians who are followed from school through their transition to adulthood. We examine how these successive cohorts relate to their own education and work journeys through an analysis of satisfaction with educational outcomes and labour market trajectories. This two-cohort research design helps us examine between-generation differences in youth experiences of education and work, amid a decoupling

of the education-work nexus for young people over the last thirty years. It also allows us to explore within-cohort differences in experiences of education and work, especially as these experiences as stratified based on gender and educational qualifications. We find that young people who finished school in the late 2000s and those without university qualifications are less satisfied with their education and work outcomes at age 30 compared to young people who left school in the early 1990s and university graduates. Since the expansion in young women's educational participation has driven Gen Y's higher level of qualification compared to earlier generations, we argue that gender inequalities and the enduring deterioration of the youth labour market have belied the promise of personal fulfilment through education for young women.

RC27-390.5

MAJUMDAR, Pratichi* (GendV Project, University of Cambridge, India)

Pandemic and Online Chess Boom: Creation of a New Digital Community in Indian Sports

The COVID-19 pandemic and the near global lockdown that followed, meant that most sporting activities including over the board chess tournaments, were cancelled. However, online chess across different digital platforms thrived as new players, streamers and audiences started taking to the game. In India, the coming together of comedian-streamers and chess players who began live-streaming casual games and major tournaments in an entertaining fashion attracted a newer, younger fan base to the sport, which had been till then largely considered an intellectual affair. The massive digital transformation meant new formats and concerns, as well as new opportunities.

The growing Indian fan-base meant a larger market for the sport in the country, greater interest in the Indian players from international tournament organizers, and ultimately, led to the organization of the Chess Olympiad 2022 by the International Chess Federation (FIDE) in Chennai, India. More interestingly, it brought about a digital fan community which in often extended beyond just the sport. With social media, the fans could not only interact with players and content creators, but also with each other, coming together as a community – channelizing anxieties and uncertainties of the pandemic, forging new friendships, organizing charity events.

Using interview methods and cyber-ethnographic tools, this paper will try to understand the experiences of new chess fans who started following the sport during the pandemic. I will also look at the perspective of the chess players and streamers, and what they feel is the impact of this on the sport itself. In doing so, the attempt will be to understand the dynamics of such a digital fandom. The wider aim of the research is to look at the coming together of sports and digital media, and the new complexities and processes arising out of it.

TG10-849.1

MAJUMDAR, Pratichi* (GendV Project, University of Cambridge, India)

The Internet, Storytelling and a Sociological Exploration of the Digital

Telling stories is a basic human activity and sociologists have always been interested in the storytelling as a tool to understand the lives of the people they are studying. With the development of new technology, be it radio, cinema or television, new forms of storytelling emerge which leads to new sociological research. Different scholars have studied various kinds of stories and storytelling practices – myths and folklores; readership patterns; audience reactions; trends and fashion inspired by cinema; and several other themes.

With the advent of digital media, not only have our modes of communication changed, but storytelling has also found new forms and platforms. The internet, today, is a thriving platform for telling different kinds of stories, and a sociological study of digital storytelling becomes much needed. It allows not only to explore storytelling itself, but can help understand better the present society in which the internet has become ubiquitous. It opens up new areas of sociological sociological enquiry – about the social actors involved in the process, the storytellers and listeners; their social positions; method and medium; access and barriers; context and impact.

This paper draws from various scholars of digital sociology (such as Manuel Castells, Robert Latham, Saskia Sassen), scholars who have studied storytelling (like Walter Benjamin, Claude Levi-Strauss, Veena Das, Roma Chatterjee) as well as my as well as my own doctoral research on transmedia webseries. The attempt is to understand the relationship between society, technology and storytelling in the present era of the Internet – a digitized, global world, where most social processes, including consumptions, production, communication, have some element of the digital embedded in it. In such a scenario, it becomes all the more important for sociology to study the digital if it has to be a true study of the society.

RC30-JS-154.6

MAJUMDER, Mrinmoy* (UCA, United Kingdom)

The Historical Legacy of Trade Unions in India

This article locates the historical legacy of trade unions in India. It brings out key themes around political ideology, industrial unrest, neoliberalisation, trade

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union membership, the information economy, and the role of technology. The 'convenient and efficient' model of doing business the smartphone-based app companies indulge in results in precarious working conditions. In India, the precariat is reconfigured from the pre-existing social inequality, primarily thriving on the caste system. Workers may now have more access to technology than ever before, which they use to upskill and get hired into the labour market. However, the work arrangements done by algorithms nudge them to work beyond their limits mainly at a significantly low cost with a high risk of physical and mental injury. This article thus further identifies the knowledge gaps on the patterns of workers' organising in the past and present.

RC04-65.7

MAKHETHA, Trevor* (University of the Western Cape, South Africa)

Reimagining Sociology of Education in South Africa: Toward a Radical Praxis

"There is no Sociology of Education in South Africa!" remarked a participant at a recent meeting of the South African Sociological Association. This assertion emerged during a discussion which considered a new working group dedicated to sociological research on schooling. This statement was both startling and telling of the apparent state and status of this sub-discipline within Sociology in South Africa. While the statement could not be more incorrect, such a notion is indicative of broader narratives concerning education in South Africa. For example, Amnesty International recently declared the educational system in South Africa to be 'broken and unequal.' Yet, South Africa is home to some of the most vibrant and internationally recognized scholars, practitioners, and journals. Moreover, some of the most cutting-edge innovations in education have been produced in the country. Perhaps this disconnect between what is produced at our universities and research institutes and the larger educational system – specifically, public sector/ state-funded schooling – is the aftershock of centuries of segregated education. Reimagining the Sociology of Education in South Africa and Africa is therefore not only timely but necessary. In response, I propose a reconfiguration of what a reimaged Sociology of Education might look like. More specifically, these propositions will answer the following questions: (i) How might we leverage sociological insights to reimagine education in South Africa? (ii) How sociologists might develop research agenda(s) to deepen and extend scholarship of education (iii) How we might use sociology as a discipline to inspire/cultivate a new generation of scholars/activists/practitioners. This contribution endeavours to extend current debates about the role and position of the Sociology of Education globally.

RC06-106.2

MAKI, Yoko* (Sophia University, Japan)

The Price of Care: A Reflection on Work in Childcare and Elderly Care in France

The aim of this paper is to argue how care work can be decently remunerated by examining the case of domestic work in childcare and elderly care in France. There exists abundant research on the question of care and the working conditions of care workers. Many point out the difficult and underpaid conditions of this work, which is mainly performed by women. Some consider this problematic because care is frequently associated with women and domesticity.

A close study conducted of care work in France through a field survey reveals, however, a different configuration with respect to care work: Decent working conditions and rewards are possible in a specific circumstance wherein i) the government intervenes with the public policy through labour laws and subventions; ii) there is more demand than supply, and demand consists of a population wealthy enough to buy the services; and iii) the care requires a full-time worker due to its nature entailing constant attention.

Because of this specific condition, many registered childminders in Paris are able to work at home with working hours adapted to their family life, while also earning a relatively good salary, regardless of their poor educational background. On the other hand, elderly care workers are often compelled to work fragmented working hours, divided between one user's home and another. Most of the time, their salary hovers around the minimum wage fixed by law.

RC26-388.4

MAKSHANCHIKOVA, Alena* (National Research University Higher School of Economics, Russian Federation)

The Formation of Localities in the Practices of Deurbanization Mobility: Analysis of Sociocultural Transformations of Rural Areas Cases 2020 – 2022

Over the past years, we have designated a trend: external epidemiological, political, socio-cultural and technological events allow the city dweller to stay away from the physical city space and create their own ecosystem of actions and experiences around them, but outside the city.

For example, 2020 COVID-19 pandemic had a significant impact on migration flows in the Russian space: the factors attracting the population to megacities have reduced their impact, giving rise to centrifugal factors, which in turn led to an increase in atypical migration processes, primarily to massive the outflow of citizens to out-of-town spaces. We underline the special issues of so-called "crisis deurbanization" and the study illustrates the specific conditions and circumstances of migration process in several waves of the pandemic in 2020 – 2022.

The so-called "second homes" of the townspeople from now on fully began to combine recreational, "quarantine" and work functions, which allows them to be used for long-term residence during the crises and after the end of it. This clearly indicates the prospects for the formation of settlement clusters of immigrants from megacities in the future.

The purpose of the work is to unlock the potential of locality production as an alternative approach to conceptualizing the phenomenon of deurbanization mobility. We focus on moving from urban to non-urban spaces, professional activities of the settlers, and their interaction with social environment and examine the "production of locality" concept — the transfer of the meanings of urban life to the out-of-city space and the emergence of a new life world.

Socio-cultural transformations occur and capture the material environment, which resource and ideologically determine the new format of life of both: immigrants and spaces around them.

RC09-147.4

MALACARNE, Silvia* (Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, Italy)

Mutual Learning Is Possible? Practical Evidence of a More Equal International Development Cooperation

In recent decades, global society has oriented international development cooperation toward a paradigm shift; pursuing less hierarchical cooperation, moving beyond donor-beneficiary logic and assuming that of partnership, is one of the goals of this transformation. Several interventions promoted by the United Nations and the OECD have pushed in this direction, encouraging a kind of cooperation aimed at promoting human development and protecting the fundamental rights of human beings. With this framework in mind, this study seeks to analyze an emerging concept in the literature on cooperation: mutual learning. Since sociological studies on this concept are still very limited, a qualitative research was conducted with the objective of exploring the concept of mutual learning and verifying its presence in the practice of cooperation. The research project was implemented in two stages: firstly, 21 semi-structured interviews were administered to key informants working in different sectors of cooperation (public-government, private for-profit and non-profit, academic) with the purpose of producing a theoretical-empirical definition of mutual learning. Secondly, a documentary analysis of three types of documents (project proposal, concluding report, and evaluation report) was carried out on rationally selected cooperation projects, promoted by Italian NGOs in different developing countries. Therefore, the study intends to present two sets of results: (i) the indicators of mutual learning derived from the first research phase, useful for identifying its presence in the empirical reality; (ii) the innovative aspects that emerged from an initial verification of these indicators in the practice of cooperation, on the basis of which a new definition of mutual learning and additional indicators were produced. Analyzing the concept of mutual learning from a theoretical and empirical perspective in North-South relations – which by their nature asymmetrical – makes it possible to enhance the equal perspective of cooperation promoted since 2000 by different international development actors.

RC14-207.2

MALACARNE, Timothy* (Nevada State College, USA)

Tipping Hats, Riding Coattails: Intertextual Reference Networks in American Country Music

This paper analyzes reference networks within the lyrics of American country music. References to icons, heroes, and ancestors provide rich material for narrative construction of self and one's imagined community. Popular culture provides a potent distribution network for these narratives, while simultaneously developing its own internal mythology. But while the content of these retroactive constructions is often examined, it is rarely possible to provide a longitudinal, structural analysis of the dialogic processes that converge into shared meanings and icons. This paper examines this phenomena, using a dataset of 61,000 American country music songs from the past 60 years to investigate artists' use of lyrical citation of peers and predecessors, as part of a complex process of meaning-making at the individual and cultural levels. A network analysis of these references reveals the emergence of reference clusters corresponding with cultural and political positions, iconic focalization on certain artists, and the key actors in driving this process. Textual analysis of the lyrics that constitute the connections reveals the way in which some artists – especially those marginalized within the field – use these references to construct claims to legitimacy, while others use them to police the current state of music or society with reference to the imagined judgment of iconic forebears. These findings are discussed in relation to the rightward political shift of American country music's presumed audience.

RC51-701.4

MALAINA, Alvaro* (University Complutense of Madrid, Spain)

A Constructive Criticism of Social Complex Systems Modelling from Gilles Deleuze's Rhizome Theory and Bruno Latour's Actor-Network Theory

A complex social system (Gilbert and Troitzsch 2005, Epstein 2007) is generally defined as a self-organized system of reflexive and intentional human actors (individuals, groups, organizations, among others) that, in their nonlinear local interaction, elicit the emergence of global properties that are not reducible to these individual actors: structures such as the State, language, the market, cities or social phenomena such as urban segregation or cooperation.

In our paper we elaborate a constructive criticism of the anthropocentric common theorization of social complexity that serves as the basis for the multi-agent modeling of Complex Adaptive Systems science, as well as of its systemic closure that serves to run its simulations and models.

We base our critique on Gilles Deleuze's rhizome theory and Bruno Latour's actor-network theory.

From the Deleuze conceptual framework of the rhizome, we propose that the social complex system should not be closed in a coherent holistic unification but should be apprehended instead as an expansive multiplicity characterised by a subtraction of unity from the system (n -1), which at the same time does neither reduce it to its parts, overcoming the dilemma between the One and the Multiple.

From Latour's actor-network theory, we posit that the non-holistically unified social system must emerge from an acentric and expansive network of heterogeneities that is not reduced to self-reflexive human agents but also incorporates, on an immanent level, of ontological equality, non-human agents (actants), thus amplifying horizontally the system's own internal complexity and its internal network of interaction and agency, always open to new connections.

The complex social system understood from this perspective would therefore not be reduced to computational modeling and simulation and should thus resemble more an "image of thought" like Deleuze's rhizome, as a map of non-unified and expansive multiplicities, within a social theory open to complexity.

RC16-JS-83.2

MALAINA, Alvaro* (University Complutense of Madrid, Spain)

The Implications of the Ontological Turn in Sociological Theory: A Necessary Debate

The so-called "ontological turn" (Holbraad and Pedersen 2017) has recently opened an important debate in anthropology, based on the work, among others, of authors such as Descola (2013), Latour (2007) and Viveiros de Castro (2014). It could be understood as a radicalization of decolonial theory, in the sense of proposing that Western modernity based on the ontological separation between nature and culture would not be a representation of the world or culture imposed on others through processes of colonization and later modernization and globalization, but a world or ontology that would have been imposed on other worlds or ontologies based on a non-distinction between nature and culture, the human and the non-human, such as the Amerindian and Southeast Asian animist ontology.

We understand that its implications in social theory have not yet been sufficiently explored in sociology beyond the debate in the anthropological discipline. In the current context of ecological crisis we understand that opening the reflection on the ontological turn in sociology is an urgent need. Sociological theory arises with Western modernity itself and would have incorporated as an unquestioned epistemic a priori that particular ontological root that Latour calls the "modern constitution", based on the separation between culture and nature. The difficult self-reflective debate in sociological theory about the ontological turn would instead be crucial today, since urgent problems such as climate change and its anthropogenic root could derive from that modern ontological premise that understands human society as separated from nature. Contemporary sociological theory should also take very seriously the question of ontology already opened and posed in anthropology, opening up to new critical theoretical configurations of the relations between the human and the non-human, beyond the usual conceptual frameworks of culture or epistemology, as an awareness of a "pluriverse" (Escobar 2018) of different enacted worlds.

RC14-210.2

MALALLA, Sahr* (University of Victoria, Canada)

Settler Colonial Surveillance in Canada's Federal Prisons: Engendering Erasures through the Use of Actuarial Instruments in the Security Classification Procedure

In Canada's federal prisons, security classifications (minimum, medium, or maximum) are used by Correctional Service Canada (CSC) to determine a prisoner's penitentiary placement and "correctional plan", based on an identification of "criminogenic needs" that are targeted for intervention (Andrews, 2000). Classification decisions are reached, in part, using an actuarial risk assessment tool, the Custody Rating Scale (CRS), an "objective" instrument comprised of 12 items that are scored by an assessor and calculates a prisoner's recommended security classification level. This practice is characteristic of the "new penology" in which prisons operate; a framework that espouses an actuarial discourse that prioritizes probability, risk, and managerialism to achieve efficiency and standardization within a system (Feeley & Simon, 1992). Critics of the CRS caution its use, having demonstrated that Indigenous female prisoners are being overclassified (Webster & Doob, 2004). CSC has undertaken revalidation studies of the CRS to determine its predictive ability for Indigenous prisoners, consistently concluding the CRS is valid and reliable (see e.g. Barnum & Gobeil, 2012; Gobeil, 2011).

I argue that CSC legitimates the continued use of the CRS by appealing to justifications grounded in an actuarial rationality that simultaneously engenders colonial erasures, consistent with a "logic of elimination" inherent in settler colonial societies (Wolfe, 2006). Through an exploration of the myriad of ways in which CSC occludes Canada's settler colonial history through its revalidation studies of the CRS, how CSC supports the cultivation of Indigenous subjectivities into specific forms (Klein, 2020) and how CSC exhibits "settler moves to innocence" (Tuck & Yang, 2012) are rendered intelligible. Taken together, CSC's utilization of actuarial instruments as a surveillance mechanism to classify and locate "undesirable" behaviour evinces the State's reach in its attempt to "transform" Indigenous prisoners to align with the responsibilized, neoliberal actor and, in turn, maintain settler dominion (Klein, 2020).

RC04-68.1

MALDONADO-MARISCAL, Karina* (Technical University Dortmund, Germany)
SCHRÖDER, Antonius (Technical University Dortmund, Germany)

Social Innovation in Education

This article presents different perspectives of social innovation in education, focusing on formal education and problematizing the lack of concepts, recognition, integration and acceptance of social innovation in education. A definition of social innovation in education introduces three different dimensions: level of innovation, type of education where the innovation emerges and types of social innovation in education. This paper recognizes that an open question in social innovation in education is how to analyze educational innovation with a systemic approach. More empirical research on social innovation in education is crucial to better understand how innovation in education occurs, how actors co-create new models of education, how innovation networks in education are constructed and what new forms of governance in education are being implemented in different countries. This paper highlights the role of civil society in educational innovation as a means to modernize the education system through new social practices.

RC36-532.3

MALEY, Terry* (York University, Canada)

Alienation and Authoritarianism Today: A New Phase of the Neoliberal Counterrevolution

This paper engages Herbert Marcuse's work of the early 1970s (*Counterrevolution and Revolt* and the 'Historical Fate of Bourgeois Democracy'), putting them into dialogue with current commentators who have reflected on how systemic forms of extreme alienation under neoliberalism have enabled the rise of populist authoritarianism within existing liberal-democracies today. Specifically, I want to look at how Marcuse's work of the early 1970s maps reactions to these more extreme forms of alienation (both from above and below), including what he termed a counterrevolutionary 'proto-fascist syndrome', within western liberal-democracies as the New Left waned. The paper will discuss how a number of journalists and theorists have implicitly or explicitly taken up, in a kind of debate with Marcuse's 'ghost', aspects of Marcuse's analysis in their own critiques of neoliberalism today. I argue that, with Marcuse's analysis as a backdrop, we are witnessing a shift to a new phase of the neoliberal counterrevolt – advanced neoliberalism. Revisiting how Marcuse saw the relationship between forms of alienation and authoritarianism can illuminate recent discussions of how liberal-democracies globally are turning into an illiberal 'New Despotism" today.

TG03-JS-26.1

MALIK, Sebati* (Giri Institute of Development Studies, Sector-O, Aliganj Extension, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, India, India)

Impact of Migration on Mountains with Special Reference to Uttarakhand Himalayas in India

Migration is an age-old phenomenon but these days it has become an integral part of life of the people across the globe as an immediate alternative to get rid of scarcity of resources. Out- migration is acute in mountainous

region as the area is not conducive for living. An example of out-migration and its impact on the mountains is cited in this paper from the state of Uttarakhand in the sub- continent of India.

The bald mountain and infertile soil without irrigation facility in the sloppy land no way support the growing population in the mountainous regions Moreover, there is hardly any employment opportunities in non-farming sectors. Uttarakhand is called an abode of natural resource, the abundance of beauties, the hill stations and the famous pilgrimage centers are the prime tourist destinations of India. However, there are regional disparities and inequalities.

The studies show that migration ensures sustainable development in the mountainous regions not only reducing people's sufferings but also contributes towards a sustainable environment as reduces human pressure on land water and other resources. The positive outcome of migration is manifested as the migrants bring prosperity like improved living standards, education and after all money the migrants no more bear the unprofitability of agriculture as a result of the destruction made by the wild animals and natural calamities. Tejam village study show the people with wealth, ideas, talents and exposure prefer to leave the village for better opportunities and the non-migrants are the poor and incapables.

The paper is an attempt to highlight issues related to the migration such as; overburden of the women, deterioration in agricultural activities, migration reminds how the migrants walked thousand miles during COVID-19 period in 2020.

RC24-355.9

MALLED, Subhaschandra* (Gulbarga university, India)

Climate Change Effect on Farmers in Karnataka: A Social Study

Farmers and ecosystems will be significantly affected by climate change in the coming years. Climate change around the world has meant temperatures instead of precipitation over many decades, with precipitation increasing in recent years. However, the main objective of this study is to understand the socioeconomic impact of ongoing climate change on crops and food production in Karnataka. Regarding fertility and failure owing to climate change, Karnataka is India's second most fertile and agriculturally developed state. Ex-post facto table analysis. This method is used to reach reliable conclusions. Agriculture, climate change, and demographic variables are used to create the respective region-level index. Communities adapt to changing climate conditions at the ecosystem level, and climate change can permanently transform densely populated areas into rural-urban areas. Overall, Karnataka is a state likely to to climate change and many areas of the state are ecologically accepted by local communities.

RC23-345.6

MALLICK, Sambit* (Indian Institute of Technology Guwahati, India)

Gene Editing of Livestock: Implications for Science, Technology, Innovation and Development Policies in India

This paper focuses on India's stand on the global controversies over genetic engineering in agriculture and allied fields in the context of the dichotomous positions of the US and the EU, and thereby investigates India's national experience vis-à-vis the influence of transnational forces. India's biosafety regime – the regulatory apparatus in place tasked with policy decisions including matters pertaining to the application of genetic engineering and agricultural biotechnology, in general, and its role as an independent provider to science, technology, innovation and development policies assumes greater significance. In this context, it is important to question the science dictated by the State-Capital nexus, which lies in its cognitive, ethical, economic and political manifestations. The GMOs have been accompanied with the promise of a more productive agriculture. With that promise comes ethical dilemmas, environmental issues and the emergence of risks that remind us of the dangers ahead. We examine the economic, cultural and political implications of increased corporatisation of seed production and the contending interests, norms, meanings and values associated with different stakeholders in the product patent regime in India. The purpose is to examine the myriad practices through which farming communities are attempting to reclaim the "commons" through acts of repossession by holding aloft the spirit of equity, diversity and inclusion.

RC21-JS-63.3

MALOUTAS, Thomas (Dept of Geography, Harokopio University, Greece)
KEHROLOGOU, Katigo* (Dept of Geography, Harokopio University, Greece)

Housing and School Choice in a Lower Middle-Class Neighbourhood of Athens

Households with limited resources in West European or US cities often prioritize access to better quality schools at the expense of housing standards. This trade-off is not relevant in Athens, where the housing market is rather inflexible, residential mobility among the lowest in Europe, and no evidence relating residential location to school quality. Residential location in Athens is usually the outcome of inherited housing property and family self-help networks. Therefore, school choice is usually based on an existing and non-negotiable residential location.

Residential location and school choice are not the same for different social groups. The more affluent usually live in areas where the quality of schools is high. When they don't, they usually choose schools, even at a long distance. Households with limited resources, usually make choices within their neighbourhood, and those with more cultural capital try to choose better options among local school units.

The case we will present is about school choice within a lower middle-class neighbourhood of Athens, close to the city centre. Our data originate from an ethnographic research including participation for a year in a class of 16-year-old pupils at a professional education school, and from interviews with pupils of the same age at the local General Lyceum. Findings up to now show that the professional option is exclusively adopted by immigrants' children, while native Greek clearly avoid it. The professional option is in a mood of stagnation and entrapment in an educational impasse, worsened by limited language skills, disincentivized teaching staff and frequent dropouts. We assume that school segregation can coexist with social and ethnic mix, even though the latter should not be taken for granted due to micro-segregation issues which are often neglected.

RC09-143.3

MALSOM, Thomas* (North-Eastern Hill University, Shillong, India)
REANG, Romita* (North-Eastern Hill University, Shillong, India)
TRIPURA, Biswaranjan* (Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai, India)

Community Experiences of Extractivism in Tripura, Northeast India

Like many other tribal regions in India, attempts to search and extract natural resources within Northeast India are intruding into the ancestral land of Indigenous tribal people. Moreover, the extractive industries and the corporations such as oil, gas and mining are poorly managed. Therefore, the Indigenous tribal communities began to experience environmental hazards, local economic collapse, community land loss, and displacement. Such experiences are often related as 'resource curse' by primarily distinguishing it as the economy-centric model of modernity by adhering to capitalistic/neoliberal agenda. This model has possibilities to reduce state responsibilities towards its society and people, while on the contrary, privileging the space for corporations to further extract resources from the forest-adjacent land of Indigenous tribal communities. By observing the changing reality in the region, in this paper, we examine the recent practices of natural resource extraction on the ancestral land of Indigenous tribes of Tripura. The paper dwells on the following questions: what adversity has the politics of extractivism brought into Indigenous community's life? How did the community continue resisting for their own survival? What are the emerging complex relations between the state and the local Indigenous tribes vis-à-vis the extractivist politics? Pondering on the above questions, we make an attempt to unravel the everyday stories of dissent and negotiation against extractivism by the Indigenous tribal villagers of Tripura. By using ethnography fieldwork, we based our reflection on their lived experiences of extractivism, such as before and after the operation of resource extraction in their territory.

RC06-115.7

MAMPE KANKANAMALAGE, Dinithi Padmasiri* (University of New South Wales Canberra, Australia)

Work-Family Conflict (WFC) and Working From Home (WFH) during the COVID-19 pandemic: Information Technology (IT) managers in the Sri Lankan IT industry

Although Work-Family Conflict (WFC) has been widely explored in various research contexts, I have yet to form a precise understanding of WFC during the COVID-19 pandemic, especially in the Sri Lankan Information Technology (IT) industry. Boundary theory posits that individuals create physical, temporal, emotional, cognitive, and/or relational boundaries to separate work and family domains. Work-family border theory also posits that an employee crosses the border between work and family domains routinely. However, some portions of the theoretical explanations of boundary theory and work-family border theory were no longer relevant when organisations introduced WFH as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. Some of the reasons for this were the disappearance of the physical boundary between work and family domains as there was no border for them to cross between work and family life. The WFC experienced by IT managers during the COVID-19 in the context of boundary theory and work-family border theory is a novel area of research. Thus, the study aims to understand the WFC of IT managers during WFH induced by the COVID-19 pandemic. Data were collected online in three stages from 25 IT managers who worked at home during the pandemic: primary interviews; audio diaries; follow-up interviews. The sample consisted of seven female IT

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

managers and 18 male IT managers. Thematic analysis technique was used in analysing the data. It was seen that IT managers experienced WFC caused by time-based, strain-based, and behavioural-based factors when they were WFH during the pandemic. Findings also indicated that culturally defined gender roles in Sri Lanka created a difference between WFC experienced by female and male IT managers. The findings contribute to boundary and work-family border theory by revealing that even though there is no physical border to cross daily between work and family domains, WFC can be experienced strongly.

RC15-233.5

MANALAYSAY, Jaconiah Shelumiel* (University of the Philippines-Diliman, Philippines)

A Rapid Review on the State of Medical Sociology Literature in the Philippines

Medical sociology aims to understand the social conditions as fundamental in producing, maintaining, and alleviating health inequalities and inequities in an identified community. As a subfield of and within sociology, medical sociology as a formal discipline in the Philippines is relatively nascent yet ubiquitous in the literature – tackling issues such as social capital and health, education, gender, race, stigma, and life-course approaches, all within the greater sphere of public and physical health. While the field is highly institutionalized in Western societies, local literature has only been emerging. This research aims to discuss the state of medical sociology literature in the Philippines, its importance in the social construction and experience of illness, and its effect on healthcare professions and the healthcare system itself. Through this rapid literature review, I identify the importance of highlighting the qualitative experiences of patients as a tool to explore phenomena at the intersection of the social and the clinical. Ultimately, I argue that this rapid review shows great possibilities for the growth of medical sociology as an established field of study in the Philippines – bourgeoning in the marriage of medicine and public health with the social sciences.

RC15-217.8

MANALAYSAY, Jaconiah Shelumiel* (University of the Philippines-Diliman, Philippines)

Challenges and Advances in Universal Health Care Implementation: A Case Study of Selected Healthcare Practitioners in a Tertiary Hospital in the Philippines

Since the Universal Health Care (UHC) Act was signed into law in 2019, the Philippine government has aimed to ensure quality health care for all Filipinos by automatically enrolling every citizen into the National Health Insurance Program. This current health sector strategy builds upon decades of reforms that hoped to solve the issues of a broken service-delivery mechanism - where inequity persists in access to essential health services and health outcomes across regions and provinces. Three years since, everyday Filipinos have yet to fully avail the effects of this landmark legislation, putting an undue burden on government-funded hospitals that aim for sustainability, especially amid a global pandemic. Examining a tertiary hospital in the Philippines through the lived experiences of its personnel, this paper will discuss the challenges in implementing population and service coverage amid an apparent lack of government support and its prospects toward full coverage for every Filipino. Analysis of transcripts of key informant interviews conducted during the research would reveal that while the Philippine government has provided the backbone for universal coverage, bureaucratic structures and lack of government prioritization have led healthcare workers to be stuck in an agentic gridlock between macro-level government processes and microlevel everyday experiences with patients.

TG04-820.1

MANCA, Terra* (University of Alberta, Canada)
AYLSWORTH, Laura (University of Alberta, Canada)
DRIEDGER, S Michelle (University of Manitoba, Canada)
MACDONALD, Shannon E (University of Alberta, Canada)

"the People Who Care ... Are Vaccinated": An Intersectional Analysis of Inequalities in Responsibility to Prevent COVID-19

The arrival of COVID-19 vaccines in Canada marked the first time in recent decades that *adult* vaccination became central in public health discourse. COVID-19 vaccines were promoted as a way to reduce infection and end pandemic restrictions, evoking feelings of hope and responsibility to get vaccinated. Canadian public health institutions made efforts to ensure vaccines were accessible and various local organizations worked to fill gaps in accessibility (e.g., vaccine clinics for various oppressed communities). However, public and health discourses prioritized individual objection as the main barrier to high vaccine uptake.

This study explored how oppressed individuals, including Racialized minority and Indigenous Peoples, perceived their personal responsibility to access vaccines in contrast to the Canadian state's responsibility to make COVID-19

vaccines accessible. We gathered perspectives in qualitative interviews (N=27) at a time when vaccines were initially becoming available to adults living in Canada (May-June 2021). Critical discourse analysis and research about moral responsibility, health, and risk informed our analysis and coding in NVivo.

Findings suggest that individuals took up public health discourses about getting vaccinated, thereby engaging in government of oneself and others towards getting vaccinated. For example, in stating that "the people who care ... are vaccinated," a participant implied that those who are not vaccinated do not care about minimizing personal health risks, contagion, or social disruption from the pandemic. In this statement, "care" is a signifier of informing decisions in a morally responsible way. However, participants also critiqued discourses that hold individuals responsible to access vaccines. They identified substantial barriers to accessing vaccines that may prevent individuals with less resources from accessing vaccines (e.g., travel time, missing work, accessing childcare). We argue that the focus on vaccine hesitancy without attention to systemic barriers deflected responsibility for making vaccines accessible from centralized institutions and onto individuals.

TG04-822.4

MANCA, Terra* (University of Alberta, Canada)

"They Weren't Really Sure What to Do with Pregnant Clients:" a Qualitative Investigation of Discourses about Disease Risks and Uncertainties about Vaccination

Many women and healthcare providers have uncertainties about influenza, whooping cough, and COVID-19 vaccines during pregnancy. Each of these vaccines are intended to prevent severe disease among pregnant women, fetuses, and infants. Yet, information about these vaccines can be inconsistent due to gaps in data, especially in early 2021 for COVID-19 vaccines. Although information has about COVID-19 vaccines improved, limitations remain in information about all recommended vaccines that are intended to inform decisions pregnant women and healthcare providers' decisions.

In this paper, I present results from a discourse analysis of online texts (N=438) and qualitative interviews (N=39). Online texts included publicly available discourses from Canadian health authorities, professional organizations, and vaccine manufacturers. Interview participants included 31 pregnant women and 12 healthcare providers practicing in Canada. Most participants completed two interviews, the first targeted understandings of vaccination in pregnancy and the second gathered their responses to online texts. Data analysis applied a feminist discourse analysis approach, with attention to discourses about risk, motherhood, and responsibility for fetal health.

Results suggest that texts responsibilized individual women towards making personalized decisions about vaccination during pregnancy for COVID-19 vaccination, but towards vaccine acceptance for influenza and whooping cough. Although most pregnant participants were accepting of all vaccines, they were most confident about influenza and whooping vaccines, which were clearly recommended by their healthcare providers. They were less confident about COVID-19 and felt responsible to balance risks from the disease and the vaccine based on incomplete information. One explained, healthcare providers "weren't really sure what to do with pregnant clients" who asked about COVID-19 vaccination. Combining governmentality and cultural approaches to risk theory, I argue that vaccine discourses govern women towards vaccine acceptance (not choice) when there is stronger evidence, but towards individual choice (not acceptance) when there is uncertainty surrounding a pharmaceutical product.

WG08-798.2

MANCINI, Fiorella* (Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico, Mexico)
VIDEGAIN, Karina (UNAM, Mexico)

"Counting" Emotions: Socio-Emotional Well-Being and Class Inequalities in Mexico.

El objetivo de la presentación es analizar el vínculo entre emociones y desigualdad social en México con el fin de identificar estructuras emocionales diferenciadas por clase social. Dicho objetivo comprende el propósito heurístico de realizar una reflexión metodológica en torno al uso de abordajes cuantitativos para analizar la relación entre emociones, estructuras macrosociales y desigualdades contemporáneas. Para ello partimos del supuesto de que tanto el contexto como las estructuras sociales condicionan las percepciones emocionales de los individuos y, a su vez, ello incide en la capacidad/posibilidad de acción, tanto individual como colectiva. Es decir, la esfera emocional no sólo se constituye en el campo de las desigualdades sociales, sino que también ayuda a su reproducción.

Bajo estas premisas generales, las preguntas de investigación que guían el trabajo son: ¿Cómo se distribuyen socialmente ciertas emociones? y ¿hasta qué punto las desigualdades de clase se expresan y reproducen en desigualdades emocionales?

Para responderlas hemos optado por una estrategia metodológica multidimensional basada en la observación retrospectiva de estados emocionales diversos (26), registrados a partir de lo que los sujetos indican de su propia experiencia en la Encuesta sobre Bienestar Auto-reportado de México (ENBIARE 2021).

Los hallazgos de investigación muestran cuatro tendencias generalizadas: 1. El bienestar subjetivo y los estados emocionales que lo conforman se distribuye de manera desigual en función de las clases sociales; 2. Las clases más bajas disfrutan de menos emociones positivas y padecen más emociones negativas que el resto de la población; 3. El impacto de la clase sobre los estados emocionales es más fuerte en las emociones negativas que positivas y; 4. El impacto de la clase es más importante en las clases bajas que en el resto para condicionar los niveles de bienestar subjetivo.

RC18-JS-58.5

MANGA EDIMO, Mireille* (University of Yaounde II, IRIC, Cameroon)

Democratists or Nationalists? the Identity of Anglophone Secessionism in Cameroon

Back in the 1960s, Cameroon, a small state located in Sub-Saharan Africa, engaged in the nation-building process after gaining its political independence from France and the United Kingdom (UK). However, this process has turned into an identity crisis since the 1990s. Anglophone citizens, who inherited a British culture from colonization, have protested for an independent and autonomous identity within a postcolonial context characterized by authoritarian rule (the period between 1960 and 1990) and democratized political life (the post-1990 period). Anglophone mobilizations have been associated with nationalism and secessionism. At the same time, Anglophone movements have put forward a set of critical discourses against the state's administration and cultural heritage management. Unlike mobilization theory that distinguishes nationalism from governance's activities, this paper implements an interactive approach to state and society to analyze Anglophone policy discourses in Cameroon as a governance crisis. The analysis develops a post-structural perspective based on systems modeling and classical social contract theory. The relational practices embedded in the Cameroonian state's postcolonial authoritarianism and Anglophone nationalism show solid cultural, technological, and political interactions between nationalism, new democracies, and postcolonial authoritarianism. It is specifically found that the historical context of democratization associated with the postcolonial state's power and control over national culture and political resources unintendingly created windows of opportunity for Anglophone social mobilizations for an independent identity.

RC44-632.2

MANGANG, Naorem* (Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur, India)

SWARNAKAR, Pradip (Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur, India)

From Coal to Renewables: A Study of the Perspectives of Indian Coal Industry's Labour Unions

The discourse around the role of labour unions in energy transition has been well discussed among policymakers and academics in contemporary times. Studies have stressed labour unions as a stakeholder in just energy transition. However, labour unions' perceptions of renewable energy sectors have been less explored, especially in the global south. Our study explores how labour unions in the Indian coal industry perceive the upcoming renewable energy sector. The analyses are based on 25 semi structured qualitative interviews with the coal industry labour union leaders using snowball sampling at three level-macro, meso and micro. We find differences in opinions regarding the renewable sector, given the diversity in the labour unions' ideologies and political affiliations. Nevertheless, all of them agreed that increasing renewable capacity in India's energy mix is necessary to tackle carbon emissions while doubting if it will meet India's energy needs and security. They want the transition from coal to renewables to be a gradual process. The unions with left political leanings are pessimistic about bringing in private companies. They firmly believe that the transition should be handled by the government and public sector undertakings to ensure livelihoods and social security. However, the right-wing unions believe that private players are essential for the industries to survive, hoping that employment opportunities will increase. Further, the study reveals that left-wing unions are apprehensive regarding the unionisation of workers in the renewable sectors, though they think unionism will not be completely wiped out. Finally, we conclude that consultation with unions through various institutional mechanisms is imperative during the transition process to ensure a transition that is 'just' for the workers and their communities. The unions need to revisit their collective bargaining strategies to sustain themselves in the renewable sector.

RC32-470.22

MANISHA, -* (iips mumbai, India)

Is Empowerment Varies in Cross-Region and Local Brides of Haryana? a Study of Jind District

In India, Haryana has a strong preference for the male child and the consequent abortion of female foetuses. This leads to unusually high numbers of men unable to find brides locally. Therefore, men of marriageable age are facing a crisis in finding brides for marriage. Now, these men are seeking marriage partners from less prosperous states like Bihar, UP, West Bengal, Assam, Tripura, Jharkhand.The primary objective of this research is to explore the empowerment among cross-regional brides and local brides. Fieldwork was conducted in 12 village of Haryana during June to august 2022 for getting first-hand information on the research problem. 10 key informant and 15 In-Depth interviews were conducted to get a nuanced understanding of the issues at hand.Haryana has a patriarchal society which leads to overall less empowerment of the women in the state. Beyond this cross-regional bride enjoy less empowerment. Families does not allow the movement of these brides in fear that they may run away from the house. They get some kind of mobility only after having children. On the other side, local brides are financially and socially independent. It is also found that the level of empowerment increased with the age among both types of brides. Among both the category of women, Older women have more freedom than younger ones.There should be a need for an awareness program about the attitude of society towards females in general and cross-region brides in particular.

RC40-582.4

MANKA, Sheila* (North West University, South Africa)

I Eat What I Desire: Modern Foods and Benefits within the Mankon Community, North West Region, Cameroon

There is a global shift in nutrition patterns, with people moving towards more affluent foods. This study focuses on the benefits of modern foods and consumption trends within African communities, with particular reference to the Mankon community, North West Region, Cameroon. A qualitative approach was adopted in the study and in-depth interviews used to collect data. Twenty-eight participants of the community were sampled, classified into different age groups, the youth, middle aged and the elderly. A qualitative research method for the study enabled the researcher to have an in-depth understanding on the benefits of modern foods and consumption trends within the Mankon community. Contrary to the widely held view that modern foods cause health-related complications, such as cancer, diabetes, obesity and hypertension, the findings revealed contrary views from participants. The study revealed that modern food provides a balanced and healthy diet, improves taste, appearance, and presentation of food. Modern food also provides consumers with increased varieties, accessibility, and availability of foods to carter for the growing population. There is need to incorporate modern foods in food consumption patterns, maintaining a moderate consumption and provide greater access to the wider population in the Mankon community, North West Region, Cameroon.

RC54-734.4

MANKOWSKA, Katarzyna* (University of Nicolaus Copernicus in Toruń, Academia Rerum Socialium, Poland)

Experiencing the Body in the Process of Non-Binary Gender Identities Development in Polish Cultural Context.

Human identity, its variability and multidimensionality have been a source of interest for researchers for centuries. My research focuses on the origins, development and process of constructing non-binary gender identities. The project is based on the grounded theory methodology and includes 30 in-depth interviews with biographical elements conducted with non-binary people. One of the aima of the study was to learn how non-binary gender identities develop throughout lifetime, what external factors influence this development, and what actions does non-binary people take to feel closer to their identity. Body and expression practices and the role of body emotions in influencing the perception of one's identity have proven to be crucial. The body, its changes during maturation, as well as conscious modifications, were the most important in the stories related to the construction of non-binary identities. It was significant both in situations of perceived dysphoria, when it did not correspond to the perceived gender, but also could be a source of euphoria, changing in the desired direction. The body and the expression related to it are elements of constant control and conscious construction in the stories of non-binary people. They become tools in the process of developing an identity. This paper aims to bring closer the importance of the body in the process of developing non-binary gender identities, as well as the multiplicity and role of body-related practices undertaken by non-binary people in order to get closer to their gender identity. The specific Polish cultural and linguistic context is also significant, as it is a conservative country that has pursued a homo- and transphobic policy in recent years.

RC44-632.4

MANKY, Omar* (Universidad del Pacífico, Peru)

A Pessimistic Exploration of the Links between Exploitation and Commodification in Latin America.

The conversation on the relationship between trade unionism and nature has gained continuous global relevance,as evidenced by the recent special issue of the JIR and the publication of a "Handbook of Environmental Labour Studies". However,there is still a gap between research on "green transitions" (mostly focused on industrialized countries) and studies on the "environmentalism of the poor" (especially rural workers in the Global South).In this context,much

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of the sociological discussion on the labor movement has primarily focused on Europe or the US,leaving aside questions on how industrial workers in poorer,non-industrialized regions mobilize (or not) around environmental issues.

On this regard,the absence of systematic discussions or reviews on Latin America is particularly striking.The region has become a critical space for mining and agroindustry over the last twenty years,with countries taking the lead in the production of copper,silver,soy or blueberries.There,production occurs in places marked by deep inequalities,with modern technologies affecting the livelihoods of poor local communities and employing workers who enjoy working conditions that are above the national average.

This presentation examines two cases in Peru where environmental and labor issues have emerged in the last five years.On the one hand,I trace the case of the Las Bambas mining company,managed by the Chinese MMG.On the other hand,I focus on the mobilizations regarding water and better working conditions in the region of Ica.Though they did not march together,unions and environmental collectives organised protests against international companies in both cases.I am interested in exploring why these actors did not work together,as well as the tensions that emerged around their activities. By engaging with studies on environmental labour,I hope to contribute to the global discussion on the complex relationship between trade unions and environment by looking at the challenges arising in the Latin American context,instead of at success stories.

RC30-437.2

MANKY, Omar* (Universidad del Pacífico, Peru)

Trabajo y Medio Ambiente: Mapeando La Discusión En América Latina

Uno de los cambios más relevantes de las últimas dos décadas en las ciencias sociales ha sido el creciente interés por la naturaleza. La actual crisis ecológica ha abierto preguntas cruciales que rebasan a la sociología del ambiente, influenciando sobre las agendas de los estudios sobre movimientos sociales, sociología urbana y de la cultura. En este contexto, los estudios del trabajo han sido también afectados por la creciente importancia del tema, como muestra un reciente volumen al respecto (Räthzel, Stevis, Uzzell, 2021). El interés por cómo los trabajadores interactúan con el medio ambiente se vincula, además, a otros giros recientes en sociología, como los vinculados a discusiones sobre la geografía humana y el postdesarrollo.

A pesar de la relevancia de estos debates, es llamativo que en las más de 900 páginas del *Handbook* citado aparezcan apenas tres capítulos centrados en países latinoamericanos. Esto es todavía más llamativo dada la capacidad de acción de movimientos ambientalistas en la región, así como la riqueza de teóricos interesados en visibilizar la relación entre capitalismo y naturaleza (Escobar, Quijano, Segato). En este contexto, mi presentación ofrecerá una reflexión sobre lo que los actuales estudios del trabajo en América Latina dicen sobre el medio ambiente (cómo es conceptualizado) y sobre la relación que encuentran entre movimientos ambientales y laborales. Sobre esta base me interesa pensar su potencial para iluminar problemas globales: un mapa que trace rutas a futuro. Sobre la base de una revisión sistemática de estudios sobre minería y agroexportación (dos industrias con enormes efectos sobre trabajadores precarios y medio ambiente) me interesa notar vacíos y abrir preguntas a futuras investigaciones.

RC40-586.2

MANN, Alana* (University of Tasmania, Australia)
REID, Donald* (University of Tasmania, Australia)

Evaluating Community-Based Food System Action in Tasmania

The success of interventions or programs designed to tackle complex problems like food security are themselves complex, with multiple interconnected components delivered individually or targeted at communities or populations. Underlying changes in the reasoning and behaviour of people are triggered in particular contexts. These intersect social, economic, and political factors with participant identities, cultures, geographies and histories. This paper presents the early stages of a 'realist evaluation' of an Eat Well Tasmania healthy eating campaign as a means of engaging with the particularities of context in Australia's smallest and least prosperous state, Tasmania. Agriculture is a vital driver of Tasmania's economic growth, but the social, ecological, and economic sustainability of its food supply is at risk and rates of food insecurity are high. Up to 30 per cent of Tasmanians do not have sufficient access to healthy, affordable, and culturally appropriate food, and where you live matters - those in rural and low socio-economic areas are more likely to be food insecure.

The Eat Well 'What's In Season' campaign communicates the value of seasonal eating for as a way to improve health, look after the environment, and support local producers. How to effectively target and communicate with those most vulnerable to food insecurity has been identified as a major challenge. To respond to this challenge the researchers supplement traditional theory of change (ToC) methodology with a realist evaluation approach. This recognises that changing peoples' values, beliefs, and attitudes about food depends not only on appealing to an individual's reasoning but also on the resources available to them. In the paper we will present data collected on

program impacts and processes of implementation as well as specific aspects of program context that might impact on outcomes, telling us about the specific mechanisms that create change.

RC32-474.2

MANNAN, Fouzia* (East West University, Bangladesh)

Bound By Patriarchy: Women's Experience of Internal Migration in Bangladesh

Millions of Bangladeshis move from low-income agrarian villages to the country's urban landscape with the hope to gain from the rapidly-growing middle-income urban, industrial future. However, the economic gains are mostly offset by new forms of extreme depravity, indignity, and inequality. Nonetheless, many scholars report unique gendered gains through migration – the rupture of traditional, entrenched inequalities by gender, providing women not just reliable incomes but also the opportunity to re-negotiate gendered roles, responsibilities, and identities. In this study, we present the reflections of ten long-term urban migrant women in Dhaka city: of their gains, their losses as well as their aspirations for the future. Our findings show the incredibly high costs of a migration that is induced by a desperate rural poverty. Further we find that patriarchy persists – within the often "kutcha" walls of urban low income homes to the nature of so-called economic opportunities – in the constant intertwining of capitalism, globalization and patriarchy. Caught in between, women have little choice but to cope with these new vulnerabilities by relying on the very norms and boundaries established by patriarchy and by recreating patriarchy to celebrate the (if) gains from displacement and migration.

RC32-482.2

MANNAN, Fouzia* (East West University, Bangladesh)

Does Education Really Empower Women? Revisiting the Role of NGOs in Bangladesh

A famous Chinese proverb claims, "if you want to plan for a year, plant wheat, if you wish to plan for ten years grow trees, but if you want to plan for 100 years educate your women."

Education is one of the most important determinants of social development. Feminist discourse has long believed that education brings empowerment for poor women. In Bangladesh, NGOs have worked with the government for decades, especially in the development sector, since the state's inception in 1971. In fact, the role of NGOs in successfully furthering female education in Bangladesh demands praise and recognition, particularly in rural areas. In recent years, there has been an impressive increase in girls' enrolment in primary and secondary level education in Bangladesh, making the country a leader in female education in South Asia. However, the gender parity clearly visible in primary and secondary education reverses its trend abruptly in higher secondary education with high dropout rates associated with their early marriage and early entry into labour market due to economic compulsion. This limits the opportunities for higher and technical education for women in Bangladeshi society. In light of the above, in this paper, the author revisits the same five villages that she studied two decades ago to observe and document socio-economic changes, and changes in the attitude of the people towards traditional gender roles and education. The author uses in-depth interviews, KIIs and FGDs to understand the socio-economic dynamics in these villages. This qualitative research also the role of NGOs in terms of their relationship to gender and development, within the specific context of women's education in Bangladesh.

RC18-JS-58.3

MANNATHUKKAREN, Nissim* (Dalhousie University, Canada)
ALBRECHT, Ben (Dalhousie University, Canada)

Hindu Nationalism, Authoritarianism and Post-Truth: A Consideration of the Liberal Social Media Response

There has been a growing scholarship on the emergence of right-wing nationalism, populism, as well as social media in the global arena. The same is true, on a lesser scale, with regards to the phenomenon of post-truth, although this is largely restricted to the Western world. The present paper will explore the dynamics of Hindu nationalism (Hindutva), authoritarianism and post-truth in India, a novel area of research, but from the other end. It will, by relying on qualitative data from Twitter, examine the strategy adopted by liberal critics on social media to counter Hindu nationalism's post-truth. It will specifically look at two themes: fact-checking of propaganda and fake news, and the counterposing of liberal democratic values to Hindutva. After a consideration of the prospects and the need for such an approach, the paper will outline why the liberal approach is unlikely to stop the juggernaut of Hindu nationalist populism or authoritarianism. The paper seeks to make an original contribution to the scholarship on right-wing nationalism, authoritarian populism and post-truth and the liberal response to it.

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

RC05-95.5

MANNING, Nathan* (School of Social Sciences, University of Adelaide, Australia)

STEFANOVIC, Djordje (School of Social Sciences, University of Adelaide, Australia)

Beyond Angry White Men: Progressive Sociological Imagination As an Alternative to Aggrieved Entitlement

Michael Kimmel (2017) argues that a sense of aggrieved entitlement is central to the experiences of white American men drawn to the far-right. The concept captures both a sense of relative deprivation and rage at having something snatched away. Rather than viewing wealth inequality, chronic insecure work, or being locked out of the housing market as outcomes set in train by neoliberalism and political elites, aggrieved entitlement misdirects rage to typical scapegoats – women and minority groups, who are understood to be advancing at one's own expense. An aggrieved sense of entitlement was present amongst some participants who took part in our qualitative study of white Australian men's political attitudes and experiences. Feelings of aggrieved entitlement featured for men who held right-wing political views, including those from middle-class backgrounds with middle-class trajectories. Significantly, our research also revealed a counter to aggrieved entitlement, described here as a progressive sociological imagination. Despite significant experiences of relative deprivation, some participants did not develop aggrieved entitlement or blame others, but instead cultivated an awareness of their own privilege and systemic critiques of neoliberal capitalism. Fostering progressive sociological imaginations, particularly amongst younger white men, may be an important part of undermining the appeal of far-right politics.

RC24-358.5

MANYAS NAVARRO, Jose Javier* (Department of Sociolofy I of the University of Alicante, Spain)

ALEDO, Antonio (Department of Sociolofy I of the University of Alicante, Spain)

ORTIZ, Guadalupe (University of Alicante, Spain)

CORTINA-SEGARRA, Jordi (Department of Ecology of the University of Alicante, Spain)

Embedding Socio-Political Barriers in Ecological Restoration Praxis with the Support of Collaborative Causal Maps

Ecological restoration is a process that contributes to combating climate change by mitigating ecosystem degradation. However, the European Commission's (2020) report on the biodiversity strategy warned that efforts in the fight against climate change had been largely insufficient and lacking in ambition. Among the reasons for non-compliance, an incorrect incorporation of the socio-political dimension into ecological restoration stands out. Ecological restoration is a sociopolitical and economic process in which different interpretations, interests and forms of affectation collide. Recognizing that ecological restoration is part of this social entanglement, a systemic perspective encompassing both technical and socio-political aspects becomes necessary. Once the research problem has been established, the objective of this work is twofold, first, to identify the socio-political barriers that are part of the praxis of ecological restoration, and second, to interrelate and analyse the hierarchical structure of these barriers.

In order to meet these objectives, we used a qualitative methodology to collect the perceptions of the main actors representing the decision-making chain of ecological restoration in the Valencian Community. We conducted 30 semi-structured interviews, based on the use of Collaborative Causal Maps, with the main actors participating in the decision-making processes of ecological restoration in the region. The informants indicated the most relevant barriers to ecological restoration and established cause-effect relationships for the different elements. For the data analysis, first, we coded, homogenized and unified the content of the different causal maps with Atlas.ti. Then, we applied a Network Analysis to the unified map with Gephi Software.

This process made it possible to identify, relate and hierarchize the socio-political barriers that take place in the ecological restoration decision-making processes, as well as reveal strategic windows for action that improve their effectiveness in the fight against climate change.

RC10-162.4

MANYAS NAVARRO, Jose Javier* (Department of Sociolofy I of the University of Alicante, Spain)

JIMENO, Iker (Department of Sociolofy I of the University of Alicante, Spain)

Self-Management As a Tool of Local Movements to Fight Corruption and Loss of Social Welfare in the Paraná Region (Brazil)

In the case of the city of Rolândia (Paraná, Brazil), political instability and short-term management have led to institutional vulnerability that has resulted in the stagnation of economic development, an increase in inequality and a loss of social well-being. Faced with this problem, some segments of the population have initiated alternative paths of self-management. The constructivist diagnosis presented in the following is part of the first phase of self-management initiated by the local population. This diagnosis will make it possible to identify the déficits of the municipality and support the local development modelo of Rolândia. Based on the identification of the main local problems and their causes, this diagnosis has allowed us to structure the demands and strategic lines of local development according to the needs of the population and the local socio-economic context.

The diagnosis was built upon a participatory and iterative methodology grounded in endogenous knowledge. A total of 92 stakeholders took part in the participatory process, representing neighborhood associations, the administration and public services, and the economic and political sectors. Semi-structured interviews and participatory workshops were the two main sources for data collection. The participants indicated the most relevant problems of the city and established cause-effect relationships that linked the different problems. These causal relationships were articulated into Collaborative Causal Attribution Maps and analysed with Multicausal Network Analysis, supported by Atlas.ti and Gephi software. The reflective process of participants made it possible to identify and make visible the main problems and conflicts in Rolândia, to point out Windows for action and to design strategic lines for local development.

RC07-125.2

MAPADIMENG, Mokong Simon* (University of South Africa, South Africa)

Africanising Educational Curriculum through Indigenous Knowledges – Challenges, Constraints and Possibilities.

A widely held view that education is part of culture, and that culture is transmitted through education serves as a point of departure for this paper. This adage calls for all world cultures to find expression in their respective educational systems. This need is accentuated in the historically colonised world where education systems were largely shaped by the colonising powers' cultures. In Africa, colonial powers subdivided the continent into Francophone Africa, Anglophone Africa, and Lusophone Africa. The European education systems served to suppress and marginalise African cultures and ways of life. They also created Africa's dependent development. This situation, which prevails even after political independence, is however not sustainable in an increasingly globalised world wherein cultural diversity is a source of comparative and competitive advantage, creativity, and innovation. It is therefore necessary for historically colonised world to rid itself of dependency. This requires a radical shift including within the education landscape. South Africa too needs such a shift which can partly be achieved through the Africanisation of educational curriculum using indigenous knowledges. The latter are defined by the World Bank as knowledges specific and unique to a given culture and which encompass 'the skills, experiences, and insights of people, applied to maintain or improve their lives.' Their sustenance is dependent on collective recognition and appreciation by community members. This paper therefore examines the possibilities for the incorporation of indigenous knowledges into the educational curriculum in South Africa as a strategy for Africanisation of education and therefore decolonisation. In doing so, the challenges and constraints are considered with the view to proposing the requisite intervention measures for such incorporation to succeed. The methodological approach of this paper is that of evidence review wherein scholarly publications, policy documents and other secondary sources are subjected to critical review.

RC05-85.3

MAPADIMENG, Mokong Simon* (University of Limpopo, South Africa)

Social Cohesion in South Africa in the Aftermath of Apartheid – Advocating for the Indigenous Afro-Sensed and Ubuntu/Botho Anchored Approach.

For the last decade and half, the South African government made concerted efforts aimed at promoting and fostering social cohesion to heal the historical racial divisions and their attendant social inequalities. These efforts, evident in national events on social cohesion such as the 2012 summit; came against the background of the evident persistence of racial divisions and

new forms of inequalities, that are seen as a threat to democracy attained in 1994. The persistence of inequalities and divisions point to the failure of the reconstruction and development programmes that sought to promote unity in diversity, which the novel peace-prize laureate, Archbishop Desmond Tutu, called the 'rainbow nation'. Questions of interest to this paper are: what could be the main obstacle/s to achieving the objective of socially cohesive society? Could it be that the present discourse underlying the understanding and approach to social cohesion is irrelevant? Could the indigenous Afro-sensed approach to social cohesion, anchored in the culture of Ubuntu/Botho serve as an appropriate alternative with the likelihood of success where the present approach has failed? To what extent is the present official discourse on social cohesion anchored in the culture of Ubuntu/Botho? These and related questions receive attention in this paper. A critical review of the current strategies used by government to promote and achieve a socially cohesive society, which have failed, leads to my argument for the need to shift towards adoption of an indigenous Afro-sensed approach informed by the culture of Ubuntu/Botho.

RC46-645.1

MARANDA, Michael* (Western Michigan University The Evaluation Center, United States)

DIANA, Augie (Retired National Institutes of Health & Independent Consultant, USA)

Using the Cry Freedom to Undermine Local Governments in the United States—the COVID-19 Pandemic.

Sidney Hook, the philosopher, noted that freedom is a paradox. To give one freedom you need to take freedom away from another, perhaps the ultimate paradox of the power paradigm. To give me the freedom to have no tobacco smoke in my lungs you must take away the freedom from others to smoke in public areas. Public health measures often result in restrictions on behavior. This is usually done to prevent or mitigate harm. In the US during the Pandemic, the cry of freedom (i.e., you are limiting my personal freedom) was used against local authorities to undermine public health mandates (e.g., mask mandates, restriction on the size of public meetings, etc.) at the local level. This resulted in threats of violence at the local level and the undermining of public health measures. In the US, the cry freedom is used by citizens groups as a justification for actions that are militant and could support authoritarianism. There are reasons for this reaction in the US. They include myths about the founding of the US, the role of certain religious sects, anti-science attitudes, poor science education, and erosion of faith in political and other institutions. Social media, social influencers, and others support and amplify these factors. There are actions that clinical sociologists can do to combat this trend. These include research and evaluation on public health measures, working with grassroots organizations on health promotion, and helping to craft better public health measures.

RC15-224.6

MARANDA, Michael* (Western Michigan University The Evaluation Center, United States)

MARWAH, Sanjay (Independent Consultant, USA)

Vaccine Hesitancy—the Hydra of Public Health?

The Hydra was a sea monster of Greek mythology. It had many heads—if you cut off one, two new ones grow in its place. For this discussion we are combining the antivax movement or movements with vaccine hesitancy. Vaccine hesitancy seems like the Hydra. If you defeat one excuse another replaces it. We are looking at both reasonable fears and those fears that have no evidence to support them. First, we review the history of vaccine hesitancy and the rationales used to justify the position from the beginning vaccinations to the present. We will highlight issues in vaccine development, e.g., the use of mercury as preservative and the introduction of the new RNA technology, and the use of stem cells. We will briefly look at the factors that support vaccine hesitancy such as pseudoscience, alternative medicine, certain faith communities, social media, broadcast media, conspiracy theories, poor science education, and general decline in the faith of institutions. We will provide sociological and psychological insights into this diverse phenomenon. Our discussion will concentrate on the US experience.

RC14-JS-39.5

MARATHE, Rewa* (University of Melbourne, Australia)

Feminists Speak Binary: Role of Digital Technology in Feminist Advocacy Work

Feminist advocates continue to address the issue of violence against women. Their efforts are evolving in response to the changing paradigm of a rapidly digitising world. Easy access to smart phones and other digital tools are facilitating the rise of new interventions that leverage the strengths of quantitative data and new techniques of data management historically not used in feminist research and advocacy work. While these tools offer promising new techniques for knowledge production and representation

that are aligned with the growing interest in digital governance within the last decade; the influence of the patriarchal-capitalist system on digital technology creates an unavoidable tension with the feminist advocacy movement. This paper explores that tension through the examination of feminist advocacy work addressing violence against women within the city. Viewed through a rights-based approach, namely women's right to the city, this paper presents a single case study of a feminist social enterprise called Safetipin, which offers a range of digital data collection tools focused on women's experiences within the city with the goal of supporting inclusive planning practices and improving freedom of mobility for women. The paper presents the limits of using of digital technology in feminist advocacy within complex contexts; and it theorises how digital technology will continue to change feminist advocacy within cities.

RC34-509.5

MARCHETTI, Giulia* (University of Western Australia, Australia)

HARRIS, Anita* (Deakin University, Australia)

Youth Transnational Im/Mobility, Transitions to Adulthood and Pandemic Time

Drawing on the concept of 'mobile transitions', our paper explores how the COVID-19 pandemic has impacted youth transnational mobility in relation to transitions to adulthood. Transnational mobility is an important *marker* and *maker* of transitions for youth in many contexts globally. The current generation of young people, more than any other, is expected to incorporate mobility options, both temporary and long-term, into their life plans and mobility is a symbolic and material resource to facilitate their transition to adulthood in changing times. Transnational mobility has become a way for young people from both the Global North and Global South to accelerate, delay, suspend, and modify transitions and to create new and alternative pathways to adulthood. When COVID19 broke out, transnational mobility was at its peak and mobility was critical to giving young people new opportunities and imaginaries for adult life. In this paper we consider how the pandemic has affected mobile young people's relationship to time, adulthood and the life course. We share the findings of the YMAP (Youth Mobilities, Aspirations and Pathways) research project (2018-2023), co-led with Loretta Baldassar and Shanthi Robertson, which is a mixed-method longitudinal research addressing the lived experiences of over 800 young movers to and from Australia originating from Italy, the UK, India, China and Australia. The sudden interruption of mobility has meant a profound rethinking of priorities and aspirations. For this generation on the move, a sudden and imposed immobility also became a disruptor in their journey to adulthood. The pandemic interrupted but also transformed their sense of biographical and generational time, their life planning, and the ways they imagine the future.

Inte-19.2

MARCHETTI, Sabrina* (Ca' Foscari University of Venice, Italy)

Ukrainian Migrant Caregivers in Italy at the Convergence of Pandemic, War and Populist Crisis

When looking at the current situation of Ukrainian care-workers in Italy a complex scenario comes into sight, which is in many ways emblematic of the critical times we are living in and of the conflicting forces affecting the realms of care, gender and migration.

We all know that the breakout of the Covid-19 pandemic has exposed our society to realize its increasing dependency on health and personal care which, in countries like Italy, the personal care of ill, disable and elderly people has been traditionally sustained through the private employment of home-based caregivers - 70% of whom of migrant origin, the pandemic thus provided a further confirmation of the necessity of foreign recruitment in this sector. Based on this awareness, in the summer 2020 the Italian government launched a regularization program for undocumented home-based caregivers, with 177.000 applications, including about 18.000 applications by Ukrainians.

After this moment, however, several forces have converged towards the vulnerabilization of migrant caregivers, Ukrainians in particular: the administrative obstacles which blocked the outcome of their applications; the war in the origin country which created a further an economic and psychological burden for them; the increasing unemployment of Italian women which made the competition in paid and unpaid care provision harsher; and finally the racist and familist attitudes of the rising Italian far-right. As a landmark of such strained scenario, the 2022 annual allocation of quotas for foreign recruitment did not include any provision for care and domestic work.

In conclusion, in my presentation I will discuss how if we wanted to a positive side-effect of the pandemic in a step towards a valorization of migrant carework, the past two years have cast a dark shadow on this picture.

RC51-702.3

MARCUELLO SERVOS, Chaime* (Universidad de Zaragoza, Spain)

Public Health, Citizen Participation and Individual Responsibility: A Socio-Cybernetic Approach.

The pandemic caused by the Wuhan virus has been a challenge for all public health systems in all countries. In each case, different public policies, more or less authoritarian, have been applied on the basis of scientific and health arguments. This paper proposes a critical reflection based on the 'local experience' of Spanish society with respect to the role of citizen participation processes as they affect public decisions regarding the best management of public health systems. This is approached from a socio-cybernetic perspective in the context of contemporary Spanish society, emphasizing that individual health is a personal and non-transferable responsibility. For this reason, decision making regarding the health system cannot be only a management of experts who impose policies based on arguments supposedly validated by scientific processes. However, the logic of the Spanish system has been the opposite since the 1980s.

This paper presents an exploratory analysis of some key points in the management of covid19, its variants and evolution in Spain. This is connected with the paradigm shift that took place in the Spanish public health system in the 1980s. At that time, there was a shift from a model in which, quickly said, everyone was responsible for their own health to one in which the State guaranteed the necessary benefits for individual health. This aspect, central to the fragile Spanish welfare state, has generated social inertias that have systemic political effects. Individual decisions have public effects and vice versa.

A mapping of the elements that make it possible to describe the system and its relationships is proposed. The relationship between the subsystem of experts and scientists and policy makers is sketched. In addition, some of the decision-making models applied, the forms of information/propaganda used, the economic interests at stake and the citizen intelligence brought into play are described.

RC25-373.5

MARECHAL, Maxime* (Institut Convergences Migrations, France)

Critical Interpreters. Language Interpreting and the Instruction of Asylum Claims in France

As the concept of governmental xenophobia highlights, policies and politics about foreigners are tightly intertwined. Thus, the myth of the lying refugee has been both the result and the ideological justification of political alterisation through exclusionary policies produced by the French asylum administration – namely, at first instance, OFPRA (Office Français de Protection des Réfugiés et Apatrides, administrative body) and CNDA (Cour Nationale du Droit d'Asile, the appeal court). Therefore, the production of otherness is to be seized at the institutional level, where policies and politics of exclusion meet.

Many studies have tackled the discursive stakes inherent to asylum procedure and recent works have focused on non-official intermediaries it involves. But while language interpreting in asylum settings has become a subfield within Interpreting studies, research in the French context has – with a few exceptions – overlooked a central actor: the interpreter.

My point is to show how the institutions assign to the interpreter a function that is part of their work of political alterisation and rejection of asylum seekers on the basis of epistemic asymmetry in evaluating their narratives. I conduct both a sociohistorical analysis of administrative archives from OFPRA and CNDA and an ethnography of interpreting in these institutions. The former shows how interpreting activity has been subjected to quantitative efficiency, which has become the administrative and political goal. Ethnography highlights the ambiguous place of interpreters within asylum institutions, not being official agents but employed by interpreting services providers that have won public markets, thus revealing how they are objects of institutional alterisation themselves and at the same time at the heart of the administrative work, and how they cope with the process of the alterisation of asylum seekers : through participation or resistance.

RC15-227.2

MARENT, Benjamin* (University of Sussex, United Kingdom)
HENWOOD, Flis (University of Brighton, United Kingdom)

Digital Transformations of HIV Care: A Sociomaterial Inquiry

Healthcare services are increasingly utilising digital technologies to facilitate remote forms of doctor-patient interactions and to support monitoring of health conditions. This paper follows a sociomaterial approach to explore the relationship between novel technologies and practices of HIV care, investigated across five clinical sites (Antwerp, Barcelona, Brighton, Lisbon and Zagreb). As part of a comprehensive sociotechnical evaluation of a newly introduced digital health platform, 26 codesign workshops and 72 interviews were conducted with health professionals and patients to understand how the new technology reconfigured practices of care. Our findings elaborate how processes of digitalisation afford health practices to handle opportunities and challenges regarding quantification (handling data and new forms of visualisation), connectivity (creating meaningful encounters from distance), and instantaneous feedback (attentive responses to alerts from digital devices). The sociomaterial approach enables inquiries regarding the new forms of knowledge (technological inscriptions of HIV), the kind of therapeutic relationships (new assumptions about providing 'good care'), and the unprecedented modes of control (when the medical gaze escapes the walls of the hospital) that are produced within digitised HIV care. Through this sociomaterial analysis we aim to provide insights that can guide the orchestration of beneficial and responsible forms of digital health care.

RC06-116.5

MARENTES, Maximiliano* (Universidad Nacional de San Martín (UNSAM), Argentina)

A Multi-Families Album: Politics of Visibility of an Argentinean LGBTQ+ Family Association

Despite Argentina passing the gay marriage law in 2010, LGBTIQ+ people continue to face juridical obstacles to becoming parents. Some who surpassed them created the Argentinean Diverse Families association (FAD as its Spanish acronym). FAD has three main goals: to promote modification of the legislation to facilitate LGBTQ+ parenting, to develop a supportive network to accompany families in the same situation across the country, and to make these families visible.

This communication describes and analyzes one of the politics of visibility developed by this association: the creation of an Instagram multi-families album. FAD's Instagram profile is full of pictures of different families, with gay, lesbian, trans, and non-binary parents and their children. Besides, FAD periodically posts stories on the same content and includes Instagram Lives of a program "aired" in 2021 and 2022. When creating this interactive multi-families album, FAD approaches its goal of visibilization. However, the politics of visibility involves not only posting photos of FAD families, but also reposting other LGBTIQ+ families, both from Argentina and abroad.

I scrutinize three aspects of the politics of visibility FAD develops when creating this multi-families album. First, I describe the types of families this album portrays: age and social-class backgrounds, how many parents and their gender and sexual orientation, how many children, etc. Second, I reconstruct the logic of reposting to identify the original users' posts: FAD members, other LGBTIQ+ ordinary families, and famous parents with their children. Third, I examine the comments and reactions of these publications to observe interactions.

Based on the preliminary results of an ongoing research project, I conclude on the need of considering seriously the politics of virtual visibility to analyze both experiences of family-based politicization and how, by doing the family work of displaying their memories, LGBTIQ+ families are co-produced.

WG08-799.3

MARENTES, Maximiliano* (Universidad Nacional de San Martín (UNSAM), Argentina)

The Love Stories Approach. Theoretical and Methodological Concerns about Studying Actually Existing Love Among Argentinean Gay Men

Even when love is a widespread complex emotion in our Western societies, as social scientists we face several *issues* to study it. In this communication, I introduce the approach I followed for my doctoral dissertation about love specificities among Argentinean gay men. As the research project's goal was to study how love was experienced, the empirical-oriented perspective pushed me to reconstruct these gay men's love stories.

The communication is organized into five stages. The first describes how the love stories approach contributes to embracing a situational insight of this feeling. Because people fall in love with someone, focusing on the narrative that frames that love is necessary. The second stage explains how analyzing love stories enables incorporating other people and things that are taking part in the love relationship. Thus, rather than being taken for granted, the couple may emerge as a result of the couple-assembling process. The third stage draws on methodological concerns about how to work with love stories when conducting interviews: not disregarding plural experiences and being open to other empirical tools. The fourth stage reflects on the process of re-constructing stories and participants of the research and the researcher co-producers of those narratives. Being an active agent in re-constructing love stories implies making decisions about connections with biographical approaches, when do stories start and end, and other considerations about temporalities. The fifth stage focuses on love stories' principle of reversibility which unfolds the limitations of some ways of inquiring about love: heteronormative concerns, power balance within couples, and open and closed relationships. The love stories approach examines those issues from a more productive insight. In the conclusions, I argue about this approach's theoretical, methodological, political, and ethical assets.

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RC11-163.3

MARHANKOVA, Jaroslava* (Charles University, Smetanovo nabr. 6, 110 01 Praha 1, Czech Republic)

Older Adults' Representations of Dementia: A Qualitative Exploration

Studies focusing on the perception of dementia among older adults point to the negative emotion and anxieties that dementia arouses. Dementia became an important framework for the construction of anxieties regarding advanced old age and a symbolic reference point for the representation of the third and fourth age – "successful" and "less successful" ageing. How dementia as a condition is conceptualised may influence not only the level of anxieties it evokes but also access to early diagnosis, timely treatment and social inclusion of people living with dementia and their caregivers. We use data from focus groups (N=15) and in-depth interviews (N=30) with older adults age 65+ living in the Czech Republic to explore how older adults understand the meaning of living with dementia and what language they use to describe and capture the nature of symptoms associated with dementia. The paper points out precisely three distinct features that framed the lay older adult's representations of dementia: 1) blurring the lines between dementia as a specific health condition and representation of „dreaded" old age, 2) constructing hierarchies between different conditions associated with dementia ("good" and "bad" dementia) reflecting their impact on social relations and 3) transmission of suffering. Dementia was depicted as "contagious" in its effect on the family members who were, in a sense, depicted as the primary sufferers of the disease. The paper discusses the implication of such representations on the perception of individuals living with dementia and the construction of their subjectivities.

RC07-122.1

MARIANTA, Yohanes* (STFT Widya Sasana, Indonesia)

Rowing between Two Reefs: A Study of Indonesia's Hedging Strategy in the Face of US-China Rivalry

The US-China rivalry will continue to shape the geopolitical theater of the Indo-Pacific in the foreseeable future. If not properly managed, this rivalry might lead to a catastrophic war due to the so-called Thucydides trap. As Southeast Asia evidently becoming the epicenter of this great power politics, more studies are needed to understand how countries in this region have been positioning themselves. Drawing on interviews with experts and foreign policy makers, the research seeks to shed light on how Indonesia perceives this great power rivalry and how it positions itself. The research reveals that Indonesia is now facing a challenging situation in developing its foreign policies to advance its strategic national interests without being dangerously trapped in this great power politics. Despite the growing pressure to pick a side, Indonesia has been consistent in upholding its "free and active" doctrine which leads to a firm non-alignment stance and constant refusal of forging formal alliances. The research also shows that Indonesia has been crafting its own hedging strategy by fostering strategic partnerships with the two great powers. This hedging strategy is shaped by its self-understanding as a middle power and a developing country. Given Indonesia's limited capacity and highly valued autonomy, the "balancing" and "band-wagoning" strategies are not favorable for the country. In the absence of existential threats, Indonesia will continue to pursue its hedging strategy with economic considerations at the front seat. The author posits that by maintaining good relationships with the two great powers, Indonesia actually contributes to the global interest in building bridges in the midst of the US-China growing rivalry.

RC17-262.1

MARJORIBANKS, Timothy* (Swinburne University of Technology, Australia)

Contested Power: Strategically Managing Digital Innovation in the Production of Newspapers

The question of how digital innovations emerge and are managed, and with what objectives and effects, has been central to the organisational strategies and practices of media companies throughout the twenty first century. This paper engages with these issues by focusing on strategies for innovation in production processes in the newspaper industry, and by asking two central questions: What digital innovation strategies related to newspaper production have been developed? What do these digital innovation strategies and the related organisational processes reveal about power relations in newspaper companies? The central theoretical proposition of this paper is that digital innovation in organisations is an ongoing relational process involving contests around power, where such contests involve actors within and external to the organisation. To explore the explanatory value of this proposition, this paper analyses strategies for digital innovation in the production processes of major newspaper companies in Australia and the UK. The primary data source is documents, including newspaper company documents; key stakeholder documents, including industry publications; media coverage of digital innovation in newspapers; and industry trend documents. Key findings are: (1) digital innovation in newspaper production processes has been strategically managed to reorganise power relations in newspaper companies; (2) digital innovation strategies are enabled and constrained by the history of previous

innovation processes within the company; and (3) digital innovation strategies in newspaper companies are increasingly influenced by the strategies of big tech companies. Overall, in seeking to contribute to understandings of digital innovation strategy, this paper highlights the importance of analysing power relations across time in organisational contexts and the influence those relations have on the strategic management of digital innovation.

RC53-729.6

MARKE, Verena* (Leuphana University Lüneburg, Germany)

Child Participation and the Right to be Heard – Community Rights in Progressive School Education in the US, Hawai'i

The U.S. can be considered the only member state of the UN that did not ratify the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Despite the fact, the U.S. did not ratify the UN-CRC, pioneers like Dewey or Lipman formed a movement of progressive education at various model schools combined in the approach of p4c Hawai'i – Philosophy for Children. This became the occasion for ethnographical research at the University of Hawai'i at Mānoa where western and eastern philosophy are combined. Differently oriented notions and philosophies of child-centeredness are contrasted within this research project: Does a progressive approach in a non-progressive system help to overcome discrimination?

Community-based eastern lenses lead to a concept of progressive education regarding a shared, safe, and responsibly interrelated space of teachers and students thinking and learning together. A mature community is the empowerment of students and teachers through building up an intellectual safe community and shared thinking practice. The rights of the individual are related to the rights of the community and vice versa. Critical western lenses on educational settings with children consider generational order, achievement-centeredness, and compliance and its critical consequences in educational settings regarding power imbalances: Children are constructed as becoming future citizens and human resources for building up nations and societies disregarding their subject status or their life in the present moment as beings with dignity, iterative agency, and rights. This study will completely unfold a field-grounded theory of children's empowerment through participation in progressive educational settings: What are the teachers' concepts of the voice of children and its consequences for the school practice? To which extent are the rights of individuals and groups interrelated regarding the fulfillment of participation rights regardless of their age or social position? What kind of limits are produced through dividing human rights into children's rights?

RC53-729.11

MARKE, Verena* (Leuphana University Lüneburg, Germany)

The Right of the Child to be Heard (Art. 12, UN-CRC) and a Philosophy of Children's Voices

Western and eastern philosophy are combined at the University of Hawai'i at Mānoa at the Department of Philosophy. Pioneers like Dewey or Lipman formed a movement of progressive education at various model schools combined in the approach of p4c Hawai'i – Philosophy for Children.

This study presents an ethnographical empirical research on the U.S.-State Hawai'i on the island of O'ahu regarding the research question: What are teacher's concepts of the voice of children in progressive education and its consequences for the school practice? Differently oriented notions of child-centeredness are contrasted within this research. Community-based eastern lenses lead to a concept of progressive education regarding a shared, safe, and responsibly interrelated space of teachers and students thinking and learning together. A mature community is the empowerment of students and teachers through building up an intellectual safe community and shared thinking practice. The rights of the individual are related to the rights of the community and vice versa. Critical western lenses on educational settings with children consider generational order, achievement-centeredness, and compliance and its critical consequences. A field-grounded theory of children's voices in educational settings will be completely unfolded within this study.

The main findings include the construction of children's voice from the teacher's perspective regarding three stages: I. before voice, II. present voice, III. after voice and the effectiveness of voice-driven empowerment of the child.

Before voice includes the construction of voices even before speaking and different perceptions of children's voices related to power and generational order. Present voice shows voice as an embodied event and shared body experience in a community and its phenomenological consequences. After voice includes a critical view on direct and indirect influences through emphasizing the right to speaking up instead of being oppressed or silenced.

RC52-715.2

MARKOVIC, Milan* (Texas A&M University School of Law, USA)

PLICKERT, Gabriele (California State Polytechnic University Pomona, USA)

Prosecutorial Moonlighting

Prosecutors are often described as criminal justice systems' most powerful actors. Yet, the reality of prosecution is far different in many jurisdictions. A substantial number of prosecutors' offices are staffed not by career prosecutors but by part-time attorneys who need to maintain side practices in their communities. The understandable focus on the lack of equality of arms between prosecution and defense has obscured that prosecutors are not monolithic and may regard prosecution as merely part of their professional lives.

This Article sheds light on the use of part-time prosecutors in the United States using survey data from the Department of Justice's Bureau of Statistics. Approximately 15% of prosecutors' offices are led by part-time chief prosecutors, and many more prosecutors' offices feature part-time assistant prosecutors, who handle the majority of cases. We find that rural, racially homogeneous areas are more likely to employ part-time prosecutors and that these prosecutors' side practices can cause entanglements that undermine the performance of their official duties.

RC25-374.2

MARKOWSKA-MANISTA, Urszula* (University of Warsaw, Poland)

ODROWAZ-COATES, Anna (Maria Grzegorzewska University, Poland)

Research with a Sensitive Group in a Sensitive Context - Participatory Approaches and Counter-Narratives of Young People in Poland

In many places and spaces young people are still often treated in an adultistic, tokenistic way, deprived of their voices and their own perspectives in narratives about them as a heterogeneous group and in research about them. The lockdown period in Poland has become a special time in which youth voices have been even more heavily masked. This presentation will focus on a methodology sensitive to the voices (voices from the frontline of a pandemic) of young people during COVID-19. We will present the dilemmas and challenges of implementing two studies with young people (including one youth-initiated) in the sensitive context of the pandemic. We will introduce the process of implementing the research in a participatory approach, based on the counter-narratives of young people embedded in the humanizing research methodology, related to the sensitive context of their daily life during the COVID-19 pandemic and the sensitive topics that affect them as young people (which they chose to explore and which they wanted to share as counter-narratives to the narratives present in the majority discourse). While these issues require further exploration oriented towards the next stage of adapting to the difficult, unprecedented and unpredictable situation, our research methodology and research process can be helpful in understanding the situation of young people in the era of the pandemic.

RC41-602.2

MARQUES, Ana Cristina* (University of Kurdistan Hewler, Iraq)

HUSSEIN, Mamilan (University of West London, United Kingdom)

NAWZAD, Khellan (N/A, Iraq)

Divorce between a 'problem' and a 'solution'! Economic, Social and Cultural Consequences of Divorce for Women's Lives, in the Kurdistan Region-Iraq

In recent years, a certain "moral" panic has been installed in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI), due to an increase on the divorce rates. Public debate is being held on the changing values of marriage and the possible "normalization" of divorce. The "modernization of society" and "modern technologies of communication" are perceived (at least partially) as being the reasons behind this increase on divorce rates. What is more, women's increased participation in higher education and their (even if limited) presence in the labour market can, arguably, be said to give them a bigger sense of autonomy. Still, marriage continues to be considered as important, while divorce is often understood as damaging the reputation of women and their families. In a context of rapid social change, where "new" values and practices associated with family and personal lives coexist with more "traditional" ones, we want to gain an in-depth understanding of the economic, social and cultural consequences of divorce for women's lives in the KRI. Our data is based on 17 in-depth interviews with divorced women living in the KRI; 10 unstructured interviews with "experts" that deal with divorce cases; and secondary and documental analysis of regional legislation, newspaper articles, and statistics on gender, marriage and divorce. We argue that the consequences of divorce tend to be different according to women's position in the labour market, their parenthood "status", and/or the (lack of) support of their immediate families. Some women clearly state what they perceive to be the economic and emotional gains of divorce, in what would have otherwise been "failed" and/or potentially violent marriages. Still, many women continue to face attacks to their reputation and "losses" in their social networks. Further, the agentic ways that divorced women redo their lives shows the dynamism of family structures in the KRI.

RC31-460.5

MARSHALL, Sarah* (York University, Canada)

Conceptualizing Deservingness Amongst Street-Level Bureaucrats: Gatekeepers or Facilitators?

Abstract: My research explores how street-level bureaucrats engage in a variety of activist strategies and practices to increase access to health care for precarious status persons within Ontario, Canada. To investigate these strategies and practices, I draw from Lipsky's (2010) work 'street-level bureaucrats'. However, I define 'street-level bureaucrats' broadly to encompass not only paid service providers work, but also those who work adjacent to providers, who are unpaid, such as those who advocate and volunteer to ensure services. While institutional constraints, such as working in a hospital, health centre, or organization are certainly limiting in terms of how individuals help precarious status persons navigate healthcare, these institutions are not isolated from broader institutional constraints such as Canada's immigration system. People working to help precarious status persons navigate healthcare systems work within a complex matrix of institutions, actors, discourses and policies, and whether they are attached to an institutional setting or not, they still have to contend with bureaucratic challenges. As such, I have taken on this broad understanding of what it means to be a street-level bureaucrat.

My research seeks to explore the role of street-level bureaucrats who work as advocates to increase access to healthcare for and with precarious status persons. In doing this research, I aim to understand how health care advocates understand ideas of health care "deservingness", (as it relates to those with precarious status), and how their service delivery, advocacy and service seeking practices impacted by these ideas.

My presentation will focus on a preliminary analysis of 1) institutional healthcare documents from Ontario hospitals and community health centres and 2) interviews with providers, community organizers, and activists with lived experience of holding precarious immigration status in Ontario.

RC52-JS-1.5

MARSIGLIA, Flavio* (Arizona State University, USA)

KULIS, Stephen (Arizona State University, USA)

Community Health Workers Addressing the Unmet COVID-19 Needs of Communities

The COVID-19 pandemic brought regional, racial, and ethnic health disparities into focus, spurring unprecedented efforts to overcome multifaceted barriers to testing and vaccination for vulnerable populations. This presentation highlights the role of Community Health Workers (CHWs, *promatoras*) in a cross-sectoral collaboration of university researchers, community health organizations, a testing lab, local community health centers and community leaders. The project engaged the CHWs' expertise to address social determinants of health (SDoH) that contribute to COVID-19 disparities. Guided by two theoretical approaches (i.e., the cross-sector alignment theory and the WHO model of SDoH, the collaborative addressed COVID-19 disparities among historically underserved communities in Arizona, in southwestern USA. The project, named R.A.P.I.D. (Respectful, Action-oriented, Proactive, Inclusive, and Direct-resources), designed and implemented a culturally grounded intervention to improve access to testing and vaccination. It aimed at increasing access to COVID-19 testing through the engagement of community trusted CHWs. A transdisciplinary team gathered and analyzed data via multi-pronged approaches including secondary analysis of publicly available epidemiological and socioeconomic data, longitudinal surveys, and focus groups. CHWs with strong and long-lasting community embeddedness implemented the intervention and effectively reached out and engaged underserved residents. The presentation will highlight the critical role of CHWs in addressing underlying SDoH. CHWs generated a culturally welcoming climate, addressed linguistic, cultural, and structural barriers to testing, and provided follow-up and referrals. They made subsequent contacts to facilitate access to COVID-19 testing results and address unmet medical, psychosocial, and economic needs. The CHWs became bridges between the formal public health care system and the most underserved and vulnerable communities of Arizona. The CHWs, however, are underpaid and not fully recognized by the medical establishment. The presentation will discuss the practice, policy and research implications of the model and its potential for sustainability and replication with vulnerable and underserved communities.

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

RC19-285.6

MARSTON, Greg* (The University of Queensland, Australia)

Social Policy and Just Transitions: The Need to Go Beyond Jobs and Retraining

The transition to a low carbon economy is underway in Australia and many other advanced economies with significant social, economic and employment challenges anticipated for carbon-exposed states and regions. For a transition to succeed it must, of course, reduce emissions. However, what it must also do is ensure that the benefits and burdens of any transition – its financial cost, its lifestyle sacrifices, monetary benefits, employment opportunities – are fairly shared. A social justice dimension is crucial to ensuring that vulnerable individuals and regional communities are not made worse off by any transition strategies. In this paper I outline some of the guiding principles and frameworks for assessing an inclusive transition and pathway to net-zero emissions, frameworks that centre collective wellbeing and which go beyond a narrow focus on jobs and training. Adopting social policies that tackle both climate change and other community priorities can bolster support from local stakeholders, increasing the likelihood that the policy will be approved, which in turn accelerates climate action. Placed-based solutions, that incorporate diverse voices and perspectives in transition planning, and which meet the aspirations and expectations of local communities are considered vital to successfully managing transitions associated with the shift to non-carbon intensive energy forms. What I argue in this paper is that policy development requires a more integrated approach so that social dimensions can be brought into the examination of the consequences of a carbon intensive economy, along with a more considered approach to incorporating the role of social institutions in developing ecologically and socially sustainable transitions to a low-carbon future.

RC56-752.3

MARTIN, Catherine* (University of Western Australia, Australia)

The Nation As Habitus: Theorizing Exclusionary Perceptions of National Belonging

Press discourse on immigration is often (inadvertently) underpinned by exclusionary perceptions of national belonging, embedded in ethnonationalist beliefs that prove extremely difficult to dislodge. Billig, in his work on *banal* forms of nationalism has noted how "thoughts, reactions and symbols become turned into routine habits and, thus, they become *enhabited*" (1995, p.42). This suggest that nationalist thinking is part of habitus, both as structuring structure, engendering particular perceptions of what the nation *is/means*, and as a structured structure, with the principle of nations as a form of social division, internalized as one of the fundamental structures by which we make sense of the world.

Drawing on an understanding of the nation as *enhabited*, I am interested in national belonging as embodied through habitus. I argue that national belonging, that is the extent to which different groups of people are understood as being part of the nation, is an elaboration of nationalist thinking which (alongside race with which it is so often imbricated) can itself be understood as one of the fundamental structuring principles of the habitus. That is, both as a set of embodied dispositions that are inculcated, partly through the *banal* structuring of immigrants and the nation, to recognise the symbolic value of specific forms of national capital within Australia, while the very principle that there are people who do or do not *belong* to the Australian nation, stems from the internalization of the nation as an intrinsic social division. As such, drawing on an analysis of Australian press reports on immigration, I argue that the nation as habitus can explain how *banal* everyday constructions of immigrants and the nation engender perceptions of national belonging anchored in older ethnonationalist understandings of the nation, and how these divisions can be internalized and perpetuated even by those excluded by such beliefs.

RC05-97.4

MARTIN, Catherine* (University of Western Australia, Australia)

White with 'Native' Blood: The Formative Role of Anglo-Indians' in the Colonial Creation of the White Race

Critical historical studies on Whiteness have primarily focused on interactions with non-White Others when theorising the formation of the White race, with Whiteness understood as being constituted in relation to a racialised, exoticized Other, which it is not. Studies of marginal or subaltern 'white' groups have concentrated on the ways such groups have chosen to align with Whiteness. What is missing, however, is an examination of the formative role phenotypically 'white' but racially Other groups played in the colonial construction of Whiteness as the dominant mode of personal and political identification, structuring an imagined transnational community of Whiteness. Within British India, the 'half-caste' Anglo-Indian was ridiculed by the British, both politically and within popular culture, as embodying a parody of Britishness. In the post-colonial period, these discourses have been contextualised through concepts of hybridity and mimicry. The hybrid population is understood through its destabilising potential for the coloniser race, with their presence

challenging dominant understandings of what the coloniser race represented. However, such discourses run the risk of perpetuating rather unsettling the normative power of Whiteness, by assuming a permanence and fixedness of Whiteness that did (does) not exist.

I argue that more than destabilising understandings of race and Whiteness, it was through the existence of 'half-caste' white populations, that Whiteness itself was constructed, with the presence of the white Anglo-Indian Other shaping the particular contours and configurations of Whiteness that came to predominate within the colonial context and beyond. By examining colonial discourses around Anglo-Indians, I argue that the presence of a 'white' Other was essential for ways in which the White race came to be constituted, beyond phenotypical markers, as an exclusionary complex of hereditary characteristics, aptitudes, behaviours, and moral dispositions rooted in notions of 'blood'.

Plen-6.3

MARTIN, Eloisa* (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)

Beyond multiple modernities and secularization as normativity: how to (sociologically) deal with charismatic leaders in times of resurgent authoritarianism.

For over 50 years, sociologists around the world have tried to deal with the empirical constatation that the sacred, in multiple forms, is a key part of the modern world. Even when secularization is considered an irreversible process, its pace and extension seem to put into question at what extent the concept is useful to describe the "religious" dynamics in contemporary societies. Indeed, the continuous appearance of what Weber would classify as charismatic leaders, in all types of the multiple modernities, jeopardize the normative and universalizable character of secularization.

Far from being a surmounted form of authority, charismatic leadership have been ubiquitous, and the appeal to their extraordinary character has been jeopardizing not just democratic processes in single countries, but peace in the entire world.

This presentation will discuss these contemporary leaders in terms of extraordinay beings. Beyond the dimension of authority/obedience, I will argue that extraordinary leaders are followed but, most specifically, defined by their followers. In these act that definition, both leaders and followers are consecrated as two inseparable parts whose existences are mutually constitutive.

RC37-546.1

MARTIN, Ryan* (University of New South Wales, Australia)

The Affordances of Musical Participation and Improvisation for Conflict Transformation

Music and conflict are two seemingly universal social phenomena. This supposed universality raises the question, could music be an effective tool for transforming conflict into less harmful forms? Growing research suggests it can, though this is always contingent on the actual social processes animated by the musicking within a specific context. This paper explores the first two factors: social processes and musicking. Specifically, it argues that moderate to high levels of musical participation and improvisation effectively afford *unity across diversity*, *enhanced agency*, *safe and direct experience*, and *novelty and adaptation*. Exactly how these affordances contribute to conflict transformation will vary in each case, particularly depending on the scale of the social conflict. Nevertheless, understanding the social processes afforded by moderately and highly participatory and improvisatory musicking is essential for successfully designing and executing future instances of arts-based diplomacy.

RC14-JS-81.4

MARTIN, Ryan* (University of New South Wales, Australia)

Two Mechanisms for Musical Improvisation's Political Impacts: Disruption and the Expression of Public Opinion

In democratic societies, social movements are often key actors in political change. Such movements often effect change through public protest, which frequently involves music. Much research has examined what *musical properties* are likely to cause which *mechanisms* to successfully contribute to change via protest. This paper furthers that work by investigating how musical improvisation may enhance public protest through two fundamental mechanisms, *disruption* and *the expression of public opinion*. I argue that moderately and highly improvisatory musicking is more likely to garner high levels of participation from diverse groups of citizens and result in the simultaneous sounding of clashing musical material. As a result, it is also more likely to produce sounds that are loud, noisy, and stretch across space and time. Such sonic properties tend to cause widespread disruption and communicate to the target of the protest a negative public opinion. Further, the participation of diverse peoples afforded by highly improvisatory musicking makes perceiving the opinion as genuinely *public* more likely. I demonstrate these ideas through a case study of *cacerolazo* during the 2001-2002 Argentine Financial Crisis. Importantly, whether these potentials are realised in any

specific case will always vary based on the particular combination of factors. Nevertheless, understanding how musical improvisation may afford certain mechanisms is useful for understanding music's role in politics more broadly.

RC34-514.4

MARTIN, Sonia* (Australian Catholic University, Australia)

Representations of Youth Unemployment in a Pre- and Post-Pandemic Context: A Critical Examination of Two Key Periods in Australian Social Policy

In the last few decades, major labour market changes caused by increased use of labour-saving technologies, further casualisation, outsourcing of work and adaptation of neoliberal policies, have led to the exacerbation of youth unemployment such that it is recognised as a significant social policy problem and topic for youth studies. In popular media and policy discourses young unemployed people are often represented as lazy, job-shy and undeserving of welfare payments. Most proximately, the impacts of COVID19 have exacerbated unemployment in sectors like retail, hospitality and tourism that previously offered casual and often precarious employment to large numbers of young people. The Australian government's COVID19 policy response, including the JobKeeper scheme that helped businesses to continue to pay their employees, offers insight into how young people at this time were represented through the lens of 'deservingness' and 'un-deservingness'.

Building on earlier empirical work into the youth underclass phenomenon (Martin, 2009), this point in time (COVID19 2020-2022) is counterposed with an earlier era (1999-2004) to examine policy representations of young people. The earlier period, when welfare-to-work measures were introduced, is used to establish how pejorative constructions of youth unemployment were used, and then compared to a second period, during COVID (2020-2022). The analysis reveals particular representations of young people that assists in explaining why JobKeeper took the shape that it did. Apart from highlighting the normative assumptions that categories like 'youth unemployment' rely on, the analysis draws attention to the active and constitutive role played by representations in creating collective social and political life (Bessant, 2021). The findings raise important questions about the ways in which welfare policies shape the identities and experiences of young people as they transition through adulthood.

RC11-168.3

MARTIN, Wendy* (Brunel University London, United Kingdom)
ELLISON, Kirsten (Trent University, Canada)
MARSHALL, Barbara (Trent University, Canada)
PEDERSEN, Isabel (Ontario Tech University, Canada)

Visualizing the Datasphere: Representations of Old Bodies and Their Data in Promotional Images of Smart Sensor Technologies for Ageing at Home

Technologies for people ageing at home are increasingly prevalent and include ambient monitoring devices that work together with wearables to remotely track and monitor older adults' biometric data and activities of daily living. There is however little research into the promotional and speculative images of technology-in-use. Our paper examines the ways in which the datafication of ageing is offered up visually by technology companies to promote their products. Specifically, we ask: how is data visualized in promotional images of smart sensor technologies for ageing at home? And in these visualizations, what happens to the ageing body and relations of care? We include in our definition of smart sensor technologies both wearable and ambient monitoring devices, so long as they are used for the in-home passive monitoring of the inhabitant by a caregiver, excluding those devices targeted for institutional settings or those used for self-monitoring purposes. Our sample consists of 221 images collected between January and July of 2021 from the websites of 14 English-language companies that offer smart sensor technology for ageing at home. Following a thematic and semiotic analysis we present 3 themes on the visual representation of old bodies and their data: (1) Captured Data, (2) Spatialized Data, and (3) Networked Data. Each, we argue, contribute to a broader visualization of the 'datasphere'. We conclude by highlighting the underlying assumptions of ageing bodies in the co-constitution of ageing and technologies in which the materiality of bodies is more often lost, reduced to data points and automated care scenarios, and further disentangled from other bodies, contexts and things.

RC52-710.4

MARTIN DONATI, Clemence* (Paris Nanterre University, France)

Regulating Hypnosis in France in an Interprofessional Competition Context : Relationships between Professional Groups and the State

In France, clinical hypnosis is used by different groups, which form two distinct « worlds » (Becker, 2010 ; Strauss, 1992). The first world is composed of regulated professions : physicians, psychologists and nurses working together in multi-scale cooperative networks (Becker, 2010). The second world is composed of workers proposing psychotherapy services based on hypnosis without having diploma validated by the state. We will analyse the way the state represents, for these two concurrent worlds, a hope to regulate a market characterized by a strong intra and inter-professional competition (Abbott, 1988), but also a threat for the autonomy of groups, in a context where no legislation about hypnosis exists.

First, we will analyse the failure of a professional union from the second world to obtain a certification recognized by the administration. The veto put to the certification by the department of Health is an indicator of the difficulty for these workers freshly arrived on a service market to construct a juridiction on the « personal problems » ecology (Abbott, 1988) where the threat for an illegal practice of medicine is real. However, the failure of these certification allowed professional unions to clarify a « mandate » (Hughes, 1996).

Second, we will report on the fact that regulated professions are more invested in developing training activities than in lobbying activities aiming at regulating practices. The ambivalence of a state regulation appears from these professions. Indeed, because of a growing scientific validation of hypnosis regarding the Evidence-Based Medicine model (Marks, 1999), some segments of the State tend to define hypnosis as being dependent of the territory of physicians. However, some professionals from the first world refuse to define hypnosis in a medical way, because this definition would exclude non medical professions - and above all psychologists - from training in hypnosis.

WG08-803.2

MARTIN PALOMO, Maria Teresa* (University of Almería, Spain)
VENTURIELLO, María Pia (Instituto Gino Germani (F.Ciencias Sociales - UBA)/Conicet, Argentina)

Prácticas De Cuidado y Descuidos En Un Mundo Vulnerable: Emociones, Afectos y Dilemas En Los Tecnocuidados

Las situaciones de crisis en las formas de organizar la provisión de cuidado, que impactan sobre los grupos sociales más vulnerabilizados, son numerosas. La recientemente provocada por la pandemia del SARS-CoV-2 invita a reflexionar acerca de cómo se distribuyen las responsabilidades entre los diferentes actores sociales, y qué emociones y afectos se movilizan hacia los cuidados en su relación con las tecnologías, en la era postpandemia. Los escenarios de múltiples cambios en el orden cotidiano ocasionados por esta crisis sanitaria global incluyeron una amplia generalización del uso de las tecnologías como mediaciones en el acceso a la salud y a los cuidados. Este contexto generó variadas maneras de identificar e interpretar los cuidados, de identificar y de dar respuesta a las necesidades detectadas (o no hacerlo), de interpelar a los diferentes agentes, así como nuevas formas de descuido, asociadas muchas de ellas a las brechas digitales (de acceso, uso y diseño-programación), que hunden sus raíces en desigualdades estructurales y que dibujan nuevas cartografías de la desigualdad. Esta comunicación analiza las prácticas de cuidados, las emociones, los dilemas y las tensiones que se movilizan en los tecnocuidados, comparando España y Argentina, a partir de un abordaje empírico cualitativo.

RC04-80.5

MARTIN-O'BRIEN, Josiane* (International University of Monaco (IUM), Monaco)

Institutionalization of Western Management Education in India: A Tale of Three Histories

This is a discussion of the three histories of management in India: Colonial, under English Direction, Post-Independence with the wish to finally Indianize Industrial Management, and Today's 21st Century conditions, with the American MBA-Model dominating managerial training. Is this historical progress or merely a subtle shift in Western Control? Given the tension about this as revealed by our recently gathered data, the issue remains open.

The situation today, was imagined to be different. Indeed, in 1964, a major conference of Indian scholars was held to develop an Indianized Model of Management Education. In the resultant *Mussoorie Report*, a list of 100 specific recommendations on how this might be achieved was developed, then relegated to planning-purgatory...

Subsequently, the national approach implemented, was institutionally supervised by American Universities and Foundations, but funded by Indian Government. The new Management Institutes were established outside

the reach of the National Educational System, with English as teaching language, thus stripping access of millions of students to needed exposure to management standards. However, the choice to offer the equivalent of the American MBA diploma quickly caught on. With now more than 6,000 of such programs, but only about 20 legitimately praised and certified.

Is national resistance to US Model Management reasonable for Indian Multinational entwined in the global context? Is a cultural priority to domestic affairs justified?

We address these issues **by relating history to practices**. Using secondary data drawn from research articles and agency documents [Mussoorie Report and others], we shed light on the historical context to explain the political and ideological origins of Management and Business education in India. Next, with original data collected during interviews with Indian engineer-managers who had taken an MBA diploma in India, we describe contemporary responses, in Industrial settings, to these historical-cultural challenges.

RC25-JS-148.3

MARTIN-O'BRIEN, Josiane* (International University of Monaco (IUM), Monaco)

What Young People Say about Meeting New Friends during 2021 Pandemic

This is a report from an exploratory qualitative research about university student's personal experience on wearing masks and how to develop new personal relationships during Covid time. More precisely, to understand how (if) young people have changed the way they interact and perceive others with face covering mask.

For the purpose, twenty-four respondents (age 18-24) were interviewed face to face -and tape recorded- during the period of March-April 2021. An interview guide was used for thematic coherence since there were four interviewers; also Picture probes of mask/ unmask individual were submitted to respondents. Thematic data analysis was done manually and cross checked by the group. Respondent Verbatim are highlighted to illustrate the social scene (for dating purpose) as reported by young people themselves.

First preliminary findings are :1. communication issues due to limited nonverbal communication seen as a constraint to go towards a new person, causing inability to make an 'informed decision'; 2. Positive effects of mask wearing reported: for shy people or hiding some of the least attractive features 3.A gender effect seems to emerge: with increased female confidence in taking the first step, while the opposite happened for young men ; 4.Mask wearing affected the perception of attractiveness of the other, and most of the time when the mask was removed, interest into the other individual was affected negatively".

Though this is a small sample, it is an original collection of covid testimonies of young peoples, and it gives real-time information about young people social life during Covid. We discuss further research of investigation possible.

RC48-JS-93.3

MARTINEZ, Carlos* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Mexico)

Por Qué Los Movimientos Contra Los Proyectos Mineros En México Emplean Estrategias De Movilización Legal

Comunidades marginadas e indígenas, así como organizaciones civiles provenientes del ambientalismo y/o la defensa de los derechos humanos buscan por medio de diferentes estrategias contener los efectos degradantes del extractivismo que tienen sumergidos a la región latinoamericana desde hace décadas. En las sociedades latinoamericanas se reconoce cada vez más una mayor intervención de las cortes ante la violación de derechos (Sieder, 2020). En años recientes se ha vuelto más recurrente que los movimientos empleen tácticas institucionales a partir de lo que se ha denominado movilización legal. De acuerdo con Paul Burnstein (1991) esta se entiende la activación de procedimientos legales y/o jurídicos como principal pauta o estrategia de acción para el alcance de objetivos. Esta ponencia busca responder a las siguientes preguntas ¿Qué factores influyen en la definición de estrategias legales de los movimientos que se oponen a los proyectos mineros en México? ¿Cuáles son aquellos factores que conducen a tomar estrategias legales como principal estrategia? Al respecto la literatura de la movilización legal ha discutido tres referentes conceptuales importantes: enmarcamiento legal (Pedriana, 2006) estructura de oportunidades legales (Hilson, 2002; Vanhala, 2012), y estructura de soporte legal (Epp, 1998). Por medio de un análisis cualitativo comparado de 12 movimientos sociales que buscan evitar la instauración y continuidad de los proyectos mineros en diferentes latitudes de México se busca identificar como es que estas nociones se articulan para hacer de la estrategia legal su principal estrategia. Esta es una investigación que busca ofrecer resultados preliminares en los primeros meses de 2023. Los resultados de investigación además de proveer información de interés acerca del seguimiento de las contiendas permitirán discutir con la literatura de la movilización legal.

RC54-737.3

MARTINEZ, Dulce* (UAM-Xochimilco, Mexico)

Música, Cuerpo y Emociones: Una Reflexión Sobre El Perreo Como Estrategia De Lucha y Resistencia

Durante los últimos años se han incrementado diferentes tipos de violencias, y en el caso de México durante la pandemia y pos pandemia, la violencia de género y los feminicidios son otros virus que se acrecentaron y no se han logrado erradicar. La injusticia, la indiferencia e impunidad ante dichos sucesos, ha provocado el surgimiento de diferentes grupos y colectivos organizados por mujeres quienes han realizado acciones colectivas para manifestar su dolor, su ira, su malestar y pedir justicia.

El propósito de esta ponencia es compartir un avance de investigación sobre el *perreo*, la música y el cuerpo como estrategias de lucha y resistencia; con la finalidad de dialogar y reflexionar sobre el *artivismo* como otra forma de lucha proveniente del *sentir* (Perniola:2016), del dolor (Ocaña:1997), del cansancio, de un *estrés colectivo crónico* (Sloterdijk:2017), donde las emociones (Didi-Huberman:2017) han fungido como potencia de su acción colectiva. El baile y el cuerpo como una forma de acción subversiva que busca trastocar las estructuras culturales, sociales y políticas en la segunda década del siglo XXI, donde el *perreo* ha sido la forma de expresar sus emociones y su estrategia de lucha, que se contrapone a la cultura (Freud:1992), la cultura como malestar.

En ese sentido se puede situar una disyuntiva al momento de hablar de cultura y arte (música y baile), es decir, la cultura es lo opuesto al arte. Mientras la cultura es el reino del valor, las costumbres y normas, el arte (música y baile) es una forma de la cultura que desde ella misma cuestionan o permiten escapar al individuo de la propia. El *perreo* como una acción reaccionaria que busca generar micropolíticas (la cultura como acciones reaccionarias) que buscan contrarrestar el poder absolutista (Guattari y Rolnik; 2006).

RC22-337.4

MARTINEZ-ARINO, Julia* (University of Groningen, Netherlands)

"My Life Hasn't Changed Much": Change and Continuity in Catholic Apostates' Lives

Defection from one's religious group is often understood as a turning point in peoples' lives. Particularly in closed religious groups that provide a complete life framework, leaving the religious community has vast family, social, work and economic consequences (Davidman, 2015; Brooks, 2018). However, when belonging to a religious institution does not imply living in a close religious environment, institutional disaffiliation might not necessarily lead to such life-changing consequences. In this presentation, I discuss the implications that apostasy from the Catholic Church has or does not have for former formal Church members in Argentina and Spain. Drawing on narrative interviews with apostates in both countries, I argue that disaffiliation might not necessarily lead to changing life conditions and worldviews. Rather, apostasy, in this case, may be understood as an act of political protest rather than a significant shift in peoples' (non)religious beliefs, practices and sense of belonging. As such, thus, their becoming non-affiliated does not necessarily mean a religious transformation. The presentation will dig into the factors or triggers that precipitate institutional disaffiliation and the consequences of this decision or lack thereof for peoples' lives. Moreover, it will highlight how apostates frame their disaffiliation as expressing continuity rather than disruption, a narrative that research on conversion processes has also shown (Johnston, 2013).

RC37-547.4

MARTINGO, Angelo* (University of Minho, Portugal)

Theorising the Language of Emotions: Arguments for a Neurosociology of Music:

The contribution of music to social cohesion through empathy, hinted at already by Rousseau and Herbert Spencer, re-emerged in late 20th century in anthropological, sociological and evolutionary perspectives, although the mechanism of such emotional communication remains unclear.

Drawing on a study on the production and reception of expressive deviations in the initial 8 measures of the 2nd movement of Beethoven's Waldstein Sonata, in which it was found that both naïve and expert listeners rated higher the recordings in which expressive deviations correlated with the cognitive representation developed by Lerdahl (2001) in Tonal Pitch Space, it is suggested that the communication of music expression implies a shared cognitive representation of music structure on which the potential role of music on social cohesion is played.

Based on such findings, as well as on the introduction of neurosociology in general sociology, and current results on music cognition and neuroscience, the pertinence of integrating Neurosociology of Music as a subfield Sociology of Music is discussed, as a means of theoretically grounding empirical results, and embodying critical theory.

RC33-491.4

MARTINI, Natalia* (Jagiellonian University, Poland)

Using Geospatial Technologies in Urban Ethnography

This presentation demonstrates what may be gained from combining the walk-along method (a hybrid between ethnographic interviewing and observation) with the global positioning system (GPS) and geographical information system (GIS) when exploring the social and physical aspects of locally situated urban lives. It focuses on the premise and application of the spatial transcript technique, which allows for an integration of qualitative and GPS data generated while walking, and its subsequent visualization and analysis within GIS. It suggests that incorporating geospatial technologies into the walk-along method might serve as means to operationalize particular spatial sensitivity afforded by this mode of inquiry and effectively advance its utility for yielding spatially sensitive insights.

RC53-JS-125.4

MARTINKENE, Ginte* (Klaipeda university, Lithuania)

Bridging Transnational Life Experiences: From Childhood to Adulthood

This paper aims to examine how transnational life experiences in the childhood creates transnational background for adulthood. It is assumed that children from transnational families become adults earlier and take on family responsibilities to take care of themselves and their younger siblings if have them. This experience shapes a unique life course scenario in adulthood.

The qualitative research uses a dynamic and individualized life course paradigm, which allows revealing the impact of the transnational family life experience in four aspects: (1) individual choices and decisions; (2) the timing of significant life events; (3) the impact of the close social environment; (4) in terms of historical context and geographical location. The visual qualitative research consist of two parts: 15 qualitative interviews with children (5-17 years old) and 15 qualitative interviews with adult children (18-29 years old). The research methodology is based on *My Family* mapping method, the *Time Lining* method and *Vignette Sketch* method. The research raises the question of whether and how life at a distance in childhood affects the adulthood of children from Lithuanian transnational families. Transnational life experience creates unique social construction of age. Children living at a distance with their parents become adults earlier in their social life. Moreover, transnational life experience in childhood depends on whether it was the mother, the father, or both parents who were living at a distance from their child, and who is taking care of the child during the period of departure of one or both parents.

RC47-657.1

MARTINS, Alexandre* (Freie Universität Berlin, Germany)

Class and Queer Struggles: The Critique of Capitalism in Contemporary Latin American Queer Politics

In the first years of Latin American sexual liberation movements in the 1960s and 1970s, the connections between the working class struggles and sexual and gender mobilizations were central to the transformative discourses and practices of those activists. After decades of hegemonic one-dimension queer politics, the last years have seen a rise on class issues on contemporary queer movements, especially in Argentina, Colombia, and Chile, where redistributive demands came to the first role. Are the emergence of class and redistributive claims in queer social movements connected to contemporary political and economic crisis? What are the empirical and theoretical intersections of sex and gender oppression and class exploitation produced by their discourses? To which extent do these queer politics update and transform the diagnosis from Marxist queers and feminists from the first decades of queer liberation struggles? By focusing on a sociological analysis of discourses of queer and trans leaders from Argentina, Colombia and Chile, this paper frames them as an emerging travesti and queer theory produced in Latin America that constitues a critique of both cis-heteronormativity and capitalist relations. It argues that the non-accomplished promises of capitalist sexual freedoms and the continuity of marginalized living conditions for great sectors of queer and trans populations have been central to the radicalization of sections of queer politics in recent years. On a theoretical dialogue with the tradition of queer Marxism and social reproduction theory, this paper argues that the claims towards economic redistribution, material reparation and abolition of violent institutions enacted by those social movements move beyond three classical analytical separations between working class and queer movements; redistribution and recognition struggles; transformative and adaptative tactics.

RC07-126.4

MARTINS, Alexandre* (Freie Universität Berlin, Germany)

Dynamics of Social Imagination and Political Strategies: Sexual and Gender Dissidents' Politics in Contemporary Argentina and Colombia

After the passing of Marriage Law and Gender Identity Law in Argentina and Supreme Court decisions expanding sexual and gender rights in Colombia in the 2010s, queer demands for reparation from the State became central in the political horizons of queer movements in both Latin American countries. How are these new social imaginations and political strategies enacted in those social movements? What are the continuities and ruptures of these campaigns in relation to previous ones framed on neoliberal terms based on individual sexual rights? "Recognizing is repairing" and Labor Quota for Trans People in Public Administration have been main campaigns in Argentina since 2015, whereas in Colombia the reparation for the victims of the armed conflict has been a main goal on debates around peace agreements. This paper aims to understand the different political strategies put in place by those social movements and which futures have been envisioned by their leaders. It analyzes how those claims emerged and became central to hegemonic sectors of those activisms and how the campaigns for reparation navigated through different political structures of opportunity with diverse collective actions and communicative praxis. The paper is based on sociological discourse analysis of written texts, images and videos of reparation campaigns produced by trans and queer movements in both countries, bills and judicial decisions; and in-depth interview with trans and queer leaders from Buenos Aires and Bogotá. On a theoretical level this paper argues that the campaigns for collective reparation from the State could be apprehended as new chapters of redistributive claims in queer and trans movements. They do not only expand the horizons of expectations of the hegemonic neoliberal claims from queer movements of past decades but also actualize on contemporary grounds discourses and strategies from sexual liberation movements from the 1960s and 1970s.

RC02-52.5

MARTINS, Carlos Eduardo* (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)

The Structural Crisis of Capitalism, US Imperialism and Alternatives for the XXI Century

The structural crisis of contemporary capitalism is linked to the decline of its capacity to dominate the development of the productive forces, to the end of the period of long expansive growth initiated in 1994, to the disorganization of American hegemony, to the growing vulnerability of its global power opening a period of intense geopolitical disputes and class struggles for the redefinition of the world system in the next decades. The resurgence of Eurasia through China and Russia, articulating, respectively, the most populous and technologically dynamic on the one hand, and the most extensive and main military atomic power of the world, on the other, through political power systems with strong capacity to control and interfere in the dynamics of capital, creates a new axis of gravitation that projects itself over Europe and the Global South threatening US imperialism, strongly associated with financialization and productive delocalization. Faced with the inability to promote its interests through consensus, the United States dedicates itself to destabilization processes, coups d'état, military interventions, trade wars and diplomatic, technological and financial sieges. Unable to maintain its economic attractiveness over Europe, it seeks to subjugate it politically and militarily, expanding NATO to the East in order to block its articulation with the East. Due to the immense difficulties in incorporating Russia to establish the northern siege over China, which could threaten its military leadership and strengthen European sovereignty, it is forced to harass, balkanize and submit it, but ends up reinforcing the great geopolitical bifurcation in progress. In this scenario of the decline of global liberalism and wars, fascism and socialism compete for control and the reestablishment of the world order still led by decadent liberalism

RC07-129.2

MARTINS ALBUQUERQUE, Paulo Henrique* (Federal University of Pernambuco, Brazil)

Hope and the Right to Dream As Political Practice in the Transition from Capitalism

In The principle of hope, E. Bloch proposes daydreaming as a program for rethinking the future, not as mere fantasy but as potential reality. It is an awake dream that needs no interpretation, no excavation, and certainly presupposes a mood that facilitates liberation and not depression. Daydreaming requires relaxation, but, as Bloch points out, "it does not seek sleepiness but the journey" (v.1, p.107). It is a particular way of drawing free choices, of planning and pondering ideas that do not ask for interpretation, but simply creative elaboration with elements already created and not simply invented. In this sense, the daydream differs from the nightdream of psychoanalysis that has a more regressive character and leads us to become dispersed in the obscurity of the lived instant. On the contrary, the daydream points to the

awakening of utopias. According K. Manheim in Ideology and utopia,utopias can be historically realized in the measure in which the present ideologies no longer serve to explain the structures of domination in force. Hope as utopia must be lived as a dream implied in political action in order to serve as a resource for criticizing dystopias, states of mind in which enthusiasm gives way to pessimism. In this sense, the debate on subjectivities emerging from oneiric symbolization is fundamental for liberating new spheres of collective action that promote emancipation from an expanded rational understanding, which includes affective intelligence alongside cognitive intelligence in the organization of experience in the world. This expanded understanding of consciousness can lead to another political practice that pierces ideologies to rescue the direct experience that takes place in the body and through bodies. Certainly, this experience implies a certain death of the pleasure of the present to free space for our sense in the future desired as a goal.

RC14-JS-39.2

MARTON, Attila* (Copenhagen Business School, Denmark)

A Digital Future of Resilience. What Can We Learn from Ecological Thinking?

Due to the nomadic character of digital technology, digitalization easily crosses modernistic boundaries of nation, organization, industry, lifeworld, mind, and body, increasingly interconnecting everything with everything. However, such hyper-connectivity makes it difficult to trace and explain the broader dynamics of digitalization; important relationships and their systemic effects may therefore go unnoticed and, as we are all too aware from climate studies, will turn runaway and eventually come back to haunt us in the future with potentially catastrophic intensity, making it ever more difficult to course correct. A myriad of examples already give testimony to the possibility of such a dire digital future, ranging from the polarization of political discourse through Facebook to the colonization of urban neighbourhoods through Airbnb.

In response, I draw on ecological thinking and principles to expand upon possibilities for tracing and explaining the wide reaching, boundary crossing effects of digitalization and the runaway dynamics they may lead to. As ecological thinking is based on a radically, anti-modern philosophy that promotes connection over division, heterogeneity over homogeneity, and participation over exclusion, it has the potential to increase the responsiveness of our sociological conceptualizations towards the overarching, systemic effects of digitalization. However, while such thinking lends itself to critiquing technological attitudes of quick-fixes and exploitation, it has yet to demonstrate its potential for guiding alternative practices towards a better digital future. Hence, I will focus on possible avenues for developing such practices by discussing the notion of "resilience" as a guiding principle of digitalization. In more detail, I will elaborate on notions of diversity, hyperconnectivity, slow feedback, and participation as central categories for a more desirable digital future that is more responsive to a world increasingly marked by precarity and crisis.

Spot-14.5

MARTSENYUK, Tamara* (Kyiv-Mohyla Academy, Ukraine)

Women's Participation in Defending Ukraine in Russia's War: Gender Sociology Perspective

Multitudinous forms of resistance exercised by Ukrainian women during the current war will be analyzed. Women's involvement in war could be discussed from two major perspectives – victimhood and agency. The Western gender scholarship describes women as the main victims of the situation, those who suffer from war and belong to vulnerable groups. At the same time, women are also actors of resistance, those who have agency and participate actively in different activities. In response to Russia's full-scale military invasion of Ukraine, women remain active: results of a public opinion survey demonstrate that most Ukrainian women are willing to resist with arms. Resistance is interrogated as a complex gendered practice that involves negotiating gender roles and norms. Analyzing women's resistance in this war provides a fuller picture of how Ukraine continues to fend off Russian aggression valiantly.

RC04-JS-107.5

MARVELL, Alan* (University of Gloucestershire, United Kingdom)

SIMM, David (Bath Spa University, United Kingdom)

Promoting Education, Solidarity and Engagement through International Fieldwork: Facilitating Emotional Responses to Enhance Transformative Learning.

International fieldwork offers significant opportunities for experiential learning and forming "global" citizens, however, there are physical and socio-psychological challenges as well. Students are confronted with unfamiliar environments, mild culture shock, challenging physical and climatic conditions, the stresses of group work, intensity of field presentations, and fatigue during field trips, which can influence their affective domain. This results in differing individual behaviours, perceptions and performances of students. By placing students in unfamiliar locations, they demonstrate solidarity, through being

challenged by "others". This presentation examines how students' emotional intelligence can be utilised through innovative pedagogies to make sense of the encounters experienced by students (and staff) during international fieldwork. Using a case-study of undergraduate fieldwork in Barcelona, Spain, we examine how the use of student-led peer teaching and learning, facilitated by tutors, and supported by self-reflectivity exercises, can be harnessed to facilitate students' altruistic learning. This approach also helps students' resilience to cope with the challenges as well as the opportunities. The use of reflective field diaries is a powerful tool not only for enabling students to observe and record what they encounter but also to reflect on the meanings and positionality before, during and after being immersed in "place". Our studies show how the effective integration of peer learning with self-reflectivity enhances students' emotional intelligence and resilience, a deeper understanding of a sense of place, with the potential to achieve transformative learning.

TG03-807.2

MARZANO, Alessia* (University of South-Eastern Norway (USN), Norway)

The Poietic Potentialities of Indigenous Creative Practices in Decolonizing the Concept(s) of Indigeneity

Indigeneity is a disputed concept lacking a clear legal definition under international law. The Indigenous Declaration (UNDRIP) and the International Labour Organization's Convention (ILO169) leave Indigenous peoples and individuals the right to self-determine their own identity bound to the fulfillment of specific criteria. In particular, the Cobo description of indigeneity (1986) considers the criterion of historical continuity on the ancestral lands, which implies their preservation and transmission to future generations. According to this conceptualization, however, indigeneity does not follow the Indigenous body and presence when moving to an urban area, thus leaving behind many Indigenous people who do not live in ancestral lands.

This study draws on decolonial thinking and *pluriversality* to illustrate the role of Indigenous creativity and aesthetics in expressing the performativity of the relationship with the land. Enclosed by colonial narratives and policies, the conceptualization of indigeneity is constructed around a Western conception of the land and property that does not always correspond to the way Indigenous peoples experience it. Therefore, the dynamic nature of indigeneity should be emphasized to close the gap between legal and sociocultural definitions and experiences of indigeneity and avoid Indigenous people being excluded from the protection such legal frameworks are supposed to provide them.

By multiplying the possibilities of different spaces and times and dismissing the linear and singular project of modernity/coloniality, the poietic potentiality of artistic practices can help expand the concept of indigeneity to one that encompasses multiple *spatialities* and temporalities that do not fix nor limit Indigenous individual and collective identities.

Keywords: Indigeneity, Indigenous peoples, pluriversality, Indigenous rights, Indigenous art, creativity

RC48-666.1

MASEK, Vaclav* (Center for Advanced Genocide Research, United States)

Temporal Imaginations: Collective Memory and Collective Action in Post-Peace Guatemala

How do Indigenous movements draw on the most painful past as a source of inspiration to persist in their organizing, even in the face of systematic exclusion? Two sites of anti-mining resistance in post-Peace Guatemala reveal that the collective memory of triumphs over adversity motivates collective action that fashions counter-hegemonic struggles. Fifteen months of participant observation with Maya Q'eqchi and Xinka civil society groups show how grassroots social movements contribute to national memory cultures. By drawing on narratives of resistance against settler colonialism, Indigenous activists mobilize unified antagonistic fronts against the State and Capital. The project also relies on twenty in-depth interviews with on-the-ground stakeholders in both sites of struggle and twenty recorded testimonies of survivors of the Guatemalan genocide obtained at the Visual History Archive at the USC Shoah Foundation. Data shows how, following colonialism and the genocide, Indigenous Guatemalans understand extractivism as the third and latest iteration of dispossession launched against their territories. In the wake of mass violence, the mechanism of collective memory becomes instrumental in encouraging political action through the deployment of *temporal imaginations* —self-reflecting and retrospective mnemonic frames that position social movements in history and time. Temporal imaginations provide a channel to articulate past injustices and present grievances, cement loyalties, establish future-oriented goals, and aid in evaluating new challenging events civil society groups may face.

RC44-626.3

MASHAYAMOMBE, John* (Nelson Mandela University, South Africa)

Sanitised Workplace Order: A Glimpse into the Character of Two New Mining Operations in South Africa

Labour studies in South African have often focused on old gold, coal, and platinum mines to understand the relationship between labour, capital, and work organisation. Research on the old gold, platinum and some coal mines has been on labour disputes often expressed through protected and unprotected strikes. South Africa's mining industry was shaped by colonial and apartheid regimes together with capital. What emerged was what Carl van Holdt terms apartheid workplace regime. However, the attainment of democracy in 1994 was meant to usher constitutional democracy and democratisation of the workplace. New mines in this case an open pit iron ore and a colliery (both surface and underground mines have come up with innovative ways of workplace relations and work organisation in comparison to older mines. Sanitised workplace order captures this phenomenon and describes the consistent application of rules and regulations and innovations that are negotiated and re-negotiated, contested, and manipulated by capital and labour in order to control space to fulfil their respective interests in the workplace. Sanitised workplace order is characterised by deliberate recruitment of young, educated, and diverse workforce, introduction of new technologies and automation in pursuit of smart mines, inculcation of company's operating model onto the entry level workforce, provision of transport and housing arrangements including allowances as well as health and safety innovations. It is in this context that capital and labour contest with each for the control of this space and the ability to do so demonstrates power.

TG07-833.1

MASLEN, Sarah* (University of Canberra, Australia)

"Listening" As a Metaphor for Synesthetic Attention

Most of the time, we disattend our perceptual processes. We orient our attention outward, rather than to the process of attending itself. The progression of social life depends on such an orientation, for if we pay too much attention to our sensation we draw focus from the object of our ongoing interactions, a point that Polanyi made in relation to speech and the playing of an instrument. Yet, there are contexts in which there is space to turn our orientation to how we are doing sensing—where we pause and take stock of those ways of knowing and being in the world that we often take for granted and yet we rely on and can actively transform. This paper addresses the sensory practices of outdoor adventurers who work on fostering an orientation to their bodies and place characterized by heightened sensory focus disconnected from the devices and data that dominate urban life. They adopt the term "listening" metaphorically to express how they are organizing their bodies always in relation to that which is happening beyond them. It is about a "quiet" humility, and taking in of cues that others may miss, towards environments that do not care if you are there. This sensory orientation and way of being in nature is cultivated via explicit "rules", moving off the bodies of "listening" others, and through a strategy of naming-cum-pointing which serves to direct the attentions of novices.

RC53-724.4

MASON, Jan* (University of Western Sydney, Australia)
DRAKE, Gabrielle (Western Sydney University, Australia)
FALLOON, Janet (Western Sydney University, Australia)
MOGENSEN, Lise (Western Sydney University, Australia)

Greta Thunberg's Climate Activism: Challenging Generational and Economic Power

As the totemic leader of the *Fridays for the Future (FFF)* Movement Greta Thunberg challenges two aspects of the social order, those of intergenerational relations and neo-liberal capitalism. In this presentation we discuss how Thunberg's rhetoric, as political and participatory strategies, incorporates and subverts two key binary discourses - the adult-child and the normal-deviant binaries. These discourses have been used by some leaders as strategies to control Thunberg, by othering her as a 'child' and as a deviant, female child. Thunberg in her speeches, as acts of resistance, incorporates/subverts these discourses. This strategy deflects criticisms aimed at Thunberg and challenges hegemonic, patriarchal discourses regarding generational responsibility, and ableism. In our concluding remarks we draw attention to the relevance of our analysis for implementing policies on children and young people's participation.

WG08-JS-2.3

MASSARI, Monica* (University of Milan, Italy)
GATTA, Gianluca (University of Milan, Italy)
MICELI, Simona (University of Milan, Italy)

Affectivity and Embodied Knowledge in Biographical Research on Mediterranean Migration

The investigation of changing migration and refuge realities in times of anti-migrant politics increasingly requires accurate concepts, tools and strategies that might adequately capture contemporary dynamics. Moreover, it also involves a further epistemological and ethical step that, while illustrating complex social dynamics, is not afraid to address and question the politics of knowledge production that informs research in this field and to illuminate emerging domains of social responsibility and political action.

In this framework, affects, emotions and embodied experiences have growingly become timely research topics (Gray 2008). Emotions, however, cannot be seen only as psychological states, but also as (relational) social and cultural practices which are destined to shape our object of study (Ahmed 2014 [2004]: 9) and enhance a further self-reflexivity from the side of researchers. Reference is here made to the feelings of pain, sadness - at one side - or discomfort, shame and rage, at the other, that biographical accounts of and encounters with migrants and refugees often touch or evoke. Thus, attending to emotions and the work of emotions itself is destined to become a crucial aspect of our method.

Based on the outcomes of an ongoing European project on migration narratives of people on the move between the two shores of the Mediterranean, this paper addresses the *affective* dimension of the relationship between the researcher and research participants, focussing on embodied forms of knowledge produced in the framework of biographical research which also involved participatory and art-based methods.

RC18-268.1

MASSICARD, Elise* (Sciences Po CERI, France)

The Political Effects of the Involvement of Non-State Actors in Governing

Authoritarianism as a regime type is a broad category, and in the last years several political scientists have suggested new, often "hybrid" types, of regime. This contribution does not aim to investigate general definitions or criteria of regime types. Rather, it starts from the assumption that regimes may not be coherent (Massardier et al.) and that more or less democratic or authoritarian spaces may coexist in one country. The contribution also starts from the assumption that the distribution of power may best be understood not by focusing solely on the "top" of the political hierarchy, but by taking in account a plurality of actors taking part in political processes. More specifically, it pays attention to the role of non-state actors and their concrete practices. Indeed, contemporary states increasingly find relays in non-state actors, among others for the implementation of policy – including control. This is also the case in Turkey (Massicard and Visier 2019). Drawing on recent individual and collective research on vigilante groups (Massicard 2019), on the role of pro-government NGOs (Massicard 2021), and on neighborhood headmen (Massicard 2022), this contribution sets out to question the involvement of these civic actors in the deployment of authoritarian practices, and examine their effects on power configurations. It shows that the effects of non state actors' involvement may indeed contribute to the limitation of pluralism and the control of potential opposition, but also empower social groups otherwise deprived of participation – and that the control by state hierarchy of these relays remains as an important research question.

RC26-382.3

MASSIDDA, Luca* (Tuscia University, Italy)

Marginalized & Stereotyped. the Political Representation of Gender-Based Violence in the 2022 Italian Election Campaign.

The paper analyzes the representation of male violence against women (MVAW) offered by the political communication of the main candidates engaged in the Italian election campaign of September 2022. Through the analysis of the contents posted on the main social networks – Facebook, Twitter, Instagram and TikTok – by 34 protagonists of the electoral campaign during the 4 weeks preceding the vote the paper wants to investigate the following topics:

- The relevance of MVAW's issues in the campaign as a whole, in the different political parties and in the individual political actors.

- The modalities, forms and logics present in the political representation of MVAW proposed by the different candidates.

- The recurrent presence of distortions in the political representation of MVAW attributable to gender stereotypes and prejudices.

- The "contribution" offered by the representation of MVAW to the construction and consolidation of the populism/anti-populism cleavage.

Data presented here were collected as part of the national research project «The Transformations of Democracy: Actors, Strategies and Outcomes in Opposing Populism in Political, Juridical and Social Arenas» (principal Investigator: prof. Carlo Ruzza; local unit coordinator: prof. Flaminia Saccà).

RC26-385.2

MASSIDDA, Luca* (Tuscia University, Italy)

Trails & Bias. Stereotypes and Gender Discrimination in the Legal Representation of Male Violence Against Women

Ten years after the signing of the Istanbul Convention (2011), the Italian legislative framework on violence against women has greatly evolved. The timing of the writing of laws and those of the rewriting of social norms, however, do not always coincide and the legal system, with its language and its practices, is still partly conditioned by socially widespread gender bias. The STEP research project – coordinated for the University of Tuscia by Prof. Flaminia Saccà – analyzed 283 sentences, issued by the Italian criminal courts, to identify stereotypes and prejudices that recur in the legal and social representation of gender-based violence. This paper analyzes how the presence of criticality in the legal representation of violence against women is organized along two main categories of gender bias: *role prejudices*, which intervene in the representation of the victim and *frame prejudices*, which condition the modalities of representation of violence.

RC24-355.6

MATCZAK, Piotr* (Adam Mickiewicz University, Poland)

The Potential of Cultural Ecosystem Services in Local Urban Planning

The concept of ecosystem services is widely acknowledged in research and there are attempts to its application to policies. However, there is little research how the cultural ecosystem services could be used in the local urban planning. The research carried out in the city of Poznań (Poland) concerned planning potential related the cultural ecosystem services.

The research consisted of identifying the most important cultural ecosystem services in Poznań from the planners perspective (a workshop, the qualitative part), checking which services are most important for city residents in the immediate vicinity of their place of residence (Discrete Choice Experiment, the quantitative part) and mapping selected parameters of the housing surroundings important for the delivery of CES (the spatial analysis).

Practitioners at the workshop attached the greatest importance to the use of nature for rest and relaxation, preserving nature for future generations, and the aesthetic importance. They emphasized essential role of information on the residents' needs for their work. In the DCE study, the importance of landscape attributes were measured in units of distance to a parking lot or stop. The openness of the landscape appeared the most valued feature, while the type of greenery is the second most important one. Tall vegetation is preferred over low vegetation. The type of housing does not differentiate preferences. The differentiating factor is the use of a means of transport - a car or public transport.

The most important feature of urban landscape, i.e. openness of landscape, is difficult for planning operationalization and can be shaped primarily in the case of new investments. At the same time the results suggest residents' readiness to extend public transport in exchange for openness of landscape.

Two attributes of urban landscape, i.e., openness and the presence of trees are possible to map basing on the exiting data.

RC48-JS-67.2

MATEBESI, Sethulego* (University of the Free State, South Africa)

Transactional Activism and the Demise of Grassroots Organinisation

Community protests have become a longstanding feature of the socio-political milieu of democratic South Africa. However, the dramatic increase in the incidence of community protests points to the need for alternative perspectives beyond the current focus on the causes of protests in individual sites and locations. This paper focuses on the role of community leaders in invented spaces and their interaction with external actors to understand the effects of leadership engagement practices on community protests. Utilizing the concept of 'transactional activism', the study draws on various approaches, including the literature on community leadership, clientelism, and the dynamics of informal representation in South Africa. The empirical findings are based on six qualitative case studies across four provinces of South Africa. These cases suggest that the perverse incentives offered to community leaders organizing protests negatively affect how these leaders advance the needs of residents. Consequently, transactional activism impedes efforts to address communities' fundamental problems, opening new spaces and opportunities for protests

because of unresolved grievances. The paper concludes that the transactional activities of community leaders pose threats to community organizing and informal representation.

RC31-460.10

MATERA, Giovanni* (Harvard University, Weatherhead Center for International Affairs, United States)

Do Organizations Supporting Migrant People Suffering from Mental Illness Overlap or Cooperate? Insights from a Vignette Study on Cultural Mediation between Organizations.

Through the perspective of a sociology of hospitality, and the contributions from other fields of studies as migration and mental health and the sociology of mental health, my research explores the possibility of making room to migrant persons suffering from mental illness through a coordinated network of community mental health care and asylum support services. Do these organizations use a common or a complementary set of categories in their daily work? Are these services collaborating or overlapping? Do they select their users or are they able to take care of their subjective suffering in a coordinated way? As a newcomer arriving in an urban context where a form of community health service is present along with an asylum support service, will these services reinforce her/his stigma? Or will the stigma associated with mental illness fade because of the demedicalization process entailed by the coordination of the two services? Will this process facilitate social inclusion?

The presentation addresses these questions drawing on the results of a comparative vignette study carried out in Greece and Italy. The research has involved street-level professionals from organizations operating in the field of psychosocial support and supported housing, as well as from local institutions, as social and healthcare services. The aim of the experiment was to observe the relationship between procedures adopted by street-level professionals in the categorization of migrant people and the different affiliations of each professional.

RC11-167.4

MATERA, Giovanni* (Harvard University, Weatherhead Center for International Affairs, United States)

The Role of Mental Health Care in the Mitigation of Recognition Gaps Affecting Elderly Forcibly Displaced Ukrainian Migrants.

The significant presence of elderly people in Ukraine requires special attention vis-à-vis these people among migrants. Elderly people currently represent a minority of Ukrainian forcibly displaced migrants who have mostly fled to neighboring countries or have followed their family members in other European countries. After the beginning of the armed conflict, their stay and transit through European countries has been facilitated by the rapid recognition of their social rights. One of the well-documented effects of forced displacements is the significant spread of psycho-trauma, which also depends on the pre-migration experience. My ongoing research retraces elderly Ukrainian migrants' subjective experiences and their reception in France through a threefold inquiry. More precisely, I am currently comparing different sites where elderly Ukrainian migrants suffering from psycho-trauma can be treated, via (1)semi structured interviews with caregivers and recipients, (2)a vignette study and (3)a short ethnography.

The main objective of my research is to explain the lack of recognition of elderly migrants' needs. According to my first hypothesis, this recognition gap depends on the way in which suffering is evaluated within the host community. Thus, independence derived from easier access to rights and unclaimed benefits could explain the invisibility of these migrants. A second objective is to study the ability of an asylum support service to make room for the heterogeneity of the subjectivity of migrants. My research aims at understanding whether the lack of recognition depends on the limits imposed by the normative repertoire of asylum support. On the other hand, taking care of elderly migrants by alleviating their psychological suffering could remedy the lack of recognition. Social services can make room for the vulnerability of older people through the treatment of psycho-trauma. According to recent developments in the field of community mental health, indeed, mental health care can promote de-stigmatization and social inclusion.

RC30-JS-59.3

MATERASSI, Letizia* (University of Florence, Italy)
SOLITO, Laura (University of Florence, Italy)

Tell Me It Visually. Infographic Contents for Healthcare Digital Communication during the Covid-19 Emergency

Among the forms and languages that health communication assumes, visual narration is gaining a new centrality and a strategic importance. Capable of accelerating cognitive and relational processes between institutions and citizens, images (graphics, pictures, icons, etc.) find proliferation in the digital environment. If this concerns the daily information production of health institutions, even more evident is the usefulness of visual communication

on emergency and crisis situations (Coombs, 2019), when the contents must quickly dictate behaviors, be seen, remembered and fully satisfy the needs of all audiences (Kelidou, Siountri, 2019).

This contribution addresses the issue of infographics produced by the health institutions during the Covid-19 crisis in Italy, albeit settled in the broader scenario of change that has been characterizing health communication and public sector communication in recent years (Ducci, Materassi, Solito, 2020; Authors, 2021).

In a reshaped communicative space, institutions have to manage the abundance of information, actors and relationships, in a tiring and difficult work of building their visibility and gaining reputation. Thus, our interest in institutional (info)graphics concerns not so much the technical-operational or creative level of the digital contents, but the role that these tools and languages play in achieving strategic goals and new relational attitudes with citizens. Starting from the pandemic lesson, we aim at exploring how these narratives and visual languages could redefine the health communication strategies.

In the research we present, the graphics produced by the Ministry of Health and by 10 Italian Regions during the emergency were selected. The infographics collected were created and published on the institutional website and/or on social media, such as Facebook, Twitter, Instagram. The results will be presented and discussed, putting in evidence which meanings the visual representations assume in the health communication's language development and which needs are emerging in a context of information overload.

RC23-341.3

MATHUR, Jaya* (Jawaharlal Nehru University, India)

Sensations, Subjectivity, and Science : Exploring the Fraught Metrics of Pain

In the history of pain medicine, several techniques of measuring pain have been experimented upon, from the dolorimeter to the pain scale — in order to facilitate diagnosis and treatment. The metrification of pain which involves translating felt pain into measurable categories has been oft-criticized by medical practitioners, biostatisticians, and even social science scholars for several reasons and on several registers. However, it is interesting to note how all strands of criticism coalesce around the same theme — how the metrification is not accurate enough — in doing this, they effectively do not offer criticism of metrification itself, rather suggestions on how it could be done in a more exact, clinical manner. The usage of various pain scales and suggestions for making them more accurate are made claiming that these instruments need to be invariably resorted to as long as any better or alternate ways of measuring pain come about. Such claims are in ignorance of the fact that qualitative modes of collecting information on pain could be developed and sophisticated in order to be deployed in a clinical context. For instance, both public health and medical practice stand to benefit greatly from the ethnographic method.

I intend to trace a genealogy of pain assessment over the years, and intend to argue, that tendencies of metrification might be understood as an indication of how metrics, in having penetrated and gained preponderance even in the realm of a phenomenon as complex as pain, have subsumed most other ways of apprehending the world.

RC02-46.1

MATLON, Jordanna* (American University, United States)

The Crisis of Black Masculinity in Racial Capitalism

Jordanna Matlon will draw from her recent book, *A Man among Other Men: The Crisis of Black Masculinity in Racial Capitalism*, examining competing constructions of modern manhood in the West African metropolis of Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire. Engaging the histories, representational repertoires, and performative identities of men in Abidjan and across the Black Atlantic, *A Man among Other Men* shows how French colonial legacies and media tropes of Blackness act as powerful axes, rooting masculine identity and value within labor, consumerism, and commodification. Foregrounded by a broad chronological and transatlantic theorization of Black masculinity, Matlon's ethnography of the livelihoods and lifestyles of men in Abidjan's informal economy demonstrates how men's subjectivities are formed in dialectical tension by and through hegemonic ideologies of race and patriarchy. Her account illuminates the sustained power of imaginaries even as capitalism affords a deficit of material opportunities, thus revealing a story of Black abjection set against the anticipation of male privilege – a story of the long crisis of Black masculinity in racial capitalism.

RC32-472.4

MATOS ALMEIDA, Marlise* (Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, Brazil)

Anti-Gender Politics in Brazil: A Comparison with Latin America Neoconservative Experiences

Anti-gender politics is not a single phenomenon, a solid organic something. It comprises an accumulation of events, with different trajectories that generate resonances and connections but also imply sequential processes of excitement and rest. At least since 2013, Latin America, and especially Brazil, entered a vertigo of democratic deconstruction with the coming to power of new right

representatives and the election of an extreme right-wing government: gender and race were at the center of this phenomenon. This paper will focus on two major axes of this anti-democratic advance in Brazil: public policies (guiding underfunding and the shift to the right-wing ideologies) and the escalation of political violence against women (elected and candidates). We discuss the role of anti-gender politics and policies in the recent authoritarian turn in Brazil and describes the rise of extreme right-wing movements and parties, focusing on the centrality of opposition to race and gender equity and LGBTQI+ rights. President Bolsonaro is notorious for his rudeness, disrespect and vulgarity when addressing his critics or opponents, be them journalists, artists, or scholars. His virulence is especially harsh when his targets are women. We can say that we have during his government an anti-gender offensive as state policy and we can also say that gender and race political violence was used in Brazil as a strategy to prevent greater access by women, especially black and indigenous women, to the Brazilian parliament.

TG11-JS-119.5

MATOS ALMEIDA, Marlise* (Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, Brazil)

Violence Against Women and the Layers of Racist and Cissexist Patriarchal Junction: A Decolonial Reading

The Center for Studies and Research on Women at the Federal University of Minas Gerais has been working with teaching, research and community intervention focusing on violence against women in Brazil since 2004. We started with the collaboration in the Belo Horizonte Victimization Survey, and the two last research projects was about the risks, impacts and gender responses in an international and regional comparative perspective during the covid19 pandemic and another on representation, and political violence in Brazilian elections.

In the Latin American context, we are living an escalation in multiple ways of violence. We discuss three layers of cispatriarchal and racist experience: the first is articulated with what Julieta Paredes (2011) defined by "patriarchal junction". She means that in the region there is the historical presence of different modes of patriarchy: a type already included in non-modern communities during pre-colonial intrusion, and another one associated with the present moment.

A second layer refers to intersectionality arising from ethnic racial oppression, which combined with gender, sexuality, and class, in a decolonial reading, highlights colonial structural forms of intersectional oppression. A third layer, more recent, is an experience of what Marcia Tiburi (2020) has called "turbotecnomachonazifascism". This type of current, advertising, and hysterical patriarchy would delimit the contemporary, updated expression of patriarchy with authoritarian content.

From the analysis of emblematic cases of violence perpetrated against women, especially political violence against three of the main presidents to govern in the Latin American southern cone, namely: Michele Bachelet (Chile), Cristina Kirschner (Argentina) and Dilma Rousseff (Brazil), it is intended to build a connected system of concepts and action tools, this time circumscribed and originating from Latin American decolonial feminist theories and practices.

RC33-500.3

MATRELLA, Alfredo* (Sapienza, Italy)
CAVAGNUOLO, Michela (Sapienza, Italy)

From Marienthal to Digital Methods: Audio Diaries By Using Whatsapp in Social Research

The Diaries Method has been used since the so-called Golden Age in studies like the one of Marienthal (Jahoda, Lazarsfeld & Zeisel, 1933), but today, thanks to the help of digital technologies, this method has evolved into a tool that can make it possible to overcome lots of limitations relating to social research, including the well-known problem of intrusiveness. In a society completely immersed in the digital world (Lupton, 2015), where the distinction between online and offline social life has become increasingly porous (Pink, 2009), using in research strategies tools of daily use in people's lives can both contribute to get respondents closer to the world of research and to give social researchers new tools to study important facets that would otherwise be difficult to reach. Furthermore, it is possible to summarize the evolution, or "revolution", of this method in a greater involvement of the interviewees in the object of research and in the reduction of social desirability. Specifically, in this study has emerged that social desirability can decrease thanks to the proximity of respondents to the tool used. Moreover, using instant messaging Apps, such as WhatsApp, it is possible to re-think the relationship between researcher and interviewee and to consider new possibilities for integrated research strategies. By analyzing both the audio diaries and the meta-interviews of a study on workers' life domains relationship, it has also emerged that one of the greatest strengths of the use of the instant messaging service is that it makes possible to record moods and facets that most traditional research methods wouldn't been able to detect: allowing the interviewee to decide when and how to record an audio-diary ensures that the instrument is camouflaged with the usage of WhatsApp for other aspects of daily life.

RC31-459.6

MATSUDAIRA, Keaki* (National Institute for Japanese Language and Linguistics)

Japanese Americans' Return Home and the War: Senses of "Home" and "Homelessness"

This presentation discusses the two ways that second-generation immigrants conceived of returning home, both to their parents' homeland and to their own homeland, and examines their senses of "home" and "homelessness" when the two countries became enemies during the Second World War. Second-generation Japanese Americans, who were born in the US to Japanese parents who had immigrated there, experienced back-and-forth movement between Japan and the US before and after the Second World War. Japanese Americans suffered great difficulties in both countries when the war between Japan and the US broke out in 1941.

Second-generation Japanese Americans are often said to have two homelands: the US and Japan. So, what feelings did returning to Japan or the US provoke in them? Some of them suffered identity crises because they were often seen as "too American" in Japan and "too Japanese" in the US, and were treated as either "enemy aliens" or "enemy citizens" during the years of the war. Their language skills had both positive and negative impacts. When Japanese Americans served in the US Army to fight against Japan, their knowledge of Japan and the Japanese language were regarded as being useful for knowing the enemy. On the other hand, people who served in the Japanese Imperial Army and could speak English were regarded suspiciously, as their language skills showed that they had ties to the enemy. Therefore, they had to hide their language skills to try to be more trustworthy "Japanese Imperial subjects". This presentation uses autobiographies, archived interviews, and works of non-fiction to focus on the life stories of second-generation Japanese American individuals, especially those who returned to their parents' homeland Japan to receive an education before the war, but were subsequently involved in the war against the US and eventually returned to the US after the war.

RC39-578.3

MATSUKAWA, Anna* (National Research Institute for Earth Science and Disaster Resilience, Japan)

OHTSUKA, Rika (National Research Institute for Earth Science and Disaster Resilience, Japan)

Impact of Typhoon-Induced Power Outages on Property Crime in Japan

One of the main factors that make research on crime and crime prevention in the affected areas difficult is the history of crime statistics data that have not been publicly available. Studies have shown that the number of crimes is expected to increase after the disaster. Research on crime in disaster-affected areas in Japan has focused on surveys of crime victimization among survivors, but this has its limitations. In Japan, open data on seven types of theft crimes have been conducted by each metropolitan and prefectural police department on a pilot basis since 2018. This study attempts to elucidate the actual crime occurrence in the affected areas in Japan in a triangulation manner. The analysis was conducted using three types of data: power outage data from Typhoon No.15 in 2019, open data on property crime by the police, and data from an online survey asking about crime victimization experiences during and after the typhoon. Crimes that occur in disaster-affected areas can be broadly classified into the following three categories:

1. Impoverished-type crimes occur due to a lack of relief supplies.

2. Phoretic-type crimes, such as fraud and illegal payments, take advantage of the chaos.

3. Stress-type crimes are accelerated by drug addiction, alcohol and other substances, and domestic violence due to the stress of evacuation life.

Although only seven types of property crimes are currently available in the open data, some of them can be categorized as convenience-type crimes, such as burglary and breaking, or stress-type crimes, such as damage to property. This study will examine the impact of social change, such as disasters, on offense.

RC30-446.4

MATSUNAGA, Shintaro* (Nagano University, Japan)

Why Do Freelance Animators Belong to a Firm?: Manufacturing Consent with "Schedule Gifts" and Its Ambivalence in the Japanese Animation Industry

The labor market in Japan has been characterized by standard workers' long-term employment security, but nonstandard workers, such as freelancers who usually work short contracts, have been suffering from precarious labor conditions (Mouer and Kawanishi, 2005). This paper focuses on the labor process of animators, a unique occupation within the Japanese labor market because most animators are freelance workers. The paper particularly analyzes how freelance animators accept their belonging to production firms and management control through their workplace's ethnographic data.

Recent labor process theory research has confirmed that nonstandard workers have difficulty maintaining their desired work schedule and revealed that the managerial granting of additional work or schedule adjustments, even rare, results in workers' consent to work under precarious conditions. The novel concept of "schedule gifts" (Wood, 2020) indicates that managerial granting obscures the organizational control to coerce workers to work in unstable temporal order because workers recognize their personal indebtedness to their managers.

Although schedule gifts have been observed in Japan's animation industry, this paper discusses variations in the interactions between managers and animators. In particular, animators did not always express indebtedness to their managers, even if the managers adjusted the animators' schedules or assigned easy-to-manage tasks. Animators enjoyed flexible scheduling to some extent but did not recognize it as the outcome of managers' personal contributions. Instead, they saw it as the function of organizational support for animators. Although this understanding derives from the idea that an organization is necessary for animators to manage their job insecurity in freelance work, it gives a foundation to their consent to belonging to firms and accepting management control.

Ethnographic insight indicates that belonging to a firm contributes to workers' protection in precarious working conditions. However, there is an ambiguity in that accepting managerial control might affect freelance workers' freedom.

RC31-JS-46.1

MATSUTANI, Minori* (Otemon Gakuin University, Japan)

Challenging Gendered Norms of Skilled Migrants in Transnational Companies: Case Study of Japanese Professionals in Germany

This paper aims to examine how the intersectionality of gender, ethnicity and skills forms the working practices of high-skilled migrant workers in Japanese transnational companies located in Germany and how the migrant workers react to that. Japanese transnational companies introduced the new transnational employment system in 1990s, in which Japanese workers were employed directly by overseas branches. These migrant workers are positioned relatively lower in the hierarchy than assigned expatriates and are called "locally employed migrant workers." The gendered composition of the workforce, which consisted of male assigned expatriates and female locally employed migrant workers, has determined their working practices and career trajectories. The gendered norms were transplanted from Japan and applied to two types of Japanese workers, which means they were not applied to German or other ethnic groups. After several Japanese male workers began to be hired as locally employed migrant workers, however, the gendered norms and practices in workplace were confused and affected differently to female and male locally employed migrant workers. Based on ethnographic research on Japanese locally employed workers in Dusseldorf since 2019, this paper shows how gender and ethnicity intersect in Japanese transnational companies and how Japanese female and male migrant workers negotiate with the gendered norms by modifying behavior, utilizing professional skills and building/modifying career strategies.

RC52-JS-29.2

MATSUTANI, Minori* (Otemon Gakuin University, Japan)

Professional Migrants in the Enclaved Labor Market: Japanese Migrant Workers in Transnational Corporations

This paper aims to examine the role of enclaved labor market in the process of migration based on the empirical research since 2009 on Japanese professional migrants hired by Japanese transnational corporations located in China and in Germany. Professional Migrants often face the problems with transferring their human capital when they move across national boundaries. This paper introduces an alternative strategy by migrant workers employed by transnational corporations. Recently Japanese transnational corporations not only assign expatriates but also hire directly Japanese workers in each overseas branch. They build the enclaved labor market and entice professionals who prefer career building in abroad but with scarce degrees, certificates or language skills in the destination country. The enclaved labor market offers professional migrants the safety zone in the destination country, in which they avoid entering directly foreign labor markets so as to utilize their cultural capital and maximize their human capital. This paper shows how human capital and cultural capital are interwoven in the enclaved labor market and discusses the possibilities/limitations of the migration strategy dependent on transnational corporations.

RC27-390.4

MATTEUCCI, Ivana* (Urbino University Carlo Bo, Italy)

Media Sports Events As a Stage for Digital Activism and Social Movements

Today, sports and sporting events are among the most popular media phenomena. While television continues to play a primary role for major traditional sporting events (Hutchins & Sanderson 2017), social networking services extend the sports narrative and experience, making sport one of the most discussed topics on social networking platforms. It is interesting at this point to examine how sporting events, though often constituting festive and ritualized expressions of imagined communities with shared values (Dayan, Katz 1992), are increasingly used as vehicles of "soft power" (Nye 2004) in the geopolitical arena, and are emerging as a stage for public discussions and expressions of current political and social issues, including human rights and environmental and social sustainability. This paper presents an analysis of sporting events with a focus on the role of the media and platforms in event production processes and/or related fan strategies and practices - including discussions on global and local interests surrounding sporting events, and fan activist movements that use sporting events to promote debate on specific issues. The investigation employs a quantitative-qualitative methodology, with inductive and deductive analysis that constructs and uses a matrix of categories of cultural content on the themes of climate and environmental and social sustainability that accompany media sporting events, proceeding with interviews with activist fans operating individually or within social movements. The findings of the research show that sporting events in the digital environment must be understood as a diverse range of events, in which the public engages in unprecedented social activism and new converging practices, such as protests against hegemonic ideologies and structures. Such activism and practices can be defined as a "participatory liveness" (Frandsen, Jerslev & Mortensen 2022), sparking political debate and social engagement for change.

RC39-575.1

MATTHEWMAN, Steve* (University of Auckland | Waipapa Taumata Rau, New Zealand)
UEKUSA, Shinya (University of Canterbury, New Zealand)

Why We Don't Build Back Better: Coherence, Complexity and Control

The idea of "Building Back Better" has assumed the status of orthodoxy within post-disaster reconstruction. Yet despite widespread desires to do so, cities routinely fall short of this aim. At the Canterbury Earthquakes Symposium one expert declared: "No one builds back better". Ōtautahi Christchurch is instructive here, as the claim is frequently made that it is a paradigmatic case in how not to do it. The Canterbury Earthquake Sequence (2010, 2011) created the biggest urban renewal project in Aotearoa New Zealand's history. Local government undertook an epic consultation exercise to determine the future form of the city. But the resulting "People's Plan" (*Share an Idea*) was quickly usurped by central government's own blueprint, the *Christchurch Central Recovery Plan*. This centralised top-down command and control recovery model was castigated as an exemplar of global worst practice.

I propose a theoretical framing to illustrate the failure to build back better here. Alliteratively, the issues cluster around questions of coherence, complexity and control. For the government's blueprint for the city illuminates several fantasies of control associated with the technocratic mindset: that a central authority can dictate local interests, that community can be proscribed from the top down, and that a fixed recovery plan can deal with emergent complexities.

Yet there are resources for hope. Any authority will face constraints and contestations. Here communities rightfully insisted on being party to their own recovery. And while the city was roundly regarded as one of the most quintessentially English settlements in the colonial project pre-earthquakes, the principal Māori iwi of the South Island, Ngāi Tahu, made history afterwards, becoming the first Indigenous group to be an official partner to recovery following major disaster. They are now making their presence felt in the very fabric of the city, helping transition it into a post-colonial place.

RC32-473.3

MATUS, Claudia* (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Chile)
RIBERI, Valentina (Center for Educational Justice, Chile)

The Vitaly of the Gender Norm in Research

In this presentation, we problematize the gender norm and its agency to become gender again.

We state that the binary gender norm, understood as those natural, complementary, recognizable, and desired differences between men and women, IS the product of thinking about the world into the binary men/women and NOT the cause. This is deeply political when thinking about research and data production because, if not problematized, research becomes a particular site for discrimination. How does the ideology of natural differences is embedded in research? How does the gender norm is reproduced over and over in research?

In this presentation, we share the experience of designing and implementing workshops for academics and professionals belonging to higher education institutions in which we problematize the production and reproduction of the gender norm in research. We state that research becomes an active gendering practice that requires attention, particularly in the contemporary capitalist university. In this presentation we will discuss:

(1) how do contemporary politics of "using evidence" serve to neutralize the political aspects of gender?

(2) how is it that gender has become the "bias problem" when addressing practices of discrimination in institutions?

(3) how does the gender gap literature reduce the phenomenon of gender discrimination into men and women binary?

We state that "bias" and "evidence" play an important role in the continuity of the common sense of gender in research. We will present different examples of how binary thinking about gender DOES continue to be a powerful force that spreads its operations without being noticed. Our main assumption is that the gender norm, as a vital concept plays tricks on us, thus we have to find other ways of noticing.

RC32-479.2

MAUERER, Gerlinde* (Department of Sociology, University of Vienna, Austria, Austria)

Parental Leave Policies and Gender Inequalities in the Uptake of Parental Leave. Empirical Evidence from Austria.

In recent decades, family and gender research have identified social and gender inequalities in the uptake of parental leave (i.e. Marynissen, Wood & Neels 2021; O'Brien & Wall 2017; Connolly, Aldrich, O'Brien, Speight & Poole, 2016). The research presentation provides insights in dual parental childcare benefits claims in Austria, focusing on details in parents' daily family life with an infant or more children.

The research presentation focuses on gender inequalities in parents' daily interactions with one another and with their child/-ren. On a wider scale, these inequalities result from parents' different time-frame in the uptake of parental leave. While mothers in Austria mostly take 8 weeks of maternity leave and parental leave directly after giving birth to a child, fathers tend to take the "later" part, when the opportunity of profiting from childcare facilities and getting further (informal) support in child care tasks is much greater.

The presented empirical results derive from couple interviews with parents in Austria (2021-2022). In parallel to focusing on gender inequalities in the private sphere and in parents' employment, – as women in Austria are still predominantly expected not to return to the workplace for one, two or even more years after the childbirth –, the presentation will also include an examination of the (Austrian) welfare state construction basing on patriarchal structures (Neyer 1997, Chow & Berheide, 1994).

Finally, these results will be discussed asking for further pathways in developing gender equality policies going beyond the promotion of parents' dual uptake of parental leave. Moreover, the gained empirical data point to the need of further research on social inequalities in the uptake of parental leave and childcare allowance claims. As our findings (2021-2022) included parents working from home due to the pandemic, the "nuclearization" of small families with infants was an additional research result.

RC06-103.7

MAUERER, Gerlinde* (University of Vienna, Austria)

Social Inequalities in Claiming Parental Leave and Childcare Benefits. Empirical Evidence from Austria.

The research presentation provides insights in the dual parental childcare benefits claims in Austria, focusing on details in parents' daily life with an infant or more children. In recent decades, family and gender research have identified social and gender inequalities in the uptake of parental leave (i.e. Marynissen, Wood & Neels 2021; O'Brien/Wall 2017; Connolly, Aldrich, O'Brien, Speight & Poole, 2016).

The presented empirical results derive from couple interviews with parents in Austria (2021-2022) showing social inequalities in claiming childcare allowances in Austria. The presented qualitative sociological research (2021-2025) investigates parents' individual workplace conditions as well as their agreements with employers and with one another during the transition to parenthood (including working from home due to the Covid-19-pandemic). In parallel to focusing on gender inequalities in the labor market, prior analyses examining the construction of the welfare state basing on patriarchal structures will be included (Neyer 1997, Chow & Berheide, 1994), revealing its wide impact on gender segregation in the labor market and the (de)valuation of (private) care work.

Overall, the research findings point to the necessity of backing up and promoting gender equality (policies) in the workplace in parallel to promoting and enhancing childcare allowance models addressing parents' dual reconciliation of employment and childcare. Moreover, the presented Austrian data point to a demand of continuing research on social inequalities in the uptake of parental leave and childcare allowance claims, as the qualitative

results reveal that the provision of gender-neutral childcare allowances has not succeeded yet in realizing the dual reconciliation of work and family going beyond exceptional couple arrangements in rather well-off families.

RC06-117.4

MAUNAYE, Emmanuelle* (Université Rennes1, France)

MUNIGLIA, Virginie (EHESP. Département SHS / Arènes, France)

POTIN, Emilie (Université Rennes 2 / LIRIS, France)

ROTHE, Céline (EHESP, France)

Back in the Nest: How Family Recohabitation Questions Forms of Child Support and Family Solidarity

In a recent qualitative study on the phenomena of young people moving back in with their parents in France, we highlighted how the parental home appeared to be a resource, an essential safety net, to deal with the insecurity of the transition to adulthood (Maunaye, Muniglia, Potin, Rothé, 2018 and 2019).

In this paper, we wish to show how these phenomena of intergenerational recohabitation question the way in which parents envisage the support they must provide to their children while they are also constructing new social places and conjugal relationships as a result of the empty nest experience. The interviews conducted as part of this research reveal a form of normalisation of parents' prolonged support for their children, which makes the possibility of recohabitation evident. On the one hand, the extension of family solidarity is naturalised by the parents who, beyond the obligation to provide maintenance, see it as an expression of their parental love

On the other hand, the need for prolonged material support is also justified by an awareness of intergenerational inequalities. Parents often emphasise that they have experienced more favourable conditions of integration into the labour market and access to economic and residential independence than their children (access to employment, prospect of sustainable employment and wage growth, possibility of owning their own home). Some of the speeches thus almost evoke a debt towards the next generation, linked to the fact that they lived in a privileged context from the point of view of employment. Our communication will also attempt to analyse these representations of family support through the prism of the quality of parent/child relationships. Thus, even though relational conflict may prevent the re-housing of children, it does not cancel family solidarity but reconfigures it.

RC48-669.4

MAVICA, Giorgia* (University of Catania, Italy)

NICOLOSI, Davide* (University of Catania, Italy)

SCIERI, Alessandra (University of Catania, Italy)

Violent Extremism and New Collective Actors in Pandemic Times

In the last years, the economic, social, and even psychological impact of the various measures implemented to contain the spread of the virus contributed to creating the conditions for the advance of extremism and the adhesion of an ever-increasing number of supporters and militants to various causes, including conspiracy theories, of a political, identity, anti-technological nature (Caniglia 2021). In particular, a series of protests driven by a strongly anti-lockdown and anti-vaccine agenda often rooted in conspiracy theories, have been infiltrated by right-wing extremism elements which have contributed to increasing the violent potential of these manifestations: the presence of No-Vax who have made extensive use of social networks to sow doubts and create beliefs anti-scientific and conspiratorial (Abers *et al.*, 2021) and have embraced a radical ideology or belief that accepts, uses or condones violence to achieve a specific political or ideological purpose (Davies *et al*. 2021).

Under this light, starting from the construction of a rich theoretical background on the factors of radicalization, polarization and extremism, which enabled the acquisition of a solid and in-depth conceptual overview, this contribution aims to open a discussion on the understanding of the No-Vax protests and of the profiles related to the factors of radicalization and polarization. The results of a descriptive-interpretative analysis (review of newspaper reports), aiming at offering an extended investigative perspective on the types of protests of the No-Vax groups, and a comprehensive-interpretative analysis, focused instead on an in-depth analysis of non-directive interviews with key witnesses of these groups, move in the direction of achieving conclusions, take advantage of a circular approach that simultaneously considers action (micro) and structure (macro) in their mutual interactions and externalities (meso) and finally put the focus on issues of collective action and social movements.

RC24-JS-60.2

MAWATARI, Reo* (Nagoya City University, Japan)

How Does the Process of Extended Urbanization Incorporate a Remote Island?: The Case Study of Naoshima Island, Japan

From the perspective of planetary urbanization, this study focuses on how urban mining and copper smelting have become productive forces, and have been incorporated into the process of "extended urbanization" that has spread on a global scale. The study explores how the enterprises of copper smelting and urban mining have caused capital accumulation both, theoretically and empirically, in a remote island region. The study investigates the island of Naoshima in Kagawa Prefecture, Japan, which has been the "business castle town" of the Mitsubishi Materials smelter and refinery since 1917. In the 2000s, Naoshima was commissioned to dispose of industrial waste that was dumped illegally on the neighboring island of Teshima. This industrial waste treatment business can be regarded as "industrial technology in harmony with nature," combining ecology and modernization. On the other hand, Naoshima island has been harmed by smoke pollution from copper smelting in the process of Japan's modernization and industrialization. In recent years, with the emergence of "urban mines," it has also become a space for recycling rare metals from electronic devices. Although Naoshima itself is not a mine, it can be regarded as a "planetary mine," incorporated into planetary-scale urbanization (Arboleda, 2020). Therefore, from the perspective of planetary urbanization, this study clarifies the process by which not only the smelter, as a means of production, but also its location, as well as the international logistics and networks that support copper production, all become productive forces themselves. Reference: Arboleda, Martin, 2020, *Planetary Mine: TERRITORIES OF EXTRACTION UNDER LATE CAPITALISM*, Verso.

RC27-396.3

MAY, Regan* (Victoria University, Australia)

MCDONALD, Brent (Victoria University, Australia)

Mainstream Sports Clubs Celebrating Cultural Diversity and the Social Inclusion They Promote: An Exploratory Case-Study.

Sport has received increasing sociological scrutiny in recent decades as governments and non-government organisations mobilise sport to 'integrate' people from culturally diverse backgrounds. Words like 'integration', 'equity', and 'inclusion' are common parlance, yet their definitions are often lacking, overlapping, or inconsistent, even in research. Thus, they are entangled. To complicate matters, the value of these concepts is often contested. How do mainstream sports clubs understand and value these concepts? And how does that relate to political, organisational, and sociological discourse? Historically, mainstream sports clubs have been especially exclusionary sporting environments for people from culturally diverse backgrounds. To address these exclusionary forces, several sports clubs, in Melbourne, Australia, have identified a need to celebrate the various cultures of the diverse communities participating in their clubs. Such celebrations have provided recognition and resources to disadvantaged cultural groups in other settings, but their effect in sports clubs is relatively unknown. This paper presents the findings of research that followed this case study. As a case study, the clubs (and their members) were observed as they designed, delivered, and evaluated their celebrations. Interviews were conducted with participants about their experiences. This paper critically considers the outcomes of these celebrations and how those in mainstream sports clubs advance, reproduce, or resist the entangled definitions of equity and inclusion as they seek to promote them. What kind of equity and social inclusion is promoted? Who is in control? Who benefits? How are the outcomes valued by members from different positions and cultural backgrounds? Finally, recommendations for understanding and navigating these entanglements in mainstream sports clubs will be provided. There are few case studies of this nature in mainstream sports clubs that provide such depth into a specific context.

WG08-JS-2.5

MAYER, Elisabeth* (University of Vienna, Austria)

Don´t Look Too Closely into It – the Emotional Challenge in Visual Biographical Research

Biographical construction takes place not only verbally, but also through images. New forms of biographical research include visual methods that show how visual self-presentation is biographically embedded. Research with biographies can confront researchers with challenging emotions for which there is guidance in form of a specific methodology of interviewing that involves active and attentive listening. But how to manage strong emotions during the research process that are not caused primarily by verbal-narratives, but by the pictures shown, which when observing them touch you emotionally and pull you into someone else's life story?

Based on a case from a project funded by the Austrian Science Fund (FWF), I would like to explore and reflect on how emotions are dealt with in visual biographical research. Therefore, I focus on the visual practice of an interviewee who uses WhatsApp pictures to create a 'visual diary of end-of-life care' and thus visually finds a way of dealing with her grief.

The aim of this presentation is to provide insights into the images of a 'visual diary' and thereby showing how the emotional dynamics have developed in the interview and continued throughout the later stages of the research process. I want to illustrate how it is possible to 'look closely into it', but at the same time – through methodological procedure, reflecting and theorizing – returning to the sociological role of the researcher and thus making an outstanding practice of visual communication scientifically accessible.

RC38-553.2

MAYER, Elisabeth* (University of Vienna, Austria)

Visual Biographies – Looking at the Images of a Lifetime As a Way to Do Biographical Research

We encounter life stories in diverse media and multiple places. Accordingly, biographical expressions include not only verbal-narratives, but also analogue photo albums or digital image compilations in social media. But to what extent can images that emerge within a lifetime can be understood as biographically embedded? Or do images from different life spheres and life periods remain only visual fragments of one's own life?

Based on a case study from my dissertation, I would like to address the question of how one's own biography is visually constructed in different media. The research is based on an innovative multi-method approach that combines biographical-narrative interviews and visual analysis. I would like this specific way to do biographical research, in which image analysis is crucial, to be visible in the way it is presented. What life story does emerge when you only know its images? In this session I focus on the reconstruction of the visual life story of a mid-30-year-old and visually take the audience through his life similar to a photo presentation. I show analogue photos from his childhood and youth as well as pictures from his social media accounts with the aim to show the development of the way photos are taken in different biographical phases and their respective biographical relevance. I then compare the visual results with his verbal-narrative in order to illustrate how they simultaneously relate to each other.

Starting from the reconstruction of a visual biography, the aim of this presentation is to demonstrate how the repertoire of biographical expressions and thus also the field of biographical research is expanded by focusing on the images of a lifetime.

RC05-JS-99.1

MAYERCHYK, Maria* (University of Greifswald temporary, Ukraine)

Welcomed and Othered: Ukrainian War Refugees Seeking Jobs in Western Europe

Until 2014, Ukrainian scholars, including pro-nationalist diasporic academics, systematically denied that the nature of the Ukrainian-Russian relationships is colonial. They argue that colonialism involves racialization as a basis for radical distinction for exploitation, while Russian imperialism towards Ukraine was based on a declaration of sameness. In the Russian imperial narratives, the Ukrainian language and culture do not exist because they are forms of Russian dialect and culture, and so on. Today, the colonial nature of the Russian war on Ukraine is commonly recognized in academic and public discourse. While Russia practices imperialism of assimilation/extinction, my research focuses on Western colonial politics towards Ukraine to shed light on forms of othering grounded in the discourse of dissimilation/subordination.

The entry point of my study is the insight of decolonial thinking extended toward Ukraine via the concept of buffer periphery. It situates Ukraine between two competing geopolitical centers and uncovers major epistemological challenges of this position. Drawing on a series of case studies illuminating the experiences of Ukrainian war refugees looking for jobs in Western Europe, I analyze how one of the most propitious politics developed in favor of refugee seekers acts as the mechanism of their othering. How did forced migration of women of different classes and educational backgrounds challenge or reinforce the previously established perception of Ukrainians as low-qualified workers? How do gender and ethnicity/ nationality intersect in the situation of predominantly female forced migration? If both modes of politics of othering – i.e., assimilation/extinction and dissimilation/subordination - are exercised toward Ukrainian war refugees, how are they intertwined, and what their political effects might be? The ultimate aim of my research is to develop a conceptual framework capable of grasping the politics of othering which are racist in essence but not based on skin color.

RC34-JS-71.4

MAYES, Eve* (Deakin University, Australia)
ABHAYAWICKRAMA, Natasha (Deakin University, Australia)
CHIEW, Sophie (Deakin University, Australia)
MAIAVA, Netta (Deakin University, Australia)
VILLAFAÑA, Danielle (Deakin University, Australia)

Co-Researching Young People's Multiple Climate Justice Activisms: Ethical, Methodological and Political Questions

In recent years, the inequitably distributed effects of climate change have fuelled school-aged students' political action across the world. Climate change 'amplifies, compounds, and creates new forms of injustices' which are 'interlinked and interconnected' (Sultana, 2021, p. 448); in settler colonial societies, these injustices are intimately entwined with colonial logics and extractive capitalism (Birch, 2018; Whyte, 2020). In the sociology of childhood and youth, scholars have analysed the representational injustices of researchers extracting 'voices' from children and young people, speaking *for* children and young people, as well as considering the methodological, ethical and political possibilities and perplexities of co-researching *with* young people.

This paper is a conversation between five members of a research team, which includes four paid research assistants who are 18-21 years old and active climate justice organisers. This team is working together on a project co-constructing accounts of school-aged students' climate justice activism(s); the five members of the team have been part of the project's design, consultation, preparation of institutional ethics application, research interviewing, analysis, co-authoring and co-presenting processes. Whilst the team is differentially positioned across identity markers and embodied experiences, we are interested in co-creating stories that compel attention to the textures and nuances of diverse young people's multi-modal activism(s), and to the political differences between and among young people involved in climate justice activism(s). In this paper, we discuss some of the ethical, methodological and political challenges we are grappling with as we work together. The challenges we discuss include acknowledging and not glossing over uneven power relations, negotiating informed and ongoing consent within the team, beneficence and capacity-building, honouring the time and energy that reciprocal co-research relationships within multi-aged and intersectional research teams demand, and seeking to avoid reproducing extractive research practices.

RC17-251.2

MAYSTOROVICH CHULIO, Natalia* (University of Sydney, Australia)

The Gig Economy, Academic Work and Resigned Hope in Early Career Sociologists

This paper explores the experiences of early career academics (ECAs) in Australian sociology. The short-term nature of many employment arrangements has a particular impact on ECAs and their career progression due to workload pressures, restricted access to research funding schemes and a lack of support and mentoring. The managerial agenda has contributed to a division of the academic profession into a secure core and an insecure periphery with poor pay and conditions (Kimber 2003). The participants in our study reflected that early on they accepted the precarious working conditions to establish themselves within the department. Kuehn and Corrigan (2013) refer to this as 'hope labour' where individuals accept unpaid or underpayment on the basis that this 'experience or exposure' will establish future job prospects. This paper is based on interviews with nearly 200 Australian Social Scientists about their careers and their views on the discipline. This research discovered that while ECAs have always experienced difficulties in establishing their place in the academy, this has increased in recent years. This paper interrogates the structure of inequality and its resultant impact on career aspirations of the next generation. It asks will sociology lose a generation of ECAs to resigned hope?

RC48-666.4

MAYSTOROVICH CHULIO, Natalia* (University of Sydney, Australia)

Transitional Justice and Forensic Exhumations: Reconciling Post Conflict Violence in Spain

Forensic exhumations are more generally associated with criminal prosecutions seeking to attribute individualised or collective guilt for the sequestration, torture and killing of civilians. Spain is distinct as often there is no criminal investigation associated with the location of the disappeared. The exhumation of clandestine graves serves wider humanitarian goals after more than 80 years since the original crime was committed. The social movement to exhume the dead began as a grass-roots initiative by families of the victims in 2000 and has culminated in the formation of numerous associations recuperating historical memory in Spain. This inevitably has had legal and political consequences because exhuming bodies cannot remain a personal matter. Due to a policy of impunity and the statute of limitations for murder expired criminal investigations are not possible, despite the continuous nature of enforced disappearance. However, the privatised exhumations offer the relatives a therapeutic form of transitional justice. It has allowed for public and open exhumation sites whereby the families can collaborate as they see fit in the recuperation of their dead. The open nature of exhumations permits communities to come together and contribute to the revision of collective memory in the recognition of the atrocities committed in the recent past. This offers those present access to truth as forensic specialists corroborate scientific findings with testimony and information of what happened to these victims of enforced disappearance.

RC27-397.3

MAZA, Octavio* (Universidad Autónoma de Aguascalientes, Mexico)

Amateur Sport and Work, a Relationship to Increases Productivity

In the presentation I am going to discuss the sport practice, used as way to be a better worker. In nowadays labor world, demands more productivity, a slender body and a pleasant attitude, in order to achieve that people, need to work harder in their labor capabilities and in their body.

This research is based on the data obtained in a survey applied to marathon runners in the City of Aguascalientes, Mexico, in which we detected a strong tendency to link sports practice with efficiency at work. For this reason, we have assumed that some sports activities are part of the configuration of the world of work, causing a kind of colonization of the world of leisure. For this paper, the proposals of Elias and Bourdieu are taken to achieve a better understanding of the way in which the subjects assume their relationship with work and with different physical activities. From Elias, we consider useful the rescue of the proposal of the process of civilization, as a tendency to control the emotions as anger or frustration, and from Bourdieu the link between sports practice as forms of distinction, to subsequently rescue Wacquant and his analysis of the meanings of the body in sports, especially the way in which sport allows the constitution of bodies fit for work.

We present a review of the reasons that the subjects give for their sports practice, as well as the meanings that sport has for them, this allows us to make an analysis that considers class and gender as part of the configuration of this relationship between work and sports practice.

RC04-75.10

MAZUMDER, Abu* (HSTU, Bangladesh)
KUBRA, Khadiza Tul* (HSTU, Bangladesh)

Voluntary Supplementary Education and Academic Performance of Underprivileged Children: 'Hstu Mojar Ischool' Model

The level and quality of education provided to the population is a key differentiating factor between underdeveloped, developing, and developed countries. Equal access to affordable technical, vocational, and higher education and elimination of all discrimination in education are two of the outcome-oriented targets of SDG4(Quality Education). However, the need for private supplementary tutoring is hampering the quality of education by creating inequality of opportunities in south Asian countries like Bangladesh. Supplementary education has become essential for better academic performance. HSTU Mojar Ischool (HSTU FUN SCHOOL), a school with fun for children, is a free extra tuition center. This study aims to find out the role of HSTU 'Mojar Ischool' on the academic performance of the underprivileged children aging 06-15 years of Basherhat, Dinajpur. This study is inherently qualitative and case study method is used through in-depth interviews, conducted with students, guardians, and KII form teachers of 'Mojar Ischool' in the form of *testimonio* and, data were analyzed thematically. The study found that 'Mojar Ischool' attempts to complete the gaps in the academic syllabus so that students can be promoted to the next grade with adequate education rather than the minimum requirement. 'Mojar Ischool' teachers focuses on realization of a topic, not just memorizing. More than 100 students along with many dropped out students regularly attend 'Mojar Ischool', most are found improving their academic results. This study found that 'Mojar Ischool' has successfully provided free Supplementary extra tuition for the underprivileged children of the Basherhat area. 'Mojar Ischool' brought back many dropped-out students by creating awareness among the parents through regular village visits. This study found 'Mojar Ischool' as a successful non-formal education sector whose mechanism can be applied to ensure quality education for underprivileged children of Dinajpur, Bangladesh.

RC33-502.1

MAZZA, Rocco* (Università degli studi della Campania Luigi Vanvitelli, Italy)
VOLPE, Camilla* (Università degli studi di Napoli Federico II, Italy)

Reputational Capital and Vintage Fashion: A Cross-Platform Analysis on Instagram and Tiktok

Digitalization has revolutionised most aspects of social life, from personal interactions to public and political communication. The actors in the resulting digital society are "prosumers" (Toffler, 1980) who, in capitalism and industrious digital ethics, are led to produce content to accumulate reputational status. In this context, platforms play a crucial role and constitute different relationships in affordances-based environments: algorithms shape experiences on platforms, creating visible and figured affordances which outline technicalities and guide users' and users-platforms relationships. This paper investigates reputational capital distribution on platforms, understanding how it is reproduced among users and between users and affordances. The first step is to operationalise the concept of reputational capital through a

model that we define as "3(+1)ity". According to our 3(+1)ity model, reputational capital operates through credibility, celebrity and reciprocity - whose actions converge towards virality. Virality, indeed, regulates the impact of the three dimensions on the production and distribution of content. Secondly, we need to outline the platforms to be analysed. In our opinion, Instagram and TikTok could be good study environments: both visual, the two platforms offer the opportunity of a cross-platform analysis affordances comparison-based. From the considerations of Abidin (2020), which - through an ethnographic analysis - identifies principles of "person-based fame virality" on Instagram and "post-based virality" on TikTok, it is necessary to look at common affordances in order to make a comparison using Digital Methods: the hashtags of the posts. Ultimately, to analyse the distribution differences of reputation capital on the two platforms, after extracting the data through API scraping techniques, it will be necessary to analyse the number of likes, comments and views for each author.

RC33-494.3

MAZZEO RINALDI, Francesco* (University of Catania, Italy)
CELARDI, Elvira (Università di Catania, Italy)
MIRACULA, Vincenzo (University of Catania, Italy)
PICONE, Antonio (Università di Catania, Italy)

Artificial Intelligence and Text Mining: Challenges in Social and Evaluative Research

The social issues that plague postmodern and globalized society are complex and affect various dimensions of people's lives. In the past two years, moreover, the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic has not only changed the social reality we were used to but also confirmed how data is one of the most valuable resources, challenging the tools and techniques that social scientists, in general, and evaluators have used to conduct their studies. This calls for reflection not only on the tools and techniques used to predict and evaluate the effects and impacts of interventions but also on the skills and, more generally, on the working practices that have so far characterized the evaluator's role and profession.

In this context, this paper aims to highlight the value such technologies can add to the analysis and evaluation of complex social phenomena. In particular, we investigate the potential of using ML and Text analysis tools by presenting a study on the Ukraine conflict that is changing political scenarios globally, one that policymakers need to consider when developing policies and programs. Through the case, we also explore how such technologies enable us to understand people's reactions to the sanctions against Russia, focusing on 1) perceptions of the Ukraine conflict in the digital context and 2) emotional response to the application of sanctions against Russia following the invasion of Ukraine.

RC53-724.1

MC AULEY, Colette* (CASCADE Research Centre, Cardiff University, United Kingdom)

Daily Lives of Young Children in Foster Care: Spatial Context and the Influence of the Intergenerational Order

This paper will report on the early findings of a new study with young children in foster care in Wales. The eighteen-month study was funded by Health and Social Care Wales. A qualitative study co-designed with young children in foster care and using creative methods, it extends the work of the cross-national Children's Understanding of Subjective Well-Being (CUWB) project with children in the general population. For example, see McAuley (2019) for an English general population study. The current study turns attention to the well-being of children living in foster care. For the purposes of interviewing these young vulnerable children, the approach has been modified to increase sensitivity. Social scientists, and in particular social geographers, have shown increasing research interest in the spaces children experience in their daily lives and how they contribute to their well-being (see Adams and Savahl 2017 and Freeman 2019 for useful overviews). This paper moves beyond that in two important ways. Firstly, it considers the impact of the inter-generational order on children's use of space. Secondly, it does so, importantly, from the perspective of the child participants. Consideration will be given to the research, policy and practice implications of the findings for the well-being of children living in foster care, both nationally and globally.

Adams, S. and Savahl, S. (2017) Nature as children's space: A systematic review. The Journal of Environmental Education 48:5, 291-321.

Freeman, C. (2019) Twenty-five years of children's geographies: A planner's perspective. Children's Geographies 18 (1) 1-12.

McAuley, C (2019) Exploring eleven year old children's understanding of well-being using well-being maps: Commonalities and divergences across areas of varying levels of deprivation and diversity in an English qualitative study. Children and Youth Services Review 97:22-29.

RC11-174.6

MCCABE, Louise* (University of Stirling, United Kingdom)

MONTES DE OCA ZAVALA, Veronica (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Mexico)

CURRERI, Nereide (University of Stirling, United Kingdom)

VIVALDO, Marissa (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Mexico)

ARROYO, M. Concepcion (Universidad Juarez del Estado de Durango, Mexico)

The Social Lives of Older People Living in Mexico and Scotland during the COVID-19 Pandemic: Reflections on Rights, Resources and Technology

During the pandemic older people saw transformations in their social lives due to lockdowns and other restrictions as well as their own fears and perceptions of the COVID-19 virus. These changes impacted on their human rights including access to their usual family, community and cultural connections. Technology provided one potential mechanism for people to stay connected with others, but technology may not be accessible or desirable to everyone. Gender, socioeconomic status, ethnicity, age and other factors may enhance or limit engagement with technology. This project explored experiences of older people in Mexico and Scotland during the pandemic and examined the potential of everyday technology to help maintain social connectedness and support human rights. Online semi-structured interviews were carried out with 36 older people in Mexico and 23 older people in Scotland. Sampling was purposeful creating a diverse sample across age, gender, ethnicity and socioeconomic status. The findings demonstrate that older people have a broad range of resources, within themselves, their families and communities; that enabled them to cope during the pandemic and utilise technology to maintain social connections. However, advantages and disadvantages accumulated in the life course were found to impact on people's ability to live well during the pandemic and their access to and use of technologies. Stereotypes about older age and technology use are obstacles to the use of technology, as they affect the perception of self-efficacy by older people as well as the expectations of others. Findings suggested differences between the countries in terms of access to technology but also highlighted similarities in the ways in which older people utilised resources accumulated across the life course to support social connectedness during the pandemic. We conclude with recommendations about using technology in a manner that recognises and responds to inequalities and that supports older people's human rights.

RC50-693.1

MCCABE, Scott* (Nottingham University, United Kingdom)

Wellbeing through tourism in a post-covid world or how tourism failed to build back better: new times, new entanglements, but the same injustices remain.

Despite promises to 'rethink' tourism, build back better, for tourism to have a reset that would yield more sustainable futures for destinations and emphasis sustainability and a more inclusive and just system tourism system, this has failed to materialise. One of the most striking features of the post-pandemic rush for 'revenge travel' was the absence of any sense of wellbeing or inclusion in policy, industry or advocacy around tourism, particularly for under-represented and underprivileged members of society. Often, the poorest and most disadvantaged were more affected by the health effects of covid, yet they were also squeezed out of participation by rising costs for domestic holidays, increased pressure on domestic resort resources and infrastructure and the consequences of government lockdown measures. This presentation discusses how tourism debates and power is concentrated in elites (Mills 1956) and that notions of social inclusion and wellbeing are radically de-emphasised in times of crisis when the power of the elites is challenged and under threat. I argue that we can learn a lot about how power in tourism operates when looking carefully at how the pandemic erased notions of equality of access to participation.

RC05-91.3

MCCALLUM, David* (Victoria University, Australia)

Law, Justice and Indigenous Intergenerational Trauma - a History of the Present in Australia

Australian Aboriginal peoples' engagement with policing and the justice and welfare systems has been long-standing problems in public policy and practices. Law, policing and human rights in relation to Australian Aboriginal men, women and children, including policing, arrest, charging and incarceration remain continuing problems. In the case of the State of Victoria the functioning of legal systems has been described as 'ever-increasing rates of Aboriginal incarceration and draconian bail laws' (Victorian Aboriginal Legal Service 2022).

This paper presents an analysis of the history of present-day incarceration of Aboriginal peoples and the importance of addressing the reproduction of historical concepts of justice and welfare.

RC44-626.1

MCCALLUM, Jamie* (Middlebury College, United States)

An Injury to All: Essential Workers and Public Health during the Pandemic

This paper examines the ways that labor unions in the US mitigate the spread of Covid-19 in hospitals, schools, nursing homes, and meatpacking plants. Through qualitative interviews and analysis of proprietary union data, I show that the union difference was life and death in some key essential industries. Strikes, walkouts, and other labor protests, as well as simply new organizing drives, were important determinants of Covid's spread during the peak of the pandemic, especially for Black workers. Ultimately, this paper paints a picture of Covid as an occupational disease, one made less severe by the existence and persistence of strong unions.

RC33-497.1

MCCOOK, Sarah* (RMIT University, Australia)

Show Me How You Feel: Using Visual Research Methods to Explore Men's Experiences of Gender Politics and Social Change in Australia

In this paper, I reflect on the use of participatory visual methods to capture the messy and affective dynamics of negotiating normative and subjecting processes in social life. I further consider what a feminist ethic of care can look like in the context of research with men that examines power, privilege, and gendered experience. These reflections are drawn from a qualitative project with 33 men aged 18-49 in Australia, which involved video interviews using photo elicitation to explore lived experiences of masculinity, gender relations, and social change. There can be noted challenges for women studying men and masculinity in terms of relationality, power, and positionality (e.g., Egeberg-Holmgren 2013; Pini, 2005). An intersectional framing of research relationships in this space recognises there will always be a complex web of power dynamics that go beyond gender (Elliott & Roberts 2020). Reflexivity is therefore a central concern in feminist research with men to ensure ethically-sound practices that are attentive and accountable to the agency of all involved (Lefkowich 2019). For this reason, photo elicitation offered a meaningful and participatory strategy for engaging men in this study with self-reflection on complex and abstract processes. Men were supplied with reflective prompts before their interview and were asked to bring different (pre-existing) photos to share and discuss. The prompts focused on moments where gender normativity might be more affectively felt, such as periods of change, memories of connection, and representations of self. Given the broader context of the COVID-19 pandemic, photo elicitation further enabled men to draw on experiences and social interactions from "normal" life. I argue that participatory visual methods are well placed to facilitate reflexive discussions with men around how they have come to understand themselves—or not—as masculine subjects at a time characterised by polarised debate on feminism, gendered violence, and men's power.

WG08-801.1

MCCOOK, Sarah* (RMIT University, Australia)

"You Have to Make a Choice": Affective Tensions in Australian Men's Negotiation of Normative Masculinity and Social Change

Gender politics continue to shape global society in ways that reveal the deeply affective nature of social inequality and social change. Feminist theory has drawn our attention to the political work of emotions in connecting subjectivities with society, understood as the felt experience of social processes like gender, race/ism, and cisheteronormativity (Ahmed 2014; Keddie 2022). Agency emerges here as fundamentally relational, unfolding through emotional reflexivity within the spaces between selves, norms, and structures (Holmes 2010). In this paper, I develop this conceptual lens to analyse qualitative interviews with 33 men in Australia as they navigate personal attachments to masculine subject positions within changing social worlds. Recent studies from Australia and elsewhere have indicated that men are increasingly aware of shifting normative expectations and are reflecting on their own positioning within transforming social landscapes (e.g., Bach, 2019; Waling, 2020). Men in this study were reflexively negotiating the conflicting pressures of normative masculinity and awareness of feminist politics, though in different ways and to different extents. Privilege can function here to conceal the normative histories through which some men comfortably assume independence from the norm, while others might find space for resistance in their affective discomfort (see Hemmings 2012). I argue that attention to these feelings of emotion, agency and (dis)comfort can provide insight into how men experience and negotiate the subjecting work of gender, alongside Whiteness and heterosexism. Their experiences illustrate how feeling outside the norm is one pathway through which established social and political forms can be challenged and transformed in everyday life. These findings have implications for developing gender transformative approaches in ways that are supportive of non-violence

and affective solidarity (Hemmings 2012). Grounding our understandings of gender, power and normativity in men's lived experiences will ultimately support broader efforts to catalyse socially just futures.

RC04-81.4

MCCRONE, Luke* (Imperial College London, United Kingdom)

VIOLA, Julianne (Imperial College London, United Kingdom)

The Hybrid Learning Dilemma: Exploring the Learning Choices of Disadvantaged Students during the COVID-19 Era

The 'digital divide' accelerated by the COVID-19 pandemic and transition to online learning in higher education is reasonably well documented (Azionya & Nhedzi, 2021; Coleman, 2021; Soomro *et al*., 2020). This divide implies an inequality between students with and without skills, motivation and access to digital tools and Internet resources. However, our understanding of the factors which influence how disadvantaged students *choose* to engage with increasingly diverse pedagogic modes is less understood (Barbour *et al*., 2020). In this paper, we will address the following question: how are disadvantaged young people engaging with an increasingly hybridised approach to learning and interaction in higher education?

Reporting on in-depth interview data from a longitudinal study conducted since 2019, this paper explores the experience of undergraduate students in receipt of a financial bursary from a research-intensive university in the United Kingdom. Qualitative interview data from 48 participants provides a unique window into the impact of the pandemic on disadvantaged students' learning choices. Whilst on the one hand these students benefitted from having the choice to attend remote lectures in personal home spaces – thereby saving money and time on their commute to campus – they also reported challenges with study motivation and forming social connections. The paper explores the tension between greater flexibility and financial freedom, and the development of social connections/capital with peers that disadvantaged students experienced during the shift to online and hybrid learning during the COVID-19 pandemic. Our data highlights the factors that empowered students to manage this tension to get the best out of their social and academic experience.

TG04-JS-153.4

MCDERMOTT, Vanessa* (University of New South Wales, Australia)

Risk-Shifting in the Time of COVID-19: The Australian Federal Government Response and Support for Family Day Care Providers

COVID-19 has raised questions about the efficacy of a neo-liberal approach to policy and regulation. In Australia, the pandemic revealed that a neo-liberal approach to early childhood care policy can exacerbate economic and health risks faced by childcare providers. Much research into how childcare providers managed these risks focuses on formal centre-based childcare with less attention given to how family day care providers (FDC) dealt with the health and economic risks of COVID-19. The objective was to learn how FDC providers, who are registered carers providing care in their family home, balanced compliance with safety measures with the economic and health risks of COVID-19. This research applies the concept of 'risk-shifting' to consider the impact on FDC providers of the Australian federal governments' childcare response to the initial wave of COVID-19. Data were collected using a qualitative, mixed methods approach of semi-structured interviews with FDC and formal centre-based childcare providers, and a content analysis of publicly available government policies and ministerial announcements. Grounded theory and inductive thematic analysis were used to identify themes. There is general agreement that the Australian government sought to implement a robust policy response to the pandemic. However, formal childcare providers struggled to remain open and navigate complex regulations to manage risks to the health and safety of staff and families. These pressures were heightened for FDC providers, as workers on the frontline of the crisis, as they balanced economic imperatives against required, but costly, safety measures to prevent health risks not only to families accessing paid care, but also to their own families and homes. This research broadens the understanding of the way in which workers are increasingly responsible for the costs associated with their own safety and, in the context of a global health pandemic, the safety of the public, due to their work.

RC06-106.1

MCGARRY, Kathryn* (Maynooth University, Ireland)

KONDRATAITE, Irma (Vilnius University, Lithuania)

Resisting Silence and Stigma: Mothering and Sex Work

This paper will explore differing representations of sex work and motherhood linked to competing ideological perspectives on sex work; from the perspective which frames it as the definitive transgression of gendered norms, to that which calls out the lack of necessary supports and protections to sex workers. Central to this will be the foregrounding of evidence from sex workers' own management of subjective identities and their narratives of working and mothering which resist stigma and shame.

Drawing on conceptual frameworks around stigma, this paper will bring together a review of the literature on sex work and motherhood in order to present key questions and new avenues of inquiry for gender, work and subjectivities. How do framings of motherhood implicate our understandings of sex work? How do framings of sex work colour our understandings of sex working mothers? And how do the perspectives of sex working mothers challenge dominant ideas of mothering and working?

This paper will interrogate these questions through a critical feminist analytic lens to understand how structures of stigma and shame operate to shape the experiences of sex working mothers, and how sex working mothers employ various strategies to resist stigma. Key to the resistance of stigma are the voices of sex working mothers themselves and our paper will consider, that though existing evidence is limited, the 'unsilencing' of such experience and resistance is crucial for advancing knowledge on gender and work and the socio-political environment which mediate subjectivities and work.

RC24-369.5

MCGLADE, Katriona* (University of East Anglia, United Kingdom)

Challenging Expertise: Knowledge-Ing in Scottish Climate Change Adaptation

Increased consensus around the geophysical science of climate change has been essential to building momentum and political ambition on mitigation and adaptation. However, it has led to policy discussions being dominated by a notion that climate adaptation is primarily a 'problem of the environment' to be solved with technical and economic solutions (Hulme 2011; O'Brien 2012; Nightingale 2016; Leichenko and O'Brien 2019; Bulkeley 2019). Framing adaptation as an apolitical and rational intervention can reduce citizens' agency to raise questions or voice alternative knowledges and experiences (Eriksen et al. 2015; Ottinger 2017; Bradbury et al. 2019). Yet a burgeoning movement in environmental social sciences and humanities has been pushing back on this neutral image of climate adaptation, firstly by highlighting its often political and exclusionary dimensions (Sovacool et al. 2015; Eriksen et al. 2015, 2021; Glover and Granberg 2021) and secondly by advocating for incorporation of a greater range of perspectives in knowledge production and decision making (Olazabal 2021; Ziervogel et al. 2021; Byskov and Hyams 2022). This wave of scholarly activity has championed transformational and transdisciplinary processes to open up and challenge narrow conceptualisations of ecological crises and their solutions (Ziervogel et al. 2016, 2021; Few et al. 2017; Fazey et al. 2018; Bradbury et al. 2019). At the same time, these processes of knowledge pluralisation and co-production are not a panacea; there is a need to remain attentive to matters of power, recognition, responsibility and epistemic justice (Santos 2007; Whyte 2013; Klenk et al. 2017; Oels 2019). Drawing on these critical debates, this paper outlines normative and instrumental arguments for ontological plurality in climate adaptation as well as participatory, deliberative and creative methodologies for knowledge-ing (Taylor, 2020) with non-scientific perspectives. Empirical examples from Scotland are presented to consider the successes and challenges of implementing these approaches in practice.

RC34-511.3

MCGREGOR, Joel* (Swinburne University of Technology, Australia)

LOHMEYER, Ben (Flinders University, Australia)

Examining 'Soft' Authoritarianism in Third Sector Organisations in the Context of Youth Mentoring within Neoliberal Outsourcing of Government Services

Third sector organisations (TSOs), in particular Faith Based Organisations (FBOs), have a long history in the justice system (Murphy 2006) and the international youth work sector more broadly (Cooper 2018). Historically their contributions have run with a degree of informality by small-congregation groups who had a commitment to those less fortunate than themselves. The outsourcing of government services through neoliberal funding arrangements in Australia, and across the developed world, is impacting the aims and practices of TSOs. This has meant that TSOs are now tendering to provide services and subject to stringent monitoring regimes producing an alignment with dominant political agendas. In this paper, we will examine the impact of these changes on TSO's as a form of 'soft' authoritarianism, and pay particular attention to the impacts of short-term nature of funding arrangements on youth work organisations. We focus on youth mentoring as an intervention that ideally involves a longer-term relationship with extended periods of contact between the mentor and mentee, yet due to marketised funding arrangements, is instead routinely employed as a short-term intervention.

The pressures of competition for funding in a marketised youth sector have required TSOs to become more bureaucratic and efficiency focussed to contend for funding to operate their organisations. This has seen a change in the nature, types and format of the services they provide. Analysis of the violating impacts neoliberal funding arrangements and bureaucratisation on TSOs, youth work practice and community sector values are not new (Lohmeyer & McGregor, 2021; Lohmeyer & Taylor 2021). In this paper, we explore how an

understanding of these effects as a form of 'soft' authoritarianism crushing the historical aspirations of TSOs and FBOs is overlooked in existing analyses, and how this is exemplified in the misapplication of youth mentoring.

RC04-73.2

MCINNES, Elspeth* (University of South Australia, Australia)

HARRIS, Pauline (University of South Australia, Australia)

DIAMOND, Alexandra (University of South Australia, Australia)

NEILL, Bec (University of South Australia, Australia)

BROCK, Cynthia (University of Wyoming, USA)

CAMAITOGA, Ufemia (University of the South Pacific, TAFE Lautoka, Fiji)

Involving Families in Integrating Embodied and Objective Community Language Capital in Reading Resources for Preschool Aged Children Entering Monolingual Education Systems

Early childhood (0-8 years) is a key period for children developing habitus as the literate people they are and are becoming. Children living in households using community languages other than English can face challenges in acquiring dominant language literacies, particularly in monolingual education systems developed during colonisation. This paper reports research in Fiji involving families using community languages to co-construct multilingual reading resources with and for young children. Empowering families to draw on their embodied and objective cultural capital and collaborate with their children in bilingual book creation provided a pathway to the children's engagement with the dominant language of formal schooling and the achievement of objective reading capital. Development of the books as family-based pre-school resources reinforced families' embodied capital, sustained children's community identity, and demonstrated the families' presence and contribution to Fiji's multicultural and multilingual society. The study's participants comprised families with three-to-five year old children living in three communities in Fiji - an iTaukei (Indigenous) village, a rural Indo-Fijian community and a mixed urban community. Children participated with their families and wider communities in making multilingual books about their family household practices (shopping, gardening, cooking, religious rituals), career aspirations, play activities and popular stories, generating photographic illustrations using locally accessible props, family members and settings. Multiple generations engaged with making the books, from grandparents through to siblings and peers, capturing their embodied and objective capital contributions, fostering identities as authors, editors and readers of their literary productions. The research process resulted in the collective development of new objective community capital in the form of books, book libraries, locally illustrated alphabet charts and digital social media records of community enactment of religious observations. Through families' and communities' participation in the book creation activities, they affirmed and grew their efficacy in supporting young children's literacy.

WG06-791.4

MCKELVIE, Rhonda* (Midland Cancer Network, New Zealand)

A Self-Fulfilling Institutional Circle: How Nurse Staffing Strategies Take up New Public Management Priorities

Using Institutional Ethnography (IE) I sought to interrogate *how* nurse staffing strategies had yet to resolve short staffed shifts and compromised patient safety. I imagined, at the start of the research, I would uncover that people 'just weren't doing it right' when it came to using the staffing strategies I was part of designing and implementing across the entire country. This is because I was 'captured' by the idea that these strategies were an appropriate and effective 'solution' to the short staffing problem. It was only once I had outstanding methodological supervision, and an IE lens in front of my researcher eye, that I began to see and hear hegemonic priorities in frontline nurses descriptions of their staffing and patient safety work in everyday practice. This perplexing discovery led to the project problematic that shaped the remainder of the study and the intent to uncover *how the best efforts of an exciting initiative, by nurses, to support nurses to provide care, has resulted in practices that systematically substitute and dispute nurses' contextual knowledge about short-staffing and patient safety and do not consistently activate the staffing responses nurses know are needed.*

In this session I identify the discoveries of the IE investigation that led to an extensive mapping of how frontline nursing work, with 'safe staffing project' tools, is organised to occur as it does. That despite our best intentions, we as nurses have been organised to take up the master's discourse and tools to communicate our own *situated intelligence* in forms that are not our own. I plot some of the pins on this map and the terrain in between to bring forward how a self-fulfilling institutional circle constructed by nurses has colonised what nurses think, know, speak and do in their everyday work on nurse staffing and patient safety.

RC48-JS-141.4

MCKENZIE, Jordan* (University of Wollongong, Australia)

A Sociology of the Future?

The aim of this presentation is to examine the conditions of a sociology of the future. While there is an established field of research in the social sciences on the future, its impact on mainstream sociology is limited. The purpose of this article is to outline what a sociology of the future could look like beyond the field of future studies. The future is a slippery concept in sociology. To speculate is deemed risky or even irresponsible, and yet, we are in a time when the task of thinking sociologically about the future can no longer be delayed. This presentation sets out three essential criteria for a useful and grounded sociology of the future: 1) It must be more than a study of utopia and dystopia, 2) It must be able to think of the future as something rather than nothing, 3) It requires an accessible understanding of the time-based interrelations between emotion, imagination and reason. The sociological impact of the future functions in the present and to unpack the everyday consequences of this, we must incorporate existing ideas about the sociology of time into perceptions of possible and inevitable futures. Together, these conditions are necessary to transcend speculative futurism and tech-based idealism. While Fisher has described the slow cancellation of the future, and Adam and Groves have described a commodification and colonisation of the future, this presentation will explore the theme of alienation as a means to ground the future in the everyday.

RC02-JS-32.3

MCKENZIE, Monique* (The University of Sydney, Australia)

Visions of Digital Labour: How the Motivation for Accumulation Informs the Nature of the Platformed Labour Relationship.

Platform mediated labour relationships are increasingly becoming part of modern working life. These platforms have existed since the early 2000s, triangulating the labour relationship to include themselves as the profit-driven intermediatory. This paper argues that the platform, in its ability to create labour relationships within its own private digital environment takes ownership over the relationship and sells access to prospective buyers and sellers of labour. Furthermore, it is the commercial logics of the platform that drives diverse arrangements of the labour relationship, as the platform attempts to differentiate its product in the market. These relationship structures include fragmented micro-tasks, design competitions, pre-packaged labour marketplaces and freelance project work. However, their vision of the labour relationship goes beyond these broad contractual structures to consider on the how users interact, trust, and value each other. The manifestation of this vision is made possible by the infrastructures built into the platform including methods of acquiring labour contracts, communication tools, surveillance features and metrics of valuation. This paper draws on comparative auto-ethnographic fieldwork of buying and selling labour on three labour platforms that each present a unique vision of the labour relationship – freelancing on Upwork, crowdsourced human intelligence on Amazon Mechanical Turk and creative competitions on Squadhelp. By interrogating the manifestation of these platform's commercial strategies within the platform interface, I argue that the labour relationship is altered, adjusted, and reinvented based on the platform's drive to present a 'new' and 'disruptive' version of the labour relationship designed to fulfil their strategies of accumulation.

RC37-550.5

MCLAUGHLIN, Heather* (Oklahoma State University, United States)

Laughing at Them or with Them? Analyzing Sexual Harassment in Workplace Comedy Television Series

Prior research finds that sexual harassment is a regular occurrence in fictionalized TV workplaces, although it is rarely treated as a serious issue (Grauerholz and King 1997; Lampman et al. 2002; Montemurro 2003). Instead, sitcom characters exhibit a high tolerance for sexualized workplace interactions and typically ignore or enjoy such interactions (Taylor, Alexopoulos, and Ghaznavi 2016). Through a content analysis of randomly selected episodes from 52 contemporary workplace comedies, I similarly find that harassment is trivialized and normalized on American television screens. Harassing scenarios are characterized as good-natured ribbing between friends who perpetrate as often as they are targeted. When characters momentarily take offense, all is forgiven by the next episode, next scene, or even the next line. However, when analyzing episodes that intentionally address workplace sexual harassment using purposive sampling, more complex patterns emerge. In this sample, women were much more likely to be depicted as sexual harassers as compared to characters in randomly selected episodes. Women harass as a tool to get what they want (e.g., *30 Rock*, *Great News*) or due to a "stupid misunderstanding" that spirals out of control (e.g., *Better off Ted*). Moreover, sexual harassment seminars are depicted as a waste of time designed to protect employers from liability (e.g., *Frasier*). While in many ways these episodes make light of sexual harassment, they also include social commentary that complicates popular narratives (e.g., *Always Sunny in Philadelphia*). In the words of one harasser on *Better Off Ted* who receives a taste of his own medicine, "Harassment is

supposed to be sexy. You're not even doing it right." Findings will be discussed with an eye toward the difficulty of analyzing satirical television shows and the struggle to determine whether audiences laugh *at* or *with* problematic characters.

RC04-82.5

MCLEOD, Kim* (The University of Tasmania, Australia)

Attending to the Particular to Enact Decolonial Theory in Teaching Practice

This presentation explores the specificity of place as a vital dimension in bringing decolonial perspectives to pedagogical approaches and teaching practice. It reflects on a peer-collaboration process undertaken by a team of teachers to interrogate and transform how Eurocentrism underpins educational practice. We 'walked with' the decolonial concept of the pluriverse (a sense of multiple coexisting differences) during collaborative reflections about our teaching of culturally safe healthcare in Australia. Employing the pluriverse concept as a companion to our reflective process enabled us to ask critical questions about Eurocentrism in our teaching practice and content. Our questioning, in turn, generated principles for embedding the pluriverse in the curriculum, pedagogical approaches, and teacher dispositions. However, to what extent did drawing on the pluriverse concept create affordances towards decolonisation in our teaching spaces? The enduring challenges remained: finding ways to invite students to examine their relatedness to difference; reflect, deconstruct, and build relationships; and attend to plural affective perspectives. The presentation discusses how attending to the particular has the potential to support enacting decolonial theory in teaching practice: 1. Understand learning and teaching spaces as affective assemblages to account for the specificity of the historical and political context and how coloniality inscribes on bodies in that context. 2. Consider how decolonial concepts and associated pedagogies are co-composed in the specificity of learning and teaching encounters. 3. Allow mutual constructive generation between decolonial theory and educational practice in specific settings. 4. Think decolonial theory with other educational approaches shaped by practice and from related settings.

RC02-JS-3.4

MCLOUGHLIN, Liam* (University of Technology Sydney, Australia)

Australian Climate Movement Strategy

A range of scholars have observed that despite decades of activity, the transnational climate movement's impact on policymaking has been limited. In this context, questions of movement strategy and capacity have become crucial. This paper utilises a Gramscian framework, and in particular his notion of hegemony, to investigate the strategies and capacities of key social forces fighting for climate action in Australia: environmental groups, trade unions and The Greens. Initial findings based on in-depth semi-structured interviews and document analysis will be presented to illuminate movement strategic choices and the ability to carry these out.

RC02-54.1

MCNAMARA, Dennis* (3700 O St NW, USA)

China's Challenge - Managing Cross-Strait Connectivity

The coincidence of the pandemic & aggravated political divisions have eroded earlier supply-chains. Crises provide a unique window on the concept of **"connectivity,"** capturing how strong and weak ties unfold in a defined space and time. Taiwan-funded ICT networks in China provide a window on the global crisis in supply chain management. Retaining and advancing foreign investment in the "nodes" or local clusters of GVCs has been one key to China's growth. This paper draws on two areas of my recent research: the evolution of Party-state policy and practice, and its effect on Taipei's ICT networks.

The theory of upgrading nodes in global value chains (GVCs) provides a frame to assess the supply chain strategy of the Party-state. Taiwan has been a channel for investment, knowledge workers, and the expertise critical for China's industrial upgrading. Strategic coupling of lead firms in Global Value Chains (GVCs) with local industry provides a conceptual focus as I track recent changes in Taiwanese investment. Henry Yeung defined *coupling* as an integrative mid-range concept to examine inter-firm dynamics. I highlight two aspects of coupling that have received less attention to date: localized networks embedded in national and regional territories, as well as recent state policy regimes.

I have been following the ICT industry in Southern Jiangsu Province for a decade, including initial interviews, and then a schedule of briefings with Party-state offices at province (Nanjing), metropole (Suzhou), and county levels (Kunshan). How has coupling continue to evolve as political pressures for reshoring or offshoring elsewhere increase for the Taiwanese investors? Cadres have implemented policy platforms and pilot projects to anchor and advance foreign investment, with strategies of comparative significance for the GVC literature. In addition to the evolution of global supply chain management, the study sheds light on significant transitions in China's socialist modernization.

RC23-353.1

MCNAMARA, Dennis* (3700 O St NW, USA)

Japan's Educational Diplomacy – Building Knowledge Nodes in Thai Manufacturing

Will the dual crisis of the pandemic and regional political tensions in East Asia impede knowledge flows across borders? Will trading nations restrict flows critical for upgrading in Global Value Chains (GVCs)? In this paper I examine Japanese state efforts to sustain and extend their GVC knowledge nodes in Thailand. My subject is Japan's educational diplomacy in Thai industrial upgrading. The literature on upgrading in global value and production chains provides a conceptual map, while a focus on nodal evolution in major Japanese-invested Thai industrial sectors offers a window on Thai development.

Upgrading knowledge networks in the ASEAN region remains a central challenge for Japanese investors. In earlier studies I profiled how they extended their knowledge networks in Asia. Looking specifically to investment in Thailand, I profiled a transfer of manufacturing and management skills. At the time I found an initial evolution from skills to adaptive research at Toyota and Denso and larger auto firms and suppliers in ASEAN.

In this paper I look specifically to recent state upgrading strategies in tandem with local knowledge institutions. University-industry links (UILs) within the Thai Education Hub provide an initial focus. But the paper soon turns to other strategies of training and research for Nikkei firms, supplementing and sometimes supplanting efforts at local universities. I couple this emerging picture of knowledge transfer at university and industry with bilateral government efforts. The Japan-Thai cooperation on improving human resource development and R&D in Thailand promises to better organize and extend UILs. Data on cooperation was drawn from documents of JETRO discussions with the Thai Government on the occasion of the anniversary of 150 years of Thai-Japanese relations.

RC07-124.4

MCNELIS, Sean* (Centre for Urban Transitions, Swinburne University of Technology, Australia)

Functional Collaboration: Transitioning to World Care

Today humanity is confronted with an unparalleled number of major world crises – ecological, economic, political, cultural and religious – and the entrenchment and solidification of world-views.

The challenge for us, as sociologists, is how to find a way forward when the academy is locked within its disciplinary silos, when it lacks a coherent and comprehensive methodological framework for analysis, when theory and practice are alienated from one another, when policy-makers ignore research or disregard it as irrelevant. How do we devise policies, strategies and practical action when disciplines only offer partial and unrelated insights?

Disciplinary specialisation has been found wanting. It is no longer fit for purpose. We desperately need a new way of dividing up the work, a new way of specializing, a new way of dealing with complex, multi-dimensional issues, one which will more *effectively* promote collaboration among researchers.

This paper proposes a new way of understanding and doing science, a cyclic process aligned with progress where researchers specialise in methods not disciplines.

Drawing on the work of Bernard Lonergan (1972), Functional Collaboration is grounded in the process of going from where we are now to implementing something new in which we can distinguish eight different stages/types of questions in two phases: learning from the past - an empirical question, a definitional question, an historical question, a critical/evaluative question; making the future - a transformative/visionary question, a policy question, a strategic question and a practical question. Answering each question requires a different method. Research groups form around these eight methods or functional specialties - Research, Interpretation, History, Dialectic, Foundations, Policies, Systematics and Communications. Within this unifying 'framework for collaborative creativity', research groups pass their results from one specialty to the next and so contribute to the final outcome, local practical action. (For more see: http://artfulhousing.com.au/functional-collaboration/ and http://www.philipmcshane.org/)

RC27-394.1

MCSWEENEY, Mitchell* (University of Minnesota, USA)

"We Narrate Home Stories to Each Other…and We Try to Forget about All the Stresses and All the Travel": Constructing Diasporic Communities through Sport for Refugee Belonging and Livelihoods in Uganda

In recent years, forced migration and sport has received increased research attention (Smith et al., 2019; Spaaij et al., 2019). At the same time, there have been calls by scholars for the utilization of the concept of diaspora to

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

explore the intersections of forced migration, sport, transnationalism, and belonging (McSweeney & Nakamura, 2020; Spaaij & Broerse, 2019). Such research is particularly needed given the lasting implications of COVID-19, which perpetuated the migrant crisis and gave governments a reason to shut down borders, thus potentially reinforcing and buttressing xenophobic and discriminatory views of migrants by citizens (World Bank, 2020). Given these research gaps and trends, this study adopts the concept of diaspora to examine a refugee-led organization in Kampala, Uganda, that utilizes sport-for-development to foster cultural belonging and increase livelihood opportunities for urban refugees.

A participatory action research approach was implemented and included multiple forms of data collection including visual methods (e.g., photovoice), photocollage sessions, and semi-structured interviews. Findings highlight how – despite the host community often discriminating against refugees, in particular in regard to the 'burden' refugees cause – sport is taken up by refugees to: (1) build diasporic communities and consciousness through specific cultural and social practices; and (2) construct collective imagined communities for – and through – specific livelihood activities. Discussion emphasizes the way in which the concept of diaspora enables an examination of how home spaces are constructed to resist host community discrimination and other social inequalities – and how such home spaces remain in flux with power dynamics. The paper concludes with practical and theoretical insights for studies of forced migration and sport, sport-for-development, and diaspora, with particular attention to the way in which the creation of diasporic consciousness may contribute to livelihood activities that connect those forced to migrate back to their homeland.

RC06-106.14

MD, Mega Ayu Rahma* (Wajo District - Statistics Indonesia, Indonesia)

HARSANTI, Titik (Politeknik Statistika STIS, Indonesia)

The Problem of Unmet Need for Family Planning in Eastern Indonesia: The Importance of Husband's Role

Unmet need for contraception, apart from being determined by the availability of contraceptive facilities, can also be determined by decisions within the family. In Indonesia, the husband plays a dominant role in making important family decisions, including the use of contraception for the wife. Therefore, this study raises the role of husbands and married women in overcoming the problem of unmet need for family planning in Indonesia. Based on the results of the 2017 IDHS, there are still 10.6 percent of women of marriageable age who experience an unmet need for family planning, especially in Eastern Indonesia. The results of binary logistic regression indicate that the variables that significantly affect the status of unmet need for family planning are husband's working status, husband's age, family planning discussions with husband, number of children still living, area of residence, and level of welfare. Meanwhile, working status, education level, age of women and husband's education did not significantly affect the status of women's unmet need for family planning. It can be concluded that husbands have an important role in overcoming the problem of unmet need for family planning for women, because most of the variables that affect women's unmet need for family planning are husband factors. Married women who have husbands who are not working, husbands who are more than or equal to 39 years old, do not have family planning discussions with their husbands, have more than two living children, live in rural areas, and the poor have a tendency to have unmet need for family planning status. The recommendation of this study is to provide greater space for the involvement of husbands in family planning programs, especially for poor families in rural areas of Eastern Indonesia.

RC08-132.3

MEAD, Geoffrey* (Monash University, Australia)

Behind the Collective Memory: Maurice Halbwachs As Empirical Sociologist

Maurice Halbwachs (1877-1945) is now best known as a theorist of "collective memory", an topic he derived, reputedly, by combining the insights of his precursors, Durkheim and Bergson. Such a contemporary depiction, however, occludes his widespread and earlier research investments. His initial works, for example, including the first of those translated into English, begin with granular empirical studies of social class. This reputational trajectory, then, from social stratification researcher to philosophical theorist, reveals the sociologist's manifold pursuits and interests.

In this paper, I examine the character of these pursuits and interests. This undertaking is done in the hope of recovering Halbwachs's works from the status of theoretical references, by embedding them in his various practical projects. I look specifically at how Halbwachs operates as a node tying together several divergent strands. He acts as a relay between early French and German sociology, a traveler sending back dispatches from The University of Chicago's sociology department, and a populariser of statistics and the philosophy of Leibniz—to say nothing of his work on memory and social class. By inspecting Halbwachs and his work in this fashion, I hope to display the concrete sociological practitioner underpinning the ossified and abstracted canonical theorist.

RC39-568.4

MEADE, Dominica* (The University of Melbourne, Australia)

Gender Dynamics in Community Volunteering Practices

Australia is facing a volunteer shortage that poses a serious threat to urban and regional communities. Women have been disproportionately impacted by the steady decline in the volunteer workforce, once again bearing the burden of sustaining community life and balancing family and work commitments. Whilst previous research has shown that volunteering is inherently gendered, less attention has been paid to how these gender dynamics may be contributing to poor volunteer retention rates and volunteer shortages. Using existing literature on gender dynamics in community volunteering practices, this presentation aims to better explore the female experience of volunteering as it relates to retention rates and barriers to volunteering. Preliminary findings suggest that the current literature is limited to women's experience of formal volunteering within Anglo-Celtic community organisations. To better understand the current decline in volunteering rates it would be beneficial to expand current research to informal volunteering within culturally and linguistically diverse communities.

RC34-503.7

MECCA, Margot* (Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Spain)

BALLESTÉ ISERN, Eduard (University Pompeu Fablra, Spain)

Exploring Mediations through Creativity: Ethnography and Theater with Maghrebi Unaccompanied Migrant Youth in Barcelona

In the crossroad between artistic creation, academia and marginalized youth we can find a space of cultural mediation through collaborative creative practices. In this paper we aim to present the ethnographic results from fieldwork conducted in Barcelona during a theater workshop with young unaccompanied migrants from Northern Africa. The workshop was an experience of personal, intra-group and intercultural mediation through creativity, during which the relations between different actors were built in a physical common space that fostered relations of affection and care. These relations allowed a deeper and embodied understanding on migration, daily life, personal goals, friendship, together with a space of mutual exchange and reflection among all the agents involved. Here we will present insights regarding the innovative methods employed, the agency of participants in the process and the impact of the resultant cultural products, highlighting the role of theatrical practices in creating a setting for non-paternalistic and non-restigmatizing experiences of natural mediation.

RC33-496.2

MECFAL, Sylwia* (University of Lodz, Institute of Sociology, Poland)

SURMIAK, Adrianna (University of Warsaw, Poland)

BIELSKA, Beata (Nicolaus Copernicus University in Torun, Poland)

Qualitative Researchers in Poland and Their Research Practices in the COVID-19 Pandemic – between Experiencing a Slow Disaster, Slowing Down and Social Acceleration?

In our paper we discuss how the COVID-19 pandemic has made Polish qualitative researchers change their research practices, which changes they perceive as permanent ones, and which were only temporary solutions. What is more, our analysis provides an insight into what the researchers learnt during the pandemic, and how the pandemic research practice influenced the quality of their research.

Our data is based on a qualitative survey during the first wave of the pandemic, and 30 qualitative in-depth interviews, including a biographical component, conducted with Polish researchers from the social sciences and humanities in the summer and autumn of 2022. We also provide the data and conclusions from the collaborative autoethnography that we conducted whilst preparing our research project and conducting the qualitative interviews after the restrictions were removed.

We make an attempt to apply (slow) disaster research (Knowles 2014) and social acceleration and resonance frameworks (Rosa 2020) as analytic and interpretation tools. We also try to formulate a list of guidelines for future research in times of crisis, inspired by our participants ideas.

RC34-JS-37.4

MEDAN, Marina* (LICH - Universidad de San Martín / CONICET, Argentina)

Citizenship Experiences in Youth Inclusion Programs in Argentina

Stimulating youth "participation" is one of the objectives of social inclusion programs aimed at young people living in poverty in Argentina. These participatory practices can involve various forms: attending a woodworking workshop or tutoring classes, joining a football team, helping with the community dining room service, leading a community project, or just to hang out with friends at the program headquarters, instead of being "at the corner".

Beyond their heterogeneity, these practices imply a "stay" in an institutional space that seeks to promote and restore human rights to a highly vulnerable population. Thus, "to stay" in these spaces would potentially have a citizen-building effect.

Based on a collaborative research work in one of these youth inclusion programs in Buenos Aires, Argentina, we wonder about the processes of learning democratic values that are possible in programs that are implemented in contexts marked by large inequalities. Access to be well treated, the audibility of demands, and intergenerational respect, stand out as key conditions of possibility not only for the exercise of "invited participation" (Cornwall, 2008), but also for the gestation of feelings of membership in institutional spaces. In the argument, we assume an experiential definition of citizenship (Lister, 2007), and distance ourselves from normative approaches for the public policies study. Based on the findings, we point out the implications that some of these participatory processes have for the formulation of public policies.

RC53-732.5

MEDAN, Marina* (LICH - Universidad de San Martín / CONICET, Argentina)

PAZ, Florencia (LICH-Universidad de San Martín / CONICET, Argentina)

La Vida Cotidiana De Niños y Jóvenes En Barrios Populares: Violencias, Temporalidades Y Tramas Estatales

La cotidianeidad en las "villas" bonaerenses está marcada por procesos de desigualdad; un agudo aumento de las violencias interpersonales, comunitarias y vinculadas con las economías ilegales en las últimas décadas; una degradación ambiental persistente en general, desposesiones e incertidumbre. Ello se aborda en los estudios sociales considerando los impactos cotidianos de la exposición persistente a las violencias en "círculos viciosos", "cadenas de violencia", y la "ausencia del Estado".

Partiendo de datos producidos en un trabajo de investigación participativa con jóvenes destinatarios de un programa municipal de inclusión, queremos enfocar en una pregunta sobre las heterogeneidades de las violencias y las complejas relaciones de estos jóvenes con agencias estatales.

Nuestro argumento es doble. Primero, las violencias expresadas en la vida cotidiana - interpersonales o comunitarias- lejos de diferenciarse simplemente a partir de "matices" responden a lógicas (instrumentales, expresivas, emocionales) y temporalidades heterogéneas (la inmediatez de las reacciones y desbordes corporales, la temporalidad mediada y asincrónica de los chismes causantes de conflicto) y por lo mismo, expresan sentidos diferenciados. Segundo, que esas violencias no se dan a espaldas o a partir de la "ausencia" del Estado, sino que acontecen, escalan o se traman con la ilegibilidad institucional, cuyo carácter laberíntico impone también temporalidades y sentidos.

Así, las violencias en la vida ordinaria no necesariamente se vinculan con un desorden que tiene que ser organizado a partir de prácticas de cuidado (Auyero y Kilanski, 2015), sino que en algunos casos expresan una gramática de superposiciones de tiempos y espacios heterogéneos.

RC22-336.2

MEDINA, Maria Cecilia* (University of the Philippines, Philippines)

The Josefa Segovia Foundation Inc. (JSF) and the Wellbeing of Indigenous Communities in Davao City, Philippines

Indigenous communities in Davao City, Philippines face a myriad of issues due to lack of basic social services and the impact of the Covid 19 pandemic. The Josefa Segovia Foundation Inc. is a faith based organization and NGO based set up 32 years ago in Davao City, in the southern Island of Mindanao in the Philippines. It is the social action arm of the Teresian Association, a lay international Catholic association founded by St. Pedro Poveda, a priest, martyr and educator in Spain. At present, JSF supports indigenous communities through its Governance Program providing capacity building to indigenous leaders in the five major tribes namely the Bagobo Klata, Bagobo Tagabawa, Obo Manobo, Matigsalug and Ata indigenous communities. Through its Indigenous Peoples Academy information on their rights is provided and they are assisted in accessing services from the local government in support for their people's organizations. For their economic well being, farmers cooperatives and economic enterprises for indigenous women were also encouraged. With rates

of illiteracy high among the elders, the JSF provided leadership training and encouraged volunteerism among indigenous youth as they were mobilized to provide crucial educational support during the Covid 19 pandemic to become tutors to indigenous children who were poor in reading. JSF also promoted indigenous culture and peace building efforts in their communities through its various activities including a monthly radio program in collaboration with the Archdiocese Indigenous Peoples Apostolate (IPA) espousing religious values of service, love, interfaith and intercultural dialogue and religious teachings on stewardship and care for the earth etc.

RC21-315.4

MEHRA, Rachna* (Dr.B.R.Ambedkar University Delhi, India)

RANDHAWA, Pritpal* (Dr. B. R. Ambedkar University Delhi, India)

Insurgent Cities: Urban Social Movements and Mobilization in India

Urban social movements in India espouse a gamut of pertinent issues and have witnessed a rise in participation from a vast spectrum of organizations ranging from trade unions to civil society (neighbourhood/ housing/ residence welfare associations) as well as local or political pressure groups working for environmental and social justice to name a few (Domaradzka 2018). While civil society is viewed as a counterweight which is more complementary to the state rather than being an alternative, there are other kinds of emergent coalitions and organisations who are more vocal in their opposition to the restructuring of urban spaces in the neo liberal scenario.

This paper will trace the social imperatives which shaped the grassroots mobilization discourse, techniques and practices in India and specifically in the NCR region. It will throw light on the impact of trade union movement in organising the working class population and procuring a decent livelihood for them. Through a case study of initiatives taken by 'Sajha Manch' which was a coalition of diverse organisations, unions and individuals who worked on the issue of poverty, shelter, housing and environment, the paper will also examine the broadening of the idea of 'Right to the City' in Delhi. What were the ramifications of the mobilisation done by such emerging alternative groups/ organizations/ forums will be a subject matter of discussion in the paper.

RC49-JS-126.3

MEHRABI, Maryam* (Alzahra univercity, Iran)

MARYAM GHAZINEJAD, Maryam Ghazinejad (Faculty member of the Department of Sociology, Faculty of Social and Economic Sciences, Al-Zahra University, Tehran, Iran)

Conceptual Investigation of the Social Acceptability of Drug Use Disorders Services in the Primary Health Care System from the Iranian Client's Perspective

In this qualitative study, we study the conceptual structure of the social acceptability of substance use disorders services in the primary health care system and in the framework of the interpretive-critical paradigm and using the phenomenological approach. The data obtained from 19 in-depth interviews with purposive and theoretical qualitative sampling method with recipients of health and treatment services in the Comprehensive Health Service Centers in Tehran city along and moreover two follow-up sessions during three months within 2020-2021 years. The findings from the semantic recovery of participants' lived experiences show that the conceptual structure of the social acceptability of the services is based on the four main themes of expected emotional attitudes (EEA) and perceived emotional attitudes (PEA), cost-opportunity (CO) and effectiveness of services (Es). According to the findings, the EEA include the subthemes of the attitudes towards the professions, the nature of the illness and the nature of care, and also the subthemes of PEA involve the attitudes about the moral-gender aspects, the capability of the professions, the nature of the disease, the nature of care and therapeutic interventions and the attitude of the health team towards the patient. Moreover, the subthemes of the CO are the types of accesses involving financial, geographical, time and also the adequacy and compliance of services with the client's needs. And finally, the ES includes the homogeneity degree of expected and perceived efficacy. According to the study result, although, there are some positive and valuable results, the social acceptability of substance use disorders services requires the effective steps to achieve the desirable indexes of the services. The most gaps is on the professions communication skills, the quality and adequacy of interventions based on the more priority needs of the clients, and economic-social supports for the recovered and psychiatric patients.

WG05-779.4

MEHTA, Jagdish Chander* (DAV College, Sector -10, Chandigarh, India)

SHARMA, Vandana (DAV College, Sector, 10 Chandigarh, India)

Family Life and Education Under the Dark Shadow of COVID-19 Pandemic in India: Some Observations

The world today is grappling with an unprecedented crisis of Covid-19 pandemic which has shaken humanity to the core and has impacted human beings in all spheres; be it health, economic or social. Not only the pandemic but also the precautionary measures like lockdown had serious implications on society. The lockdown has impacted family life, education and economy severely. Social scientists all across the world are engaging and studying the Covid Lockdown and its impact on society, economy, health, changing lifestyle and work culture. Despite of that, there is very little insight about its impact on the family life and on children's education. Thus, the present study aims to explore the positive and negative changes in the family life and the educational sphere brought about as a result of the COVID-19 lockdown. The study also looks into the rekindling of the familial bonds in this time of crisis and how family as a unit becomes a pillar of hope amidst uncertainty. In the field of education, the public education system may have to prepare itself for daunting challenges lying ahead. The Study is primarily based on existing literature, observations and interactive sessions with the people across various sections of the society

RC31-463.4

MEHTA, Jagdish Chander* (D.A.V. College, Chandigarh (India), India)

Irregular International Migration from India to Europe: Issues of Concern

Irregular migration of individuals across the globe in violation of the established laws of respective countries is a grave problem. India is not the exception. During the last few decades especially with the initiation of liberalization reforms, the menace of Irregular immigration is emerging at an alarming scale. Although there are no specific figures of the migrants available; both push and pull factors are at work in this process. Lack of employment opportunities at home, rising aspirations for a better life stimulated by the forces of globalization and the attraction of real or imaginary opportunities for high earnings in developed countries especially the European countries have fuelled this flow.

Unscrupulous intermediaries such as travel agents and brokers have exploited the aspirant migrants and encouraged them to take life threatening risks on their journeys, often using forged travel documents. Many of them have faced tragic consequences. Some of the migrants have also sold their lands and others properties to pay travel agents and brokers. Thus, the present paper will provide insights to understand the process and issues of irregular internationa migration and their consequences. The paper is based on the observation and field work carried out in the part of Punjab and Haryana (two north-Indian states), where the phenomenon of migration in foreign land is visible to a greater extent. The paper may be an important contribution to understand the trans-national co-operation and to fight against illegal immigration and promoting legal immigration.

WG05-778.2

MEHTA, Rani* (Panjab University, India, India)

Environmental Challenges and Health Risks in a Globalized Economy

The environmental effects of economic globalization have been observed to be uneven,both spatially and socially. The diffusions of resources have been determined by the economic development processes through investment, trade by transnational companies, multi - lateral institutions and the richest industrial nation - states. Thus , in an era of globalization, the developing nations have mostly to bear the brunt of environmental problems and health risks as the developed nations appropriate both the industrial and agricultural sectors' through technological inputs which marginalize the poor developing nations at the cost of the affluent nations. In the wake of the above, the developed nations must address their primary responsibility for the present environmental.crisis and make efforts to redress it , as the present structures of interdependence of trade, aid and debt make sustainable development a difficult aproposition for the developing nations. The poor in these countries are the worst sufferers and there is a dire need to provide equitable resources to them through grassroot movements. Besides, the developed nations should be ready to provide concessional transfer of clean and efficient technologies for suitable industrialization and environmental regeneration of the resources of the developing nations.

In this asymmetrical globalized world economy and the contrasting living conditions as well as lifestyles of people between the developed and developing nations, one has to address the importance of equality and civil rights to perceive and tackle environmental.problems especially associated with health

, shelter and food availability in the developing countries. This paper is an attempt to analyse the above issues concerning environment and health risks as a result of economic changes due to globalization, industrialization and consequent urbanization.

RC47-657.2

MEHTA, Shray* (National University of Singapore, Singapore)

Agrarian Populism and Authoritarian Hegemony in India: Farmers' Movements and Electoral Politics at Crossroads

This paper argues that with the establishment of an authoritarian government in several democracies of the world, the challenge of contesting neoliberalism for social movements have become inextricable entangled with issues of hegemony and electoral politics. India recently saw one of the biggest farmer's mobilization in 2020-21. One of the most remarked features of the farmers' protests in India has been the distance it maintained from political parties – the resilience of the protests has also been partly credited to this. This paper argues that the ostensibly desirable separation between farmers' movements and electoral politics is historically produced in postcolonial India, and suggests that the current conjuncture of authoritarian politics in India demands a rethinking of this separation. It traces how agrarian populism has been practised in postcolonial India across social movements and party politics. In particular, it examines anti-Congress farmer mobilizations and formation of non-Congress state governments in the 1960s/70s, the rise of Other Backward Class politics and new farmers' movements in the 1970s/80s, the mobilizations around liberalization since the 1990s, and mobilizations since 2014, including the farmers' protest of 2020-21. Through this long view of agrarian mobilizations in postcolonial India, it contends that apolitical agrarian populism has lost much of its political potency and farmers have to pursue anti-authoritarian politics that lies at the intersection of progressive political parties and social movements to realize some or all of their demands. To support this conclusion, the paper also lays out the broad features of the interregnum that Indian politics is seeing in the current conjecture which is marked by a crisis of India's developmental regime, channelling popular discontent towards strengthening Hindu majoritarianism, stifling of social movements and civil society and an intensification of neoliberal economic policies.

RC24-JS-60.3

MEJIA MUNOZ, Sara* (The University of Queenland, Australia)

Latin America Indigenous People and "Green Extractivism": A Challenged Relation

International policies to mitigate climate change, mainly focused on energy transition, continue to be articulated to an extractivist model that responds to a mercantilist relationship with nature which continues modifying modes of territoriality, culture, identity, the environment, and local economies. These dynamics are becoming known as 'green extractivism': a logic that sustains transnational extractive capitalism, global asymmetries of power and other currents of injustice excused in climate change mitigation. But Indigenous Peoples question and challenge the discourse and policies of sustainable development, mainly because of the contradictions observed in their territories. The case of Atacameño-Likanantay (Indigenous) Peoples and the lithium extraction in the Salar de Atacama, Chile, and the case of the Kogui, Arhuaco, Wiwa and Kankuamos Peoples and the photovoltaic energy projects in the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Colombia, demonstrates that "green" extractivist activities in Indigenous territories as part of implementing national and global sustainable development policies are challenged and shaped by the Indigenous communities resurgence - their renewed demands for self-determined socioeconomic and political projects – and their conception of justice and law. In this paper, bringing a decolonial approach, I present the analysis of the relationship between green extractivist activities with Atacameño-Likanantay Peoples in Chile and the Kogui, Arhuaco, Wiwa and Kankuamos Peoples in Colombia; and how these Indigenous communities trouble green extractivist logics in their territories.

RC33-498.1

MEJOVA, Yelena* (ISI Foundation, Italy)

Big Social Media Twitter Data for Studying Social Connection: Case Study of Loneliness

Social media websites are increasingly being adopted by large swathes of society, and capturing various social norms. Moreover, it supports the creation of new social norms and definitions, especially in the areas of privacy, information sharing, relationship building, and coordinated action. Two main benefits of using social media as a data resource for studying social norms and behaviors, as a complement to survey-based methods, are that (1) the behavior is unsolicited by a researcher, and (2) the range of that behavior is not constrained by study design. It is thus possible to observe the temporal dynamics and the variety of the behavior "in real time". As an example of research made possible by social media data, we present an ongoing collaboration between

data science and communications researchers, wherein we monitor the self-expression of loneliness on Twitter, and social response to it, before and during the COVID-19 pandemic-related physical distancing measures in the US. We observe that, not only is there an established norm of sharing highly sensitive emotions around loneliness, this sharing increases as much as two-fold during the pandemic. The content and emotional focus also change during this period. We are also able to capture the responses to these self-disclosures, and can observe a range, from highly affirming, to dismissive and abusive. Using high-precision keyword matching, we are also able to study particular sub-groups, such as those identifying as LGBTQ+. While discussing this line of research, we highlight the advantages of using large social media datasets, including longitudinal nospan, unobtrusive easy collection via API and built-in constraints on privately shared data, as well as multi-modal possibilities of analysis. More importantly, we also discuss the challenges, including limitations in linguistic targeting, self-selection bias, and inherent ambiguity in communication, and especially focus on privacy considerations of such research.

RC15-224.3

MEJOVA, Yelena* (ISI Foundation, Italy)

CRUPI, Giuseppe (ISI Foundation, Italy)

LENTI, Jacopo (ISI Foundation, Italy)

TIZZANI, Michele (ISI Foundation, Italy)

KALIMERI, Kyriaki (ISI Foundation, Italy)

PAOLOTTI, Daniela (ISI Foundation, Italy)

PANISSON, André (CENTAI, Italy)

Echo Chambers of Vaccination Hesitancy Discussion on Social Media during COVID-19 Pandemic

The COVID-19 pandemic has brought vaccination from the purview of parents and the health-compromised to everyone in the public. However, vaccination hesitancy continues to limit the impact of this highly effective intervention. Anti-vaccination views pervade online social media, fueling distrust in scientific expertise and increasing vaccine-hesitant attitudes. The pandemic brought the vaccination discourse onto the world stage, necessitating effective countermeasures to tackle the spread of potentially harmful misinformation on a global scale. Unfortunately, social media discourse has been shown to form "echo chambers" wherein individuals receive information they are likely to agree with, and surround themselves with likeminded others. In this study, we present the analysis of large vaccine-related Twitter messages in 18 languages from 2019 to 2021. First, we focus on Italy, one of the first and most affected European nations by the virus. In particular, we use network analysis to show the clusters of like-minded users, with those sharing anti-vaccination content communicating rarely with those promoting the vaccines. We show that this separation persists throughout the pandemic. However, using content analysis we find that over time the two groups speak on increasingly similar topics. Then, we turn to 28 countries, and show that many display such polarization in their vaccine debates. Moreover, we show that the anti-vaccination clusters tend to be connected across countries, making a kind of international Twitter "no-vax" echo chamber. US users are central in this network, while Russian users also become net exporters of misinformation during vaccination roll-out. Interestingly, we find that Twitter's content moderation efforts, and in particular the suspension of users following the January 6th U.S. Capitol attack had a worldwide impact in reducing misinformation spread about vaccines. We hope these findings help public health institutions and social media platforms to mitigate the spread of health-related, low-credibility information.

Plen-8.2

MELGAR, Teresa R.* (University of the Philippines Diliman, Philippines)

Populism and Its Implications to Citizenship: Insights from the Developing World

This presentation examines populism and citizenship and the ways they represent different visions for the political and social inclusion of the excluded. Drawing on experiences in the Philippines, it explores some of the populist projects that recent Philippine governments pursued and the sources of their appeal, broadly comparing them with some historical experiences particularly in Latin America. As the inequalities of the neoliberal era get deepened by the current pandemic, are we seeing the resurgence of populist state responses in the developing world? What characterizes such responses, and in what sense are they populist, or something else? The presentation concludes by examining the implications of such trends to the alternative project of deepening democracy and citizenship in the developing world.

Plen-7.2

MELLITI, Imed* (University of Tunis El-Manar, Tunisia)

Emploi Et Travail Des Jeunes En Contexte Néolibéral. L'Exemple De La Tunisie Postrévolutionnaire; Youth Employment and Work in a Neoliberal Context. the Example of Post-Revolutionary Tunisia

Le néolibéralisme dispose d'une forte résilience qui lui permet de s'accommoder de la rotation et du renouvellement des élites au pouvoir, voire d'une rupture révolutionnaire majeure, comme c'est le cas en Tunisie. Dans ce pays, l'option néolibérale domine les choix politiques et sociaux depuis le milieu des années 1980. Aujourd'hui, les mêmes recettes et les mêmes exigences de « réformes » sont toujours à l'ordre du jour. Cette option continue d'impacter la vie des gens, notamment les jeunes, à la fois, en ce qui concerne les difficultés d'accès à l'emploi et dans les conditions d'exercice de l'activité professionnelle. Les enquêtes que nous avons menées auprès des jeunes montrent que l'expérience de recherche d'emploi et l'expérience de travail elle-même sont génératrices d'un sentiment d'injustice profond. Elles montrent également que les jeunes sont porteurs d'une compétence critique susceptible d'alimenter, en aval, différentes formes d'action collective.

Neoliberalism has a strong resilience that allows it to accommodate the rotation and renewal of the ruling elites, or even a major revolutionary break, as is the case in Tunisia. In this country, the neoliberal option has dominated political and social choices since the mid-1980s. Today, the same recipes and the same demands for "reforms" are still on the agenda. This option continues to impact the lives of people, especially young people, both in terms of difficulties in accessing employment and in the conditions of exercising professional activities. The surveys we have conducted among young people show that the experience of looking for a job and the experience of working itself are generating a profound sense of injustice. They also show that young people have a critical competence that can feed, downstream, different forms of collective action.

RC17-254.3

MELLO DUARTE, Ricardo* (FGV, Brazil)

FARIA, Alexandre (FGV, Brazil)

The Disputes over State Capacities to Fight Hunger and Promote Food Security in Brazil

The aim of this research is to analyse how happen the disputes over the material and symbolic resources involved in the configuration of state capacities to combat hunger and promote food security in Brazil. Placing the problem of hunger in a broader context of food politics (Herring, 2015), it is observed that the national state is one of the many actors that affect the food systems (Paarlberg, 2010). In Brazil, the 2000s' experience of fighting hunger was pointed out as an example of situation in which the food question was placed at the centre of the political agenda. However, after consistent periods of food insecurity reduction, there has been a resurgence of hunger in recent years, as well as a demobilization and reconfiguration of national State actions in this area. Thus, considering the State as a pool of material and symbolic resources, which is at the same time an instrument for a certain type of agents and an object of dispute between these agents (Bourdieu, 2014, p. 105), we investigate the mechanisms through which state capacities are built. Taking into account the relationship between state action and the distribution of resources among those who compete for the power to speak and act in the name of public interest, we understand that state capacities should also be considered with reference to a symbolic order (Moretti & Bandeira de Mello, 2017). In a document analysis procedure, we examined organizational charts, budgets, and resolutions of different bodies from the Brazilian Public Administration. We found that a position of naturalization of hunger was accompanied by a dismantling of activities that were thought to be consolidated within the field of food security, indicating that socially authorized instruments of action are articulated with a series of social representations for solving (or not) public problems.

TG10-843.2

MELO, Cristiane* (Federal University of São Carlos, Brazil)

Enjoying Myself: The Subjectivity of Pleasure and Desire in the Production of Adult Content in Brazil

This paper is based on ongoing research that seeks to understand the desiring subjectivity of women who currently produce adult content in Brazil. In twenty interviews with producers of adult content producers suggest that they perceive the act of facing cameras and engaging in sexual interaction as a way of constructing identities based on desire. The production and control of their own image are inviting for many women who intend to establish themselves in the digital sex market, because, in addition to their own working conditions, they delimit the practices they carry out. This factor would reaffirm the character of their being in control of their activities and their bodies and, often, those of their clients. Clients must fit into the previously defined possibilities, a fact that can have the role of subverting the notions traditionally attributed to sex work, by conditioning clients to act according to pre-existing demarcations. Starting

from the concept of self-pornification[1], content producers' perceptions allow us to capture the narrative construction of meaning by the women who are active in this market. The sexual exposure to the gaze of the other would be an effect and instrument of a subjectivity that inserts contemporary desire and pleasure in the field of visibility. Historically, only men were fully recognized as subjects of desire[2]. In this way, the narrative of the collaborators as subjects of desire is part of this media dynamic that constitutes an important field of investigation for the sociological understanding of the present.

[1] BALTAR, M; BARRETO, N. As pornificações de si em Diário da putaria. Crítica Cultural – Critic, Palhoça, SC, v. 9, n. 2, p. 265-278, jul./dez. 2014.

[2] MISKOLCI, R. Desejos digitais: uma análise sociológica da busca por parceiros online. Belo Horizonte: Autêntica Editora, 2017

RC44-630.3

MELO, Filipe* (Universidade de São Paulo, Brazil)

Labour Resistance Against Factories Shutdown in the Global South: The Case of Ford Motor Company in Brazil

In recent years, it has become noticeable that transnational corporations in the automotive sector are closing plants in Brazil, both in traditional and in relatively new territories. These decisions are often part of transnational strategies related to those companies' global restructurings in response to transformations within the automotive sector itself, such as the emergence of electric vehicles, industry 4.0 etc. The demand for automotive vehicles has been decreasing since before the Covid-19 pandemic, because of Brazilian overall economic situation, which leads to diminishing productivity in the sector. Regarding the closure of factories, the case of Ford Motor Company stands out, since the corporation decided to cease production in Brazil, leading to a mass dismissal of their employees, between 2019 and 2021. This presentation focuses on the labour responses to Ford's factories shutdown, their international and national union articulations that shaped their strategies of action. Using a qualitative method, information was collected from workers, both unionists and not unionists, through in-depth interviews. Documents released by the company and the unions involved are also analysed as well as reports in written media. As for the labour movement, despite achieving interesting Collective Agreements, their main goals, which were, at first, to keep the company from closing their plants and, later, to keep the jobs through the selling of the plants to another company, could not be reached. In part, the unionists blame the State for their lack of support throughout the whole process, since Brazil has no longer an industrial development policy. The findings also show that, in fact, despite of ceasing production in Brazil, the country remains a part of the company's global strategy, with the admission of new engineers for their Product Development unity in Camaçari (BA).

RC56-753.1

MELONI, Maurizio* (Deakin University, Australia)

Inventing the Middle Ages: Elias, Foucault, and the Colonization of Time

It is a well-entrenched legacy of social theory that with the institutionalisation of modern states something unprecedented happened in Western modernity. For instance, regardless of their profound divergences, Norbert Elias and Michel Foucault converge in providing sociologists with powerful and still today largely unproblematized narratives - the rise of civilizing manners, the birth of biopolitics and governmentality - about modernity as "a time apart, newly minted, in human history" (Heng, 2011). These narratives share two common traits: 1) an oversimplified if not caricatural view of what came before the alleged rise of modern power, i.e. the Middle Ages; 2) and a focus on a very limited geographical archive (i.e. a few Northern/Western European countries) to document the alleged shift in modes of power and social control in "the West". Building on recent medievalist work, I aim to show that both Elias and Foucault share a certain colonial politics of time with regard to the medieval past. It is colonial because in oversimplifying and erasing what was already there, not just in Europe, but in the global history of civilizing manners and biopolitics, they repeat and strengthen form of chronological ethnocentrism that make extremely difficult for sociology to reconnect histories and relations beyond European hegemony (Bhambra, 2007). Time, not just space, can be colonized and its decolonization should become a strategic part of a truly global agenda that challenges persisting epistemic injustices within social theory.

RC13-200.2

MELTON, Jack* (University of Melbourne, Australia)

A Lot's Gonna Change: Researching Fan Perceptions of Live Music Cancellations Due to the COVID-19 Pandemic

The live music sector was severely affected by the coronavirus pandemic and the resulting global lockdowns, restrictions and travel bans. The industry declined in revenue by 67.5% in Australia and nearly 90% in the UK (Rigg & Bofinger 2022, 1; 'This is Music 2021' 2021, 22). However, while it is well known that the pandemic affected musicians, the impacts on the fan culture surrounding live music has not been devoted much scholarly attention. Fan culture is key to creating local scenes and building communities and is central to the social identities of many. The coronavirus pandemic is an unprecedented

event for the popular music industry and the fan culture it has cultivated. To explore how fans reacted to the sudden cancellation of live music due to the COVID-19 pandemic, I analysed comment data from an indie music-focused subreddit. The study was focused on the first month of cancellations, March 2020. In the presentation I show how fans on the one hand approached the cancellations with empathy, concerned for the financial wellbeing of the artists and bands forced to miss out on a primary revenue stream. However, on the other hand this was tempered with self-interested sadness when reflecting on missing gigs and experiences due to the pandemic. The preliminary analysis also shows that fans had positive feelings about the move to digital technologies during lockdowns, although these were not viewed as a proper replacement for live music. I discuss the importance of these findings for our broader understanding of the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on leisure activities.

RC44-630.2

MENDES, Danilo* (Universidade Federal de São Carlos (UFSCar), Brazil)

MELLO E SILVA, Leonardo* (University of São Paulo, Brazil)

Attempts to Regulate the Oil Sector: Petrobras' Global Union Network

In this paper we discuss the factors related to the process of construction and hibernation of the Petrobrás union network. During the Party of Workers' rule (2003-2016), Brazilian unions have experienced a substantial strengthening in their power resources. It was a time when consistent investments at Petrobrás enabled a widening of the labour force hired in the oil industry. As a result, unions were reinforced and were able to rebuild their bargain capability which have been strongly weakened since the 1990's. From 2009 on, the Federação Única dos Petroleiros (FUP) started conversations with the International Federation of Chemical, Energy, Mine and General Workers' Union (ICEM), then the general global union covering the oil branch, in order to create the Petrobrás Global Union Network. The latter was ultimately acknowledged in 2011 by the signature of the Global Framework Agreement, renewed in 2014. However, economic and political conditions changed dramatically in 2016 as the then President Dilma Rousseff was removed from office. The general ambiance for union activities worsened and labor market bargain became severely anti-worker as labor reform made further steps in a very narrow time. A neoliberal agenda has taken up the stage and the company was framed as a sheer way to "generate shareholder value". As an active player in sectoral industrial relations issues within the country until the rise of the rightist coalition in 2016, the FUP could bring their experience and expertise to apply within the Petrobrás Global Network into different countries where the company was established - Nigeria, Colombia, Peru, Argentina, Curaçao, Switzerland and China. This fulfilled the expectation among union-networking's promoters and policy-makers that the workers from the country where transnational company comes from be at the forefront of the global union network for helping workers from other countries where such company moves to.

RC48-674.4

MENDES, Jessica* (Universidade de São Paulo, Brazil)

The Brazilian Feminist Movement: Diachronic and Synchronic Reflections on Its Structuring and Organization

The present proposal presents the partial result of the doctoral research developed by the author whose object is the Brazilian feminist movement, which is dedicated to investigating its way of structuring in history and its contemporary consensuses, divisions and ramifications. The social determinations behind the symbolic and material relations that link and affect the action, the discursive and literary production and the institutional organization of this movement are sociologically scrutinized and analyzed. The research is guided by the theoretical delimitation of a field of symbolic production, which is based on the notion that the internal mode of functioning of this field is correlated with external markers - such as the positions of class and stratum of origin of symbolic agents/producers, their capital, their trajectories, their political and intellectual resources, etc. In addition to these external markers, the objectivation of this symbolic universe is analyzed in its relationship with other fields – economic, political, cultural. In this proposal, the focus will be given to international funding due to the fact that Brazilian feminism has been substantially nourished by such contributions during its critical phase of its constitution and consolidation in the country, extending the diachronic and synchronic reflections on the dynamics established between the feminist movement, the State and Brazilian civil society in the period from the 1970s to the present.

Adhoc-882.4

MENDEZ, Maria-Luisa* (Universidad Católica de Chile, Chile)

The Ordinary and the Exceptional of Neighbourhoods and Neighbour Culture

For some time now in urban sociology, the local scale of the neighbourhood has been a key arena in which to explore the many facets of sociocultural and socioeconomic change. Whether seen as a site of cohesion, belonging or collective action, or explored through the complex dynamics of distancing, distinction or boundary making, neighbourhoods, neighbour culture and neighbouring have been at the centre of the ways in which we connect structural dynamics with everyday life practices.

In order to more fully address the challenges of connecting neighbour culture and structural processes, this presentation aims to incorporate another layer of complexity to the dichotomies previously mentioned: rather than locating the neighbourhood scale as the site of everyday life or ordinary life and the macro structural level (political and economic) as the place where extraordinary events occur, I would like to reflect on the particular forms in which these opposing views are being interchanged, especially when we explore processes such as resurgent authoritarianism, xenophobia or sanitary crises. The neighbourhood level has reacted and pursued extraordinary responses and has shown how "extraordinary" events are nurtured in everyday life long before they are seen as a major social process.

This presentation will address a Latin American perspective on the tensions and continuities between the ordinary and the extraordinary of contemporary neighbourhoods and neighbour culture, some of which have been active before and throughout neoliberal urbanism, and others which have been shaped by these processes.

RC44-619.2

MENDONCA, Mateus* (London School of Economics and Political Science/ University of São Paulo/, Brazil)

Understanding the Mobilizing and Organizing of Food Delivery Platform Workers in the Uk and Brazil

There has been a cycle of struggle of food delivery platform workers, starting in the UK in 2016 and growing into a series of waves across the world. In 2020, this wave arrived in Brazil, where tens of thousands of riders held a national strike. Although there is now a significant literature about these mobilisations, less is known about the deeper connections between the changing class composition of these workers and the organising features of these struggles. Using the distinction between mobilising and organising, this presentation will seek to explain the power sources that shape the common mobilising aspects of this workforce, the different organisational strategies and why a similar organising model has been successfully developed in different contexts. This was a three years ethnographic research where I spent two years working in a food delivery platform workers union in the UK and one year among many riders organising groups in Brazil.

While many research has focused on particular aspects of the platform economy struggles, I argue it is possible to integrate them into a mobilisation infrastructure framework based on three pillars: territorial connections, infrastructure of communications, and communities of solidarity. This analytical effort helps us to explain why these workers have developed so many struggles around the globe, most with similar characteristics; and why the organising solutions developed prior or after these struggles look so different. While in some places, these workers founded new unions, in other they joined traditional unions, and in some developed an anti-union position. This North and Global South comparison helps us to understand which are the factors that led to these different paths. Despite these differences, in both cases, a similar organising model can be drawn. I claim that this particular model is an interesting inspiration to other kinds of precarious workers.

RC18-264.2

MENDOZA HORVITZ, Manuela* (Universidad de O'Higgins, Chile)

OTERO, Gabriel (Central University of Chile, Netherlands)

The Power of Diversity: Class, Networks and Attitudes Towards Inequality

In this paper, we examine the extent to which class-based social networks shape attitudes towards inequality, including perceptions of fairness, meritocracy beliefs, and preferences for redistribution. In particular, we explore how distinct network compositions along lines of class (i.e., social diversity, isolation, segregation) associate with distinctive political attitudes. Drawing on Pierre Bourdieu's concept of habitus complemented with further developments of it, our theoretical framework defines attitudes towards inequality as ethical dispositions (Sayer, 2005, 2009) and conceives that personal networks may favour intersubjective negotiation (Bottero, 2009) and the development of what has been termed a 'reflexive habitus' (Sweetman, 2003). We hypothesise that different network profiles influence such attitudes beyond and above class positions. The focus of our enquiry is on Chile – one of the most unequal countries in the world. We use large-scale representative survey data collected in 2016 for the Chilean urban population aged 18–75 years (N=2,983). Our results indicate that social poverty - i.e., lack of social contacts - is strongly and positively associated with attitudes towards inequality, while social diversity - i.e., having contacts across different status positions - increases altruistic dispositions. Moreover, we found that networks dominated by low-status contacts foster meritocratic beliefs, while greater socio-economic prestige in networks does not significantly produce differences in political attitudes. Finally, we demonstrated that class homogeneity in networks fortifies the class divides in political attitudes. Taken together, these findings increase our understanding of the crucial role of networks in political divides across classes.

RC04-69.8

MENDOZA HORVITZ, Manuela* (University of O'Higgins, Chile)

GUTIÉRREZ, Gabriel (Universidad Diego Portales/ Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Chile)

The Ubiquity of Inclusion: Institutional Discourses and Features Shaping Socioeconomic Diversity in Schools

Chile has been studied as an extreme case of school segregation. The segregation of school systems is of concern, as it may affect the educational performance of students, particularly the poorest (Bellei, 2013). Moreover, it can contribute to weakening social cohesion (Borgonovi & Pokropek, 2017). In this context, we use mixed methods to explore those Chilean schools with exceptional levels of socioeconomic diversity, contrasting them with those with the lowest levels of socioeconomic diversity. We aim to understand both types of schools' structural and discursive characteristics to explore how socioeconomic diversity is possible and how this might relate to specific narratives about social justice. For example: Is socioeconomic diversity actively sought and to what extent does this appear as a purpose in the schools' Institutional Educational Projects (IEP) as related to redistribution and recognition? Drawing on Bourdieu's concepts, we consider these features of the schools as an expression of their *institutional habitus* (Burke, Emmerich, & Ingram, 2013). Using a mixed methodological approach, we first identify a sample of the most socioeconomically homogeneous and heterogeneous Chilean schools between 2015 and 2018. We then conduct two analyses: a) we randomly select a subsample of 60 schools from each group to qualitatively analyse their IEP; and b) we analyse the statistical association between different institutional characteristics and being a socioeconomically homogeneous/ heterogeneous school. Our qualitative analyses do not reveal a relationship between the socioeconomic composition of schools and the inclusion narrative contained in their IEP. Conversely, quantitative analysis suggests that some institutional characteristics of schools are associated with having a homogeneous/heterogeneous socioeconomic composition. Our findings foster new questions regarding the process of marketisation of education in Chile and similar contexts, as well as the public policy challenges to building a system that promotes the social integration of schools, particularly public schools.

RC36-535.3

MENENDEZ, Ramon* (La Trobe University, Australia)

What Is It to 'be Authentic'? a Sociological Definition Rooted in Qualitative Data

The aim of this paper is to develop a sociological definition of what it is to be authentic. The definitions of this concept in the sociological literature are of a theoretical kind, without being grounded in empirical data. I propose a sociological definition that accounts for the meanings that individuals associate with 'being authentic'. Based on a sample of culturally and linguistically diverse university students, I discuss their answers to 127 open-ended questions in a survey-questionnaire and 20 interviews through three main meanings of (in) authenticity: self-referential (i.e., to be authentic is to be true to oneself); other-referential (i.e., to be authentic is to be true to others); and nihilistic (i.e., to be inauthentic is actually impossible, because all individuals' actions can only be authentic). I conclude that individuals' choices about what constitutes to be authentic are political, and that these choices are relevant to how they live and give direction to their lives.

RC24-354.4

MENGGE, Buchari* (Hasanuddin University, Indonesia)

ABDULLAH, Suparman (Hasanuddin University, Indonesia)

MUHAMMAD, Sawedi (Hasanuddin University, Indonesia)

Urban Small-Scale Fishing Community within the Vortex of Social Exclusion (Case of Urban Fishing Community in Makassar City, Indonesia)

Urban Small-Scale Fishing Community within the Vortex of Social Exclusion (Case of Urban Fishing Community in Makassar City, Indonesia)
Buchari Mengge, Suparman Abdullah, Sawedi Muhammad
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Urban small-scale fishing community is very problematic and complex. Poverty and social exclusion are state and process that awfully have being side by side in their day life. This study aims to analyse the process of exclusion of the small scale fishing community in urban areas. To achieve the objective, this study applied qualitative method in the process of gathering, explaining and analyzing the data.

This study found that essentially urban fishing community experienced exclusion structurally and culturally as a fundamental mechanism of exclusion in various dimensions. Starting from economic exclusion was constitutively mechanism of limitations and shortcomings in fishing production and distribution activities. Class exploitation through the patron-client relationships that benefit local financiers made it worse the economic exclusion and harm the fishing community. Meanwhile in urban structure, fishing community was trapped in polarization and segregation in poor and slum areas. The urban structure more disfavored small-scale fishing community through reclamation and other urban coastal developments that threatens and afflicts the fishing community to lose their livelihoods. Simply this study concluded that small-scale fishing community was within a multidimentionally socio-spatial mechanism of exclusion

RC04-68.3

MEO, Analia* (CONICET, Argentina)

HERAS, Ana Inés (CEDESI-UNSAM- CONICET, Argentina)

CHERVIN, Mariano (University of Buenos Aires (UBA) - Research Institute Gino Germani, Argentina)

Educational Policies, Innovations, and Actor Network Theory

This paper presents the epistemological, theoretical, and methodological assumptions of Actor Network Theory (ANT) and the centrality it gives to the associations between human and non-human actants to understand the social (disassociating itself from sociological perspectives that have neglected the role of materiality and have assumed aprioristic analytical categories in their interpretations). This approach aims to make visible actions of complex networks of human and non-human actors who, following Ball et al. (2012) and Fenwick & Edwards (2010), make educational policy. In the second section we review how ANT has been mobilized by sociological studies on educational policies in different countries. Thirdly, we illustrate ANT´s analytical productivity to unpack innovative processes by examining two studies we have carried out in the City of Buenos Aires. These analyses pay attention both to the practices of a group of teachers, and to the performative capacity of concepts and ideas, as well as to the action of objects and machines (Latour, 2008). It traces how various elements are associated and, in doing so, participate in disputes around what a good teacher should be -reorganizing central aspects of their work and promoting innovations of different sorts. The first study analyses pedagogical, labour, and social innovation policies in a technical school in the late 1990s and early 2000s. The second scrutinizes the policy of pedagogical continuity during the pandemic and its effects on teachers´ work. It pays attention to the novel adoption of a digital platform in a technical school to regulate key aspects of their work. We argue that ANT contributes to forge an attentive look at aspects that often go unnoticed in educational research and that could enrich the ways in which we problematize and study innovation as processes, practices, and meanings.

RC10-157.3

MERICO, Maurizio* (University of Salerno, Italy)

SCARDIGNO, Anna Fausta (University of Bari, Italy)

MORCIANO, Daniele (UNIVERSITY OF BARI, Italy)

CRESCENZO, Nadia (University of Salerno, Italy)

Enhancing the Learning Continuum. Toward a Renewed Integration between School and out-of-School Contexts in Italy

An enhanced integration of learning resources and spaces from both school and out-of-school contexts may be considered as a necessary part of a resilient response to the impact of the pandemic on students.

Paying attention to how schools and out-of-school actors responded to the pandemic outbreak and the post-pandemic recovery, we present a theoretical and exploratory research into the concept and the practices of integration between formal, non-formal and informal education in Italy.

Moving from the international literature on the subject, we developed a set of indicators which helped to identify critical cases (Yin 1984) of how schools and other educational agencies work together with the purpose to develop practices of hybridisation between different educational contexts and methods, where school classroom and other spaces (inside and outside school) are considered pieces of an integrated teaching-learning environment involving all young people.

A key research question is how to build democratic forms of cooperation between schools and non-formal educational agencies (i.e. based on a greater sharing of decision-making power), which go beyond the usual logics underlying the use of non formal/informal education by schools (i.e. the tendency to keep separated times and spaces of formal and non formal education, the use of informal education mainly for more

vulnerable or at risk students or as additional resources for talented students, and the adoption of informal educational methods in the curriculum activities as a voluntary choice of single teachers).

Drawing on the intersectionality theory of Noam and Tillinger (2004), we assumed that a good practice of hybridisation between formal, non formal and informal education is associated with the building of a transformational partnership between school and out-of-school organisations, where partners activate sustainable cooperation to develop new teaching-learning environments and share a learning process which transforms values and perspectives while working together.

RC06-106.18

MERTENS, Maila* (University of Zurich, Switzerland)

FRITSCH, Larissa (University of Zurich, Switzerland)

ROESSEL, Joerg (University of Zurich, Switzerland)

New Reproduction Technologies, Gender, and Careers

Since in 1978 the first child conceived by in-vitro-fertilization was born, there have been incessant developments in technologies of artificial and assisted reproduction. They challenge the ways social scientists and ordinary people think about fertility, parenthood, and families. We would like to present a study on the attitudes of the general public towards different technologies of artificial and assisted reproduction. We assume that attitudes toward recent reproductive technologies are embedded in a larger cultural context of gender. With the increased employment of women, traditional gender relations are less and less able to hold (Pfau-Effinger 1998), so we would like to examine how shifting understandings of gender relations and the division of labor affect attitudes towards reproduction. Therefore, our research question focuses on the relationship between these broader cultural frameworks of gender and the attitudes towards different technologies of artificial and assisted reproduction. In our research we rely on a recent representative survey (MOSAiCH 2022) of family life, gender, and attitudes in Switzerland. The survey is highly suited for answering our research questions since firstly, it is based on a high-quality sample of respondents in all parts of the multilingual population of Switzerland, secondly, it contains a broad set of context variables and finally it covers attitudes towards artificial and assisted reproduction technologies in their breadth, from in-vitro-fertilization, social egg freezing to recent developments like the CRISPR technology.

RC51-704.3

MESJASZ, Czeslaw* (Cracow University of Economics, Poland)

Money As Information: A Complex Systems Perspective

Money, as one of the most important human inventions, has become a topic of discussion beginning from philosophy, theory of economics and finance, through sociology, psychology and ending with specific considerations such as physics (entropy and value theory, econophysics), information theory and environmental studies.

There were several attempts to develop new theories of money, e.g., Modern Monetary Theory. From a social theory perspective, the MMT is just another confirmation that money is a social construct. This conclusion is obtaining a new meaning in the era of information overabundance, the development of information technology, the invention of cryptocurrencies, and the expansion of derivative instruments. Money as socially constructed information is becoming decoupled from a real economy, and as a result, it can bring about environmental damage by overexploitation of natural resources. Without pretending to develop a universal theory of money, it can be stated that treating money as the information constitutes the core theoretical conclusion stemming from the above phenomena.

The paper aims to show how interpretation of money as socially constructed information, can be helpful in a better understanding of its role in modern society. Money is treated as an instrument of control (cybernetics) and socially constructed information. It is also shown that the entire money-based control system is complex and hierarchical.

This theoretical concept will be used in two preliminary examples. The first one shows that economic inequality is unavoidable in the modern world. In physical systems, the levels of hierarchy are separated by substantial energy barriers. In contrast, in a hierarchical information-based system, the higher levels of hierarchy, possessing the information, require only a limited relation to physical reality (tangible resources and partly intangible). The second example will show how the financial derivative instruments treated as social constructs can become irrelevant to any real economic activity.

Asso-859.3

MESNGON, Josiah* (University of Guam, Guam)

Changing Tides: A Look into Shifting Cultural Trends in Micronesia

As a result of Westernization, typically collectivist Micronesian cultures have seen a shift toward individualist tendencies. This change can be seen throughout the spectrum of culture and its representation in society on many

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levels. This study looks at the effects that this macro change has had on the micro level of the family. This is accomplished by tackling the individual roles and responsibilities of family members, contrasting power hierarchy and representative characteristics, as well as all the problems that arise from the culture shift. Literature on the characteristics and outcomes of Micronesian collectivist cultures is contrasted with the much sparser literature on Micronesian individualist cultures or cultures that are shifting toward individualism. As a result of the development of the situation being analyzed as well as the lack of representation from indigenous sources, literature about culture shifts in this region of the world remains limited. This presentation examines cultural differences across generations of same-house families such as, but not limited to, collectivity and leadership, responsibility and reciprocity, kinship and religion, respect and humility, and issues related to the natural environment. Each aforementioned section will have their characteristics identified across similar collectivist cultural regions in which those characteristics will be further cross-examined with their changing trends. Conflicts that arise as a result of the shifting trends are further examined through the indigenous gaze.

TG11-850.1

MESQUITA, Monica* (Universidade NOVA de Lisboa, Portugal)

Intellectual Structural Violence

This communication challenges the modernist ontology of universalism in the investigation in favor of a multiplicity of possible worlds. This is what it means to summon a pluriverse to the enemy of the intellectual structural violence! Discuss the possibility of finding the limits of our own cultural investigative reflexivity, even vulnerabilities and, in turn, discovering new struggles of understanding, acceptance, and intellectual co-construction. In fact, critical ethnographic experience has been a tool that has been shaking up the researches developed at the Ocean Literacy Observatory, shaking the researchers' convictions and pushing them move towards the new. An antidote for the researcher trapped in his epistemological cages, who work on the symptoms of violence left by continuist research itself, that is, of acceptance and promotion of development in its infinite exponent.The communication proposed argues a confluence of visions of research processes – academic or not, into economic, cultural, and ecological aspects. Contradictory determinations that are observed in the academic situation will be discussed. Very little is written nowadays about the role of researcher: of those who work for a linearly unified and banking research i.e., clean, to those who oppose it, seeing it as an instrument of domination and oppression to be overcome by intellectual alternatives that are inclusive, collaboratives, and reach everyone. However, the approaches still narrow to the same path, which disregards the fundamental implication of the investigation as a political form of meeting the interests of those who represent it as a formalized institution in the four corners of the world; still insisting on the economic quadrature that is relevant to the maintenance of the current world (dis)order. The discussion in this paper focuses on intellectual structural violence as an instrumental tool of class power involving the extractivism, silencing, and trafficking of the human intelligibility.

RC54-736.3

MESQUITA, Monica* (Universidade NOVA de Lisboa, Portugal)

The Knowing of Neoliberal Tide. Decolonizing the Coast Zone!

A critical reading of the ocean was experienced by a plural coastal collective involved in two scientific projects: Partibridges and Smart Fishing, in which the exercise of disengaging, reconnecting and rebuilding the current human vision and feeling towards the ocean has strengthened a radically different life praxis in the artisanal fishing community of Almada - Portugal. As a transitional space, coastal zones are emerging phenomena of a local scale, dynamic interactions between socioeconomic, cultural and biophysical forces. The movement of marginal cultural groups to the coastal urban area developed social boundaries and conflicts, as a result of the strengthening of permeable borders. So, diversity is both at the center of human encounters, as acting as a sublime display of official ideology operating in the socioeconomic mainstream. The different types of conurbation areas produce unidentified and unidentifiable physical spaces; local fishing communities located in urban coastal areas are an example. These areas are organized around our current entropy and anomie generating a space for a certain kind of invisible set of social relations, which take place within a naturalized process that characterizes the neoliberal system. Through Critical Ethnographies, images and actions merged in the coastal areas of Almada, made possible all actors in both projects were able to be researchers of their own practices, which brought a kind of diversity in the unity and it enabled an exercise of transcultural, and transdisciplinary participation. Human topology was permeated by new knowledge from the local tide, which brought an emancipation process in plural forms. This communication focuses on the challenge experienced in bringing together and demystifying the micro (symptoms) and macro (problems) level interactions centred on the local fishing life, to collectively unravel and dismantle the economic, political, and cultural processes, which structure the current environmental issues, to which the fishermen/women are sensitive.

RC40-583.7

MESSNER, Rudolf* (Queensland University of Technology, Australia)

RICHARDS, Carol (Queensland University of Technology, Australia)

Producing Sustainable Food Security: Socio-Technical Transitions in Australian Agriculture

Despite recent shocks and disruptions in food systems, including COVID 19, floods and bushfires, a government agricultural body has pronounced Australian food security as implicitly guaranteed as Australia "... produces substantially more food than it consumes" and possesses a vast export capacity that provides a "shock absorber for domestic food security. This optimism isn't shared by wider food system research, which has accepted that the prevailing paradigm "of producing more" is ultimately incapable of fulfilling the long-term need for the public goods of sustainability and food security. This mismatch of perspectives, draws attention to the persistent absence of a cohesive national food security governance framework for Australia.

This early-stage research program aims to transcend the "producing more" thesis, by exploring how *food systems* can accommodate system shocks *and* how they can transition towards greater sustainability and security. As such this work aims to address the current lack of conceptual clarity and empirical evidence in regards to systemic and sustainable food security. Conceptually, this paper builds on recent advances in food security scholarship, which highlight the importance of stability, sustainability and agency for food security and reconsidering the concept of food security at the 'production end' of food systems. Furthermore, by applying a forward looking socio-technical transition perspective, this work raises priority questions for transitions to a holistic food security governance in Australia.

RC16-242.2

METZ, Rudolf* (Corvinus University of Budapest, Hungary)

Folk Devil or Folk Hero? Strategic Use of Emotions in Viktor Orbán's Politics

Scholarship has long argued that specific emotional relationships feed populism: populist politicians try to convince others to concentrate their negative emotions (anger, fear, frustration, resentment) on 'corrupt elites' and 'dangerous others', but at the same time invest the positive ones (hope, pride, nostalgia, trust) into themselves as the only ones who can authentically represent and defend the morally decent people. Meanwhile, they also provoke strong anti-populist emotional reactions from those who believe they are only pushing their political community into a moral crisis via their illiberal, anti-democratic, irresponsible politics. Although the populist literature has recognized the importance of emotional relationships, little is known about how leaders use the repertoire of populist political style along strategic lines to elicit the desired emotional response (Brubaker, 2020; Moffitt and Tormey, 2014; Ostiguy et al., 2021) This presentation draws on new theoretical frameworks such as theories of social labeling (moral panic: Joosse, 2018; moral euphoria: Flinders and Wood, 2015; moral entrepreneurship: Becker, 1963) and heroic (Klapp, 1954; Goethals, 2019) and charismatic leadership (Willner, 1984; Joosse, 2014) to explore this multifaceted and antagonistic emotional relationship. Populists may follow different paths to exploit emotions and become charismatic heroes in the eyes of their followers, while others view them as folk devils due to their moral entrepreneurship and demonization. The presentation sets up a typology to distinguish between different strategies of populist stylistic repertoire: moral witch-hunting, victimization, barricade-building, and quarantinization, illustrated through the Hungarian Prime Minister Viktor Orbán's case. The analysis covers four illustrative examples from Hungary: the migration crisis (2015-2016), the government's Authorization Act during the COVID-19 pandemic (2020), the anti- LGBTQ politics (2020-2022), and recent political conflicts with the European Union (Fidesz's exile from European People Parties).

RC04-JS-107.4

MEUCCI, Simone* (UFPR, Brazil)

"Citizenship Learning" in Brazil: Justifications in Favor of Human Rights, Religious Education, Philosophy and Sociology at Schools (1987-2006)

Proposals elaborated from 1987 to 2006 for curricularization of the following contents for elementary education in Brazil were analysed: Human Rights, Religious Education, Philosophy and Sociology. The documents which were the source for this analysis belong to the Justice and Peace Commission of São Paulo, Deputies House, Federal Senate and Federal Council of Education collections and they include the draft of proposals, reports and oficial sentences. We also consulted official texts, books and handbooks which are produced by the agencies and agents who act in favor of the normalization of the aforementioned knowledge at schools. We sought to understand the justifications why these knowledge were institutionalized, in particular, how they were related to what we are calling "citizenship learning". We hope to contribute to the analysis of the weaving of the school curriculum in Brazil

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from the point of view of Social Thought, questioning movements (more or less subtle) in the formulation of the social meanings of the humanities at schools during the democratization process.

Human Rights, Religious Education, Philosophy and Sociology are contents linked together in a common horizon of expectations which find affinities with a lineage of left-wing catholic thought of the period (called "liberation theology"). In this sense, we demonstrate that there is a historic connection between certain catholic ideals, human rights and social sciences, whose nature we need to understand if we want to recognize possibilities and limits of republican ideals in Brazil. In the limit, we are trying to unravel bundles that associated elaborations about human rights and human sciences and whose path went not only through processes of formulating a rational conscience of society but also through formulations bundled with religious assumptions which associates liberation and democratization.

RC28-418.1

MEYER, Franziska* (Martin-Luther-University Halle-Wittenberg, Germany)

WINKLER, Oliver* (Martin-Luther-University Halle-Wittenberg, Germany)

Place of Residence Does Matter for Educational Integration: The Relevance of Spatial Contexts for Refugees' Transition to VET in Germany

With the large influx of refugees to Germany around 2015/16, the integration of the mostly young refugees into education and employment has become a major challenge for German politics and economy. Since formal qualification and labor market outcomes are strongly coupled in Germany, completion of vocational education and training (VET) is crucial for professional and social integration. However, access opportunities to VET are characterized by strong geo-spatial inequalities: The German districts vary considerably according to the labor market structure, economic productivity and demographic development, that constitute the supply and demand for training places in the dual VET sector, to which refugees predominantly have access. Since the placement of refugees upon their arrival in Germany is primarily based on population figures, largely disregarding further spatial contextual factors, the question of the dependence of refugees' transition chances to VET on their place of residence gains particular relevance. We examine the relationship between the socioeconomic contextual factors of the individual German districts and the transition chances of young refugees to VET. For this purpose, we analyze the representative *IAB-BAMF-SOEP Survey of Refugees* using multi-level discrete time event history analysis. In our sample, we observe young refugees who are aged between 18 and 30 years for a period of five years (2016-2020). On the supply side, we find that a higher economic productivity as measured by GDP, a low unemployment rate, and a greater number of small versus large businesses in the district are positively associated with the transition chances. On the demand side, an increasing number of school leavers with no school-leaving certificate and of people with a refugee background are negatively associated with refugees' transition chances. We conclude that the respective geo-spatial characteristics crucially matter for young refugees' training opportunities and discuss how this can create cumulative (dis-)advantages for their employment outlooks.

RC32-470.11

MEYER, Tamlynne* (University of Cape Town, South Africa)

Re-Examining Professional Identity: The Narrative of Black Women Lawyers in South Africa

The legal profession has a strong professional identity, historically interpreted, understood, and practiced from a white middle-class and masculine perspective. For members of these privileged groups, becoming a lawyer and enacting the professional identity prescribed to a legal professional may be a natural process, owing to various forms of inherited capital. However, for marginalised social groups, becoming a lawyer is a transformative process which extends beyond knowledge and skills, excellence, professional ethics, values, beliefs, philosophy, and culture representing the identity of the legal profession.

Underpinned by a feminist methodology, in-depth qualitative interviews with black women lawyers in South Africa attempting to insert themselves into the profession, the study findings reveal that professional identity is complex, necessitating a more nuanced approach that goes beyond simple description that considers relationships and context as well. The study particularly draws attention to how black lawyers who are mothers rely on African mothering ideologies to achieve professional identity. This is because professional identity is developed and shaped by the experiences of lawyers as they negotiate their roles and positioning within the legal profession. The narrative of black women lawyers in South Africa demonstrates how professional identity is complex and juxtaposed by many other positionalities - class, gender, race, and cultural practices. The analysis illuminates how black women draw upon different identities to fulfil the prescribed lawyer identity, clearly showing how professional identities cannot be seen as descriptive, but consciously actioned and intensely contextual.

RC53-726.1

MEYNERT, Mariam* (Lund University, Sweden)

Culture and Politics of the Subaltern Child As Located in the Indian Context.

There is a growing concern with issues of children´s rights as an Eurocentric perspective that has dominated discourses on the subject. The southern child is often measured against an idealized and globalized child subject. Such normative discourses of childhood are in need of radical revision. In this paper I engage with the conceptualizations of cultural politics of childhood – politics of equality, identity and representation – as a methodological and theoretical orientation in order to unsettle the global child. I develop the notion of the subaltern child as opposed to that of the global child. I further develop cultural and political discourses of the notion of the subaltern child. Are children subaltern subjects? Are subalterns capable of challenging the representations and material conditions of their lives? I locate the subaltern child within the South Asian Indian context and discuss the diverse and complex socio-politics of its religious, class, caste, gender, age relationships in order to problematize essentialized notions of subalternity.

RC53-731.1

MEYNERT, Mariam* (Lund University, Sweden)

Intersectionality As an Approach to Impact of Covid 19 on Children

A call for an intersectional approach to Covid 19 policy was made due to minority ethnic groups being disproportionately affected. Yet children are one group of people forgotten, in the turn to intersectionality. In the context of the pandemic, an intersectional approach acknowledges the effect of interdependent systems of prejudice on both direct and indirect health effect of Covid-19. Overlapping and compunding effects of race and class coupled with gender have been investigated in the West. Systematic prejudice against children (childism) has been raised in the context of public health where children were deprioritized for vaccines despite mass SARS-CoV-2 infections among children. Taking an intersectional approach to address Childist prejudice in the pandemic would imply recognition that children are not an homogenous group – children from minority ethnic background, girls, disabled children, children living in poverty. Heterogeneousness as a group has largely been ignored in public health and policy decisions during Covid 19. Intersection of socioeconomic and demographic characteristics, such as age ethnicity, class and gender, shape childrens daily experiences and outcomes. India has the second largest number of confirmed cases in the worlds after USA. Children are facing considerable challenges due to Covid 19 pandemic, such as impact on their health and health of their care givers, as well as severe economic and social consequences. In this paper I will explore literature and data with a focus on C-19 and its effects on children.

RC25-JS-40.3

MEZZANOTTI, Gabriela* (University of South-Eastern Norway, Norway)

KVALVAAG, Alyssa Marie (Nord University, Norway)

Interlocking Oppressions, Crossing Categories, and Rights: A Critical Analysis on the Impact of Categorization Defining Human Rights of Indigenous Migrants from Latin America

The international mobility of Indigenous Peoples raises questions on how Indigenous and migration rights should coexist (Mezzanotti & Kvalvaag 2022) and the role played by categorization in this process. During migration movements in the Americas, the human rights of Indigenous Peoples have largely been neglected. Indigenous status has implications for both human rights violations forcing Indigenous Peoples to flee, as well as implications after displacement, especially considering their right to autonomy in contrast to assimilationist policies. Indigenous migrants are often treated without regard for their status as Indigenous Peoples, as if their migrant status would hierarchically supersede their Indigenous one.

While national origin is normally a focus regarding refugee status, there is a disregard for the fact that national borders also divide Indigenous territories imposed by colonial power. North-centered human rights discourse reinforces imposed borders and categories which may corroborate discrimination, as the labelling of displaced Indigenous Peoples as refugees or migrants ends up defining their enjoyment of human rights, rather than upholding their rights as Indigenous Peoples. We claim the very nature of being Indigenous should result in specific protections that take into account Indigenous specificities when migrating, regardless of imposed categorizations and migratory pathways, as the process that has constructed these categories and the political purpose(s) that they serve (Crawley & Skleparis 2018; Zetter 2007) reflect 'subjective perceptions of how people fit into different spaces in the social order and of the terms on which society should engage with them in varying contexts and at different points in time' (Moncrieffe 2007, 1).

Thus, we question the role played by categorization defining Indigenous migrants' rights and seek to problematize potential challenges posed by

contested categories which are produced and reproduced by discourse, determining the law and practice of human rights in the case of Indigenous migrants from Latin America.

RC25-373.1

MEZZANOTTI, Gabriela* (University of South-Eastern Norway, Norway)

KVALVAAG, Alyssa Marie (Nord University, Norway)

Racialized Human Rights: Discriminatory Responses and Everyday Coloniality in Migration Governance in the Global North

Viewing European and North American migration governance as institutional arenas, we question the everyday coloniality of racialized borders (Achiume 2022) in the current application of human rights, highlighting discriminatory responses and racism. Race has been one of the most efficient instruments of social domination imposed on the global population as an essential aspect of coloniality (Quijano 2000). Taking discourse as a social practice, problematizing the discursive nature of power in migration governance (Fairclough 2010) and through an interdisciplinary empirical and evaluative research, we aim to challenge the discriminatory application of legal standards, the disparities in treatment between migrants, and the differing abilities to exercise and access rights.

We argue that a racialized application of human rights built on discriminatory assumptions about migrants evidence power relations which are produced and reproduced by a discourse shaped by the politicization, criminalization, and securitization of migration and the externalization of borders (Mezzanotti, Kvalvaag & Omar 2021). Discourse is connected to social structures as it produces effects on structures and is simultaneously formatted by them (Fairclough 1989), where everyday institutional practices may become the very space for discriminatory responses in migration governance. The gap between the normative aspects of law and a racialized application of human rights in migration governance becomes deeper as politics, influenced by nationalism coupled with populism, leads to parts of the human race being reduced from a status of bearer of rights to a subordinate one through a predominant architecture of authoritarianism and social segregation based on race (Mezzanotti 2020). In conclusion, we reflect on the contradictions of a contested universal human rights system now exposed by the double standards in responses to the Ukrainian exodus, particularly when compared to responses to previous displacements, and the challenges of the discriminatory application of human rights in migration governance in the global North.

RC10-160.4

MHENNI, Mourad* (Sousse university, Diraset Etude Maghrebine laboratory., Tunisia)

L'Institution Syndicale Et Les Régimes Politiques Autoritaires En Tunisie : Approche Socio-Historique

L'union général des travailleurs Tunisiens (UGTT) est considérée parmi les confédérations syndicales les plus puissantes dans la région MENA. En effet, cette confédération a été depuis toujours un acteur politique plus qu'un acteur syndical au sens étroit du terme. Elle a essayé depuis l'indépendance de la Tunisie en 1956 de jouer un rôle stratégique pour réduire l'impact des différents régimes autoritaires qui se sont succédé en Tunisie.

Cependant l'avènement de l'ère du « printemps arabe » a présenté un double défi à L'UGTT, d'une part comment négocier une conjoncture révolutionnaire risquée et contribuer à l'instauration d'un régime politique démocratique et épargner la Tunisie les désastres de la dictature politique ? D'autre part comment exploiter la phase transitoire pour acquérir des avantages significatifs pour les salariés tunisiens ?

Concernant le premier défi, l'UGTT a démontrée jusqu'à présent une grande maturité politique qui l'a permis non seulement de contrôler la phase transitoire mais surtout de réussir un exploit exceptionnel avec trois autres organisations non gouvernementales, il s'agit du prix Nobel de paix qui a été attribué au quartet Tunisien : UGTT, l'union Tunisienne de l'industrie du commerce et de l'artisanat UTICA, L'ordre national de l'avocat, la ligue Tunisienne des droits de l'homme. Il est à noter que l'UGTT était la pièce maitresse du processus qui a été couronné par le Prix Nobel, en fait les quatre organisations ont été primés pour avoir, en 2013, instauré un dialogue national qui a permis de surmonter une crise politique aigu qui menaçait la transition démocratique.

Le deuxième défi semble plus compliqué puisque la Tunisie souffre depuis l'avènement du « printemps arabe » d'une crise économique aigu, qui a empêché l'UGTT à acquérir des profits significatifs pour les salariés.

RC36-533.2

MICHEL-SCHERTGES, Dirk* (Aarhus University, Denmark)

Democracy, Authoritarianisms and Political Economy of Critique

In addition to free elections and opportunities for self-determination for their citizens, democratic societies are defined in particular by the right to freedom of expression. And in most societies, this right is also constitutionally guaranteed. On closer examination, however, it can be seen that the

constitutionally guaranteed possibility of criticism often takes place only in its (superficial) appearance, and is prevented by (institutional) social practice from being exercised to its full extent. Especially due to the influence of economically related factors, institutions such as (state) media and universities, which are supposed to be the consciousness of society, are clearly hindered in capitalist social formations. Even in times when the mantra of infinitive growth is to be broken, economy and growth are placed above democracy. Against this background, the question of the political economy of critique is explored here in order to be able to formulate possible forms of real social critique in order to come closer to the goal of a democratic society.

RC36-534.1

MICHEL-SCHERTGES, Dirk* (Aarhus University, Denmark)

Far Right Political Contra-Revolution and Critical Social Aesthetics

On the theoretical assumption that social pathologies are immanently related to the capitalist formation of society, the focus of this session is to render damaged life visible as it reveals itself within contemporary culture and everyday life. In relation to the ongoing process of globalization and the expansion of the (Western) culture industry, the reconciliation of the general and the particular seems to increase in everyday life, mirroring the flawless perfection of a shopping-mall atmosphere. However, with growing profits for the few and a tremendous increase in social inequality, and thus poverty, the sham world of perfection fails to eliminate the perception of societal power relations and violence as inevitable in related to capitalist society. By means of a critical concept of social aesthetics, bourgeois-coldness and its "alliance" with contra-revolutionary opposition is to be revealed. Is the contemporary far right political contra-revolution to be understood as a logical reaction to the experienced "aesthetical coldness"? To answer this question, the focus of analysis of this presentation will be on the relation between critical social aesthetics and the political far right.

RC31-JS-57.8

MICHELIS, Ilaria* (University of Cambridge, United Kingdom)

Between Intersectionality and Assistentialism: Feminist Organisations Supporting Migrant, Refugee and Asylum-Seeking Gbv Survivors in Europe

Feminist researchers have often investigated the relationship between contemporary European feminist movements and migrant women in relation to social and political mobilisation on issues of gender inequality, violence, racism, and migration (Bassel and Emejulu 2017; Bernacchi 2018; Dean and Aune 2015; Lépinard 2020). However, fewer studies have focused on gender-based violence (GBV) services (such as anti-violence centres, safe shelters, and anti-trafficking programs) as a common site where migrant, refugee or asylum-seeking women first encounter the European feminist movement.

This multi-method qualitative study analyses day-to-day practices and relationships within two feminist organisations who provide support services to GBV survivors and migrant, refugee and asylum-seeking women in Italy and Serbia. It reveals their daily struggle to follow survivor-centred, intersectional, and anti-racist principles in service delivery in the context of insufficient resources, rigid institutional policies and an increasing backlash against migrants' and women's rights. At the same time, the study problematises entrenched beliefs, theoretical assumptions and practices within feminist organisations that have exclusionary and sometimes violent effects on those who seek their support. An in-depth case study on the theme of motherhood illustrates the tension between Eurocentric parenting models, feminist expectations around reproduction, and mothering as a self-affirming and anti-racist strategy for migrant, refugee and asylum-seeking women living in hostile environments.

When feminist approaches remain anchored on a singular idea of womanhood and reject forms of thinking and being outside the Eurocentric canon, migrant and otherwise minoritized survivors of GBV are denied the comprehensive support they deserve or forced to fit into Western feminist models. Thus, while contributing to discussions on plurality within feminism and resistance to intersectionality and anti-racism in European feminist movements, this study importantly demonstrates the impact of these dynamics on service provision and on how GBV is framed within the feminist movement, ultimately undermining the global struggle against GBV.

RC39-567.6

MICHELIS, Ilaria* (University of Cambridge, United Kingdom)

Later Is a Cis-Hetero Patriarchal Time Zone: Progress and Resistance in the Inclusion of People with Diverse Sogiesc in Humanitarian Response

The last few years have seen various efforts to increase the inclusion of people with diverse sexual orientations, gender identities and expressions, and sexual characteristics (SOGIESC) in the humanitarian system and, importantly, in how humanitarian responses are designed during conflict and natural

disasters. However, these efforts have only resulted in slow and piecemeal progress and they have sometimes been met with outright resistance (Dwyer 2021).

This paper draws on my experience of working in the humanitarian sector as a white lesbian woman for fifteen years and on qualitative interviews conducted with humanitarian actors working in the protection sector in 2019. I identify five main narratives that are deployed within humanitarian discussions and policy debates to justify a limited or non-existent response to the needs of people with diverse SOGIESC during emergencies: law and culture; fear of doing harm; scarcity of resources; demand for data; exclusionary (transphobic, homophobic and sexist) action.

I therefore borrow Cynthia Enloe's quote "Later is a patriarchal time zone" (2004) and add *cis-hetero* to it, to indicate how these rhetorical strategies have been and continue to be deployed to endlessly delay and sideline the needs of people with SOGIESC in the humanitarian system. Ultimately these 'delays' reinforce cis-heteronormativity and patriarchal norms in contexts where humanitarian responses take place and prevent highly marginalised individuals from accessing the humanitarian assistance they need to survive and recover. The paper concludes with recommendations to humanitarian practitioners and policy makers to address these five co-occurring narratives, resist efforts to further delay inclusion and accelerate the journey towards safer and more equitable emergency responses for affected people of all genders.

RC54-JS-78.6

MICHELSEN LA COUR, Annette* (University of Southern Denmark, Denmark)

Like a Winter without Christmas. a Study of the Emotions, Interaction Rituals and Youth Culture Following the Cancellation of the Roskilde Festival, an Iconic Danish Music Festival.

Due to the corona pandemic festivals all over the world were cancelled in 2020. In the jubilee year of the fiftieth Roskilde Festival in Denmark, the last minute cancellation of the most notorious festival in Northern Europe, attended by 130.00 participants, 24 years of age in average, became the incentive to send out a survey during the actual festival days to investigate participant's relationship with the festival and document the emotions. The emotional state following the cancellation was used to document the festival's social and ritual importance for young people. From the perspective of sociologist Randall Collins the festival can be seen as long chains of interaction rituals, and the response to the cancellation of the complex – and cherished - social interaction performed during the festival was uncovered through questions regarding the emotional response. A mixed methods survey provided 807 answers and the findings were, that despite great sadness following the cancellation, participants aligned their expectations generating, what is known in Collins's terms as positive emotional energy (EE+), while very few expressed sadness but no negative emotional energy (EE-). The interaction rituals, they expected, were to be fulfilled next year, and the social importance as youth cultural interaction ritual ascribed to the festival showed, that the festival is regarded as a break from everyday life, as an important confirmation of friendship, and a pause from the social pressures of performance on young people in a neoliberal society. The festival provided, what sociologist Hartmut Rosa calls, resonance.

RC23-347.2

MICKELSON, Roslyn* (UNC Charlotte, USA)

MAHER, Mary Lou (UNC Charlotte, USA)

GHASEMI, Amirhossein (UNC Charlotte, USA)

ZHANG, Dongsong (UNC Charlotte, USA)

HULL, Gordon (UNC Charlotte, USA)

DOU, WenWen (UNC Charlotte, USA)

LEE, Minwoo (UNC Charlotte, USA)

Resisting Resurgent Authoritarianism with Trustworthy and Human-Centric AI

The presence of Artificial Intelligence (AI) systems in contemporary life is increasing at a rapid rate. Technical advances are pushing the rapid development and diffusion of AI across all aspects of society. Research and training on technical advances in AI alone failed to produce trustworthy human-centric AI systems due to the lack of explicit attention to ethics, societal inequalities, and human values. While AI systems hold promise for providing models to support human decision-making in complex situations, the eruption of public concerns over issues ranging from privacy invasions by governments, corporations, and resurgent authoritarianism threaten the future design, development, and acceptance of AI systems. Numerous examples of research highlight how the use of AI models trained on large datasets encode the biases in the data, resulting in emergent racist, sexist, and other discriminatory perspectives. These examples both erode people's trust of AI systems and decrease their accountability to democratic processes and norms. In this paper we posit that a multi-disciplinary approach is required for trustworthy human-centric, and reliable AI. Trustworthy AI systems require a socio-technical approach, and are not achievable with algorithms in isolation from their sociological and political contexts. Advances in AI require a human-

centered perspective that maintains a focus on human needs and values. We draw upon research in sociology, cognitive psychology, philosophy, as well as computer science and engineering to develop our socio-technical approach to trustworthy, reliable, and human-centric AI. The manuscript discusses the rationale for and design of an interdisciplinary approach to training graduate students to be the next generation of AI scholars and practitioners who will develop trustworthy, reliable, and human-centric AI systems.

RC26-386.1

MICONI, Andrea* (IULM, Italy)

Authoritarianism without Autocracy. Constituent Power in the Age of Covid-19

The paper analyzes Italian and European regulation related to the Covid-19, with a focus on the state of emergency and derogations to the rule of law. The hypothesis we put forward is that of a new form of governmentality, characterized by the multiplication of decisional powers, the continuous remaking of the rules, and the separation between the law itself and the "force of law", as laid out by Agamben. In order to explain the institutionalization of the emergency as a new form of sovereignty, Schmitt's concept of exception will be called to action, as this deviation from democratic practices share some aspects with the totalitarian order (based on Arendt's definition) and with the crisis of bureaucratic order theorized by Weber. As a matter of fact, though, this would impose a sort of super-legality (to quote Schmitt), without requiring – unlike in Weber - the support of a charismatic legitimization of the authority. It has to be noticed that in Western countries such new authoritarianism has not been accompanied by a process of *leaderization*, and has taken its shape without the help of any populist discourse. What is more, radical derogations to the rule of law, and drastic disciplinary measures, have been imposed by governments inspired by *anti-populist* ideologies: in Germany; in Austria; in France, where Macron's success was due to his standing against Le Pen; and in Italy, under Mario Draghi's technocratic leadership. This regression towards an authoritarian governmentality hardly shows the features that we commonly associate to democratic crises – populism, personalization, rise of charismatic authorities – while being based on the radical exploitation of bureaucratic power. By means of a synoptic reading of Benjamin, Schmitt, Weber, and Arendt, we will trace the origin of this democratic *vulnus* in the dialectics between constituent and constituted power.

RC03-JS-103.1

MIDDHA, Bhavna* (RMIT University, Australia)

HORNE, Ralph (RMIT University, Australia)

Apartments As Excluded and Arhythmic Spaces in the Urban Waste Regime

This paper argues that paying heed to rhythms of urban-waste related social practices, including types of waste, social groups, socio-temporalities, infrastructures, and technologies may reveal, how the waste burden can be justly distributed and secondly, how governance of waste management can address waste spatio-temporalities at apartment level. In Australia, houses and units form the basis for domestic waste infrastructures, and apartments are anomalies that disrupt this regime. Overall, recycling rates are lower in apartments, and co-mingled stream contamination rates are relatively higher. Rather than assuming this is a product of household behaviour, we take the starting point that there are alternative dynamics at play that make apartments incompatible with normalised waste regimes. Using data from two apartment projects, and an extensive literature review this paper considers waste consumption and production in apartments as a site of social action (Schatzki 2002). By examining urban and apartment waste practices through the concept of rhythms and considering waste as an institution- as established *"practice organisations that are polyrhythmic, eurhythmic complexes of practices capable of absorbing arrhythmia, and at the same time being made up of precisely those disruptions and collaborations as they fade and absorb into each other" (Blue 2019),* we illustrate that the process and practices of waste consumption and disposal in urban apartments is not linear. The practice based spatio-temporal rhythmic framework applied here leads to two main insights regarding waste in apartments, and the application of practice theories in urban studies:

1) Dynamics of rhythms present challenges for purposive attempts to intervene at various scales of waste-governance, including but not limited to the concepts of verticality, density, and transient living.

2) More than material, more than human and more than waste relationships and complexes require more attention in the governance of apartment waste and in urban research and theoretical development.

RC52-721.2

MIEG, Harald* (Humboldt-Universitaet zu Berlin, Germany)

Professional Ethics: Responsibility, Accountability, or Duty? a Clarification of Terms and Research

Parsons (1968) also characterized professions and professional work in terms of altruism. He wrote: "a full-fledged profession must have some institutional means of making sure that such [professional] competence will be

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

put to socially responsible uses." My paper presents a comprehensive overview of research and terminology concerning professional altruism. It is based on (bibliometric) cluster analyses of articles in this field from 1983 to 2021. In 1983, Andrew Abbott published a paper on professional ethics, focusing on the role of professional codes of ethics. A different discourse was opened by Mark Bovens (2007) with consideration of accountability, which also applies to professionals working in or for organizations. In another strand of discourse, the duties or responsibilities of professions are repeatedly addressed, such as in the volume "Professional Responsibility" edited by Mitchell and Ream in 2015. My overview highlights the various discourses, how they intersect, and how they have changed over the past 40 years. It also examines specific discourses, such as that of professional discretion or phronesis, and the relationships with new, political discourses such as those on "Responsible Research and Innovation" or precaution.

RC37-545.5

MIJIC, Ana* (University of Vienna, Austria)
PARZER, Michael* (University of Vienna, Austria)

The Art of Arriving: Reframing 'refugee Integration' through Literature

In our presentation, we use literature as a lens to study processes of refugees' arriving in Austria. For that purpose, we draw on findings of our transdisciplinary and participatory project "The Art of Arriving", in which we have created a real-world laboratory and examined if and how the meaning-making processes involved in creating and interpreting of art can foster reframing "refugee integration" concepts and provide alternative views on the arriving of refugees. By inviting and accompanying artists from different cultural realms (literature, music, photography) and with different refugee experiences during the process of jointly creating an artwork as well as by getting access to the recipients' interpretations of these artworks, we had the chance to gain insights into the various ways artistic practices unveil and contest common hegemonic expectations that shape the processes of refugees' (and other migrants') arriving. Our analysis of the short story "Außen vor" ("Being [left] out") written by Hamed Abboud, Mascha Dabić, and Anna Baar, of its creation, and reception process contributes to the ongoing debates on how refugees' artistic practices can serve as means of cultural and social transformation in migration societies.

RC06-98.6

MIKHAILOVA, Oxana* (HSE University, Russian Federation)
MAKSYUTA, Elena* (HSE University, Russian Federation)

Parenting Practices Representation in Russian-Languaged Podcasts: Scientifically Informed Motherhood and Marginalized Fatherhood

This study focuses on parenting practices representation in the Russian-languaged podcasts. Using thematic analysis we investigate 65 podcasts published on the Russian iTunes Store in May 2022. Contemporary Russian-speaking parents pick up parenting advice not only from other people (relatives, friends, experts) but also through communication, books and print press, they also use Internet resources. Even though many studies confirm the multi-channeled nature of parental information on parenting consumption among Russian-speaking parents there are still major gaps in the analysis of specific new media sources such as podcasts in the formation of their knowledge about parenting and parenting practices. Moreover, there is a limited number of papers that not only in Russia but worldwide detail the character of parenting representations in this type of media. Apart from the studies of the podcasting industry in Russia and the parenting representations in media in this country this research adds to broader studies of podcasting because it describes how this new media practice thrives in non-Western context. We conclude that the dominant representation of parenting in the studied podcasts is the portrayal of a parent as a competent, educated mother. At the same time fatherhood is shown scarcely and more as a natural personal quality, than the role, which requires education as in the case of motherhood.

RC02-JS-117.1

MIKOLAJEWSKA-ZAJAC, Karolina* (University of Queensland, Australia)

An Ecosystemic Perspective on the Growth of Airbnb

Global short-term rental platforms (STRs) such as Airbnb can massively erode the ecology of urban neighborhoods. Their growth gives rise to compounding self-reinforcing dynamics, including the intensification of over-tourism, the loss of affordable housing, gentrification, the erosion of the social tissue, and the growth of neighborhood crime. Recent research describes Airbnb as a transnational constitutional actor, which creates a standardized global entrepreneurial middle class 'citizenship' (Sheffi, 2020; Van Doorn, 2020). Drawing on my fieldwork on anti-Airbnb mobilization in San Francisco and secondary research material on efforts to curb Airbnb in the US and the EU, it will shed light on the systemic dynamics which helped Airbnb gain dominance and investigate the ways in which platformization redraws the relationships between corporations, the state and society. In more detail, it will consider the use of scale by the platform corporation, as well as the government and anti-Airbnb social movements; for instance by investigating Airbnb's scaling of outcomes of the local political process in San Francisco, the city hall's efforts to respond to the growth of STRs using scalable techniques, and the use of independent data scrapes in anti-Airbnb organizing. Rather than subscribing to the metaphor of platform sovereignty, the paper argues for a circular, relational framing of platforms based on cybernetic and ecosystemic approaches (see e.g. Bateson 1972, 1979; Holling, 2001; Meadows, 2008). Such a view emphasizes how digital platforms such as Airbnb could not have developed without the preexisting institutional and legal structures, runaway social dynamics, such as the erosion of work and escalating 'assetization' of housing (Birch, Muniesa, 2020) that they further exacerbated.

TG10-844.4

MIKOLAJEWSKA-ZAJAC, Karolina* (University of Queensland, Australia)

Follow the Pattern: An Ecological Epistemology for the Study of Platforms' Societal Effects and Resilient Organizing

The rapid growth of digital platforms deeply transforms our societies, setting in gear effects that permeate what is usually seen as bounded entities, such as individual selves, organizations, industries, or states (Márton, 2021). In that way, their rise challenges many classical methodological assumptions, which usually urge sociologists to delimit the scope of inquiry, e.g. by focusing on a single level of analysis or a single institution. Building on recent publications (Ens & Márton, 2021; Mikołajewska-Zając et al., 2022; Mikołajewska-Zając & Márton, 2022) and previous fieldwork on anti-Airbnb mobilisation in San Francisco, I elaborate an epistemological perspective and fieldwork strategies for tracing the broader effects of platformization as well as the social responses aimed at curbing platforms' impact, which combines interviews with digital secondary data. Drawing on Bateson's (1972, 1979) ecological and cybernetic epistemology and systems thinking (Meadows, 2007), the approach focuses on patterns of relationships between heterogeneous parts of a broad system which become mobilized by circulating information. In more detail, it traces intensifying dynamics, such as the erosion of housing stock brought about by the rise of Airbnb, and responses aimed restoring a systemic balance, e.g., social mobilization for housing protections. Such an approach allows studying how platformization triggers new alliances and organizing processes, which employ digital technology, including the data generated in proprietary platform ecosystems (Barns, 2014). The paper problematises the recursive relationships, in which digital data are an inherent part of platformization, anti-platform organizing, and research. It critically addresses the question of the (non)scalability (Tsing, 2019) at play in platformization and the scale-making (Bird-David, 2017) involved in the organized responses to platformization. The paper aims at a dialogue with the recently developed extended computational case method (Pardo-Guerra & Pahwa, 2022), computational grounded theory (Nelson, 2020), and ethnography of algorithmic systems (Seaver, 2017).

RC32-483.1

MILANEZI, Jaciane* (Brazilian Center of Analysis and Planning - "Centro Brasileiro de Análise e Planejamento (CEBRAP)", Brazil)

Race and Reproduction on the Move: The Reproductive Care of Immigrant Women in São Paulo, Brazil.

A new international immigration profile has emerged in Brazil since the early 21st century, with immigrants from intra-American routes and the Global South. It is leading to a change in the racial profile of immigrants in the country compared to the European and white immigration of the last century. For instance, the universal health system has been classifying these new immigrants as Black, Brown, and Indigenous, according to the official racial categories of the Brazilian State. In the new context of international displacements in the country, São Paulo is still a central place to govern these flows. For example, municipal public policies for immigrant women have been under pressure to be adapted to this population, and the reproductive care of the Family Health Strategy (FHS) falls under this category. The paper is based on postdoctoral research, which analyzes the racialization processes of international immigrant women in São Paulo within bureaucracies of primary health care, and how these processes relate to the access and use of reproductive care. The paper will explore one preliminary finding, which is the changes in public policies in the city regarding the health of immigrant women between 2010 and 2020. Based on official health documents adopted by São Paulo in the last decade, it will show how the new public policy vocabulary intertwines with the racialization of immigrant women as Blacks and Indigenous in the Brazilian context. The paper contributes to international immigration, race relations, and Primary Healthcare by analyzing the local governance of racial inequalities among immigrants.

RC23-345.5

MILANOVIC, Milanovic* (Sup'Biotech, France)
VERMOT, Cecile* (Sup'biotech, France)

When Viruses Innovate! Agricultural Phagotherapy and Biopolitics in the Microbial Turn

The current revival in social science research is due to the fact that human activities are accounted for by adopting a less human-centered perspective, taking into account a diversity of entities acting within an environment. The notion of "one health" comes from it: human health, animal health and environmental health are interdependent and must be thought of in their links. Biopolitical issues are thus renewed (by integrating other forms of life, such as microbes)Our communication is part of this movement. In agriculture, the toxic nature of pesticides (for living organisms and the environment) and the need to move towards agricultural practices that take into account sustainability issues call for other forms of "biopower" (such as biocontrol), other biopolitics (other relationships to-between living organisms).

This is the case of phage therapy as a new strategy to fight plant bacterial diseases. Phage therapy, which consists in the use of bacteriophages in biological control, is now considered as a promising direction for agronomy. We have just initiated a sociological fieldwork, which aims at testing this innovative approach. This inquiry is a component of a larger interdisciplinary research project, funded by an agency of the French Ministry of Agriculture, where several teams of biologists associated with producers will test phagotherapy in laboratories and experimental stations for vegetable and tree crops.

Our presentation will present the first results of this sociological investigation, mainly on the innovation process that constitutes the development "in the making" of a strategy to fight pathogenic bacteria with viruses.

We will then discuss more specific aspects related to the « Microbial Turn », in particular with regard to their consequences on innovation practices, on the interplay of scales, on the collaborations between life sciences and social sciences and on the biopolitics at stake, in particular in terms of agency and ontologies.

RC02-39.4

MILKMAN, Ruth* (CUNY Graduate Center, USA)

Continuity or Change? the Impact of the Pandemic on U.S. in-Home Careworkers

The pandemic heightened public awareness of the plight of "essential" workers in the U.S., including that of in-home caregivers for elderly and disabled clients. Yet no fundamental change has occurred, and in some respects, the pandemic intensified the exploitation and hazardous conditions long experienced by these workers, none of whom were among the privileged who had the option of working remotely. All labor market forecasters agree that demand for this occupation, which was growing rapidly prior to the pandemic, will continue to skyrocket. Austerity politics and the limited ability of private families to pay for this type of work will continue to put downward pressure on wages. The temporary measures that some U.S. states and cities implemented at the height of the pandemic to support these workers have already been rolled back. All the indicators suggest that the casework crisis will only grow in the years to come, even if the pandemic fades from memory.

RC26-389.3

MILLEFIORINI, Andrea* (Università della Campania "Luigi Vanvitelli", Italy)

Environmentalism and Ecologism. Next New Ideologies?

The sociological debate on ideologies seems to have recently regained interest among researchers. This debate is linked to the question of populism, and whether or not the latter can be considered a 'minor' form of ideology, typical of the 21st century, as well as of other periods in the past.

However, there still seems to be little awareness in this debate of the many and varied forms that new ecological and environmental movements are taking in recent years. Especially the younger generations seem to be the most open and sensitive to forms of political and civil commitment to saving the planet. These forms of participation are different from those typical of the 1980s and 1990s, in that the new movements seem to bring with them not only a message 'limited' to issues of respect for the environment, but also appear to be endowed with a real philosophy of life, a 'Weltanschauung' that could prelude the structuring of an equally strong and recognisable ideology.

The paper sets out to investigate and deepen these aspects, in an attempt to answer the question of whether the new environmentalist and ecologist values can be, by some movement, translated and structured into a real ideology.

RC39-580.5

MILLER, DeMond* (Rowan University, USA)
CHTOURIS, Sotirios (University of the Aegean, Greece)

The Role of Clinical Sociology in Disaster Resilience, Health, and Care

This paper discusses how major disasters disrupt one's ontological security and transform the relationship between the perception of individual health and individual care. Individuals who suffer a primary or secondary trauma in disaster situations most often postpone or suspend certain practices that are critical to maintaining their quality of life, health or even their very survival. Alterations in the lives of survivors differ in terms of quality and intensity. The impact in one's life is related to the social context in which the individuals experience the disaster, the degree and intensity of the events, the support structures and services offered during the immediate and long-term recovery process, and the way they integrate the disaster experience into their cultural and social identities. The loss or the immediate alteration of one's life world in situations of abrupt change and many material objects of daily life can affect one's ontological security and force survivors to question the social self and the ability to support a critical individual care and the maintenance of close social ties. The long-term impact of the effects of disasters on individuals and the health of those who have experienced them and possibly on the professionals involved in supporting them raises the need for a protocol of study and intervention within the methods of Clinical Sociology. The research also discusses examples from the USA and Greece with reference to natural and technological disasters and the methodological issues related to the qualitative and quantitative documenting health issues of people experiencing disasters.

RC52-710.5

MILWIDSKY, Liat* (The open university of israel, israel, Israel)
SAGIV SCHIFTER, Tammy (The Israeli Sociological Association, Israel)

Cooperation, Synthesis, and Balance: Scientific Knowledge Featuring in Precautionary Principle

In the last decades, Precautionary Principle (PP) is adopted in environmental health policy, especially when decisions are based on controversial scientific knowledge. According to PP, if an activity raises concerns of environmental health harm, precautions should be taken, despite insufficient scientific confirmation of causality between the controversial action and the negative health implication. However, in order to formulate and employ PP, agreement between regulators, professions and professionals is necessary both on PP as the preferred regulatory strategy and on the issue for which regulation is required. Therefore, we ask - what are the attributes of PP that enable consensus on its use in situations that the scientific knowledge is disputed, controversial and uncertain. Based on a case study of policy development regarding dangers of non-ionizing radiation (NIR) from cell phones in Israel, we examine professionals and regulators attitudes and perceptions regarding PP in the process environmental health policy shaping. Analysis of data derived from legislative documents on NIR, participating observation at a professional round table and 21 semi-structured in-depth interviews with relevant professionals reveals, that PP serves as a boundary object, basis for cooperation, synthesis, and balance between and among professions, professionals, regulators, and other stakeholders. The dynamics of scientific knowledge featuring in PP is flexible enough to enable the use of controversial scientific knowledge in regulatory design. Acknowledging the strategic value of these attributes of PP as a boundary object, is used by professionals and regulators as a "compass" in policy design and allows to establish regulations on controversial scientific knowledge in the name of health.

RC20-293.3

MINATO, Kunio* (Kochi University, Japan)

Mongolian Attitude Toward People with Different Culture: A Discussion from Analyses of the World Values Survey Data

Using data from the World Values Survey (WVS), this study explores the Mongolian attitude toward people with culturally different background in multiple aspects. When studying Mongolian society, nationalism is a key word. Over the past dozen years or so, in particular, Mongolia has witnessed the rising tide of ultranationalist or even neo-Nazis movements. Claiming "purity" of the Mongolian people and protection of their motherland, these groups have attacked foreigners and foreign companies. Furthermore, previous studies argued anti-foreign sentiment, especially Sinophobia, could be found in the society in general. There are also studies which have revealed strong attachment to nation and exclusionism harbored by Mongolians. However, the findings have to be examined by analyzing more recent survey data collected in the country.

The study uses the seventh wave survey data of the WVS, which covered Mongolia for the first time. Whether the respondents would not like to have groups of people, listed in the questionnaire, as their neighbors is examined.

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

The list includes four groups of people with different culture, namely people of a different race, immigrants/foreign workers, people of a different religion, and people speaking foreign languages. Based on the results, the study first analyzes features of the Mongolian attitude toward people with different cultures from comparison with the attitude in other East Asian societies. Then the study reveals which of the groups are more/less accepted as neighbors, how many mentions the respondent made of the groups, and what factors relate to the tendency to exclude people with different culture from their sphere of life. Such study offers a fresh perspective in the study of East Asian societies and their exclusionism.

RC20-292.5

MINATO, Kunio* (Kochi University, Japan)

Pattern of Exclusionist Attitude Toward People with Different Culture in East Asia: With Special Attention to Mongolia

Based on the comparative analyses of the seventh wave data of the World Values Survey (WVS), this study explores public attitude toward people with different cultural background in East Asian societies. Exclusionist attitude against ethnic minorities and foreign residents is one of the concerns in (at least some of) the societies, and there are already studies on the attitude toward such people. Nevertheless, what differences (race, religion, etc.) are more/less likely to trigger such attitude is yet to be explored. Moreover, whether there is any general tendency, or patterns in exclusionist attitude should be examined.

The study focuses on whether the respondents would not like to have groups of people with different culture as their neighbors, namely people of a different race, immigrants/foreign workers, people of a different religion, and people speaking foreign languages. Specifically, the study first checks which of the groups are more/less mentioned as an unwelcome group in each society. Then, it calculates how many mentions the respondents made on average. Furthermore, co-occurrences of the mentions are examined to determine the pattern of the answers in the societies. Based on the results, the patterns of the answers in East Asian societies, and differences and common features among them are clarified.

The seventh wave of the WVS covered Mongolia for the first time, and this study focuses on this country. In Mongolia, ultranationalist or neo-Nazi movements have been observed over the past dozen or so years, including attacks on foreigners, especially Chinese citizens and Koreans, and protests against mining development by foreign enterprises. Adding Mongolia to the analyses of East Asian societies will offer not only data-based understanding of the country, but also a fresh perspective in the study of the region.

RC06-118.7

MINH THI, Tran* (Vietnam Journal of Family and Gender Studies, Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences, Vietnam)

Changes in Marriage Patterns in East and Southeast Asia in Recent Two Decades

There is diversity of patterns and mobilizing factors in marriage and family among East Asia and Southeast Asia. This paper provides an overview of changing marriage patterns in several countries in the Southeast Asia (i.e. Vietnam) and East Asia (i.e. Japan, Korea, Taiwan and China). These societies share some similarities in socio-cultural ideology (i.e. Confucianism and familialism) while undergo different stages of modernization and economic development. First, the paper examines the trend of domestic marriage and transnational marriage. Less marriage is more serious in more wealthy countries in the East Asia while marriage remains a preserved value in China and Vietnam. The trend of transnational marriages in each country is fluctuated along with changes in immigration policies, gender inequality, and marriage squeeze in receiving countries and economic status of sending countries. Finally, the paper examines divorce trends. Divorce rates have shown a contradictory trend among East Asia and Southeast Asia countries due to changes in cultural norms, individualism and modernization. It is noted that the examined countries all experienced sharp declines in marriage and divorce in 2020 and 2021 due to the pandemic.

This paper calculates number and rates of marriage and divorce as well as transnational marriage and divorce by using national statistics of Vietnam General Statistic Office[1], Vietnam Ministry of Justice , Ministry of the Interior of Taiwan[2], Statistics Korea[3], Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare of Japan[4], Statistics of Japan[5], and National Bureau of Statistics of China[6] in the period 2001-2021 in order to show changes in domestic and transnational marriage and divorce and relating similarities and unique features in specific social, cultural and economic context of these societies.

[1] https://www.gso.gov.vn/dan-so/
[2] https://ws.moi.gov.tw
[3] http://kostat.go.kr/portal/eng
[4] https://www.mhlw.go.jp/english
[5] https://www.e-stat.go.jp/en
[6] http://www.stats.gov.cn

RC11-171.3

MINH THI, Tran* (Vietnam Journal of Family and Gender Studies, Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences, Vietnam)

Involvement of Vietnamese Elder in Economic Activities in the Lens of Family Ties, Low Institutional Coverage, and Gender Identity

In Vietnam, family is long-term seen as being significant for economic, instrumental, social, emotional, and care support for older adults due to our strong filial piety, high family values, low institutional coverage, and limited social services, given that the majority of older adults are living in family-based communities.

Due to increasingly migrating, nuclearlization, and individualization in Vietnamese families recently, there is an increasing withdrawal of family caregivers from caregiving upward their parents and there seems to be confusion and tension of roles and supports between family members. Meanwhile, Vietnam is observing changes in demographics and family structure, which is linked to an increase in the number of elders in need of care, drop in fertility rate, resulting in a shrinking supply of family caregivers.

Using basic descriptions and regression analysis of the quantitative datasets of the latest study on "*Family Values in Contemporary Vietnam*", which surveyed 1750 people aged from 18 years old, conducted in 2017; the study on "*Promoting elder resource in socio- economic development adapting ageing process in Vietnam*", which surveyed 400 older adults, conducted in 2020; and another study on "*Gender differentials in economic participation*", which surveyed 500 older adults, conducted in 2020; my paper first examines various economic aspects of ageing with limited family ties by analyzing typologies of care support toward older adults, examining how older adults involve in various paid and non-paid economic activities under the mobilization of gender identity, family ties and institutional coverage. Second, my paper unfolds how old adults who are experiencing solo-living, childless ageing, insufficient institutional support in various living background in Vietnam restructure their lives in terms of acculturation, re-establishing kin networks, psychological well-being in the context of family changes and limited labour market for old labour.

RC50-693.5

MIR, Md Azmain Muhtasim* (University of Tasmania, Australia)

"You Tell Us What That Needs to Look like?" Incorporating Local People's Voice in Tourism Activities in the West Coast of Tasmania

Despite a considerable debate around tourism's social, economic, and environmental impacts, the structural inequalities in tourism governance and power relations between the stakeholders such as residents, the tourism industry and local government are inadequately understood in regional contexts. Engaging local people requires selecting stakeholders from a community-oriented perspective, reflecting how inequalities, power relations and policy interactions are perceived, and factors constrain participation in tourism and community development events.

Using snowball and purposive sampling, the methods involved the researcher's reflection, participant observation and in-depth interviews for collecting qualitative data on tourism and community resources to improve the cultural capital of young people and children in selected locations of the West Coast Tasmania: Queenstown, Zeehan, and Strahan, respectively. The study also uses findings from the relevant literature review. I used critical theories on power, structure, and agency to investigate the inequalities and conflicts of interests in regional tourism collaborations. Drawing upon capital and capability theories, this paper addresses the challenges and significance of local people's participation in tourism activities for educational and community development.

The main findings indicate that West Coast's regional communities' distinctive cultural values such as town centrism, residents' understandings about the suitability of a development initiative, social and economic wellbeing challenges, literacy, mobility, and employment issues are not well-articulated in tourism collaborations. An impaired sense of exclusion remains apparent among community members due to low self-esteem, fear of rejection and misinterpretations of responsibilities which hinders their participation in tourism collaborations.

This paper will discuss how to address regional communities' unique and shared interests following a dialogical process of articulating local voice and agency in local tourism governance. Eventually, I will explain strategies to incorporate the capability of local stakeholders in exploring and converting tourism resources to meaningful cultural capital for educational and community development.

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RC34-510.2

MIRANDA, Ana* (Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales, Argentina)

Grammars of Youth: Studying Youth Transitions from Latin America.

The purpose of the presentation is to introduce Grammars of Youth: Longitudinal Research Program which has been working at the Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (FLACSO Argentina) since 1998. Over the years, the Program has developed projects through longitudinal research in different periods, which have demonstrated the importance of the economic and social context and temporalities in youth studies.

The presentation addresses the results of different stages and the evolution of the analysis and themes. It proposes to debate on the importance of situated studies, youth subjectivities and the incorporation of the gender perspective for research in the global south.

The Program has been greatly influenced by the GRET of the Autonomous University of Barcelona (UAB), an institute with which it develops joint work. Currently, both institutions are collaborating in the design of the Disadvantaged Transitions Index, which will be applied to household surveys in Latin America and Spain. In this way, and as a final contribution to the presentation, the results of the study, which is being carried out with the support of the Ayuda en Acción Foundation (Spain), will be exhibited.

RC34-512.3

MIRANDA, Daniel* (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Chile)

Youth Citizen Participation: Between Social Reproduction and Political Socialization

The persistence of inequalities in political participation and its corresponding intergenerational transmission keeps open a series of questions about how socialization processes reproduce and/or socialize these inequalities from one generation to another. This study deals with the following general research question: What are the factors and mechanisms that explain the intergenerational transmission of political inequality? To answer this global question, we analyze the association between socioeconomic conditions of family origin with the different types of participation of the next generation (formal participation, activist participation, and online participation), the mediating role of family political socialization practices and the status acquired by young people through family socialization. The article makes use of data from a youth citizenship panel study applied to n=1065 young Chileans between 18 and 30 years old. The results show that socialization processes operate differently for different types of participation. The family resources model is especially relevant to explain electoral behavior, while online participation is mainly influenced by one's own achievement in education. Disruptive participation has a different (reverse) pattern, consistent with recent evidence. On the other hand, family socialization practices (conversation) are relevant for all types of participation. In all cases, it promotes participation. The implications of these results are discussed.

RC48-678.2

MIRANDA, Natalia* (Aarhus University, Denmark)

Alter-Activism and Engagement Among Actors of Young Adulthood.

Although it is not exclusive, youth has been mostly associated with alter-activism (Juris & Pleyers, 2009). It has been characterized by political engagement associated with "emerging adulthood" (Arnett, 2000), a transitional phase following adolescence that combines aspects of adulthood with role exploration and experimentation.

Accordingly, alter-activists' engagement involves performing specific tasks, joining affinity groups rather than formal organizations, relying on technology for political actions, and emphasizing creativity and lived experience. In addition, they have fewer work and family obligations, as well as flexible and informal participation in politics (Pleyers, 2010).

This presentation will focus on a later stage of life: young adulthood. This features a "role immersion" (Arnett, 2012) such as work, love life, and parenthood. Using the alter-activism framework, I will examine the political engagement of young adult activists in the Chilean movement against the pension model, showing resonances and challenging the concept. The analysis is based on interviews with young adults (between 30-45 years old), participant observation, and online ethnography on Facebook groups.

Results show that these young adults display a personalized involvement in the movement, where work and home life are balanced. Technologies are crucial for enabling their activism and overcoming these constraints. Moreover, they introduce their individual and professional skills for utilizing social media, learning on the spot how to use it to benefit the movement. Since they use ICTs both for leisure and activism spending a lot of time online, they overlap, creating a stressful relationship that interferes with their family and household responsibilities. Yet, activism becomes ingrained in their daily lives.

RC48-665.2

MIRANDA DE ALMEIDA, Cristina* (University of the Basque Country, Spain)

Art and Climate Change

For some time now, art has been raising questions about the over-exploitation of resources and the need to increase ecological awareness in society. In this context, ecological art has great potential to raise public awareness about climate emergency. Ecological art argues that integrating the ecological turn is more than representing or illustrating the ecological issue, or nature, through art. It is a call for radical change that involves incorporating social goals into the heart of artistic creation itself, through a conscious commitment to society while remaining art.

The objective of the paper is to offer a brief state-of-the-art and an analysis of the most significant socio-ecological practices from the art field. The paper will contribute to broaden the understanding of how art in contributing to the social, cultural and ecological transformations that are taking place as responses to the climate crisis. This presentation is related to the Research Project Socio-Ecos (PID2021-126611NB-I00).

RC25-JS-45.4

MIRBABAEI, Shahab* (Karlstad University, Sweden)

The Role of Phenotypical Markers in Swedish Racialization

The current discourse of race in Sweden is arguably consisting of conflicting and scattered ideas. Research testify to the social relevance of race through the racializing or othering experiences of certain groups. Concurrently, discussions of race and visible differences carry a stigma and people tend to present themselves as colorblind. This multiplicity of ideas, on the social importance of racialized appearances, has potentially left an ambiguity and uncertainty how to handle ideas of visibility and difference amongst people with various backgrounds. Hitherto, studies of race in Sweden has commonly focused on: 1. experiences of racialized individuals in Sweden, and; 2. race as a social construction. These studies have provided invaluable contributions which has contradicted the common misconception that race is irrelevant in Sweden.

Through this presentation, I aim at expanding this research by: 1. focusing on perspectives concerning everyday racialization or "othering" of other people, and; 2. through a theoretical conceptualization of race which discusses the everyday perceived materiality of race. I will present results from observations where I have asked others to act as observers in my study, whereof I collected material by asking them to describe the appearances of people in their vicinity. Theoretically, I will present a material-semiotic idea by applying: the idea of race as fluid, adhering to a social constructivist idea where race is re-constructed and performed, combined with; people's everyday static and othering ideas of appearances, where the material role of race is discussed. Specifically, I will discuss the role of phenotypical markers within a colorblind discourse of appearances and racialization in Sweden. The goal is to contribute to a sustainable and appropriate way of speaking about race and categorization.

RC20-292.4

MIRKASIMOV, Bakhrom* (Westminster International University in Tashkent, Uzbekistan)
URINBOEV, Rustamjon (University of Lund, Sweden)
TOKHIROVA YUSUPOVA, Nozima (Westminster International University in Tashkent, Uzbekistan)

Sociology Literature in Central Asia: Meta Review for 1991-2021

The use of meta-analysis in sociology is increasing over the past decades. We use the meta-analysis to draw a map and the trend of the sociological research development in the Central Asian region after gaining independence in 1991. We analyze and summarize scholarly research articles in two common languages for this region Russian and English. The focus of this article is to find out full evidence-based information on the status of the sociology field in Central Asian countries, discipline indicators and the level of integration with the global sociological agenda. In conclusion we provide suggestions for future research of Sociology in Central Asia, potential directions for development and limitations.

RC20-299.4

MIROV, Loikdzhon* (Technological University of Tajikistan, Tajikistan)

Neet-Youth and Effect of Migration on Returned Migrants in Tajikistan before and after COVID19

The paper focuses on the influence of migration on youth segment of labour market in Tajikistan. Particularly, it investigates how migration experience impacts on employment status of youth, who returned home, and what is the role of education for returned migrants to join labour market. According to some researches, when a migrant returns home, he gets better jobs than

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before migration, using obtained skills and capital. I argue that migration experience has negative effect on employment status in home country for returned migrants, they get worse jobs than they had had before migration. Returned migrants are more likely to be unemployed or become inactive – to fall into the NEET-group (Not in education, employment or training) than youth who has no migration history. Also, due to COVID19 the effect of migration experience may differ. So, we will investigate effect of migration to youth unemployment and it's changing over COVID19 period. To estimate the effect of migration we grouped youth into migrants and control group (youth without migration experience). This paper is based on data collected using mixed-method approach, including retrospective quantitative data on 2000 youth of Tajikistan from 2017, and data from qualitative research with NEET-youth in Tajikistan from 2019. For the period after COVID19 we will use data that is being collected among 6000 youth by End of April 2022

RC32-478.2

MIROV, Loikdzhon* (Technological University of Tajikistan, Tajikistan)

Social Exclusion and the Transition from School to Home: The Case of Young Girls Not in Education, Employment, or Training (NEET) in Central Asia and Caucasus

The aim of the paper is to investigate factors of 'school-to-home transition' of girls in Tajikistan. The qualitative and quantitative data was collected by implementing the theoretical framework of life-course approaches and transition to adulthood from 2014 - 2022.

Tajikistan has one of the highest level of NEET-youth in the region, and about the highest level of NEET-girls in the world? NEET (not in education, employment, or training) 35-41% of youth ages 18-29 are NEETs (Not in education, employment or training) in Tajikistan, 80-85% of them are girls. Tajikistan has one of the highest gendered NEET-youth in the world for the last several years according to data. Instead of school-to-work transition girls have higher chances to face 'school-to-home transition', i.e. dropping out of education or completing education. Life-course approaches and transition to adulthood theoretical framework could help obtain a lot of quantitative and qualitative data collected during the last years. For the paper we will use data collected from 2014 to 2022. For the first time, we will include findings on qualitative data obtained based on interviews with NEET-girls, and girls who are at risk of home violence. Findings contain both multivariate quantitative analyses and qualitative findings for clearing of findings. Summarizing initial findings, we came to the conclusion that family and individual factors, like financial conditions of the family, education level of parents, migration, level of education, and accessibility of jobs nearby have significant effect on youth employment, particularly for the girls. School-to-home leads to the social exclusion of girls. Some macro-factors, including COVID19 had more harmful effects on girls than boys.

Also, we will compare data of Tajikistan with data from Azerbaijan and Georgia.

As well, we will talk about a portal on prevention of NEET, that we are working on.

RC31-451.2

MIROWSKI RABELO DE SOUZA, Alexandra* (York University, Canada)

After the Migration-for-Development Program: A Study of STEM Student-Migrants Turned Immigrants to Canada

Study abroad programs are international partnerships involving state governments and higher education institutions. Participating student-migrants typically receive institutional and financial support which facilitates their international mobility. States that send Global South students to Global North countries aim for student-migrants to return and apply the knowledge and skills they gained abroad to developing the country's economy. Brazil's government-funded migration-for-development program, Science without Borders (SWB)/ Ciência sem Fronteiras, has sent thousands of STEM students to Canada and other countries since 2011. However, once student-migrants return home, not all decide to stay; political corruption, economic crises and increasing social inequality present educated youth with limited opportunities in their home country. But what happens when student-migrants leave again, this time as immigrants facing new challenges and without the same institutional and peer supports? Drawing on interviews with 16 SWB participants who returned to Canada and the literature on graduate migration, international student experiences, and immigrant transnationalism, I examine how maintaining transnational social relationships impacts the opportunities available to student-migrants turned immigrants and their immigration decision-making during young adulthood. I find that participants' initial return experiences in Canada were shaped by their personal (romantic) relationships, and academic relationships formed prior to, during or after SWB. Personal relationships provided participants with emotional, psychological and sometimes financial support, which influenced future plans to stay in Canada. Participants who maintained academic relationships accessed STEM study and funding opportunities; those who did not had difficulty finding employment in their field, despite gaining Canadian research and/or internship experience during SWB. These findings challenge policy assumptions about participants staying

in their home country and participants' ability to apply their academic training and work experience to either country's economy. Findings also suggest the need for policies aimed at creating additional study, funding and employment opportunities for internationally trained STEM graduates in both countries.

RC36-540.2

MISHEVA, Vessela* (Uppsala University, Sweden)

Social and Cultural Framing of Policy Responses and Reactions to the First Wave of the Covid-19 Pandemic

The variations across countries in policy responses to the outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic have attracted a great deal of research attention throughout the world. Within the context of European liberal democracies, the introduction of restrictive measures to constrain the spread of Covid-19, including the consequences of employing such measures, have comprised the central theme of pandemic research. The countries that have chosen what will be defined here as a "liberal pandemic policy" have attracted attention primarily as "exceptions to the rule."

This presentation is interested in the "exceptions to the rule" both among the countries that have implemented restrictive measures, and among those that have implemented liberal measures. The present discussion is in fact interested in the articulation of two different rules, each of which has its own "exceptions." Accordingly, the analysis of differences in pandemic responses presented here is based on a comparison of two European countries— Sweden and Bulgaria—as representative exceptions to two different rules, with their own socio-political, cultural, and socio-psychological differences and similarities. The comparison is focused on articulating the differences not only between the types of political systems and types of democracies of these two countries, but also between their radically different epistemological positions, individualistic cultural orientations, and reliance on two different knowledge approaches (evidence based and experience based). The advantages of focusing on exceptions to the rule are discussed as well. In contrast to the overwhelming emphasis on the war frame of the pandemic as having no alternatives, this presentation proposes that the pandemic allows framing and has been framed in two different ways—as both war and peace time.

WG05-778.4

MISHRA, Anindya* (Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee, India)
DAS, Suraj (Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee, India)

Food Security of the Local Communities and Climate Change in the Himalayas

Climate change is a threat to the entire world. Nevertheless, it is also a good opportunity to redefine the social and environmental determinants of food security in the local communities. While the inevitability of scientific solutions to climate change is undeniable, socio-cultural beliefs can be taken into account for integrated climate action for food security. Since the rapid pace of climate change is the result of interactive dimensions of social structure, the socio-cultural approach can be uniquely positioned for sustainable adaptation policies. The magnitude of the climate-induced uncertainties on the local community is not yet fully understood. This paper has twofold objectives: i) to examine the interaction between the food security of the community and local ecology and ii) to explore the gender dynamics for sustainable food choices. In-depth cross-sectional interviews of 210 households were conducted in the western Himalayan region of India. The findings suggest that besides the standard definition, a local meaning of climate change is associated with ecological and biological indicators. Further, the shift in socio-cultural beliefs has also been observed due to dietary shifts. Moreover, food insecurity is persistent not only due to scarcity of resources and economic status but also due to ignorance and the lack of awareness of nutritional values associated with traditional food habits among the affected communities. Therefore, the current study argues that integrating local perspectives in the face of climate change is crucial for inclusive food security strategies.

RC29-427.5

MISHRA, Maneesha* (KIIT, India)

Combating Green Crimes in India: Analysing the Role of Wildlife Forensics through the Perspective of Green Criminology

The world has developed rapidly due to human innovation and intervention. Such unprecedented greed for growth by human beings has threatened the environment. For making a profit, humans have encroached on the periphery of non-human species thereby committing green crimes or crimes against the environment. Green crimes are spread beyond transnational boundaries. Wildlife crime is a prime example of green crime often impeding the conservation and preservation of species. Animals have been victimized through poaching and trafficking for reasons like a utility in alternative medicines, luxury items, bushmeat or the live pet trade. Globally, the illegal wildlife trade accounts for billions after Arms and Drug trafficking. In India, crimes against wildlife are at an increase due to a lack of awareness and inappropriate investigative mechanisms. It is seen that green criminals are

often released or acquitted due to a lack of evidence. The law enforcement agency often needs appropriate resources to actively investigate green crimes against wildlife. The introduction of forensic science for green crime investigation and wildlife conservation is relatively a new activity. This field of criminal investigation uses innovative scientific procedures to identify, examine and compare the evidence procured from the crime scene thereby linking it with the animal and the suspect. Further, the initiative of forensic science in wildlife conservation has been depicted through the formation of the Wildlife Forensic and Conservation Genetics Cell for strengthening the enforcement of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 of India. The following work is a descriptive and analytical study which seeks to analyse the role of forensics in investigating wildlife crimes in India from the perspective of green criminology and assess the impediments faced by law enforcement concerning wildlife forensics.

WG05-774.3

MISHRA, Nidhi* (Mahila Mahavidyalaya BHU , Varanasi, India)

Disabled Women and Family Support: A Study of Varanasi District, India

Disability is considered as a curse in person, family, and society. Most of the time family members feel ashamed, burden and worthless about their family member who is disabled. Disabled are dependent for their day to day needs on family. Most of the time siblings misbehave, doesn't respect, and ignore their presence. Disabled person lacks family love, affection and proper care. If Family is poor the condition is worst at the part of disabled women. In most of the cases they go through physical assault or sexual misbehave or attempt of rape by family members, neighbours or care givers (takers). Mothers of disabled women are always worried about some unfortunate incident may happen to their daughters.

To explore family perspective about life chances i.e. education, independence and empowerment. An empirical study for ground reality of family support to blind women was carried out. The respondents were family members of blind women, selected by purposive sampling. The qualitative and quantitative method was used for data collection. Results shows that maximum females with blindness were never had a chance to marry, those with partial disability and rich family background had chance with more dowry. Though they were capable in doing household chores. This explains that economic factor is a big deciding element for life chances. Actually family members shared that they don't want her to marry because don't trust anyone for her better care and support.

TG03-805.2

MISHRA, Nidhi* (Mahila Mahavidyalaya BHU , Varanasi, India)

Human Rights and Invisibility of Differently Abled Women: Marriage, Family and Reproductive Rights

Different ability is a complex phenomenon. Differently abled persons are considered as the most neglected and disempowered section of population. When we talk about women with different abilities, they are suffering from dual discrimination as a women and as differently abled women. They are even invisible in their fundamental rights of marriage, family, sexuality and reproductive authority. In reference to male disabled person the family stood with him, if he is from well off family. most of the time he had opportunity to get marry with normal girls, but disabled girl don't had.

In feminist approach the most relevant and burning issue is sexual objectification of women's body, but in the case of differently able women the condition is completely different and opposite. Differently able women are considered as completely asexual being and that restrict their rights of sexuality, marriage, family and reproduction. To analyse the condition in the light of rights of sexuality, marriage, family and reproductive authority, empirical research on 200 physically disabled and blind women belonging to 20 to 50 years age group, from different places in Varanasi city were taken with the help of purposive sampling. The findings show that majority of respondents accept that marriage is a biggest challenge for differently able women, and they are completely considered as a non-sexual being worthless and never can be able to manage family life and raise their kids.

RC08-134.10

MISRA, Rajesh* (University of Lucknow, India)

Integration of Economics, Sociology and Anthropology: Practice of Sociology at Lucknow (India)

The history of institutional Sociology in India is parallel with the history of Sociology in academic institutions in Europe, especially in the United Kingdom. There is a colonial context to it. There emerged two distinct institutions and practices of Sociology one at Bombay and another at Lucknow after the death of Max Weber and the First World War. Often, they are considered two different schools of Sociology in India. Both represent diverse perspectives, theoretical formulations, and substantive concerns impacting profoundly the practice of Sociology for a long-time. The approaches and substantive issues have been

influenced and conditioned by Indian philosophical theorizations, classical sociological traditions, other social scientific practices, and diverse social contexts. It is high time that we appraise the trajectories of Indian Sociology after a century. The Lucknow tradition of Sociology has been characterized by an intellectual encounter not only with the Indian history, society and philosophical traditions but also Economics and Anthropology as the teaching of Sociology at Lucknow started with Economics and Anthropology. In fact, the department came to be known as the department of Economics and Sociology. The concomitant substantive concerns and a shared interdisciplinary perspectival orientation among the followers particularly in its formation period influenced the nature of sociological practice at Lucknow. Out of a variety of concerns three main concerns are identified (i) the importance of the Indian tradition in opposition to the Western tradition, (ii) highlighting the rational modernity as reflected in planned social change, and (iii) a multi-disciplinary approach combining Indian philosophical orientations, anthropological fieldwork, economic analysis and sociological perspective and concepts. The substantive problématique is also positioned in the times and the specific cultural context that requires to be analyzed from a Sociology of knowledge point of view.

RC47-JS-28.6

MISRA, Rajesh* (University of Lucknow, India)

Three Mass Mobilizations, Three Religions and Differential Equations: An Appraisal of People's Unrest in Contemporary India

India has witnessed three significant mass mobilizations in recent times led by or dominated by three different religious communities – the Hindus, the Muslims, and the Sikhs. The first kind, a fanatical organized sectarian mass mobilization started eight years ago when a Hindu rightist party gained power at the federal level. Advocating a Hindu nation, a host of sectarian militant organizations have come up and have been giving a call for aggressive boycotts and hostility against minorities, mainly Muslims to the extent of proclaiming the holocaust. These non-state actors provide mass support for a Hindu totalitarian state. A plural religion becomes a tool for totalitarianism when it is converted to a political ideology to hold sway. On the other hand, two other mass movements have been against the recent enactments by the state. The one was against the Citizenship Amendment Act 2019 and the decision to prepare the National Register of Indian Citizens as the Muslims felt the legal exclusion. The movement continued for five months. The Muslims particularly women participated in the movement in a great number, among other communities. It was a non-violent civil disobedience. The religion provided the collective spirit, egalitarian orientation, moral strength for mass resistance, and solidarity. The other has been a momentous mobilization of farmers in India, mainly the Sikhs, during the height of the pandemic in 2020 - 2021 against autocratic enactments regarding agriculture. The Sikh religion provided farmers communitarian methods, collective instrumentalities, and non-violent nature of the historic mass mobilization. It is argued that various religions provide different rationality, emotionalism, collective spirit, and ideological predilections to mass mobilization, notwithstanding religious fundamentals. The character of their reinforcement varies with the relationship of mass mobilization vis-à-vis the state power, mass mobilization is against the state or it is for wielding power.

RC45-636.4

MISUMI, Kazuto* (Kyushu University, Japan)

Free Rider As Stock of Social Capital in Local Community

In this paper I define 'community goods' to capture those public goods and common pool goods that are necessary for regional community life. Then, 'local community' can be captured as the social system that consists of social interactions among residents and agencies to manage various community goods. Following Janowitz's (1952) 'community of limited liability,' residents may selectively and partly participate in community activities, and community leaders may work on their favorite community goods. I define 'community module' to indicate the sub-social system for single community goods. Then, local community is like a module complex where division of labor and sharing coexist to manage various community modules as a whole.

As community goods is an extended conception of public goods, the free rider problem is unavoidable. Free rider is discussed ordinarily by supposing a single public goods. However, in community module complex situations, it happens that a person who acts as a free rider for some modules is in fact a leader or a member of a social group that actively manages certain other modules. In a sense, every free rider can be a latent contributor, and getting his /her cooperation implies activation of bridging social capital. Thus, holding free riders in a local community to some degree works as stock of social capital.

Rational choice theorists shall consider that the free rider problem in real world requires to understand optimal arrangement of community module complex in order to realize highly mutually reciprocal state in a community as a whole. In this paper, I will introduce a threshold mechanism that explains how and when an actor changes his/her attitude between free rider and contributor; in addition, I will show some results of survey data analysis that suggest positive meaning of free rider in module complex situations.

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RC51-708.4

MITCHELL, Andrew* (Kumamoto University, Japan)

Global Crises in the 2020s – a Luhmannian Observation

The world is currently experiencing multiple, simultaneously occurring, crises which are leading to catastrophic outcomes for large numbers of people globally. COVID-19 has been exerting its influence upon the world since March 2020, with civil unrest seen in many Western nations with a rise in political distrust. Breakdowns in international relations have led to war breaking out between Russia and Ukraine and a growing animosity between the US and China. This, in combination with two years of sporadic pandemic lockdowns, has had a massive impact on global trade, with war preventing grain from getting to developing countries and stoking fears of famine. The world economy is also in turmoil, with measures taken during the pandemic leading to rampant inflation across the globe and collapsing global markets, leaving many poor struggling to cope and the middle classes watching their financial futures collapse before their eyes.

This presentation will consider these crises through the lens of Niklas Luhmann's Social Systems Theory and discuss how we are living in a time where multiple social subsystems (namely the economic, health, and political subsystems) are dealing with perturbations created on a global scale, where the actions taken by organisations operating in specific subsystems are causing further perturbations in the environment and therefore for the other communication systems of society. It shall then consider whether it is a confluence of unfortunately timed random events which have led us here, whether the issue was a lack of environmental sensitivity across multiple social systems and whether there can be any hope of a return to some sort of equilibrium, or whether these crises are a natural consequence of a functionally differentiated global society still segmented into nation states and what that means for the world social system going forward.

RC29-430.3

MITRA, Arpita* (KIIT School of Law, India)

ICTs in Risk Management: An Appraisal of Urban Policing in India

Supplementing law enforcement and crime prevention the police are also performing multifarious activities in present times. Risk management is one of the key functions of the urban police. Urban life faces challenges that are sophisticated, uncertain and damaging. Therefore, the urban police is required to equip themselves with the skills to provide security to the people from any threat, calamities and social crisis. The present pandemic has been an eye opener in this regard. Rising incidences of domestic violence, sexual abuse of children and cybercrimes have exposed the implications of a new paradigm of crime causation and unlawful activities during challenging hours. The Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) have been a revelation to how technologies can prove to be handy/ useful to the police organizations. The upsurge in innovative practices through ICTs have exposed the police to a new paradigm and a new material basis for the performance of activities throughout the social structure. Taking into consideration the future of policing the present study seeks to address how ICTs can ensure efficient risk management through upgraded police practices with special reference to the police commissionerates in India.

RC21-310.2

MITRA, Sudeshna* (Indian Institute for Human Settlements, India)

KHANDELWAL, Vrashali (Indian Institute for Human Settlements, India)

GULABANI, Herry (Indian Institute for Human Settlements, India)

Unpacking Adoption and Adaptation in Infrastructure Assemblages: Case of Bengaluru, India

This paper uses the 'assemblage' frame to unpack the human/ non-human history of infrastructure provisioning at the neighbourhood scale, with a focus on water. This paper draws on primary fieldwork undertaken in a neighbourhood with incremental self- constructed housing and slum resettlement housing in Bangalore, located within the municipal jurisdictional area. Though the neighbourhood is connected to the city's water- grid, the actual supply that households receive is limited and often disrupted. Over time, supplemental systems that draw on local borewells, as well as water ATMs and water tankers have been systematized to address the water scarcity conditions. The incremental build- out of these supplemental systems has been made possible through local social and political groups, in coalition with local government officials. The paper discusses how the assemblage for water provisioning may be understood as a co- functioning, shaped by practices of adoption and adaptation of technology, materials, and systems, through social and political networks, and through cycles of daily use, seasonal scarcities, material life- cycles of repair, and institutional/ non- institutional cycles of investing in upgraded/ new infrastructure. Based on findings from the

field, the paper will discuss the geographies of difference that persist across the neighbourhood, which highlight that while infrastructure assemblages highlight 'transversal logics' of instrumentality in situations where pipes do not guarantee provisioning, they are not immune to structuring that recreates and amplifies existing patterns of social and economic marginalization.

RC06-106.15

MITTAL, Priyanka* (Dr. B. R. Ambedkar University Delhi, India)

Outside Paid Work and Women's Intra Household Agency: Insights from Case Studies of Upper Class Elite Women in Delhi

This paper predominantly focuses on understanding the implications of women's outside paid work for their intra-household agency in making strategic life choices. Amartya Sen (1990, 1999) calls attention to women's earning power and their economic role outside the family as one of the instrumental factors for women's agency to take shape. The key objective of this study is to explore whether there exists a necessary relationship between paid work and women's agency. A lot of ideological as well as empirical differences exist in the debates about this relationship: on one hand, there are claims about women's economic participation yielding transformative potential for their ability to exercise strategic life choices; while on the other hand, there are contestations which argue that women's participation in paid work does not necessarily subvert the deeper structural inequalities that exist. Thus, the tensions underlying the correlation between paid work and women's agency become extremely important to be examined.

This study is primarily a result of primary research, where the interviews were conducted with two groups of two women each. One group consisted of working women while the other of non-working ones. All of these women are married and have children, and belong to the upper class elite neighbourhood areas of urban Delhi. I have analyzed these women's case studies through the use of Sen's (1990) cooperative conflict framework as it affirms the existence of both cooperation and conflict within the household to influence the bargaining power of household members and hence household allocative outcomes. It was found that paid work might be a necessary condition, but not a sufficient one for women's agency. Apart from gainful employment, other factors like women's access to educational opportunities and ownership rights, also further women's ability to exercise meaningful choice. This work will explore the inter-linkages among these parameters.

RC08-136.1

MITUPOVA, Sayana* (Russian Academy of National Economy and Public Administration, Russian Federation)

Sociology in Totalitarian Societies of Soviet Russia and Imperial Japan

This paper explores the dramatic and complicated histories of sociological development in Russia and Japan. In the first half of the last century both countries took their paths as totalitarian societies where sociology was considered a borgouise science. In the late 20ies, sociological research in the Soviet Russia stopped its existence and the term «sociology» was no more in use. Instead, it was substituted by historic materialism, political economy and scientific communism. However, at the same time in Japan with the beginning of Showa period, sociology diversified itself and new tendencies appeared. Young sociologists took preference in sociology of culture while critisizing formal sociology as being outdated. This paper is an attempt to give a parallel analysis of the development of sociology in the totalitarian societies of Russia and Japan and how social and political situations within both countries influenced their individual trajectories of sociology.

RC06-106.20

MIYASHITA, Saori* (Nagoya City University, Japan)

Gendered Formalization through Social Security and Tax Inclusion: The Case of Women Family Workers in Japan

This study examined the inclusion of female family workers in small- and medium-sized enterprises by the tax and welfare system and its consequence on the patriarchal and unequal social structures in Japan. Using public documents on explanations by tax and social security authorities and periodicals issued by small business associations since 1950s, the study found that the tax law designated business profit as the property of business owners and neglected the contribution of family members engaged in the business to prevent tax burden minimization. The coverage of social security tended to exclude family workers. Objections against such conditions by small business associations that organize family workers were only partially successful due to the social misunderstanding about such work. This (in)formalization process in the course of constructing welfare states demonstrated the understanding of the public about the family as a unit and whom to be given social protection.

Some feminist scholars provided a comprehensive picture of the exploitative relationships between spouses, including those in small family production units. However, the role of the state in regulating families lacked scholarly

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attention. Considering a shift in patriarchy from private to public in the 20th century, analysis on family workers today is required to elucidate the role of the state and politics that produce the regulations of the state.

This issue is prevalent in highly industrialized countries, especially those that promote entrepreneurship (which frequently starts from small businesses) against the background of a contraction in formal employment, and in industrializing countries, where the importance of the family as a production unit remains high. Thus, studies that examine taxation and social security from the perspectives of gender and small businesses are required given the significance of family businesses and women's rights as individuals.

RC31-461.2

MIZUSHIMA, Seiko* (University of the Philippines - Diliman, Philippines)

From Labour Migration to Marriage Migration: Intermarried Filipino Women Migrants and Their Integration in Japan

The Philippines is one of the countries known for its rich culture of migration and is considered to be one of the largest origin countries for migrants. Yearly, many Filipinos leave the Philippines with varied reasons for their migration; may it be in attempts to find temporary work overseas or to find new permanent places of settlement, migration is often viewed as a way to seek better lives and acquire better opportunities. The type of migration usually associated with Filipino migration is based on labour, however, given that the nature of migration follows a non-linear nor non-circular process, many migrants who were initially considered to be labour migrants were able to change their categorization. This study focuses on the experiences of migrant Filipino women who had initially entered Japan in the 1970s to the 1990s as labour migrants part of the Filipino-Japanese entertainment industry who, later on, were able to change their categorization from labour migrants to marriage migrants living in Japan after marrying local Japanese men. Using qualitative data from a larger study conducted in 2022, the study provides retrospective accounts of migrant Filipino women as they looked back and reflected on the ways they adapted to and integrated themselves in their new places of destination as they changed their statuses from labour migrants to marriage migrants. Findings of the study show that initial expectations, childhood aspirations, and the availability of various forms of capital play a significant role in the way migrant Filipino women integrate and adjust themselves to their new places of destination. Although these migrant Filipino women faced challenges in terms of integration and adaptation, they were able to overcome them through the creation and assertion of their migrant identities, and through the use of their individual agencies to manage the constraints in their current structures.

RC31-458.5

MIZUSHIMA, Seiko* (University of the Philippines - Diliman, Philippines)

Power Relations and Capital Acquisition in the Lives of Intermarried Migrant Filipino Women in Japan

In the Philippine context, marriages between Filipino women and Japanese men constitute one of the most common forms of intermarriages. Traced back to the post-war periods, Filipino-Japanese intermarriages appear in complex forms and are affected by various opportunities and constraints that shape the dynamics of intermarried couples. Looking into the experiences of migrant Filipino women who have intermarried with Japanese men during the boom of the Entertainment Industry from the 1970s to the 1990s, this study looks into the themes of power relations and capital acquisition in the lives of intermarried migrant Filipino women who are currently living in or have lived in Japan. Using a qualitative methodology in the form of synchronous semi-structured online interviews conducted in 2022, the study provides retrospective accounts of intermarried migrant Filipino women as they looked back and reflected on their experiences pre-migration, their early phases of migration, and their current living situations in Japan. In addition to power relations and capital acquisition within the marriages, the study also looks into the ways intermarried migrant Filipino women adjust and integrate themselves into their new places of destination, including the ways they mobilize and acquire different forms of capital outside their marriages. Findings of the study show that intermarried migrant Filipino women actively make use of their individual agencies to either move about or to create their own structures within their marriages and their new place of destination. Although challenges are constantly present in their lives, they are able to overcome them through actions such as negotiation and adaptation. Additionally, the role of capital, specifically cultural and social capital, greatly impacted the way these migrant Filipino women integrate and adjust, not only into their marriages but also into their new places of destination.

RC30-443.1

MNCWANGO, Bongiwe* (Human Sciences Research Council, South Africa)

Job Satisfaction: An Underdeveloped Concept in the South African Sociology of Work

Employment is central to most people's lives, and the quality of one's job is a key component of overall individual well-being. Yet, the topic of job quality has occupied a very limited role in the South African theoretical models of the workplace, rendering such concepts as job satisfaction conceptually underdeveloped and their utility elusive. Such neglect is perilous in a context where there is mounting evidence that contemporary global workplaces do not align their construction in the global north and continue to expose workers to employment and work arrangements associated with precarious work and worker insecurity. Therefore, addressing contemporary workplace challenges calls for ventures into new themes and methodologies that will make it possible to understand the labour market and workplace inequalities better. To close this gap, the current study investigates the subjective orientation, i.e. worker's values, satisfaction, and meanings assigned to work by the employed South Africans. The main intention is to illustrate the value of strengthening our empirical work on what constitutes a good job in the South African context. Attitudes towards different aspects of a job and their influence on job satisfaction are considered, including wages, job security, perceived autonomy, or advancement opportunities. The study employs data collected through a nationally representative survey of 2015 on social attitudes to examine the distribution of job satisfaction and its determinants, as well as the changing work values and perceived job quality in the country.

RC39-579.6

MOCHIZUKI, Miki* (Faculty of Informatics, Shizuoka University, Japan)

What Are the Reconstruction Issues 10 Years after the Great East Japan Earthquake? : Case Studies of Tsunami-Affected Area in Miyagi Prefecture

I'll discusse the reconstruction progress and future of local communities in tsunami-affected areas after the Great East Japan Earthquake occured in 2011 in Tohoku area. Mental problems and social isolations have been cited as a long-term issue affecting victims. At the same time, these areas have also seen the withdrawal of supporters. These withdrawals are unavoidable as reconstruction progresses because most of the supporters come from outside the region. Therefore, the local communities must build a foundation to support victims' lives. Thus, we must ask, what kind of process has been followed? I would like to focus on the loss and regaining process of "ikigai"(=the reason for existence) of victims. I'll show you case studies in tsunami-affected area, Miyagi prefecture.

In the case of farmers in tsunami-affected area, the damage caused by the tsunami and the reconstruction policies of building "strong agriculture" changed the area's industrial structure. Most elderly farmers accepted the policies and decided to retire, but were troubled by the loss of their daily habits, and having "nothing to do." To overcome this, they restarted farming as a way of life, which was opposite to the planned policy

Not all victims could address loss of livelihood by themselves, therefore, the support activities conducted by non-profit groups (NPOs) were successful. The "Healthy Agriculture" program by NPO provided an opportunity to overcome the loss of the way of life. However, when supporters withdrew in 2016, after 5 years from the disaster, the continuation of the activities became problematic. Another NPO by the inland and coastal residents then took over, and a sense of community was created among the inland and coastal residents, who had little to do with each other before.

Based on these results, I would like to suggest discussion themes for future research on regions and communities.

RC01-37.1

MOELKER, Rene* (Netherlands Defence Academy, Netherlands)

Beyond the Greedy Family

The military family concept has been the cornerstone of military families research for many decades and still is valuable for from it spring studies into the work-family conflict and the well-being of families. However, it also is a concept based on a double dialectic. There is a tension between the soldier and the organization, and there is tension between the soldier and the family. By looking at three party tensions a much more dynamic analyses is enabled. The Greedy Family concept served its purpose in making families and the military perform better, but it did not fundamentally question military families. Feminist theory does! Trialectic theory does!

By elaborating on the Greedy Family concept we are able to get beyond dichotomous analysis and to provide insight into symbolic violence in military families, into the habitus of military families, and into new families such as same sex couples and more. Moreover, in the triadic analysis, it is possible

to construct a typology of effects of greediness on soldiering discerning four different idealtypes: the centrifugal type, the centripetal type, Organizational greed, Family greed.

In the centrifugal type the soldier is 'hollowed' out because both the family and the organization claim the soldiers' devotion. In the centripetal type the soldier is reinforced because both the organization and the family are supportive. Within the type of organizational greed the organization is paramount and claims the family as part of the military engine. In the family greed type the needs of the family come first at the expense of the soldi er and the organization.

RC01-32.3

MOELKER, Rene* (Netherlands Defence Academy, Netherlands)

The Construction of Reality through Inclusion Wars. Inclusion and Culture in an Organization on the Periphery

War is associated with destruction, but war also means creation. War also constructs or constitutes civilizations. Future wars create new realities. The paradox here is that Baudrillard got it right. We talk about war but in fact it is not war. The tension today is about who gets to belong and who doesn't. Inclusion wars (which are therefore partly domestic) are about the "spoils" of welfare states. Can outsiders assert claims when incumbents oppose them? This war is largely virtual and aimed at keeping some groups out thanks to mediating populist politics and using disinformation as a weapon. This weapon increases the fragmentation already present in society. Within this context, today's armed forces fight in cities, on the cyber battlefield, using information and influence as tools, based on networks and targeting the population as "targets" to serve the interests of their "own group.

In a professional armed force, the military profession is becoming more and more like an ordinary profession. It is less an institution or vocation and more an 8-to-5 employer-employee relationship where good pay and working conditions determine whether people are attracted to it. Still, there is a failure to find enough staff, to recruit enough female colleagues (11%) and even less to find Dutch nationals with a migration background willing to join the organization (about 4%). Is it acceptable for the military culture to differ from the general Dutch culture or will we then have a state within a state where different norms and values apply? Can Defense afford to remain a peripheral organization, which although trusted by the population and with a sufficient budget, enjoys low legitimacy?

TG11-JS-119.1

MOGHADAM, Valentine* (Northeastern University, United States)
GHADERZADEH, Omid* (University of Kurdistan, Iran)

Scales of Violence: Iranian Kurdistan in Context

Feminist activism has generated international and national policies on violence against women, whether around awareness-raising, legal measures, or prosecutorial mechanisms. Implementation, however, can be ineffective or inconsistent, reflecting persistent cultural and gender biases or bureaucratic inertia. Context, therefore, matters, and it does so at different scales. International organizations may play an important role in policy and norm diffusion, but states may prioritize other issues or be unwilling to commit to implementation – or even adoption of robust laws and policies – for a variety of reasons. Some groups of women may be less protected than others. Where states are committed to ending VAW, they may be hampered by limited financial and human resources. Norms about gender relations and domestic violence may vary from one sub-national area to another: more egalitarian in more developed regions, more patriarchal in less developed or marginalized regions.

Building on and contributing to contextual global sociology, this paper will begin with an overview of laws and policies adopted across the Middle East and North Africa region, and some problems of implementation. It then turns to Iran, to elucidate Iran's divergence from the global and regional trend and reasons behind that divergence. To highlight sub-national variation, the paper delves into the case of Iranian Kurdistan, where resource and ethnic specificities constitute a distinct case of violence and intersectionality, and where the "continuum of violence" encompasses the household, community, the state, and the international system. The study draws on official reports and data, along with field research on forms of violence and weak policy responses in Iranian Kurdistan.

RC40-590.5

MOGNARD, Elise* (Taylor's University, Malaysia)

Proteins & Amino Acids Requirements: History of a Normative Definition

Amino acids are subsets of any proteins and essential in the cellular synthesis in the human body and, therefore, human health. This paper analyses the thematization related to the definition of the proteins and amino acids requirements, their dissemination and popularisation. In the community

of "disseminators" of nutritional knowledge, a broad consensus generally posits that - where essential amino acids are not incorporated at once from an animal product consumption - legumes and cereals must be consumed at the same meal so the amino acids complement each other's. Further analysis of the scientific literature suggests that the unit of mealtime is not based on scientific evidence. Indeed, some articles explicitly question the need for consumption at the same food intake and open the perspective of a wider time scale. One of the debates seems to be the time frame of protein metabolism. More specifically, the diversity of the time frames of the processes associated with the creation of a pool of free essential amino acids: (1) Digestion in the upper and lower digestive tract and (2) turnover of muscle tissue proteins (FAO, 2013). By exploring the meso-social interactions between actors from international political organizations, mediatic and scientific arenas regarding the definition of the proteins and amino acids requirements and their echo with ethical, health, and ecological debates, this study intends to shed the light on the social dynamics of the norms related to protein consumption and, ultimately, transition.

RC36-534.2

MOHAMED, Sara* (James Cook University, Australia)

Metabolic Rifts through an Intersectional Lens and Restorative Practices As Ways in Which to Address Environmental Alienation

As social networks become more embedded in modern colonial-capitalist systems, the greater the separation and disconnect from the environment. Disconnects from the environment result in metabolic rifts which are an expression of the alienation of nature. Metabolic rifts are a disconnect, if not complete loss of connectivity with place and country, the repercussions of which are differentially distributed and experienced, but have major implications for environmental and human health and wellbeing. Environmental alienation deteriorates cultural, historical, and context specific environmental knowledge and practices. Especially as capitalism continues to estrange people from nature, particularly for marginalized people who have historically been subjected to primitive accumulation and/or currently disproportionately bear environmental burdens. Theories of intersectionality are applied to conceptualize, examine, and understand the complexity and multidimensionality of how metabolic rifts are differentially experienced among people, and how restorative practices can (re)shape environmental alienation. Recognizing how processes of domination, exploitation, assimilation, accumulation, and appropriation influence disconnect from nature provides a fuller understanding of how current rifts have come to be. As environmental change continues to alter the biophysical makeup of place, socioenvironmental interactions and relations also shift and become an important aspect of understanding adaptivity and resilience. Restorative practices are an expression of agency through which people take action to restore metabolic rifts and address environmental alienation. Some of those restorative practices are presented to demonstrate lived experiences and alternative imaginings of what it means to (re)connect with the environment in the 21st century.

RC12-186.1

MOHAMMADI, Monireh* (Yorku University, Canada)

Free Speech and Its Limit

Hate speech laws in Canada are commonly regarded as protecting vulnerable groups from the harms of hate speech. The law in Canada, however, is inadequate in the guidance it provides on matters related to hate speech and its harms. In particular, this inadequacy in legal guidance has resulted in excessive subjectivity in two respects: (i) around the interpretation of what constitutes harm to others and (ii) about the reasonable limits on free speech. The excessive subjectivity in these two respects has had negative effects on individual rights and public participation, and has also contributed to certain structural inequalities. Furthermore, these structural inequalities are, on balance, more detrimental to vulnerable groups than the harms of hate speech itself. The structural harms in question can be divided into two categories, namely, 'consequences' and 'ramifications.' Consequences are apparent and include, but are not limited to, the laws' chilling effect on free speech, self-censorship, and the sometimes inconsistent and arbitrary adjudication of hate speech cases in courts and tribunals. Ramifications, on the other hand, are those outcomes that develop over time through the interaction of law and hate speech politics, and they include, but are not limited to, the impairment of public participation, the transformation of the public sphere, the migration of free communication to encrypted cyber spaces, more online hate speech, and the violation of the right to privacy by tech companies.

RC21-305.5

MOHANTY, Aditya* (Central University of South Bihar, India)

Notes on the Coming of a Topological Citizenship Among the Valmikis in Delhi

This essay provides a critical appraisal of the civil versus political society formulation of Partha Chatterjee that has influenced numerous analyses about modes of contentious subaltern politics in most cities of the developing world. Using ethnographic vignettes, I herein argue that civil society (CS) and political

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society (PS) actors, in their engagement with the state, have been found to use an array of methods that belong to both these groups. I add to this critique by looking into another aspect, viz., the question of context or the spatial dimension. My argument here is that the spatial/ territorial underpinnings of subaltern agency further problematise the presumed trade-off between neo-liberal, material aspirations and affective/ cultural moorings of subaltern groups and hence there is a need to develop more productively relational understandings of citizenship like topological citizenship, which accommodates spatio-temporal changes in modes of political engagement.

I call these tactics deployed by subaltern community leaders among valmikis as topological citizenship because has two key facets. Firstly subaltern agency, herein, has emerged as a differentiated entity with a heterogenous composition (i.e., which involves a melange of civil society actors like traditional chiefs or pradhans, youth leaders, neighbourhood association representatives etc.) Secondly with the onset of regimes of populism and middle class aspirations amongst subalterns, subaltern agency has shaped up as per temporal demands (i.e., the affiliation community leaders have with political parties at the Ward/ State/ Central level) and spatial materiality (i.e., the type of neighbourhood in which the Valmikis' reside – legal colony, unauthorised colony, resettlement colony, urban village). Finally, in so doing, this essay iterates the salience of brokerage as a new praxis of negotiation with the Everyday State in both South Asian (Bjorkman 2015) and non-South Asian (Koster & van Leynseele 2018, James 2011) contexts.

RC48-JS-41.2

MOHANTY, Bibhuti Bhusan* (Department of Sociology, India)

Displacement Movements and the Emerging State-TRIBE Relationship in India

In the past few decades India has witnessed rising protest movements among tribals against acquisition of land for large industries, dams, mines, or special economic zones. The available studies on these displacement movements though vary in style and temper, by and large, they subscribe to the thesis that there is an exploitative relationship between state and the tribes. State is portrayed as opposed to the tribals and vice versa. Based on recent displacement movements in the state of Odisha, eastern India, the present study analyses the processes of negotiation between tribals and state, fallout of these movements and its consequent effects on tribals and development planning of the state. The analysis challenges the thesis on state-tribal relationship premised on the exploitative model and advances the argument that displacement movements have given rise to a new kind of cooperative relationship between state tribes. The process of long negotiation and dialogue involved in the displacement movements not only sensitized the state about the development experience of the tribals, their customs, rights, life and livelihood but also made the tribals familiar with the rules, regulations of the state administration and the nuances of democratic process. It is argued that in the emerging scenario while the state considers tribals as a partner of development the tribals restored faith on state's sensitiveness to their dissent voices and concern for inclusive development. Ultimately the analysis revisits the larger debate on state- tribe relationship in India.

RC32-478.3

MOHANTY, Smita* (Cognisphere Solutions Limited, India)
GHOSH, Parijat (PRADAN, India)
KASANA, Sumita (Cognisphere Solutions Limited, India)

A Journey Towards Making Half of the Sky for Women: Pradan Story

PRADAN[1], a 40-year-old NGO working in rural development, visualizes a just and equitable society for self-sustaining change in human condition. In 2008, when PRADAN took up UN Women project on "Gender Equality", it created an upheaval within the organisation. An organisation aspiring to create a just and equal society '**out-there'** cannot shy away from its '**in-here'** reality of having only 17% women employees. It was high time for creating an environment, where women equally feel encouraged to come, stay and grow – feel valued and respected. Since then PRADAN has continuously attempted to be gender-equal with a goal of 50% women across levels.

The scoping study indicated that organisation is facing deep culture, *not only leadership style,* issue. Based on the institutional framework 'Gender at Work' and Gender Integration Framework, PRADAN instituted processes both formal and non-formal like women caucus, gender curriculum for newcomers, men-in-gender and gender audit to change the situation. It is not so easy to change deep-seated culture of an organisation, for it, long-term commitments are required. The Steering Group, an autonomous body consisting of senior members was formed to trigger and oversee these change processes.

One of the most tangible change measurement tools, the Gender Audit, helped in periodic stock taking to understand the current issues and accordingly steps were taken to work on agenda. The issues discussed in women caucus came to formal meetings and all these culminated in drawing up the gender policy and a strategy paper for making PRADAN a Gender Just organization.

PRADAN has made some journey, with more women joining as trainees and into leaders roles, women taking up non-stereo-typed work like agriculture and livestock, availing provisions like menstrual leave and flexi work. Though still a long way to go, the paper intends to share the learning so far.
[1] www.pradan.net

RC06-113.2

MOHAPANELE, Karabo* (Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC), South Africa)

The Impact of the Socio-Economic Status of Female Single Parent Families on Street Children Phenomenon

One of the most common causes of street children is extreme poverty. Family breakdown also appears to be frequently cited as a strong factor for street children phenomenon due to many children growing up living without one or even both of their parents. This paper aims to understand how the socio-economic status of female single parent families influence the street children phenomenon.

To address this question, the paper uses the feminist methodology and a qualitative research paradigm. Data was collected from street children beneficiaries of the two drop-in centres in the North West Province of South Africa. Fifteen(15) street children as well as their fifteen (15) parents were interviewed, which makes a total of thirty (30) participants.

The study found that, street children from female single parent family structures formed a higher proportion compared to other family structures as they live below the poverty line. This paper argues that due to not having access to economic resources equally to men, women are seen as incapable of raising children due to the economic challenges they face. This then ultimately affects children in such families as single parents face a huge challenge of taking care of their children on their own, which ultimately drives children to the street.

Unfortunately, women in South Africa still face additional challenges that hinder them from accessing employment. This is evident to the 2021 unemployment rate statistics that were released by the Statistics South Africa (Stats SA), that the rate of unemployment among women was 36,8% in the 2nd quarter of 2021 compared to 32,4% amongst men according to the official definition of unemployment.

This paper thus suggests that, there should be micro-finance/ socio-economic programmes and other supports to single female parents as key strategies to address the phenomenon of street children.

RC29-433.5

MOHAPATRA, Jhilli* (Kalinga Institute of Social Sciences-Deemed to be University, India)

Women Employees in Hospital Sector : A Study on Techno-Stress during Covid 19 Pandemic in a Super Speciality Hospital in Bhubaneswar, India

In India, the first wave of the pandemic brought on by COVID 19 was characterized with a total lockdown in March 2020. Every element of our lives, including the way we work, were affected by the pandemic. Women globally makeup over 70 percent of workers in health, including those working in care institutions. In Bhubaneswar the number of women employees of the total health workers is nearly 50%. in Kalinga Institute of Medical Sciences too, 50% of health care workers are female. They are on the frontline of the fight against COVID 19. As a result of the pandemic-they faced longer shifts at work, techno stress due to constant exposure to threat and additional care work at home. Women health care mangers in comparison with other healthcare professionals, have an increased likelihood of undergoing techno-stress at workplace. Since knowledge about the reasons and severity of techno-stress and about the stratagems women healthcare managers use to handle it is limited, the objective of this study is to address the experience of techno-stress among women health care workers and the actions they employ to address it. The present study seeks to explore the time frame in relation to exposure to health technologies used during pandemic, its effect on their mental and physical health and its impact on their familial responsibilities after working hours.

RC32-478.20

MOHAPATRA, Samapika* (Central University Of South Bihar, India, India)
SINHA, Shalu (Central University of South Bihar, India)

Still Women "the Second Sex" in Sports? (Analysis of few concerning issues from global and indian perspectives)

Today, sports are more fundamental to human civilization and entangled with human rights than ever before. As the globe commemorates more than seven decades since the signing of the Declaration of Human Rights, the timing is ideal to examine the connection between women's sports participation and human rights.

Gender discrimination (in various forms) is prevalent in the global sports arena, preventing women from competing on an equal level with men. It

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

contradicts the Olympic Charter (one of the five "Fundamental Principles of Olympism"), which prohibits "any kind of discrimination," including discrimination against women. Sports are still viewed as a masculine realm as reflected in media, social institutions and its discriminatory practices.

In many parts of the world, adult women are treated as if they were minors who lack the capacity to make decisions for their lives. Therefore, women's active participation in competitive organised sports is unquestionably a distant dream.These evidences are found in many Islamic nations throughout the globe. Brunei, Qatar, and Saudi Arabia, all sent women athletes for the first time in the 2012 London Olympics .This could be possible because of international pressure and cooperation spearheaded by the International Olympic Committee (IOC).

In india also gender related discrimination and aversion towards sports participation is very much evident as a result in the new millennium women participation in sports at various levels remains a distant dream.

This paper critically examines a few issues pertaining to women's participation in sports worldwide from a feminist human rights perspective. Our discussion will be based on a reflection of the action taken by international human rights committees to resolve gender issues in sports participation and will suggest the action to be taken by the concerned authorities to address gender discrimination in various forms, so far as women's participation is considered in India.

RC32-477.2

MOHLABANE, Neo* (Human Sciences Research Council, South Africa)

Reproductive Injustices in South Africa: A Case of Forced Sterilization of HIV Positive Black African Women

Colonial myths about Africa are characterized by narratives of bestiality, promiscuity, gynaecological abnormalities, and perversion. This colonial narrative also portrays African womanhood as oversexed, primitive, ugly, and beastly. Meanwhile, enslavers used African female reproductive capacities in pursuit of power, wealth and sexist, racist oppression and denied enslaved women their rights to motherhood. Ironically, these reproductive capacities were later constructed as burdensome to capitalist economies in the post-colony. This lasting racist and sexist legacy is reflected in the forced sterilisation of HIV positive South African women. This paper considers the documented accounts of 48 HIV positive black African women who were forced to consent to sterilization and subsequently, were subjected to cruel and degrading treatment and violation of their rights to act voluntarily. In this case analysis, I re-read these cases through a decolonial feminist lens to suggest the need for exposing coloniality that continues to perpetuate the intersecting systemic oppressions and power dynamics that underlie the reproductive challenges faced by marginalized women. Further, through a reproductive justice lens, the paper reinforces the need to recognize that the ability of women and girls to make meaningful choices about their reproductive lives is shaped by intersecting systemic oppressions (e.g., racism, sexism, classism, heterosexism) and thus, warrants activist efforts to ensure a firm stance against reproductive injustices. Further, it re-centers the position for sexual, bodily autonomy and reproductive decision making for marginalised groups.

RC53-731.5

MOITRA, Anusuya* (MURALIDHAR GIRLS' COLLEGE, India)

Care in Contagion : An Account of (Dis)Abled Children's Lived Experiences in Kolkata during Covid 19 Pandemic

'Care' in informal relationships of (dis)abled children and their non-(dis)abled family members are popularly conceived as a binary form of exchange between care-receivers and care-givers. This dependency dynamic espouses the overwhelming narrative of 'burden' of care and plays a determining role in shaping the everyday life experiences of (dis)abled children and their able-bodied kins. It is also instrumental in stripping (dis)abled children of their agency, structuring unequal relationships of power with their care-givers and relegating them a subordinate status within the family in specific and in the ableist society in general. Against this backdrop, the current presentation attempts to understand the experiences of children with loco-motor (dis)abilities and their parents confronting Covid 19 pandemic, during which outsourcing care activities, availing assistance of institutional care facilities and dependance on community support was halted by lockdown, for containing the deadly virus. The study used Intersectional approach, for which primary data has been collected from 20 children with loco-motor (dis)abilities and their parents from different social classes and genders belonging to the age group of 14-17 years, residing in Kolkata. The pandemic ushered in a plethora of challenges, ranging from threatening livelihoods, jeopardizing household activities, disrupting access to education and healthcare services, curbing social security nets, in addition to which absence of substantive measures of the State for (dis)abled accentuated the vulnerabilities of these children, magnified the challenges for their care, and created a 'new' normal order, engendered with potentialities for further intensification of pervasive structural inequalities for them. Class positions played a more decisive role in influencing care-receiving experiences of the children, within the family than their genders. Children, however also contributed occasionally to household work, assisted their parents in daily activities thereby emerging as partial care givers, and altering the uni-dimensional dynamic of care exchange in relations with their able-bodied care-givers.

RC25-380.3

MOITRA, Anusuya* (MURALIDHAR GIRLS' COLLEGE, India)

Sexuality, Sign Language and Deaf Culture : A Sociological Exploration in Kolkata

There is acute dearth of information and understanding about Deaf culture in India, likewise the notions of sexuality of deaf people is circumscribed by taboos. Also research on sexual experiences of people with deafness is quite sparse. This is more so, because Indian Sign Language (ISL), which is an integral component of Deaf culture, experiences a marginalized status in Indian Society, which consequentially reduces deaf people into a linguistic minority, who encounter severe communication barriers, in the course of their life in a community that is ignorant about their language. The paper attempts to explore the experiences of youth with hearing impairments with respect to sexuality. It tries to understand the challenges faced and strategies used by them for acquiring information, communicating feelings, negotiating risks of abuse in the process of developing their respective 'sexual-self'(s) using sign language. Qualitative approach has been used in the study, whereby primary data has been collected from 15 respondents with hearing impairment, belonging to age group of 19 to 28 years, residing in Kolkata with a questionnaire. It has been observed that absence of teachers, with knowledge and skill of sign language in school had made it highly difficult for youth with hearing impairments to acquire information, clarify queries or convey opinions during sexuality education classes in the years of adolescence. They had to rely mostly on printed and internet sources to develop understanding of safe sex, pleasure, contraception and other issues related to sexuality. Many prefer online dating, as face-to-face communication becomes more challenging for them, because most hearing partners are not well versed with cues of sign language. Lack of recognition and awareness about sign language was seen to severely impact sexual experiences of youth with hearing impairments and reinforce their marginalization.

RC05-89.5

MOK, Julius* (Asia Institute, University of Melbourne, Australia)

Multiculturalism in Refocus: An Institutional Strengthening of Australia's Multicultural Compact

This paper argues the fundamental value of the multicultural compact developed in the early 1970s amidst the institutional dismemberment of White Australia. It argues that while recent academic and public debates centred on interculturalism are worthwhile, the historical dismantling of racial hierarchies requires a refocused form of multiculturalism that recognises how Australian society has often been exclusionary to its first, last, and often most recent Australian citizens. Such a position, this paper asserts, requires shifts from solely race-based understandings to that of cultural racism to meet the challenges of contemporary Australia. Expanding what constitutes racism beyond its essentialising biological element allows for greater focus on the hierarchies within races. The Black Lives Matter movement and the outcomes of Covid-19 pandemic in Australia show a disjointed form racism evolved from the largely race-based dynamics of the White Australia Policy that persists in systemic form today. The lack of a federal anti-racism strategy since 2018 underscores the pronounced undervaluation of cultural racism, and this paper thus advocates for an institutional strengthening of Australian multiculturalism based on Nancy Fraser's notions of recognition, redistribution, and representation. It concludes with reflections on to operationalise these notions in the context of Australia's current political and policy environment.

RC18-JS-58.7

MOK, Julius* (Asia Institute, University of Melbourne, Australia)

The Ethnocracy of Singapore: Ethnonationalism of Hybrid Regimes

This paper explains how regimes deploy ethnonationalism as a legitimising ideology for the autocratic management of otherwise democratic states. In ethnically diverse countries, ethnonationalism functions as a unifying ideal by which to fuse individual ethnic groups' aspirations with that of the collective state. The paper examines the case of Singapore as an illustration of ethnonationalism that is both democratic and simultaneously authoritarian. It argues that the Singaporean state has propagated a nationalism based on ethnic/racial demarcations whilst claiming to serve citizens "regardless of race, language or religion." Empirical demonstration of this duality is found in histories of Singapore's socio-historical processes of nation-building, which show how the state's semi-autocratic legal and electoral mechanisms based on identity cleavages function in the pursuit of democracy. The paper concludes

with some discussion of whether forms of ethnonationalism that swing between democratic and autocratic associations also structure the politics of other Southeast Asian states.

RC42-604.1

MOKOMANE, Zitha* (University of Pretoria, South Africa)

The Value in the Valley: An Autoethnographic Reflection of Teaching in a Context of Structural Inequalities during COVID-19

There is an emerging body of literature that highlights the extent to which 'emergency online education' – brought about by the COVID-19 pandemic and its related lockdowns – impacted teaching and learning in university settings across the world, Much of this scholarship, however, however, tends to focus on the unprecedented challenges that this transition brought for academic staff students. The aim of this paper is, therefore, to highlight the positive aspects of this transition. The paper draws from personal and comparative experiences of teaching at both the undergraduate and postgraduate levels before and during the pandemic in South Africa, one of the most unequal societies in the world. Particular focus is on how some of the emergency and/or forced teaching practices that were adopted during the pandemic enhanced inclusiveness and greater access to learning for students coming from lower socio-economic strata of society. The paper is important against the background of calls for the development of a post-COVID pedagogy for higher education that takes the diversity and circumstances of both academic staff and students into consideration.

RC57-766.3

MOKWENA, Gay* (Human Sciences Research Council, South Africa)

Materialising Identities after Apartheid: Shweshwe and the Long Shadow of Empire

Material Identities explores the entwinement of a resist-dyed cotton textile, *shweshwe*, with various authenticity discourses in post-apartheid South Africa. These, Lebogang Mokwena argues, represent contemporary attempts to craft and assert liberated post-apartheid cultural identities. Focused on various visual mobilisations of the textile and its synonymity with black women and South Africa, the book is structured around five case studies. It draws on various sources, including traditional and new archival repositories, museum exhibitions and catalogues, artworks, and performances. *Material Identities* argues that shweshwe extends potent and multiply generative visual, material, and symbolic affordances for various protagonists.

Theoretically, the cases reveal the complex, evolving visual-material and symbolic power of an object that anchors the identity of a post-colonial country and various individual and institutional identities. It reveals the strategies for the industrial, ideological, cultural, and symbolic construction of artefacts while capturing how objects make place and materialise identities. Though concerned with specific social processes, institutional histories, and cultural identities, Mokwena proceeds from the material-historical and global-structural conditions that shaped shweshwe's production, linking a declining British textile industry with an emergent Apartheid import-substituting industrial strategy reliant on the exploitation of cheap black labour. Working outward from that point, she proposes, we obtain a richer understanding of the political and cultural economies that have shaped the production of the object.

Mokwena's book recovers the obstinate shadow of imperialism in contemporary elaborations of post-apartheid identities. An excellent materiality-centred ethnography of a country and its people from the prism of a textile,*Material Identities* exhibits the power of objects and their histories in shaping culture and economy. It reminds us that imperial penetration was a political, cultural, and industrial process and the elusiveness of the quest to repudiate and transcend these imperial legacies. The book elegantly comments on the aspirations, anxieties, and contradictions after Apartheid.

RC08-132.2

MOKWENA, Gay* (Human Sciences Research Council, South Africa)

Revisiting "Native Life in South Africa"; Excavating Sol Plaatje As a Public Sociologist

Numerous accounts exist of Sol Plaatje and his long and varied career nospanning literature, translation, politics, travel writing, journalism and print culture in Southern Africa and across the Atlantic. Presumably, all stones on Plaatje's life and trailblazing contributions across these domains and as part of a trilateral transatlantic dialogue between South Africa, the United States, and the United Kingdom have largely been turned. However, although Plaatje was all these things (and more), I argue that he was also a public sociologist. In this paper, I offer a new reading of his seminal text, *Native Life in South Africa*, with a specific focus on his methodological contribution to studying native life in the early 20th century. This article combines a close textual analysis of *Native Life,* archival investigation, and a rereading of select biographical sketches and commentaries on Plaatje's work and life against a broad cultural-political context. In piecing together Plaatje's ethnographic method in writing *Native Life,*

I argue that Plaatje is not so much a "forgotten" sociologist as an unclaimed one. Indeed, a sophisticated yet undeclared sociological vision underpinned Plaatje's ethnographic reportage in *Native Life*; which married his personal-political commitments with a methodical, evidence-based public-sociological inquiry. I conclude the paper by highlighting three implications for sociology that flow from claiming Plaatje for our discipline. First, given the many transnational challenges of the 21st century, the necessity of a globalist orientation that connects national "problems" to global geo-political arrangements and struggles (as well as audiences). Second and relatedly, a public sociological practice should form one of the pillars of the discipline. Finally, creative and sustained linkages with and participation in active political struggle are possible and warranted. In this regard, Plaatje's implicit sociological vision was apposite for his and our times where sociology, to paraphrase John Goodwin, is craft and politics.

RC42-604.4

MOLAPO, Sepetla* (University of Pretoria, South Africa)

Classroom Diversity: Lessons from South Africa

This paper talks to the experience of teaching students from diverse backgrounds in a South African university. The paper outlines some of the challenges that come with teaching students from diverse backgrounds defined by race, class, gender and sexual orientation. Its argument is that teaching in a context of the diversity of student backgrounds, demands appreciating the classroom as terrain for an encounter with counter-epistemologies that are brought to bear on the classroom by the diversity in question. Teaching as such is about dialogue and the negotiation of intersections that classroom diversity presuppose. The paper enters conversation about the classroom diversity in order to speak to the broader socio-economic and political context of South Africa more broadly.

RC42-607.1

MOLAPO, Sepetla* (University of Pretoria, South Africa)

Responsibility As Care: Thinking Solidarity Beyond Productive Forms of Care

This paper thinks responsibility via a reading of death as a construct of indigenous African thought. It claims that read through death as a construct of indigenous African thought, responsibility opens an avenue towards an understanding of solidarity as a non-productive form of care. Understood as such, responsibility positions care as the cornerstone of the experience of community, where community denotes the recognition and embrace of difference. The paper sees this conception of solidarity as having the potential to challenge solidarity as a product of the contemporary entanglements of religion, politics and economics defined by productive forms of care.

RC04-JS-54.5

MOLEON TORRES, Natalia* (Laboratorio de investigación en Ciencias Humanas, Escuela de Humanidades, Universidad Nacional de San Martin, Argentina)

MIANO, María Amalia (UNSAM CEDESI and INCLUIR Instituto para la Incl. Soc. y el Desarrollo Humano, Argentina)

Interacciones En Una Escuela De Alternancia: Narrar y Analizar Con Fotografías

Nos proponemos indagar un corpus fotográfico correspondiente al trabajo de campo etnográfico realizado en el marco de nuestra investigación colaborativa en una escuela de alternancia de la provincia de Buenos Aires, Argentina.

La propuesta educativa de alternancia conlleva que durante el ciclo lectivo lxs estudiantes alternen su permanencia, una semana en la escuela y dos en la residencia familiar. Interpretamos que el enfoque pedagógico de la alternancia efectúa otro modo de producir conocimiento que va más allá de los binarismos teoría-práctica, saber científico-saber popular, naturaleza-sociedad. A partir de ello, nuestra propuesta invita a sumergirse en la praxis de la pedagogía de la alternancia situada en el Centro Educativo para la Producción Total (CEPT) a través de fotografías para alcanzar un análisis de las interacciones entre actantes humanos y no humanos desde la perspectiva de la ontología relacional de Haraway (2019) y el enfoque de la red de actores (Latour, 1992).

Con el objetivo de conocer las múltiples relaciones que lxs estudiantes del CEPT establecen con otrxs actantes, las imágenes son utilizadas para desplegar las diferentes acciones que éstos efectúan al interactuar con objetos de la naturaleza y de la tecnología, seres humanos y no humanos durante su permanencia en el CEPT.

A partir de nuestra reflexión metodológica que alcanza la transposición de datos visuales a datos textuales y su interpretación, presentamos los aportes que nos brinda componer con imágenes a través de una estrategia de montaje (Fernández Polanco, 2013). Esta perspectiva junto a la ontología relacional de Haraway (2019) y el enfoque de la teoría del actor red (Latour, 1992), nos

permite ampliar el lente de la mirada vinculada a los objetos, cuerpos, espacios y sus interacciones, acciones que se retratan en las imágenes y se instituyen como constructos del pensamiento.

RC55-746.3

MOLINA DERTEANO, Pablo* (Programa Cambio Estructural y Desigualdad Social, Argentina)

The Role of General Politic Orientations in Welfare Goals

This abstract is a continuation of a previous work presented at the RC55 Social Indicators meeting in Valencia in 2018 and a line of research on the potentialities and limitations of the comparison of social state models in Latin America following the contributions of Fernando Pedrosa and Fernando Filgueira. Taking into account its proposed typology – Stratified Universalism, dual regimes and exclusionary types -, a cluster analysis is carried out again to measure the relationship between the evolution of the achievements in a series of well-being indicators, the decrease (or not) of gender gaps and the continuity of certain political orientations. The latter is measured with a continuity strength index that feeds on the results accumulated in electoral contests, describing the levels of retention or loss of parliamentary majority and subnational governments. The data comes from ECLAC databases The presentation is organized in three parts. A first part where the countries that would enter the Filgueira typologies are updated. A second part in which we postulate a hypothesis of heterogeneity since, particularly in the countries of the stratified universalism group, the changes in political orientations did not affect the performance of the welfare indicators. And a third part, where a sub-hypothesis about the incidence of conflicts and gender dynamics is presented.

RC04-69.9

MOLLA, Tebeje* (Deakin University, Australia)
GALE, Trevor (University of Glasgow, Scotland)

Educational Dis/Advantage: Expanding the Spaces of Assessment

As social researchers, the kind of things we study is in part determined by how we think about the world; what we find is in part a reflection of where we choose to look; and how we interpret the things we identify often depends on our positionality. In this paper, we argue the need to widen the aperture of the lens we use to investigate educational dis/advantage. In particular, in education equity research, beyond measuring opportunities and outcomes of target groups, we argue the need to consider the substantiveness of opportunities as well as the subjective conditions and objective contexts that mediate how people transform their resources into outcomes. From this position, we propose an expanded evaluative framework that outlines five spaces for assessing educational dis/advantage: position and disposition; capital interaction; capability expansion; conversion ability; and conditioned choices.

RC34-JS-37.3

MOLNAR, Lena* (RMIT, Australia)

'ignite That Change from within' - Young People's Use of Social Media to Drive Collective Action Against Gender-Based Violence

Collective action can be a driving force for young people, led by the examples of others, to encourage change that prevent violence. For some, such changes can be very ordinary and easily overlooked. For example, naming and calling out the social conditions of gendered relations is one step toward shifting harmful practices which can be undertaken through identifying inequalities or demonstrating alternative discourse (Hennessy, 2006; Butler, 1993). Drawing from nine focus groups with 32 young people (aged 16-25) who share social-media content about preventing gender-based violence, this paper discusses how they found social media effective for social change, despite identifying intersectional limitations of taking part in a neoliberal market. Using a materialist feminist and post-structuralist thematic analysis of how inequalities are realised through the institutions, processes and lives of young people, the paper explores how some young people using social media have provided a means to expose the need for the growth of representative and inclusive discussions about preventing gender-based violence. For them, creating and sharing messages from lived experiences that others could relate to directly challenged more commonplace narratives and directives about violence and how they had previously understood violence. These young people also described measuring and understanding the impact of their influence to benefit from using social media platforms, even if they saw that such actions also be weaponised against them, or to make them compete within organisations. Finally, I describe participants' shared actions to support more equitable participation in their social spheres. The practices that young people in this study describe promoting discursive change and collective action online that reveal necessary disruptions for more support in everyday actions and structural change, which requires ongoing care as a practice of shared labour.

RC28-401.1

MOMOSE, Yurie* (The University of Tokyo, Japan)

Does the Impact of Social Exclusion on Health Inequalities Differ between Genders?

In recent years, there has been a growing interest among researchers in clarifying the relationship between social exclusion and health inequalities. An increasing number of studies are concerned with social exclusion and health inequalities; however, it has rarely been discussed whether there are any gaps or differences in the relationship between social exclusion and health inequalities. This analysis will use one of the nationally-representative panel data sets called the Japanese Life Course Panel Survey 2007-2021 (waves 1-15). One expected conclusion is that the situations of social exclusion affecting health inequalities including subjective health, mental health, and physical problems that limit work and home activities may differ with respect to gender. Specifically, previous studies found that the social aspects of childhood such as experiences of being bullied at school and poor family atmosphere as a child, social aspects of adulthood cases (dissatisfaction with parents), and economic aspects of adulthood cases (subjective poverty) influenced health inequalities. However, in this context, how gender gaps/differences will affect economic and health outcomes remains unknown to be seen. For example, previous studies showed that disadvantageous experiences of social aspects of childhood had a negative impact on health inequalities. Given this analysis, investigating gender gaps may clarify that women are more likely than men to have a variety of negative health-related outcomes in adulthood. Furthermore, according to previous studies, adults who experience social and economic disadvantages are more likely to be affected by health problems. Statistical analyses on gender differences will identify that women's health is more likely to be affected by social aspects, while men's health is more likely to be affected by economic aspects.

RC19-286.1

MOMOSE, Yurie* (The University of Tokyo, Japan)

Intersectionality and Employment Policies: Women with Health Problems

A major problem of employment situations and equal employment policies in Japan is that although the policies focus on reducing gender gaps, they are based on the assumption that the gender gap is the sole factor in employment inequality. On the other hand, the gender gap has not been included in the discussion of social policies regarding people with disabilities. Furthermore, one major problem with Japan's social policy is that not all people with health problems do not receive institutional support, for some of their conditions do not fit the government's definition of disability. This paper aims to identify the difficulties faced by women with health problems using an intersectional approach. This analysis will use one of the data collected from the Japanese Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare's "Survey on difficulty in living, national survey of children with disabilities and persons with disabilities." The analysis showed that there were gender differences in economic opportunities among people with health problems, and healthcare and welfare measures for assisting people with disabilities did not provide any access to those who had health problems. Those with health conditions were not issued disability certificates and thus were not provided life support services and individual benefits. Therefore, they were more prone to lose economic opportunities. Therefore, women who are in the gray area of disability may find themselves excluded from social policies and the labor market. In order to promote women's activities in employment situations and equal employment policies, removing the assumption of gender being the sole factor and associating those policies with measures in other fields outside of gender should be essential. Concerning multiple inequalities will make "a society where everyone can fully demonstrate their abilities," which is the goal of the government's employment equal opportunity policies.

RC39-566.1

MOMSEN, Claire* (Social Policy Group, Australia)

Integrating Culturally, Ethnically and Linguistically Diverse Communities in Rapid Responses to Public Health Crises

Migrant and refugee women were particularly affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, both in terms of health outcomes and economic impacts. The Australian government's response to the COVID-19 pandemic provided an opportunity to examine how we can more effectively engage with CALD communities in all their diversity during public health crises, and may also have valuable insight for other large-scale emergency response and preparedness.

People born outside of Australia were more than twice as likely to die of COVID-19 than Australian-born residents. People from the Middle East are over-represented in these statistics. The reasons for this are complex and not yet quantified; lower vaccination rates in CALD communities could have been due to the lack of health facility access, or a dearth of culturally/linguistically appropriate information, higher rate of exposure to vaccine misinformation, or even higher exposure to the virus due to essential work being undertaken by migrants.

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According to the Grattan Institute (2021), women lost more jobs than men (8% women versus 4% of men at the height of the crisis); their unpaid work increased by an hour a day, particularly in response to remote learning; and they were less likely to receive government support. Migrant and refugee women were especially impacted by a lack of access to financial assistance, as others in their community or family groups who may have supported them previously were also affected by the economic downturn.

Our policy paper (and further work still being completed in this area) concludes that several conditions are critical to communicating effectively with CALD communities in times of health crisis:
- Pre-establishing trust;
- Preparing culturally/linguistically appropriate resources in a timely manner;
- Engaging with multiple community leaders who can reach across gender, age, and other sub-groups;
- Soliciting and acting upon feedback about the most effective vaccine communication strategies.

RC40-586.5

MONTEFRIO, Marvin Joseph* (Yale-NUS College, Singapore)

ABASOLO, Anacorita (University of the Philippines, Los Banos, Philippines)

Neighborhood Food Retailers, Food Security, and Rural Precarity in Times of Crisis

Neighborhood food retailers, such as sari-sari stores in the Philippines, play a crucial role in community- and household-level social relations and food provisioning in the global South. In a time of heightened risks and uncertainties due to climate change and the pandemic, neighborhood food retailers are increasingly being positioned as a crucial mediator in ensuring food access in times of crisis. This paper complicates this emerging narrative by focusing on the case of sari-sari stores (neighborhood home-based microenterprises) in Capiz, a province in the Philippines frequently impacted by catastrophic tropical cyclones. Based on our field research in 2021 and 2022, we show how sari-sari stores provided low-income households food relief after several devastating typhoons hit the province in the 2010s and during the COVID-19 pandemic. It is the ubiquity and flexibility of these microenterprises, more importantly their capacity to sell cheap processed food items on credit, that contributed to addressing acute food insecurity in poorer communities. Drawing from the burgeoning scholarship on climate precarity, however, we also show that these microenterprises are vulnerable to the same shocks and are unable to ensure access to nutritious foods, especially among the rural precariats. Therefore, these stores are both a relief to environmental crisis and a symptom of rural precarity. We then argue for the need to recognize the complicated role of neighborhood food retailers in the global South in mediating food security in the context of environmental crises. Examining such complexities require attention to not just the supply chains of food vis-a-vis crisis situations, but also the vulnerabilities and precarities of the individuals and households dependent on these institutions and the local and broader political economic particularities they are in.

RC26-JS-36.2

MONTELONGO, Luz* (Instituto de Investigaciones Gini Germani, Argentina)

FERENAZ, Juan Bruno* (Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina)

JOSE MANUEL GRIMA, Jose Manuel Grima* (Instituto Gino Germani, Argentina)

BIALAKOWSKY, Alberto Leonard* (Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina)

Investigative Co-Production. a Look from the Dialogic Methodology

The study of methodologies in the social sciences is reduced to a fragmented, methodically naturalized investigative method that systematizes its theoretical and empirical contents. However, in recent years there has been an important development in the advancement of various collective-participatory-dialogical methodological proposals with different denominations and with emphases, among which we can mention collaboration, participatory action, socio-practice, militancy, Horizontal Production of Knowledge, co-research, and finally the co-production. All these proposals seek to enhance the creative and creative capacity of science for transformation. This paper has the objective of presenting the theoretical development of the methodology of co-production investigative, because, unlike the other methodological proposals this methodology proposals involved in the production of knowledge: the scientific paradigm (theory, practice, technique, and epistemic framework), the collective or social intellect and the modes of production of knowledge that question epistemological individualism in the hegemonic way of building knowledge of "normal" science; then, the investigative co-production method encompasses the collective co-creation of knowledge for transforming social reality and to question the social intellect, and at the same time the co-construction of the cognitive collective that generates them. With the purpose to create a third

knowledge and establish a reciprocity relationship with the other, both in the production process and in the transfer of knowledge and make explicit that this proposal can be a methodology and a philosophy of praxis. Where knowledge is linked to social transformation and that this construction of knowledge is validated as a common good and human right to creation, based on an overcoming science that is ethically appropriable and eco-socially appropriate; and thus achieve the epistemic turn to the scientific paradigm.

RC28-421.5

MOOI-RECI, Irma* (University of Melbourne, Australia)

YAISH, Meir (University of Haifa, Israel)

CRAIG, Lyn (University of New South Wales, Australia)

Does Parental Education Shape Gender Wage Gaps over the Life Course? New Insights from Australia

Does parental education shape gender wage gaps over the life course? And if so, are the differential effects of parental education most pronounced at the top or bottom tail of the distribution? To answer these questions, we draw upon 15 waves of annual panel data from the Household Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia (HILDA) Survey among a representative sample of Australian men and women born between 1960 and 1981. A series of unconditional quantile regression models reveal gendered effects of parental education on children's later wage trajectories, which are particularly concentrated at the tails of the distribution. Specifically, for higher educated men, the wage premium for parent's higher education is concentrated at the top of the wage distribution where the gender wage gaps between men and women are most pronounced. In contrast, for higher educated women, wage premiums attached to parental education are concentrated at the bottom of the wage distribution where a substantial fraction of highly educated women are concentrated. Conversely, higher educated women's wages are compressed at the top while higher educated men's wages are compressed at the bottom. These findings suggest that parental education does not have the same effects upon generational mobility for women as for men but that the differences are most evident at the tails of the distribution. In this context, it is young men who can best translate their early advantages into later earnings and career progression over the working lifetime.

RC28-406.5

MOOI-RECI, Irma* (University of Melbourne, Australia)

CURRY, Matthew (University of Queensland, Australia)

Parental Joblessness and Children's Personality Traits

While exposure to parental joblessness during childhood is associated with negative socioeconomic outcomes in early adulthood, it is unclear how living with parents who do not work in paid employment is linked to the formation and maintenance of personality traits in adolescence and early adulthood. These personality traits themselves may go on to affect children's socioeconomic attainment, thereby acting as a key mechanism of intergenerational stratification. We use household panel data from the Household, Income, and labour Dynamics in Australia (HILDA) Survey ($N = 5,366$) and a multilevel random effects model to investigate whether long-term exposure to parental joblessness during childhood or adolescence is associated with children's subsequent measures of personality traits. Analyses controlling for a set of observable confounders finds that greater exposure to parental joblessness during childhood is associated with significantly lower scores on measures of agreeableness, emotional stability, extroversion, and openness to experience in early adulthood. Supplemental analyses do not yield significant heterogeneity in effect sizes by gender or birth cohort. These findings add to our understanding of the long-term effects of joint parental employment patterns on children, moving beyond analyses of children's labor market outcomes or short-term wellbeing outcomes such as child poverty. They suggest that experiencing parental joblessness before personality traits become stable is correlated with personality traits that tend to be less valued by modern labor markets.

RC24-354.3

MOON, Katie* (University of New South Wales, Australia)

MARSH, Dru (University of New South Wales, Australia)

A Relational Framework to Reconnect Property Rights to the Common Good

Individuals, societies and governments are increasingly seeking to become more empowered in the local to global decision-making processes associated with the exercise of property rights. Within a Western Colonial context, property rights are a privilege that is contested and negotiated within reductionist transactional frameworks that narrowly define relationships and accountabilities between agents. Property rights have been defined and redefined over time, maximising and protecting private, individual privileges. Yet, transactional approaches routinely fail to provide opportunities to secure the common good - a substantive conception of the *moral good* – the original intention of the social construction of 'private property'. 'Private interests'

were always intended to be sub-ordinate to the common good because of individual vulnerability to act out of narrow self-interest, rather than for the good of the collective. In contrast, relational approaches are grounded in concepts of stewardship, ethics and Indigenous onto-epistemologies and practices of 'Nature', tying directly to the collective norm character of the common good. Here, an ethical approach is considered fundamental to the privilege of occupying a space and consuming the resources of that space. We propose a framework to show how relationality can improve how we account for: the interconnectedness of individuals and societies; non-human species; future generations of all species; places of spiritual and cultural significance; Indigenous onto-epistemologies; intergenerational justice; and inequality, particularly with respect to privilege-holders and non-privilege holders. Within this framework, we recognise that: the relational strength between agents and their capacity to influence the common good is far from equal; scale is an important dimension in the distribution of power and influence; and how accountability is secured from and by each agent is highly variable across institutional scales. We examine the capacity for existing and emerging legal mechanisms to support a relational approach to property in the redistribution of associated privileges.

RC29-424.2

MOORE, Ethan* (University of St Andrews, United Kingdom)

A New Framework for Understanding Cryptomarket Participants

This paper presents a novel theoretical framework for illicit-market analysis – namely, a qualified Rational-Choice-Theory (RCT), referred to as the HIPI-model, which recognises both the economic and non-economic rationalities of market participants. This framework is then applied to illicit cryptomarkets, challenging dominant narratives that characterise digital markets as traditionally economically motivated.

Firstly, the paper presents the HIPI-model and situates it within the broader theoretical tradition of RCTs. Secondly, the paper applies this framework to cryptomarkets, concluding that the economic rationalities of market-participants is often overstated – many participants do not embody the ideal utility-maximisation that the market enables. Moreover, it is argued that cryptomarkets exhibit several market phenomena, which economic-RCTs fail to illuminate – namely, addictions, socio-political enterprises, subcultural ideologies, collaborations and communities. The HIPI-model can provide crucial insights to mitigate these deficits.

Thirdly, the paper considers the objection that ostensibly ideological and moral rationales are actually 'neutralisations', and therefore, explanatorily redundant of market-participants' behaviours. It is argued that this narrative overlooks the possibility of subcultural moralities, and the profound significances these shape for individuals.

Finally, the paper addresses the theoretical implications and limitations of these findings – primarily, recommending that researchers depart from cynical, economic narratives which dismiss non-economic rationales. Rather, the author hopes that more studies, utilising digital ethnography, will investigate the moral, performative and ideological systems, in which market-participants immerse themselves.

RC28-406.1

MOORE, Ravaris* (New York University, USA)

Heterogeneous Effects of Police Shootings on Crime Reporting Practices and Changing Implicit Sentiment Toward Police

Amid inconclusive evidence concerning whether police violence affects crime reporting behavior, I assess whether shootings by law enforcement officers delay or deter reporting of victimization experiences in subsequent weeks. Data on 149,000+ reported crimes in the weeks around 400+ shootings by law enforcement officers in the city of Los Angeles reveals heterogeneous causal effects that vary by police shooting incident type, severity of the victimization experience, and the social context in which events occur. I find that shootings by law enforcement officers generally affect which crimes are reported without affecting the timing of crime reporting. Effects differ significantly across sample years reflecting effects of heightened discourse and skepticism concerning the validity of police use-of-force practices. In these years, shootings by Los Angeles Police Department officers led to an increase (decrease) in the proportion of victims who identify as White (Hinospanic) among those who chose to report victimization experiences that involved direct contact with a perpetrator. Also during these years, White and Hinospanic crime victims delayed crime reporting by a day or more after fatal shootings, fatal shootings of unarmed persons, and shootings of persons showing signs of mental illness implicitly indicating that such events were negatively perceived. There is little evidence of significant changes in crime reporting practices of Black and Asian crime victims following shootings by police officers. While legal cynicism has been characterized as a frame reflective of subculture in Black and disadvantaged communities, findings here-in offer evidence of behavior consistent with such views can develop in other settings.

RC12-181.1

MOORE, Sarah* (University of Bath, United Kingdom)

Crisis Diverted: The Handling of Public Crises in the Twenty-First Century

This paper is interested in what happens when emerging public crises are moved into a soft legal realm of inquiry, investigation, and review. It is anchored in an analysis of the official response to the fatal shooting of Jean Charles de Menezes by UK Metropolitan Police Officers in 2005, following his misidentification as a terrorist suspect. The official response involved overlapping lines of investigation into 'what happened', including a review by the (then) Independent Police Complaints Commission, an inquest, a Scrutiny Report, and Crown Prosecution Service review. Such multi-layered responses to brewing public crises are customary in the twenty-first century, and this paper suggests that we see this review-work in terms of a distinctive institutional domain. This presentation seeks to identify the key features of the soft legal realm, including the deferral of decision-making to a central soft legal mechanism and a focus on the empirical question of 'what happened?' The paper considers, too, how the soft legal realm responds to impulses towards crisis, and as part of this identifies a tendency for central soft legal mechanisms to become over-burdened and bracket-out concerns and voices.

RC16-238.5

MORALES, Josafat* (Universidad Popular Autonoma del Estado de Puebla (UPAEP), Mexico)

From Oil to Lithium: Extractivism in the Mexican Social Imaginary As Political Legitimizer.

Since the expropriation of 1938, oil has occupied a central place in the Mexican social imaginary, strongly linked to nationalism (Morales, 2020). Despite time and changes in the economic model, oil continued to be part of the country's magma, providing legitimacy to the Partido Revolucionario Institucional (PRI) governments for many years. With the arrival of Andres Manuel López Obrador to the presidency, the State has recovered its central role in the oil industry, setting aside the 2013 energy reform. Likewise, with the discovery of considerable lithium reserves, the government seeks to monopolize its exploitation, creating a state-owned company that will control its entire productive chain, as PEMEX used to do with oil. Furthermore, the government has generated a nationalist discourse that tends to place lithium within the social imaginary, as the PRI did years ago with oil.

Thus, this paper seeks to identify how the Mexican State has used extractive products to legitimize different regimes, favoring their incorporation into the social imaginary. Based on the proposal of Cornelius Castoriadis' magma and the differentiation between social theory and social imaginary proposed by Charles Taylor, we suggest that oil has occupied an important place in the social imaginary, linked to legitimizing PRI governments. Also, we propound that the current government seeks to make lithium a similar case.

This project is part of the work of the Group "Conflictos ambientales, extractivismos e imaginarios" of the *Red Iberoamericana de Investigación en Imaginarios y Representaciones (RIIR).*

Morales, J. (2020) *El petróleo en el imaginario social mexicano: Nación, patrimonio y soberanía.* Mexico: UPAEP, Tirant Humanidades.

RC18-272.1

MORALES, Juan Jesús* (Universidad Católica Silva Henríquez, Chile)

Los Think Tanks En Chile En Tiempos De La Politización (2011-2022). Análisis Del Campo, Estudios De Caso y Proceso Constitucional

Los think tanks son instituciones fundamentales en el debate público, político e intelectual en Chile. Sus funciones de investigación, consultoría y diseño de políticas públicas, particularmente relevantes desde la transición a la democracia, resultan imprescindibles para comprender el desarrollo político chileno contemporáneo. Estas instituciones, además, han sido actores clave en la rearticulación de poder entre el Estado, la sociedad civil y sus diversos grupos sociales. De hecho, en los últimos años han venido ejerciendo en Chile un rol de mediación social, política y también cultural ante un contexto de crisis de legitimidad de la política. Un ciclo histórico iniciado con las movilizaciones estudiantiles del año 2011 y que se proyecta hasta la actualidad, donde la agenda político-cultural, además de económica, ha quedado claramente marcada por el debate constitucional. Entre medias, están los llamados "tiempos de la politización" (PNUD, 2015), que se traducen en una mayor demanda de participación de la ciudadanía y la sociedad civil en los procesos políticos. Bajo este ciclo, han nacido nuevos think tanks en Chile, varios de ellos ligados a las derechas, algunos con perfiles más intelectuales, y otros más combativos y alineados con el movimiento libertario internacional. Además, desde las izquierdas también han emergido nuevos think tanks ligados a la renovación política que representa el Frente Amplio. Son centros de acción o activismo social, dedicados a tejer redes con organizaciones y movimientos sociales, y que han introducido en la agenda temas ligados a la reforma previsional, la educación, el derecho a una salud pública o temáticas de género.

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

Por tal motivo, el objetivo principal de la ponencia es ofrecer una radiografía actual sobre este campo de think tanks en Chile, caracterizando a algunos de los centros más relevantes según sus lineamientos políticos e ideológicos y según sus intereses en el debate sobre la Nueva Constitución.

RC08-139.5

MORALES, Juan Jesús* (Universidad Católica Silva Henríquez, Chile)
GÓMEZ DE BENITO, Justino (Universidad Católica Silva Henríquez, Chile)

Trayectoria De La Sociología En Chile. De Su Temprana Institucionalización a Una Sociología Plural Para Una Sociedad Diversa.

La trayectoria de la sociología en Chile siguió un temprano proceso de institucionalización y consolidación desde los años 50 hasta el quiebre del golpe militar de 1973. Bajo el contexto adverso de la dictadura, la sociología se implicó en los procesos sociales y políticos de transición a la democracia. El contexto democrático post 90 permitió el desarrollo de la disciplina aprovechando los nuevos espacios universitarios, hecho que hace que la disciplina esté hoy presente desde el Norte al Sur del país. Además, la sociología recuperó su conexión con su sociedad tras el estallido social de octubre de 2019. Se destaca cómo la sociología chilena ha sido una sociología anfibia al cambiar sus identidades según fue cambiando su propia sociedad, pues se modernizó, se profesionalizó y fue también capaz de integrar distintas perspectivas como de vincular dinámicas macrosociales e históricas con procesos locales. Además, es una sociología internacional y latinoamericana a la vez, pero condicionada por los códigos y la competencia que impone la lógica de investigación basada en la productividad académica.

RC05-89.4

MORAN, Anthony* (La Trobe University, Australia)

Australian Rules Football, Discourses of Race and Racism, and Challenges for Anti-Racism

Australian Rules Football (AFL), a popular national sport played at all levels (from small rural communities to large cities, and by all genders), and a focus of massive daily commentary and speculation, is a prism for exploring the dynamics of race and racism, and the possibilities and pitfalls of anti-racism struggle, in Australian society. Highly symbolic moments like Indigenous player Nicky Winmar pointing to his black skin in response to racist taunting by opposition fans in 1993, the racist booing of Indigenous player Adam Goodes (2014-15) in response to his stance against racism and support for Indigenous rights, that ultimately drove him out of the game, Brazilian-Australian player Heritier Lumumba's attempts (from 2020) to highlight the systemic racism of the Collingwood football club that led to his estrangement from the club, and in 2022 accusations that Hawthorn football coaches were involved in separating Indigenous players from their partners and families, shine a spotlight on the hierarchies of race in Australian society. These examples also indicate the difficulties of putting race on the agenda, in the context of systemic racism and denial, and also the extraordinary toll on Indigenous and other AFL players who have spoken truth to racial power, in a context of ongoing white domination of the AFL. This paper uses this case study (drawing on a wide range of public and media commentary) to investigate the ongoing difficulties of discussing race and racism in Australian public life. AFL teams, and AFL administrators have engaged in fitful and flawed attempts to enact anti-racism strategies, through policies, and also through commitments like Indigenous rounds. This paper explores these anti-racism attempts, while highlighting the ant-racism efforts and strategies of Indigenous and other AFL players.

RC05-93.2

MORAN, Claire* (Action Lab, Monash University, Australia)

African Kids Can: Using Social Media to (re)Claim the African Youth Narrative in Australia

The 'African gangs' narrative has hyper-problematised and criminalised Black African migrants in Australia for over a decade. In 2016, following the 'Moomba riots' in Melbourne, the African gangs narrative re-emerged once again within national media and political discourse inciting racialised 'moral panics' that exacerbated already existing anti-Black African sentiment in Australia. The racist 'majoritarian narrative' of African youth's 'terrorising' and 'running riot' in Melbourne's city centre, resulted in significant consequences for the African community in Australia who were subjected to increased experiences of police targeting, racial profiling and racism and discrimination. Significantly, it has been noted that, in the face of these overwhelmingly negative portrayals, African young people have felt invisible, disempowered and psychologically defeated by the media. This paper employs the use of the critical race methodology 'counternarratives' to explore the use of social media by Black African young people in Australia to challenge the racist and inaccurate 'majoritarian narrative' of African gangs. Drawing on six months of social media ethnography and multiple participant interviews with African youth participants (n=15), this paper argues that social media is a significant

site where African young people in Australia (re)claim their narratives as African kids who 'can'. Ultimately this paper argues that when told from Afrocentric perspectives, digital counternarratives visibilise Black contributions and collaborations, and Black excellence, disrupting dominant discourses that devalue, disempower, exclude and singularise African people - and their stories - in settler-colonial Australia.

RC05-93.6

MORAN, Claire* (Action Lab, Monash University, Australia)
MAPEDZAHAMA, Virginia (Diversity Council Australia, Australia)

Afrocentric Digital Belonging: Theorising the Social Media Practises and Experiences of Black African Young People in Australia

African Australian diasporic literature has drawn attention to the highly racialised, criminalised and discriminatory experiences that shape the way that Black Africans experience belonging in Australia. We build on Kwansah-Aidoo and Mapedzahama's (2018) typology of 'Fractured Belonging' by exploring Black African young people's digital practises and experiences of social media. To do this, we draw on a multi-method study with African young people in Australia (n=15), which used social media ethnography and multiple participant interviews to argue that African young people use social media to agentially craft and claim their own spaces of belonging. We suggest a three-part typology - 'Afrocentric Digital Belonging' – which involves three core processes: (re) cultivating identities and Black spaces, evoking boundaries, and forging digital/ physical connections. We propose that through these core processes, digital spaces can offer new ways of navigating, contesting, (re)imagining and forging new understandings of belonging for Black African young people who live in predominantly white spaces.

RC38-554.3

MORAN, Lisa* (South East Technological University, Ireland)
O'FARRELL, Liam (University of Sheffield, United Kingdom)

Exploring Ethical and Technological Issues in Online Interviewing during COVID-19: A Thematic Analysis of International Research

This paper synthesises international research literature on the ethical and technological challenges and opportunities of biographic, narrative research published during the period of COVID-19, related to lockdowns and major restrictions (e.g. from January 2020 up to September 2022). While there is a growing corpus of literature on practical and ethical challenges, solutions and personal reflections of researchers during COVID-19, evident in the plethora of published research since 2020, there are few attempts to thematically analyse and categorise this literature and to explore similarities and differences in researchers' responses to Social Distancing (SD) and ethical and practical questions and solutions across countries. This paper, based on on-going work by the authors into the reconfiguration of social life during and post-COVID lockdowns, aims to advance research and is a resource for the training and education of biographical scholars globally, highlighting the diversity of work into research approaches and confluence and convergence in biographic narrative researcher's experiences. Importantly, it calls for more global interdisciplinary and transdisciplinary research, delineating what traditions, novel research approaches and recent research policies internationally can tell us about future directions for biographical research.

RC30-443.4

MORAN, Lisa* (South East Technological University, Ireland)
GREEN, Lorraine (Edge Hill University, UK, United Kingdom)

Exploring the Multidimensionality of Veterinarian's Communications in the UK and Ireland: Knowledge, Cultural Scripts and Power in Large and Small Animal Veterinary Clinics

This paper focuses upon how different but intersecting veterinary knowledge cultures are both influenced by and also shape diverse and dynamic communicative conventions, narratives and cultural scripts in small and large animal veterinary clinics in the UK and Ireland. Drawing upon biographic narrative interviews with 40 practicing veterinarians, veterinary nurses, and veterinary specialists, we elucidate the multifaceted dimensions of veterinarians' communicative conventions with farmers and pet owners during clinical encounters relating to diagnosis, treatment and other veterinary interventions including euthanasia and post-euthanasia. We argue that different concepts of 'knowing' regulate veterinarian communications with farmers, pet owners and non-human clients in a range of professional settings, like examination rooms, farmyards, clients' homes, and soothing rooms and 'backstage' in private communications between veterinary professionals, families and friends. In this paper, 'knowing' refers to complex knowledge cultures that operate in veterinary clinics and in specific geographical and occupational communities that regulate social interactions, power relations and culturally legitimised ways of behaving. Significantly, 'knowing' also transgresses traditional

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boundaries between tacit and explicit, and lay and scientific knowledge that are frequently discussed in extant literature. We argue that different yet convergent forms of knowing offer potentially fruitful conceptual avenues for deepening our understanding of veterinarian's knowledge and illuminate the multidimensionality of their everyday professional and personal interactions with humans and non-humans.

RC10-159.2

MORELLI, Gabriele* (University of Milan-Bicocca, Italy)

Transformative or Market-Driven Solutions to Social Challenges? the Social and Solidarity Economy and Its Impact on Southern European Cities: The Case of Bologna.

I will discuss my current research project that aims at better understanding the relationship between SSE and transformative change in a specific context, drawing inspiration from the action-research approach. In this way the whole process is configured as a social construction resulting from the dialectical interaction between different actors (researcher, social entrepreneurs, local administrators, etc.). In this sense the restitution of the research results will be a fundamental moment of exchange among the participants. On the one hand, I conducted semi-structured interviews with members of local organizations and institutions dealing with SSE (i.e. research, funding, advocacy). The intent is to help frame the discourse on SSE and compare it with actual practices. On the other hand, I conducted qualitative and in-depth analysis of the selected case studies combining different research tools. When possible, I conducted participatory workshops with practitioners to co-construct impact indicators using the 'Theory of Change' (Anderson, 2005) as a working tool. Later on, based on both them and existing literature, I will conduct impact analysis of the organizations with the support of semi-structured interviews and online questionnaires. Participant observation and document analysis will support data collection and analysis as well.

RC10-161.2

MORELLI, Niccolo* (University of Genova, Italy)

Urban Collective Action in the Field of Security: Empirical Comparative Research on Neighbourhood Watch Groups in Modena.

Perception of urban security is a major sociological and social psychology research theme. Political parties, institutions, citizens seek after best options to provide sense of security. However, the general attitude from policymakers is to propose a sort of solution that can fits everywhere, regardless of social context of neighbourhood or city. In Europe, the most common way to enhance a good security perception in urban fabrics has been identified in the mobilization of citizens trough Neighbourhood Watch Groups (NWG). These are groups of citizens who help police with reports, about urban decay, suspicious activities, promote gatherings, cooperation, extension of networks, conviviality. However, we still know little about these mobilizations. Are activities promoted by NWGs oriented to enhance the sense of security, or promote social control on urbanization? In other words, claiming security, do NWGs promote behaviour accepted from only a part of the residents (homophobic or racist behaviour)? Conviviality aims at creating sociality among different groups, or raise a sense of belonging only to a part of the residents? To answer these questions, 12 NWG (out of 93 actively operating) have been selected on census data on heterogeneity and socio-economic frailties of different neighbourhoods in the municipality of Modena (187.000 inhabitants), Italy. Census data on population and services have been used to select neighbourhoods. Interviews to NGW leaders, municipal managers, local police, local associations, and journalists have been interviewed. Netnographies on chat groups of NGW and participant observations at NGW events have been conducted on these realties in fall-winter 2022/23. It is ongoing research, but preliminary results show how social heterogeneity in the neighbourhood play a pivotal role in the development of these groups, thus leading to the hypothesis that processes of creating mutual consensus could be challenging and will be carefully observed both with quantitative and qualitative research tools.

RC11-174.8

MORELLI, Niccolo* (University of Genova, Italy)

What Role for Digital Health in an Ageing World? Patterns of (in) Disposition

An ageing population is a great challenge for health agencies. Elders need peculiar attentions in terms of care, treatments, monitoring. The result is a huge expenditure for National Health Systems (NHS), which must face consequences of often inappropriately treated health conditions, frailties. Western countries are already experiencing this trend. Italian over 60 population represents 30% of the overall population, with a rise that will continue in the next decades. Advancements in preventions efforts have been made, also thanks to first attempts of digital health services. However, few studies have promoted a screening of over 60 population, to understand the autonomy of the elder population, and to assess the digital equipment possession, digital competences and propension to the adherence to digital

health services. This study aims to fill this gap, through a survey implemented trough Activities of Daily Living (ADL) and Instrumental Activities of Daily Living (IADL), questionnaires, asking also about digital technology possession and competences and disposition to digital health services, to a stratified sample related to age (over 60), sex, income, neighbourhood, living in the municipality of Cremona (70.000 inhabitants), one of the eldest Italian municipalities. As is a ongoing research, the aim of the survey is to reach 1300 respondents. With this study, it is intended to better understand the level of autonomy of elder population, when and at what conditions digital health services are suitable to better assist the elder population. A better understanding of these dimensions will be beneficial for the scientific community to understand how digital technologies could enlarge inequalities in access to health services, and how this is related to digital divide and/or to an indisposition towards the use of digital technologies in matters of health. Moreover, it could help policymakers to consider wisely when and at what conditions invest in digital health technologies.

RC47-657.4

MORI, Ahmed* (Johns Hopkins University, USA)

The Politics of Real Utopias: Labor Regimes in a Cleveland Laundry Cooperative

Worker cooperatives feature prominently in conversations about alternative forms of production in the context of solidarity economy, "real utopian," and degrowth frameworks. Drawing on interviews, this paper argues that two facilities of a laundry cooperative - part of the Evergreen Cooperatives initiative in Cleveland, Ohio - embody distinct labor regimes that illuminate the limits of possibility for social transformation under these frameworks. It argues that Erik Olin Wright's real utopias project insufficiently grapples with workplace politics, focusing too heavily on the institutional design of prefigurative projects with too little concern for the philanthropic and state structures, market pressures, and ideological justifications that underpin them. Both labor regimes showcase the contradictions of top-down development of alternative economic formations by philanthropic and state actors that provide worker-owners with little agency, capacity building, and education. Both regimes also highlight the tensions of scaling cooperative development projects as market discipline subsumes the democratic character of the cooperative.

RC28-411.3

MORI, Izumi* (Sophia University, Japan)

Does Entrance into Private Junior High School Make an Actual Difference in Students' Learning? a Case in Japan

Studies on educational inequality have repeatedly shown that socio-economically advantaged families use their resources to give their children greater access to better learning environments. Indeed, going to a private junior high school is often reported positively in media as having a positive impact on a child's academic and personal development through its school environment and educational programs. However, while previous research has identified that students from a higher socioeconomic background in metropolitan areas tend to make such choices, research has yet to fully elucidate the consequences of actually attending private schools.

Focusing on private junior high schools in Japan as a case of "tracking" in secondary education, this study examined their effects on students' learning and development, as well as their influence on parental perception during junior high school years. Analysis using a Japanese Longitudinal Study of Children and Parents revealed that students are placed in a more academically challenging environment when they enter private schools, and their satisfaction with lessons and schools improves to some extent. However, the findings indicated no notable differences between going to public and private schools in terms of social interaction with friends, self-esteem, and non-cognitive skills (i.e., self-control and inquisitiveness).

Therefore, although there are socioeconomic differences in access to private junior high schools, coupled with differences in parental expectations in Japan, there may not be much difference in the actual consequences in child's development at least during junior high school years. One possible background to these results is the underlying role of public schools in Japan. Another explanation to this background may be that privileged families "find its way" to exploit opportunities (Triventi et al. 2020), whether they send their children to public or private schools.

RC48-670.3

MORI, Keisuke* (Senshu University, Japan)

Knowledge Production Process of Grassroots Environmental Activism Against the Newly Emerged Environmental Pollution: A Case Study of Pfas Pollution from U.S. Military Bases

This presentation examines the knowledge production process of the grassroots environmental activism against environmental pollution caused by PFASs (per-and polyfluoroalkyl substances) chemicals from the U.S. military bases in Okinawa, Japan.

PFASs are chemically synthesized, non-water-soluble compounds that had been widely used as waterproof coatings and fire extinguishing agents. Due to

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

their nature, they are very slow to decompose, so they are often called 'forever chemicals', and they accumulate in the environment as well as inside the human body and are strongly linked to a host of cancers, developmental disorders, immune dysfunction, and infertility. Extinguishing agents containing PFASs have been used in firefighting drills for aircraft and factories at military bases on a regular basis. In the US, the nature of the substances was recognized by the companies that produced them in the 1970s, but due to the strong connection between the US environmental administration and chemical companies, the compounds were not strictly regulated, and finally being regulated since the 2000s worldwide.

Knowledge production process of the environmental activism has been discussed particularly at the intersection of social movement studies and the sociology of science to date (Frickel et al. 2010; Hess 2009; Richter, Cordner, and Brown 2020). The previous literature mainly focuses on the environment-corporative relation of environmental pollution in the western countries. This presentation on the other clarifies the state-and-foreign-military-driven environmental pollution structure that is unique because the Japanese legal structure cannot address the pollution inside the U.S. military bases stationed in Japan due to the international treaty, namely the Status of Forces Agreement.

This presentation first examines how this state-and-foreign-military-driven structure was formulated. Second, I will argue how the grassroots environmental activism seeks to transcend the limits by analyzing their tactics to reveal the actual pollution causes and sites.

RC37-JS-31.3

MORI, Yasunori* (Hakuhodo Incorporated, Japan)

Cultural Capital Determines How Happy One Feels in Japan

Pierre Bourdieu (1977) points out that there exists a "synchronicity between high culture and dominant class," such as high social status and classical music, and also low social status and popular (or non-classical) music. Also, Bourdieu defines cultural capital as "instruments for the appropriation of symbolic wealth socially designated as worthy of being sought and possessed" (DiMaggio, 1982). In this paper, the author refers to "Seikatsu Teiten" (Hakuhodo Institute of Life and Living), or chronological lifestyle survey, that has been conducted biennially since 1992 among males and females ages 20 to 69 within the 40 km radius Tokyo metropolitan area (Tokyo, Saitama, Chiba, Kanagawa, and Ibaraki Prefectures) and 30 km radius Hanshin area (Osaka, Kyoto, Hyogo, and Nara Prefectures). Survey results from 1992, 2002, 2012, and 2022, show that the fact is that people who were happy were more likely to have participated in cultural activities such as putting up New Year's decorations and celebrating "Hinamatsuri (Doll's Festival)", " Tango-no-Sekku (Boy's Festival)", or the birthday of a family member during the previous year (p < .001). Thus, in Japan, cultural capital is not only the indicator of social status of the person but also of how happy someone feels.

Bourdieu, "Cultural Reproduction and Social Reproduction," in J. Karabel and A. H.Halsey, ed., Power and Ideology in Education (New York, NY: Oxford University Press, 1977) 487-511.

DiMaggio, "Cultural Capital and School Success: The Impact of Status Culture Participation on the Grades of US High School Students," American Sociological Review (1982), 189-201.

RC39-565.2

MORIYASU, Junko* (Hyogo Association of Certified Social Workers, Japan)

TATSUKI, Shigeo* (Doshisha University, Japan)

Training and Empowerment of Social Service Professionals and Community Leaders for Inclusive Drr

In normal times, long-term care services make it possible for older vulnerable people and PWDs to live in their own neighborhoods. In the event of a disaster, however, it is impossible for social service workers/professionals to rush out to and rescue each of their clients at the same time. In times of emergency, neighbors are expected to help each other; that includes older vulnerable people and PWDs. However, neither the social service nor the crisis management departments have been collaborating in order to provide seamless normal and disaster time coordinated responses.

In 2018, the Hyogo Association of Certified Social Workers（HACSW）started the "Disaster Preparedness Training" program for social service professionals working mainly with long-term care program users. The program aimed to enable social service professionals to incorporate normal time long-term care service plans with disaster time evacuation plans in collaborations with local residents' informal supports. This model is based on the action research that has been conducted in Beppu City, Oita Prefecture since 2016. By September of 2022, approximately 2,500 professional social workers as well as related human service professionals and municipality administrators had completed the training modules over a five-year period.

In addition to professional training, HACSW had begun initiatives to empower local community leaders by providing "Individual Evacuation Plan Development Training" since 2022. The participants consisted mainly of members of voluntary disaster prevention groups, community welfare committee members, neighborhood resident association presidents, and other human service professionals who would play a key role in organizing communities to participate in the training and learn the significance of planning individualized evacuation support plans.

These training programs represent initiatives that would promote the active engagement of older vulnerable people and PWDs and the realization of "no one left behind" through the "all-of-society engagement" of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.

RC43-614.4

MORLEY, Merrick* (The University of Melbourne, Australia)

Shared Spaces and Community Practices: Evidence from New Multi-Residential Dwellings in Melbourne

Globalisation, modernity, and neoliberalism continue to (re)shape the ways that humans associate and practice with others and their local environments. But rather than fade away during this time, community continues to be a normative goal and outcome for many human endeavours. Characterised by a desire for shared identity, belonging, and safety, communities appear in ever-growing shapes and sizes across an increasingly uncertain and unequal world. Because of these factors the concept remains burdensome, resistant to clear definitions and prone to analytical ambiguity. In relation to built environment research, various housing-tenure models exist that claim to support and sustain a 'community' through personal, social, design, and management factors. Quintessential in these models are shared spaces, areas where residents can elect to take part in communal practices. But how the personal, social, design, and management features of shared spaces affects belonging, safety, and shared identities remains unclear, most pertinently in market-driven housing. This presentation will provide early findings from a doctoral thesis evaluating three new multi-residential dwellings in Melbourne, Australia, that vary by resident size, tenure, shared spaces, building management, and participation in market speculation. Focus groups, spatial mapping, and autoethnography are used to triangulate, expand, and develop better understandings of resident practices in shared spaces, including how they affect relations of belonging and collective identity. This research aims to further knowledge at the intersection of community practices, shared spaces in multi-residential dwellings, and the perpetual mediation of differences in a shifting and uncertain world.

RC36-JS-14.2

MORONI, Sheyla* (Università degli Studi di Firenze, Italy)

CELLINI, Erika (University of Florence, Italy, Italy)

From Peppa Pig to Young Partisan Movements.

25 September marked the victory in Italy's political elections by Giorgia Meloni, leader of the Fratelli d'Italia party, which belongs to the right and is not without ties to the fascist party (see the tricolour flame in its logo). Meloni's victory was predictable as it demonstrates the diffusion of a new public/political discourse that, through certain cornerstones, proposes a return to nationalism, to a more traditional vision of the family, and to a series of issues in line with the European right-wing parties, especially with that of Hungarian Prime Minister Orban.

Our work takes its cue from a series of political initiatives by Meloni aimed at supporting the traditional family, from some reactions to a cartoon, Peppa Pig, which featured an episode with a two mother family, strongly criticized by Meloni, from a series of related speeches dealing with the issue of gender rights, gender education, ect (see Meloni's discourse with VOX).

Meanwhile we will follow possible resistance movements activity such as Sentinelli (a young antifascisms movement) and the ANPI (National Association Italian Partisans)

Methodology:

The methodology will be qualitative and based on the reading of the following texts, and quali-quantitative, carried out by selecting some words recurrences present in different texts types, analysed through the use of specific content analysis (for instance Text Search Query) programmes.

In deatail we'll analyse:

- The party programmes from the beginning of the Meloni Secretariat;

- The party website as it appears in the days close to the elections and during the construction of the government;

- Meloni's Facebook and Twitter profiles posts until the conclusion of the establishing of the government (until June 2023)

-Sentinelli and ANPI facebook profiles

- Decisions and the main family policies will be followed.

(Research conducted by Cellini-Moroni-Pezzoli)

RC06-114.1

MORONI, Sheyla* (Università degli Studi di Firenze, Italy)

CELLINI, Erika (University of Florence, Italy, Italy)

Modern Family Throught the Eyes of Giorgia Meloni and Those of Pope Francis

25 September marked the victory in Italy's political elections by Giorgia Meloni, leader of the Fratelli d'Italia (FDI) party, which belongs to the right and is not without ties to the fascist party (see the tricolour flame in its logo).

Our work takes its cue from a series of political initiatives by Meloni aimed at supporting the traditional family, from a series of related speeches dealing with the issue of gender rights, gender education, ect (see Meloni's discourse with VOX).

At the same time, it analyses the discourse on family and gender of Pope Francis I and the Vatican, which, in some cases, seem to challenge FdI in a direction of greater adherence to reality and shows a signifying openness to include 'multiple' and 'different' possibilities of family making.

The methodology will be qualitative and based on the analysis of the following texts, and quali-quantitative, carried out by selecting some words recurrences present in different texts types, analysed through the use of specific content analysis programmes (for instance Text Search Query).

More detailed we will analyse:
- The party programmes from the beginning of the Meloni Secretariat;
- The party website as it appears before and during the construction of the government;
- Meloni's Facebook and Twitter profiles posts until the conclusion of the establishing of the government (until June 2023)
. – Pope Francis Twitter profile post
- the official website of the Vatican
https://www.vatican.va/content/vatican/it.html
- the OLIR (Ossevatorio sulle libertà religiose) data base
- In addition, decisions in the composition of the government, the main family policies will be followed.
We will try to underline the discrepancies and / or concordances between the two positions
(Research conducted by: Sheyla Moroni, Erika Cellini and Silvia Pezzoli)

RC43-613.4

MORRIS, Alan* (University of Technology Sydney, Australia)

Housing and Inequality in Australia

In Australia housing is playing a central role in accentuating and perpetuating inequality. This paper, drawing on primary and secondary data, discusses the various ways in which housing tenure in Australia contributes to wealth and income inequality. It argues that a neoliberal housing policy framework and accompanying financialisaton of housing have facilitated a dramatic increase in house prices, the neglect of social housing and a deepening wealth and income divide based on housing tenure. With respect to wealth, the key divide is between outright homeowners verse low-income private renters and low-income households in mortgage stress. The wealth of outright homeowners has grown substantially in recent decades and many have been able to acquire a holiday home and / or investment properties thereby intensifying the wealth divide. Approximately a third of Australian households are now locked out of home ownership for an extended period or even lifelong. Housing tenure status also has an impact on the disposable income of households. For example, low-income outright homeowners are invariably in a far better position with respect to disposable income than their counterparts who have large mortgages or are private renters. The intergenerational implications are profound. Housing wealth (or the lack thereof) is playing a major role in reproducing class inequality.

RC44-620.4

MORRIS, Joe* (Sheffield University, United Kingdom)

Performance-Scheduling in the UK's Warehouses: Race, Restraint and Resistance

It is frequently noted that the development of logistics labour is predicated on managerial attempts to eliminate unproductive time and maximise productive effort through performance management (Newsome, 2015) and flexible scheduling (Pulignano et al., 2022). This process is, however, complex, uneven and incomplete, with control over the use of workers' time and effort continuing to be subject to dispute (Goodrich, 1920). Yet this insight has tended to be neglected in accounts of recent managerial initiatives in warehousing where labour is predominately comprised of migrant and racially minoritised workers. While discussions of 'temporal flexibility' and 'performance management', have emphasised managers' attempts to achieve greater coordination between labour supply and production requirements, reduce indeterminacy, invade porosity and intensify work. On the other hand, it has failed to engage with these developments in sufficient conceptual depth.

The present paper draws on ethnographic research inside two warehouses in the Sheffield City Region in the UK. An investigation of the operation of performance-scheduling, meaning the coupling of workers' performance rates with workers' schedules, is analysed as an outcome of *struggle*. The paper reveals that attempts to commodify labour time in the warehouse vary according to the reach of informal work practices and the capacity for different migrant/refugee workers to exercise some control over the effort bargain. In doing so, the paper reveals the distinctive labour power characteristics of White migrants from Eastern Europe and Black Refugee workers, highlighting how different migrant labour hierarchies in the warehouse internalise and respond to the performance-scheduling nexus. Theoretically, the aim is to provide a deeper conceptual understanding of the UK's migrant labour force's role in circulation.

RC53-729.1

MORTENSEN, Therese* (Lund University, Denmark)

Human Rights As Social Service: Vernacular Rights Cultures in a Rights-Based and Neoliberal India

India is a state that both acknowledges the rights of children as a guiding national policy principle, but also outsources much rights implementation to private actors such as NGOs. This article asks what happens to the concept of "rights" when their implementation is dependent on the voluntary sector. Based on ethnographic material from one NGO-dependent child rights programme, and with the conceptual framework of "vernacular rights cultures," the article finds that for "semi-governmental" social workers, the concept "samāj sevā" (social service, social work) intermingled with the rights concept to an extent that rights were conceived as something to be "given" and "mediated" by social workers, and not only claimed from the state. With this, I argue that if we want human rights theory to reflect the ground, we should take the conceptual consequences of actual rights practices – such as NGOs being "subsidiary" duty bearers to the state – seriously.

RC22-335.1

MOSSIERE, Geraldine* (Université de Montreal, Canada)

'Feels Good or Not Good?' Intersecting Emotions, Energy and Awareness to Reach a Sense of Well-Being. the Case of Core Energetics' Practice.

Holistic practices' success and credibility heavily draw on their ability to subtly tie the metaphors of personal transformation with some elements of scientific knowledge. This is the case of core energetics, a technique of self-development that was initiated in late 1960s by the psychiatrist Pierrakos as he combined Bioenergetics approach (which he developed himself with A Lowen, a student of the psychologist Reich) and the spiritual framework related to the Pathwork that he came across with as he met Eva Broch in 1971. Based on a fieldwork (observations and interviews) I have conducted among core energetics practitioners since early 2022, I will describe how the principles of this mindful-body technique unfold during the collective and individual sessions. As sensations, emotions and energies intersect to build a sense of personal release and awareness, I examine how these highly emotional and physical shared experiences are driven by embodied relationships to other participants and to the leader. I will then discuss the issues related to this practice in light of local regulations.

RC26-385.3

MOSTACCIO, Fabio* (University of Messina, Italy)

Italy's New Policies to Tackle Violence Against LGBT+ People: The Beginning of a New Era?

Gender-based violence represents a form of victimization, based on the patriarchal matrix, which results in producing and reproducing structural gender inequalities. It is exercised not only against women, but also against lesbian, gay, transgender and, people of non-conforming gender. In Italy this phenomenon is constantly increasing, but despite this the law enforcement policies implemented so far have been fragmented and rather weak.

After a long parliamentary process, in 2021 the bill Zan – the law that should have dealt with preventing and combating forms of violence based on sex, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity and disability - was definitively rejected by the Italian parliament. Despite this, through a parliamentary expedient, the left parties, promoters of this law, managed to save part of it and enable the creation of a program aimed at supporting, assisting, and preventing violence against LGBT+ people. In 2022, this led to 37 projects being financed across the Country to create "Centers against discrimination" and 2 shelters for people who are victims of violence.

As a part of Italian National Project PRIN2021 "Stereotypes and prejudices: the social representation of gender-based violence and contrast strategies ten years after the Istanbul Convention", we show you the first results of a research carried out with a qualitative approach (in-depth interviews, key stakeholder interviews, and participant observation) in a Center against discrimination in Reggio Calabria (Southern Italy) and a shelter managed by Gay Center in Rome. The goal is to analyze the actions and working methods of these organizations and to identify "good practices" that can represent new policy suggestions for local and national political players.

TG04-820.2

MOSTAFA, Joana* (State University of Campinas (UNICAMP), Brazil)

The Risks of Sharing Suffering in a Context of Extreme Inequality and Violence amidst Brazilian Homeless Population

Researching on a risky landscape, configured by inhabitants' practices and narratives, through which daily risks of police, partner and kin violence, drug abuse, disease and death are managed, is an emotional rollercoaster.

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

My research about risk management practices of the homeless population in downtown Brasília, Brazil, during the Covid-19 pandemic, has exposed me to the risk of seeing, sharing and writing about suffering (Claudia Mitchell, 2018) in extreme conditions of inequality. To partially connect (Donna Haraway, 1995) to this world, I entered a "moral economy of sharing" (Philippe Bourgois and Jeff Schonberg, 2009) with around 40 participants, by working with an NGO of damage reduction that specializes in homeless women and sex workers. This economy entails the "art of noticing" (Anna Tsing, 2015) to whom, what and when to share, translate and exchange, emotions, world views and objects-services, so that the connection therein established, in intra-action (Karen Barad, 2017), can effectively create some sort of escape from the caritative logic that dominates Brazilian relations of social protection, embedded in more than 500 years of catholic colonialism and racial subalternity, with its inbuilt mechanisms of perpetuating inequality (Sara Ahmed, 2004). The experiential experts of the damage reduction NGO have taught me how to work on the thin layer between homeless agency and necessity, freedom and moral rules, escaping the caritative emotional trap. This is relevant to constitute the subject of social protection *in* the encounter with state provisions, weaved by a network of intermediaries and brokers. To promote such encounter is a tricky business, producer of and produced by neoliberal social and security regimes, with radical state budget cutbacks for the former and augmented resources for the latter, enforcing individual, familial and community devolution of responsibility for risk management, whilst reinvigorating punitive sovereign and disciplinary remedies.

RC08-134.7

MOTRENKO, Jakub* (Uniwersytet Warszawski/University of Warsaw, Poland)

The Metamorphosis of Interdisciplinarity: From Unity of Method to the Search for Deeper Insight

The sociologist Stefan Nowak (1925-1989), a faithful disciple of Paul Lazarsfeld, and at the same time a typical representative of the professorial Polish intelligentsia, religiously indifferent and of left-wing but non-communist sensibility, felt confused when one of the invited guests in the 1980s at a seminar of the Methodology Department stated that "the source of modern nations is the saving sacrifice of Christ". Nowak had been running the seminars and organising conferences for years, at which representatives of other disciplines, not only from the social sciences, appeared alongside sociologists. This was in line with the ethos of the post-war representatives of the behavioural sciences, who emphasised that interdisciplinarity was based on unity of scientific method. Transformations in the philosophy of science and the metamorphosis of the sciences themselves shattered this picture. Nowak's disciples, inspired by anti-positivist currents from the West, the internal criticism of survey sociology and carried away by the experience of the Solidarity social movement, rejected the positivist model of science as the scientific ideal and research programme of Polish society. One dimension of the change was the attitude towards other disciplines.

Young sociologists from Nowak's circle, rebellious towards their teacher, were inspired by philosophy, history, psychology or theology in their research on religion (as a key area of social life in the 1980s). I will argue that not only has the references within these disciplines changed (other authors and currents have become key), not only has there been a choice of affinity with the leading disciplines (i.e. history instead of psychology), but also the very nature of interdisciplinarity has changed. Paradoxically, despite the anti-positivist belief in an autonomous and fundamentally untranslatable perspective between disciplines, the role of feedback from these disciplines increased. There, they sought not to supplement the sociological perspective, but to deeply ground it.

RC32-468.4

MOTSEMME, Nthabiseng* (UNIVERSITY OF JOHANNESBURG, South Africa)

TSHOAEDI, Malehoko* (University of Johannesburg, South Africa)

MAGOQWANA, Babalwa* (Nelson Mandela University, South Africa)

PHASWANA, Edith* (UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH AFRICA, South Africa)

Teaching As Remembrance and RE-Memberment: Centering African Maternal Legacies of Knowledge in Decolonising Sociological Thought and Teaching

The paper seeks to center African maternal legacies of knowledge as a decolonial critique of Euro-American dominance in knowledge production and pedagogies in African universities. We tap into the 'ontology of the mother' as a bases to access alternative knowledges generated by African women scholars and activists, while using them to create ontologically and epistemologically differently situated teaching spaces for humanities and social science students. Using indigenous healing epistemologies and methodologies to access hidden and various maternal knowledges, we highlight the violent epistemic erasure of these knowledges within South African universities, which we argue perpetuates the epistemic alienation and exclusion of African students.

We unearth the emerging principles and practices underpinning indigenous feminist healing epistemologies and methodologies by examining the works and practices of 5 African decolonial humanities and social science women scholars and activists- Harriet Ngubane, Nomathamsanqa Tisani, Nokuzola Mdende, Yvette Abrahams and Mmatshilo Motsei. In excavating these oft forgotten scholars and marginalised knowledges generated, they remind us what we have forgotten, or rather that we have forgotten that we have forgotten. Finally, by introducing the concepts of 'teaching as remembrance and re-memberment', these indigenous feminist healing epistemologies and methodologies will be explored in action where students will be invited to the epistemic habit and grammar of remembrance and re-memberment, thus ultimately centering the notion of the teacher as a healer. In these ways, the paper goes beyond the limited parameters of coloniality of knowledge, power and being, by underscoring the limitation of the decolonial scholarship to reflect and elaborate on knowledges and experiences of African women and the global South. We thus believe that in centering the 'ontology of the mother' both in scholarship and our teaching practices, the paper will make important contributions in the domains of African feminist thought, indigenous epistemologies and methodologies and feminist pedagogies.

RC47-654.1

MOTTA, Renata* (Heidelberg University, Germany)

Social Movements As Agents of Change: Fighting Intersectional Food Inequalities, Building Food As Webs of Life

What does the diversity of social movements and food initiatives tell us about processes of social change? I argue that they offer a productive analytical lens to observe social change because they identify injustices and dynamics of inequalities in the food system and are actively engaged in transforming these. Alternative local food initiatives react to the environmental impacts of globalized food relations; food sovereignty movements highlight class inequalities and power asymmetries in the food system that affect people's rights to culturally appropriate foodways; food justice movements denounce institutional racism; feminist movements fight persistent gender inequalities from food production to consumption; vegan movements defend animal rights. These are often mapped into different world regions, with food justice movements more present in the US; food sovereignty movements louder in the Global South, feminist food movements more active in Latin America, and local food movements commonly in the Global North. This article brings together diverse strands of activism and research on social inequalities related to food under the conceptual umbrella of food inequalities. In addition to concept building, it contributes to a sociology of food studies by mapping the geopolitics of knowledge about social change behind the growing mobilization around food issues.

Aust-17.1

MOTTA, Sara* (University of Newcastle, Australia)

Decolonising Critical Social(ogical) Theory: Enfleshing Post-Covid Futurities

'Decolonial/anti-colonial Black, Indigenous and Mestiza feminist movements and scholar-activists foreground how the oft-touted apocalypse that the Covid-19 pandemic heralds is not new, nor does it signify the great rupture into chaos that those from within modernity-coloniality often claim it to be. Rather Covid-19 is preceded by and will be out-lived by the apocalyptic anti-life onto-epistemological logics that are foundational to the (re)production of hetero-patriarchal capitalist-(settler) coloniality. However, one would commit the violence of reproduction of the epistemological logics and (ir)rationalities constitutive of the current system if the story ended there. We have survived (despite our losses) and our survival points to the urgent necessity and responsibility of (critical) social(ogical) theory to listen to the story of the pandemic from a Black/Indigenous genealogy and to begin the sense-making of the Covid-19 pandemic, from prior to this particular virus, outside, against and beyond the politics of knowledge of critical social(ogical) theory itself. Thus, I invite you to journey to an affirmative re-enfleshment of reason and theory-making in relation to and dialogue with Black, Indigenous, and subaltern Mestiza feminist movements in southwest Colombia and in southeast so-called Australia in the unceded lands of the Awabakal and the Worimi. I explore this through the metaphor, the materiality, the cosmology and the herstory of the mangrove swamps a knowing-being otherwise (in)visible to the dehumanising gave of Whiteness and bring to thought some stories of a politics of knowledge of/as the Black/racialised and feminised body/flesh. To do this is to suggest that the co-creation of pathways which are life affirming and life making beyond and out of the post-Covid 19 conjuncture involves an epistemological- political project which decolonises and feminises the containments of reason and knowing (non)being of coloniality/modernity.'

RC07-124.6

MOTTA VIVIAN, Mariana* (Freie Universität Berlin, Germany)

Crises of Democracy, Authoritarianism, and Aspirations for the Future in Contemporary Brazilian Sociology

The problem of authoritarianism and the multiple crises of democracies are well-established themes in the field of political sociology, and the recent strengthening of authoritarian leadership as excessive manifestations of authority in many parts of the globe has once again brought this debate to the fore. At the same time that several recent comparative studies have sought common denominators to explain this phenomenon, many investigations have also tried to highlight the particularities of each situation and specific patterns and contingencies involved in the success of specific authoritarian discourses. In Brazil, the election of a political leadership with strong anti-democratic and authoritarian traits to the highest office of the executive power in 2018 activated renewed sociological debates on authoritarianism and democracy in the country. Nevertheless, whereas, on the one hand, the idea of a crisis of democracy seems to be consensual among diagnoses of contemporary Brazil, on the other hand, there also seems to exist a growing dissensus in relation to the explanatory and prognostic dimensions that form these diagnoses. By exploring such diversity, the present work aims to feature some of the answers provided by those on the periphery of the socio-scientific production of knowledge. The selected literature is, thus, qualitatively typified and analysed in order to highlight the contributions that contemporary Brazilian sociology can bring not only to the debate about the present in crisis but also to the making of possible alternative futures.

RC56-754.6

MOTTA VIVIAN, Mariana* (Freie Universität Berlin, Germany)

Sociology and the Mappings of Possible Futures: Aspirations and Anticipations in the Different Diagnoses of Brazil's Present

The present work is part of a broader interdisciplinary project regarding the dynamics of aspirations and anticipations formed by different protagonists, projections and processes directed towards the future. In particular, it proposes the discussion of sociology's role in mapping possible futures through such dynamics. By producing interpretations of the present, sociologists are constantly engaging in the enunciation of assertions concerning the past and future of communities, being able not only to address underlying problems of social order but also to outline anticipations and aspirations within societies. This is especially so in societal contexts of crisis and change. The rise of authoritarian leaders throughout the world in the past few years, for instance, has mobilized the most varied interpretive practices. In Brazil, recent transformations in the political scenario, especially the recrudescence of far-right-wing forces, have aroused the interest of social scientists and increased demands for sociological explanations of the present. In this context, different representations of the present, past and future of democracy in Brazil have been developed, resulting in a very rich set of diagnoses, mostly based on different reading dimensions of social reality. Given the recent nature of these transformations, however, such discourses still lack a comprehensive articulation – an issue that is heightened by the fact that new ways of understanding these entangled temporalities are constantly being produced. In what way is the present constructed and explained in sociological analyses of contemporary Brazil? Which pasts are mobilized in the narratives concerning the crisis of Brazilian democracy? How do such diagnoses, which are endowed with diverse aspirations and anticipations, discursively map possible futures in the country? These are some of the questions that have driven the present study. The qualitative analysis focuses on the relevant and pertinent academic literature published from 2018 onwards.

WG08-800.4

MOULIN, Stéphane* (Université de Montréal, Canada)

Perception of Unfairness and Emotions at Work. a Comparative Analysis of Workers in Restaurants and Universities

This paper aims to explore the links between perception of unfairness and emotions in the workplace. This study is based on a comparative survey on well-being that was conducted in Quebec in two distinct work settings: restaurants and universities. The comparative perspective reveals a discrepancy between perception of unfairness and anger. The experience of unfairness is highly associated with anger. Yet, while "anger or resentment" is reported to be felt more often in restaurants than in universities, the proportion of workers perceiving unfairness at work is higher in universities than in restaurants. Why does "anger or resentment" less systematically translate into perception of unfairness in restaurants? To what extent feelings of "pleasure or joy" and "gratitude or indebtness" mitigate the perception of unfairness in restaurants? How do feelings of "isolation or loneliness" and "sadness or sorrow" contribute to more frequent perception of unfairness in universities? To answer these questions, a two-fold approach is used. A statistical analysis is first used to highlight the mediating role of emotions in the relationship between organizational justice and the perception of unfairness. The meaning of the perception of unfairness is then examined through both a qualitative assessment of the reasons reported by the workers in perceiving unfairness at work and an analysis of in-depth interviews conducted with restaurant managers and university chairs of department.

RC32-487.1

MOUNT, Liz* (Flagler College, USA)

"New" TRANS Women: Reproducing Intersections of CLASS and Gender in Postcolonial India

In the past decade, we've seen increased attention to newly emerging identity categories, with particular attention to transgender identities. In the future, more such categories (especially around gender and sexuality) are likely to emerge. In media and popular culture, it's often assumed that the emergence of new categories is liberating because new categories allow people to fully express themselves. This presentation questions these assumptions by drawing on 18 months of fieldwork in Bangalore, India to offer an ethnographically-grounded intersectional analysis of the new category of transgender woman in urban India. Exploring new categories that circulate globally, but are taken up in locally specific ways and shaped by histories of postcolonialism, imperialism and current global capitalist systems reveals a fruitful direction for the future of intersectionality.

In many countries, people identify as either cisgender or a variation of newer non-cis identities like transgender, nonbinary, etc. India is unique due to the existence of recognized (yet stigmatized) groups of gender non-conforming *hijras*. Transgender is a newer category that is connected to global LGBTQ+ activism and often opposed to the traditional category of *hijra*. I explore the growing divide between *hijras* and newer transgender identities in India.

As members of an emerging group, trans women engage in identity work to educate others about their identities. I use an intersectional lens to locate the emergence of the trans woman within patriarchal and postcolonial histories that shape contemporary Indian womanhood. I find that trans women align themselves with a popular construction of womanhood in past and contemporary India, the "new" middle-class (cisgender) woman. As trans women align themselves with middle-class, respectable (cisgender) womanhood, they distinguish themselves from their disreputable "other," the *hijra*. I ground my analysis in both postcolonial histories and current rhetoric of women's "empowerment" in liberalized economies.

RC44-628.2

MOUYLY, Vichhra* (The University of Sydney, Cambodia)

Addressing Gbvh: A Critical Assessment of Garment Union Strategies in Cambodia

Gender-based violence and harassment at work (workplace GBVH) is a global, complex and intractable issue that impacts millions of workers' lives. For a long time, however, it remained unremarked upon and undealt with. This changed in recent decades, when activists around the world began campaigning against workplace GBVH internationally and in different local contexts.

In Cambodia, the government, international and local civil society organisations and unions recognise that GBVH is a serious problem and have made commitments to eliminate it from the world of work. There have been campaigns, primarily at the national level, trying to influence policy, promote law reform and strengthen law enforcement, and raise awareness of different stakeholders about the need to combat GBVH. Unions are no exception.

This paper critically assesses the impact of garment union interventions on GBVH in the Cambodian context, drawing on the perspectives of grassroots unionists and women workers. Based on qualitative fieldwork conducted in three different garment factories in September and October 2022, the paper identifies the limitations in current approaches and identifies opportunities for better addressing GBVH outcomes. It argues that the most significant potential for impact lies within the labour movement at the grassroots level, where unions' substantive membership is based.

RC16-238.1

MOUZAKITIS, Angelos* (Univeristy of Crete, Greece)

Social Imaginaries and Modernity: Revisiting the Conception of Autonomy in Castoriadis's Works

The concept of autonomy holds a pivotal place in the conceptual framework Castoriadis developed following the 'ontological turn' in his works, insofar as it is offered both as a conceptual tool for the demarcation and analysis of modernity and as an ideal that could –and should- shape political action in both its individual and collective manifestations. However, the concept of autonomy also generates –and is dependent upon- a number of tensions and ambiguities. First, it relies upon a strict differentiation with the concept of heteronomy and on the distinction between creative processes of *instituting* and usually reified *instituted* forms of social and political life. Second, Castoriadis suggests that modernity is plagued by a –perhaps insoluble- tension between the two core imaginary significations of modernity, viz. autonomy and technical mastery. Also, the Greek *polis* and the Greek conception of *anthropos* play a quite significant role in Castoriadis's interpretation of autonomy and democracy. The first question I would like to explore is to what extent

Castoriadis's conceptualization of autonomy and democracy can provide us with an adequate framework for the elucidation of current manifestations of modernity. I would also like to consider ways in which Castoriadis's thought can shed light to the possible relationships between the development of techno-science and the prospects of democracy, especially if brought in dialogue with post-humanist perspectives. Also, although the distinction between autonomy and heteronomy in Castoriadis's works is primarily heuristic it invites a dialogue with Levinas's critique of ontology and his concurrent attempt to ground ethics and political philosophy on the notion of *heteronomy* interpreted qua absolute priority of the Other. Importantly, the hiatus between autonomy and heteronomy can serve as the locus for a radical reconceptualization of selfhood and otherness as well as for individuality and collectivity under conditions of modernity.

RC50-696.2

MOWATT, Rasul* (North Carolina State University, USA)

Colonial Pedagogy & Touring Empires

The colonial history has not only impacted the peoples of the world, but also the very geography in which we inhabit. The imprint of the British Empire is one that has had the most lasting imprint of all other Empires. This is where cultural artifacts and historical objects play a role. As a cultural studies-situated presentation, this discussion considers the function of *An ABC for Baby Patriots* and the activities of Thomas Cook & Son agency in their role of aiding and perpetuating imperialism. The texts of their times can serve the field to present discussions on the pedagogy to colonize by way of touring the possessions of an empire. Setting them together, the colonial object of this children's book and the activities of the colonial project through the Cook agency opens a space of understanding how the field of tourism can critique colonialism in the present-day and likely further opens up a space to understand how an Empire indulged in the spoils of colonialism during the era of the book's conception. This interrelationship of a children's book and the activities of Cook reflected a way in which "settlerism" and colonialism functioned throughout the society of the United Kingdom. The Cook agency allows for a peering into a process of making colonizers from 1840 to 1930. A travel agency like Cook went as far as serving as a military transport over and across the oceans of the world, although it kept this service hidden from the public view. Colonial objects can aid us in understanding tourism as a tool of colonialism. And this relationality implicates the role of tourism in aiding and abetting colonialism and imperialism. In our contemporary period of accurate and inaccurate calls for decolonization, objects of colonialism are important evidence to the ubiquity of brutality of colonialism.

RC13-196.1

MOWATT, Rasul* (North Carolina State University, USA)

The White Nationalist Animation of Public Space

A Missouri militia stated, "...some of the places we train are public parks where you can find all sorts of people frequenting the area" (Donovan, September 2010). Uniquely, what we are witnessing as the national political climate in the United States, isn't just the interplay of normal populist sentiments but instead the increasing performance of racialized populist political sentiments in the very physical spaces of society, leisure-based public spaces. There is insufficient evidence to suggest that leisure spaces have not been overtly managed as neutral, benign, and free of the political. But the lack of an intensive analysis and critique of how they are managed beyond the aesthetic, functional, and accessible remains under-researched. In particular, how have they been sanctioned and used by White Nationalists in the promulgation of White Power, in particularly within the United States? What ways have managers of these spaces enabled their use in such a way? Has leisure and leisure spaces been an effective intersection for White Power advocates to advance their call? The aim of this presentation is to discuss this intersection at four historical cases: 1) the 1925 & 1928 Ku Klux Klan Marches on Washington; 2) the 1939 German-American Bund Rally in New York City; and, 3) the 2017 Unite the Right Rally in Charlottesville, VA alongside additional discussion on what is now named as the Attack on the U.S. Capitol on January 6, 2021. Leisure spaces have been and continue to be dangerously neutral or restrictive in empowering vulnerable populations, while being quite willing to accommodate and sanction the actions of dominant and threatening populations against the vulnerable. The focus here is on the actions of the State or the State-sanctioned actors in affirming histories of racial dominance.

RC07-123.4

MOWLE, Amy* (Victoria University, Australia)

Tracing the Tensions of Networked Feminism on Reddit's r/Twoxchromosomes

The Internet and social media platforms have come to represent a new frontier for women's rights advocacy and feminist organising, providing unanticipated potential for coordinated collaboration, discussion, and action on a global scale. Yet the rapid pace of technological advancement, the endless integration of the Internet into our everyday lives, and the corporate colonisation of the digital field have culminated in a neoliberal digital culture that informs the ways in which people understand and interact with feminist thought.

Drawing on recent research into one of the largest English-language online feminist communities: Reddit's r/TwoXChromosomes (2XC), this paper traces the impact of neoliberal digital culture on the practices and politics of contemporary networked feminism. Specifically, the emergence of anecdotal self-disclosure as a legitimate form of political participation is problematised.

The practice of sharing personal experiences and individualised anecdotes is shown to be highly lucrative within the 2XC community, both in terms of the frequency with which it appeared in the dataset, and the amount of intercommunity attention such practice attracts. Yet these moments of self-disclosure do little to deconstruct prevailing mechanisms of power and authority as they exist within a gendered society, and instead work to re-centre the individual experience as paramount in the face of inherently collective issues. In turn, this generates a form of feminist practice that undermines collective struggle and social solidarity and raises questions as to the political effectiveness of networked feminist communities that subsist within the framework of for-profit media platforms such as Reddit.

RC10-159.1

MOWLE, Amy* (Victoria University, Australia)
RILEY, Therese (Victoria University, Australia)
KLEPAC, Bojana (Victoria University, Australia)
O'DRISCOLL, Téa (Victoria University, Australia)
GRAHAM, Annette (Victoria University, Australia)
CRAIKE, Melinda (Victoria University, Australia)

"It's Not a Linear Process": Designing Systemic Interventions with Communities

The fallout from the COVID-19 pandemic exposed (and in some cases intensified) structural inequalities around the world. The perpetuity of these inequalities provokes the reproduction of complex, interrelated social problems including unemployment, discrimination, and poverty that often concentrate in already disadvantaged communities. Tackling complex problems, such as social inequity, requires a focus on social systems: a recognition of the non-linear and dynamic interactions between institutions, people, place and material conditions that produce (or constrain) social action in everyday life. The design of interventions that target the social-systemic conditions of inequality can seem daunting. However, complex social systems that (re)produce the conditions of inequality are fertile ground for interventions designed with communities. In this presentation, we outline an ambitious program of work designed to strengthen the local system impacting on the lives of young people in disadvantaged Australian communities. Our work draws on traditions of Community Based Participatory Action Research and System Action Learning, we describe our approach to understanding the local system, defining complex problems that are relevant to, and resonate with the community, and identifying underlying local conditions as targets for intervention. Our approach is novel, embracing both methodological and theoretical pluralism: from a metaphor-inspired system map to the local co-production of knowledge and new ways of measuring systems change in social institutions. Finally, we will share the challenges of what it takes to intervene in the social systems of a community, including issues of role duality and the ongoing (re)negotiation of power when there are multiple collaborating organisations, and when a University is a key actor in the system.

RC55-740.2

MOY, John* (Queensland Fire and Emergency Services, Australia)

Emergency Services Volunteering in Australia; Pandemic Impacts

Recent disaster events across Australia including 2020 Victorian bush fires, the New South Wales floods in 2021 and of course the global pandemic, provide a timely reminder that disasters are increasing in severity, frequency, and cost. As part of Australia's strategy to prepare for, respond to and recover from these events, is a large, dedicated volunteer emergency services workforce. Volunteer emergency service organisations such as rural fire and state emergency services are significant contributors to Australia's disaster management capability. A capability that the literature shows, contributes greatly to individual and community resilience.

Rather unexpectedly and alarmingly, and despite the increase in disasters and the reliance upon emergency services volunteers to 'respond', the actual membership across many of Australia's volunteer emergency services volunteer agencies is in sharp decline. This raises many questions, including is the global pandemic responsible for this sudden decrease in volunteers? Or was this decline inevitable? If the pandemic did impact upon emergency services volunteerism, what can be done to reverse this alarming trend?

My research addresses such questions, and seeks to propose a new, national sustainable model for emergency services volunteering to help mitigate this decline. It seeks to go beyond simply recognising what motivates (and demotivates) emergency services volunteers, by offering a solution to this emerging dilemma. Whilst some attempts have been made to mitigate

this challenge, most emergency services agencies exist today, as they did when first established. We now live in a world which continues to be impacted by the pandemic, and with volunteers the backbone of Australia's disaster management resilience strategy, will emergency services volunteerism survive? This session will suggest that the solution in mitigating declining emergency services volunteerism, within the pandemic environment, lies with a reconceptualisation of volunteer emergency services participation.

RC39-574.1

MOY, John* (Queensland Fire and Emergency Services, Australia)

Emergency Services Volunteers: Professionals or Potterer's?

At the heart of Australia's disaster response and resilience strategy is a large and dedicated volunteer emergency services workforce. These well-established volunteer emergency service organisations provide a significant contribution to Australia's disaster management capability as they are incorporated into emergency management planning and heavily relied upon by the communities they serve. State-based, volunteer fire fighting agencies, and the State Emergency Service (SES) provide a capability which substantially contributes to individual household and community resilience. Australia boasts one million emergency services volunteers, thus providing an important element to reduce the populations vulnerability to disasters.

Despite Australia's heavy reliance upon its volunteer emergency services workforce, the nature of Australia's volunteering landscape is dramatically changing. Alarmingly there has been a sudden and rapid decline in traditional, organisational-based volunteering, which entails regular training and credentialling, with a move towards an episodic approach. This recent rise of the episodic volunteer as opposed to the trained and committed volunteer, raises the question of professionalism. Are episodic volunteers to be considered as unpaid professionals, or are they simply potterers, dabbling in disaster response when it suits them? How should we consider these emerging 'mud army' entities and will they replace the need for established organisations such as the SES? Or is there a place for both?

This presentation will highlight my research which seeks to propose a new, national sustainable model for emergency services volunteering to help mitigate rapidly declining emergency services volunteerism. My research proposes that for Australia, the solution in mitigating declining emergency services volunteerism lies with a re-conceptualisation of volunteer emergency services participation. I will demonstrate that despite public perception to the contrary, Australia's volunteer disaster management workforce is sophisticated, credentialed and regulated, and far more than simply a group of enthusiastic amateurs who only come out to play when the rain stops.

RC23-344.5

MOZUMDER, Mohammad* (Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies, Bangladesh)

The Quotidian Use of Mobile Phone: Turning the Ordinary to the Extraordinary

Mobile phone is not merely a technical device of which people happen to be known as users; instead, the digital machine called mobile allows the users to (re)discover life in strange ways. What is typically considered impossible turns out to be the contrary: Difficult, at times dreary, but doable. This paper presents the findings of a nation-wide study in Bangladesh on the quotidian use of mobile phones among the disadvantaged youth—those with little to no formal education and are from poor socioeconomic backgrounds. We interviewed 193 mobile phone users from seven Divisions of the country; almost 50% of them are female. The interviews were recorded, transcribed, and translated. To gain an in-depth understanding, we employed sequential interviewing techniques, conducted several rounds of follow-ups, and collected relevant evidence. With access to mobile phone, the Illiterate or nearly illiterate people venture into an uncharted territory: Recognize the alphabets (often as image); learn new language; type by using voice-to-text option; read the text replies by activating text-to-voice option; save image, audio, and video files on the cloud; and use advance editing skill to create videos and post them on TikTok. For them the digital device is not merely an extension of spheres of life; it enacts the dynamism of life itself with which humans are endowed but barely materialized. The vitality of the device is manifest exactly when the laymen users inadvertently lack access to mobile phones: Life without mobile phones tends to feel sterile, restless, entrapped. On the contrary, frequent access to this machine—put into action by animated human bodies—enacts an intriguing mode of sociality, which seemingly makes vulnerable the well-accepted norms along the lines of class, social status, age, and gender.

RC14-209.3

MOZUMDER, Mohammad* (Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies, Bangladesh)

Virtuous Obsession or Hyperbole: Mobile(phone) Munchies

Addiction to mobile phones is well-known, but do users change the addictive habit to practice judicious use of the phone? How does the transitioning from regular use to addiction play out? Apart from vicious addiction, is there

something called virtuous obsession? This paper answers these questions using the findings of a country-wide study with the young, un(der)educated mobile phone users in Bangladesh. 200 young (15-35 years old) users were interviewed from the eight Divisions of the country; 95 of them are female. Supplementary evidence such as browsing history, technology diary, and audio-visual records were collected. Analyses of the transcripts show that there are five types of use of mobile phones: Nominal use, cultivating attachment, oblivious use, addictive use, and, finally, professional use. Gaming (such as Free Fire and PUBG), entertainment platforms (e.g., TikTok and Likee), and YouTube and Messenger are vastly popular among them. Transitioning from attachment to addiction proceeds slowly and subconsciously. Breaking that addictive habit, however, requires sudden upheavals, shocking incidents, e.g., hacked profile, breaking-up relationships, and losing phone set. The study finds that users combat the addictive habit by switching from one sort of activity to another, seeking exhilaration instead of exasperation. Finding a ray of hope in a life typically seared by frustrations–for example, an employment opportunity after a long wait–helps them make a sudden break. Finally, I argue that both addiction/apathy towards technology are responses to unfulfilled social expectations. It is less about the individual/technology but more about the society in which both the users and devices come to (inter)act. Certain happenings and events contribute to making it a reasonable choice for social agents to nosedive in the digital world; certain other arrangements, conversely, push them to desperately seek an exit—reimagine life on their own terms.

TG10-849.2

MOZZINI-ALISTER, Camila* (University of the Sunshine Coast, Australia)

Digital Sociology and Desire for Omnipresence: Introducing a Key Conceptual Tool

Since the pandemic spread of the virus SARS-CoV-2 or "Covid-19" globally took place in 2020, life has moved increasingly online. The present abstract seeks to introduce the notion of "desire for omnipresence" (Mozzini-Alister, 2021) as a transdisciplinary conceptual tool of academic research through a sociological lens. Therefore, the main goal of this paper will be articulated along three different sections: the first, aims to contextualize previous developments on the concept of desire for omnipresence as well as give a closer insight into how it emerged in my own path as a researcher; the second, aims to address the sociological approaches where this conceptual tool can be articulated, exploring how the seemingly distant practices of mediation via social media and Tantric meditation intertwine through the concept of anthropotechnics (Ludueña, 2012); the third and final section addresses the implications of this conceptual tool. Hopefully, this endeavor will illuminate new approaches to the study of media, its relationship with the human mind, and the current desire to be more than just a body.

RC35-531.3

MOZZINI-ALISTER, Camila* (University of the Sunshine Coast, Australia)

Under the Same Southern Cross: Exploring a New Sociological Model from the Intersections between Brazil and Australia

The terms "First World" and "Third World" emerged in the article "Three worlds, one planet", written by the French demographer Alfred Sauvy in 1952, to describe the different political position countries occupied in a Cold War context: the "First World" was composed by Western Europe, the USA, and their allies; the "Second World" by the Soviet Union, China, Cuba and the Communist bloc; the "Third World" were the nations that didn't aligned with neither of these two former groups. After the collapse of the Soviet Union and the end of the Cold War, "First World" became a development standard to describe the "rich" and "developed" countries composed by the USA, Canada, Europe, Japan and Australia, and "Third World" the "poor", "under-developed", or "developing" countries mainly encompassed by Latin America, Africa, and some parts of Middle East.

Coming from a "Third World" country, Brazil, to live in "First World" countries since 2016, I felt in my skin the consequences of such epistemological bias. Unfortunately, "Third World" became a category populated by sticky words and images such as violence, corruption, social inequalities, prostitution, lack of education, backwardness, and "uncivilized" – all qualified as "bad", "avoidable", and, mainly, "non-desirable". But what if by maintaining these views, we are actually missing the opportunity to embrace the richness that these epistemologies have to contribute? What if the answer for the issues that "First World" societies crave for are in the non-spoken qualities of "Third World" societies? And vice-versa?

My proposal out of this ontological dilemma is inspired by the "symmetric anthropology" developed by Bruno Latour (2001, 2009) to build a "symmetric epistemology of development" where the concepts of "First" or "Third" World are substituted for a vocabulary that horizontally captures the core differences between these two systems.

RC44-633.2

MROZOWICKI, Adam* (University of Wroclaw, Poland)

Authoritarian Innovations in the Polish Industrial Relations: From Liberal to Illiberal Illusory Corporatism?

The victory of the right-wing populist Law and Justice (PiS) party in the 2015 elections in Poland has been sometimes described in terms of an illiberal turn (Bustikova and Guasti 2017). But, even before this, a neoliberal transformation had been taking place in Poland. A fundamental element of this transformation was the introduction weak, or "illusory" tripartite institutions (Ost, 2000), used by liberal governments to maintain the appearance of workers' participation while suppressing social conflicts and assuring compliance with international standards. This institutional tactic can be understood as what Ford, Gillan and Ward (2021) describe an authoritarian innovation in labour governance, whereby governments make changes in policy or practice that appear to enhance labour rights but ultimately seek to dampen labour conflict and political contestation.

The underlying weaknesses in Poland's tripartite system are revealed in the government's response to two very different external shocks: the global financial crisis of 2008–12 and the Covid-19 pandemic of 2020–22. Drawing on data gathered through desk research and 30 expert interviews with social partners, the paper argues that the political change in 2015, when PiS came into power and started to take over core democratic institutions, and the Covid-19 pandemic, simply shored up earlier authoritarian innovations introduced in the 1990s when Poland was reinventing itself as capitalist and democratic country. At the same time, the post-2015 developments were novel in the sense that populist leaders formally praise social dialogue and worker participation while at the same time actively undermining it. As this paper argues, since the government has 'hijacked' some key points on trade unions' agenda, organised labour itself needs to become more experimental, mobilised and political if it is to retain its autonomy in Poland's industrial relations system.

RC44-620.3

MROZOWICKI, Adam* (University of Wroclaw, Poland)
PILCH, Szymon* (Institute of Sociology, Poland)

Organising Potentials in Logistics in Times of Crises. the Case of Poland

The logistics has been labelled as "choke points" (Alimahomed-Wilson & Ness 2018) in the global capitalist supply chains due to the structural power of workers who can disturb the smooth circulation of capital and goods on which capitalism relies. The Covid-19 pandemic has further increased workers' structural power given the growing reliance of customers on on-line orders. Simultaneously, workers' power resources are systemically undermined by the platformisation of the industry which causes the temporal and spatial disappearance of workplace boundaries..

Drawing from the literature on power resources and union organising in the logistics, this paper addresses the question of the conditions which allow workers' structural power to be translated into associational power. The notion of "organising potentials" is introduced to understand the role of informal and weak forms of workers' mutual care and solidarity and the circulation of repertoires of resistance in the development of collective discontent, protests and, in some cases, their collective interests' organisations.

Based on narrative and focus group interviews with workers, as well as expert interviews with trade unionists, managers and employers, the body of the paper explores the organising potentials and workers' protests during the pandemic in the case of four sections of the logistics within the private sector in Poland: logistic centres, parcel-delivery, online food-delivery and truck transport. It is argued that the analysis of the organising potentials requires considering both their structural power and a range of other factors: the diverse forms of employment precarisation across the sector, external and internal solidarities and the international diffusion of the repertoires of discontent. In conclusion, the differences between better organised logistics centres and disorganised other parts of the industry (in which informal, bottom-up and weak forms of protests emerged) are discussed in the context of a broader debate on the platformisation of economy.

TG07-833.3

MUALLA, Ayesha* (Shiv Nadar University, India)

Writing a Multisensorial Field

The paper discusses ways of writing a field through a sensory ethnographic research. My study explores the social life of frankincense, its materiality and human entanglements. Frankincense is an aromatic resin harvested from the Boswellia Sacra (sacra for sacred) trees unique to Dhofar, southern part of Oman. Frankincense grows in a dry micro-climate, foregrounding the diverse geographies of the region. Precarity marks everything in the field, as Boswellia trees grow on their own symbiotically, and re-enter the capitalist world market and as symbols of a new nation. However, this paper goes beyond the discourses of nationalism and heritage practices.

Frankincense as a material entity that can be seen as a metaphor to understand the entanglements of people, environment, and trans-regional histories of migration and trade. Moreover, frankincense navigates multiple registers that are sensorial —haptic, olfactory and ethereal — religious and spiritual. Frankincense resin is extracted by damaging the tree, and by making incisions in its bark. Milky white sap is slowly secreted and dribbles down like teardrops clumped together, making of frankincense — matter in formation, brings us to the possibilities of life. At the souq, frankincense is graded and sifted like diamonds. The quality is not determined by smell, instead traders rely on taste and a uniform colour.

The use of frankincense makes it a symbolic field that seamlessly navigates across the Indian Ocean. Here, air functions as a heuristic device which encompasses atmospheric experiences, among them fragrances. The materiality of air and the density of our many human entanglements — also attend to the solidifying and melting edges between people, regions and events. Therefore giving frankincense a different place in social-anthropological inquiry. This paper aims to understand ways of writing and doing sensory ethnographic research; through engaging with the everyday and intimate encounters of a multi-sensorial field.

RC47-658.1

MUCHHALA, Bhumika* (Thrid World Network, USA)

Structural and Knowledge Power of Austerity in the World Economic Order: Examining Dependency in the Global Political Economy and Rethinking Delinking through Decoloniality

The political rationality of austerity is examined through the structural power of finance and the knowledge power of economics. Structural power defines the operational mechanism of austerity and involves the consolidation of global financial actors, the state's growing reliance on private credit, and state restructuring. Structural power is enforced through financial-political mechanisms that discipline many South states into internalizing a compliance to macroeconomic behavior that favors creditors and investors. Obstacles to economic diversification in many South states, particularly through trade agreement rules, challenges the generation of sustained domestic revenue. In turn, many South nations turn to selling their sovereign bonds at high interest rates in order to attract investors and raise financing, thereby implicitly committing to a 'sound' economic and financial landscape amenable to investors and markets. The knowledge power of austerity is conceptualized through western economic philosophy, actors and regions and defined by key features of coloniality, such as universality, singularity, and ideology. A decolonial turn toward epistemic delinking involves seeking geographical-historical knowledge located in subordinated spaces and embodied forms of knowledge through enunciation and action of the bodies cast out by coloniality. Confronting knowledge power requires a pluriversality of knowledge systems while refraining from categorizing non-hegemonic systems of thought as 'Other,' while aso embarking on a decolonial practice of methodology and pedagogy. Embodied knowledge is expressed through the experiencing of austerity politics through the prisms of gender and race, which propels boundary crossing within grassroots social movements.

RC20-300.1

MUELLER, Georg* (University of Fribourg, Switzerland)

Comparing Countries with Regard to Their Resilience Against Unhappiness

In the psychology of happiness there is a widely accepted hypothesis that life-satisfaction oscillates around a set-point given by nurture and nature. This assumption implicitly supposes a *homeostatic* mechanism, which leads to resilience against unhappiness. Thus, the present paper aims at the exploration and *quantitative* description of the collective resilience at the national level, which may be challenged by economic crises, natural disasters, military conflicts, pandemics, etc. In particular, we are interested in which countries the postulated resilience really exists, in order to compare its homeostasis in terms of the time needed to restore the original set-point and to analyse whether there are limits of unhappiness below which the initial set-point is not restored anymore.

In order to tackle these questions, the author analyses country-specific time-series of the *World Database of Happiness,* which was founded by the Dutch scholar Ruut Veenhoven. By means of *polynomial regression,* the temporal change of happiness is explained by linear and squared differences between the current national level of happiness and its long-term mean-value. The interpretation of the statistical results depends on the signs and the significances of the estimated polynomial regression coefficients of the analysed countries.

If *none* of the extracted regression coefficients is significant, there is no homeostasis and consequently no resilience. If only the *linear term* is significant and negative, there is unlimited resilience: *any* deviance of happiness from the initial set-point leads to a correcting change of happiness. The more negative the linear regression coefficient, the faster and more efficient is this homeostatic process. If the *quadratic* regression coefficient is *negative* and significant, formal reasoning shows that there is only *limited* resilience: should happiness temporarily sink below a certain limit, it will not return anymore to the initial set-point and the original homeostasis is irreversibly destroyed.

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

RC55-751.1

MUELLER, Georg* (University of Fribourg, Switzerland)

Inequality and the Amount of Information Contained in Male and Female Gender

This contribution deals with the entropy of privilege distributions. Entropy is a double-faced concept, although it has a single mathematical representation.

On the one hand, entropy means uncertainty, i.e. *lack of information*: the higher the entropy of the distribution of a social privilege, the lower the information about particular privilege-holders. By comparing the entropy of a whole population with the conditional entropies of its subpopulations like men and women, it is possible to calculate the information "contained" in these subgroups.

On the other hand, entropy also means variation, i.e. *inequality:* The higher the entropy of the distribution of a social privilege, the higher the inequality among the privilege-holders: Thus it is possible to calculate the *overall inequality* of a population as well as the *particular inequalities* within its subpopulations, like e.g. men and women.

This paper attempts to unite the two different faces of entropy. By mathematical reasoning it is possible to show that the *total inequality* of a privilege distribution is a weighted sum of the inequalities within its subpopulations plus a weighted sum of the information contained in each of these subpopulations. The first weighted sum of this equation measures *inter-individual inequality.* The second is also called synentropy (mutual information) and describes the *inequality of opportunities* between the subpopulations.

In order to illustrate the use of the afore-mentioned concepts, the author analyses the educational attainments of EU-countries according to gender and birth-cohorts. Data source for this purpose is the European Values Study, which offers highly standardised data. In countries, where the norm of equal educational opportunities of men and women is perfectly realized, the synentropy of education should be *zero*. Otherwise it is always higher than zero and a split of information contained in male and female gender will offer clues for further analyses.

RC40-585.6

MUIRHEAD, Bruce* (University of Waterloo, Canada)
NURSE, Jodey (McGill University, Canada)

Dairy and Eggs in Canada: Superior Performance Using Superior Methods

This presentation investigates how supply management allows the dairy and egg sectors to invest in their industries in the form of progressive programs and the most current technologies, which allows them to perform at a very high level, both in terms of technology and environment sustainability. As well, it will link Canadian performance and productivity in dairy and eggs to superior on-farm performance more generally through a comparison of the industry in Australia.

Some critics claim that supply management breeds inefficiency and farms that are too small to compete on a global scale, if Canadians in those areas were so inclined. As well, it is generally believed by those critics that Canadian dairy and egg farmers are not resilient, adaptable and flexible. In my presentation, using international comparators from Australia, I will refute those allegations with real life, real time examples of how Canadian dairy and egg farmers are the opposite of that characterization.

Indeed, Canadian milk productivity ranks among the very highest with respect to international peers, while Canadian hens lay an average of 305 eggs per year which also compares most favourably with yields found elsewhere.

In terms of innovative programs sponsored by the various provincial dairy organizations, and by Egg Farmers of Canada, there are many. For the latter, investment and research in animal care and food safety, the latter through the Start Clean – Stay Clean program, are both state of the art programs. Similarly, the take-up by dairy farmers of the latest robot and innovative barn technologies is indicative of a resilient, adaptable and flexible industry.

Dairy and egg farmers in Australia struggle to earn a living wage with their industries on a cyclical basis. These cycles are characterized by oversupply, farm chaos, and widespread farm closures that we do not see in Canada.

RC04-66.10

MUKHERJEE, Anirban* (Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Petroleum Technology, India)

Tribal Education in India: Deconstructing the Acculturation Hypothesis

'Adivasis' or the tribals constitute 8.6% of India's population, accounting for more than 104 million people (Census of India, 2011). While there have been positive attempts on the part of the Indian government to universalize education in the country, yet the tribal literacy rate (58.96%) is well below the national average (74.04%) (ibid). Furthermore, the tribal students experience high drop-out rates in school and this is evidenced from the statistics that out of 100 tribal students taking admission in standard I, 67 proceed till standard V, 41.9 study till standard VIII, and only 13.9 students successfully complete standard XII (Report of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, 2013).

This paper thus attempts to offer a subaltern perspective on education and in the process unearth the socio-economic barriers that tribal students face in schools. Contextually, the paper investigates the reasons for high drop-out rates, the perception of the parents about the school and education in general, the social standing of the tribal graduates, and the teachers' attitude towards the tribal students. Further, the attitude of the educated (acculturated) tribal youths about their identity and culture is also studied. Finally, potential solutions are proposed for designing an inclusive, child-centric educational curriculum.

A non-experimental, cross-sectional research design was used in this qualitative study and the main tools of data collection were observation and interviews. In-depth, unstructured interviews were conducted with the key stakeholders i.e., tribal students, teachers, school administrators, parents, and graduates. Furthermore, content analysis of books, question papers, enrollment registers, etc. was undertaken for gaining a deeper understanding. The study was conducted on the Santal, Birhor, Kharia, and Lodha tribes of Bankura, Birbhum, Puruliya, and Paschim Midnapore districts of West Bengal state in India.

RC54-734.2

MUKHERJEE, Somdatta* (Sister Nivedita University, India, India)

Bodies, Emotions & Borders: An Ethnography on Indian Army

Nurturing bodily strength and fitness is one of the important prerequisites in Indian army. During the early modern period in India wrestling and some associated exercises were indispensable for military preparation. At present different physiological standard have been set as some of the prerequisites. Awareness of nurturing bodily strength and fitness allows and gives space for a better understanding of the 'culture of body' in general within a specific military sub-group that directs to a particular 'body of culture'.

Emotions are expressed through different body-techniques. And the regimented life demands controlled body-techniques. I have tried to explore how far that control directs to the control of emotions (vice-versa) and thus gives shape to a 'different culture'. Now, when I write 'different culture', I mean its difference from the 'generalised culture' of Indian society. Here, I focus mainly on the physical culture that relates typical accepted body techniques as specific expressions of emotions that shape social and collective identity.

I have extensively used the theories of Foucault, Goffman, Damasio, Le Breton and Mauss to explore, explain and describe the interface (especially the cultural mechanism that creates a boundary and also bridges the gap) between Indian society and army with the help of my ethnographic experience.

RC53-JS-17.2

MUKHERJEE, Utsa* (Brunel University London, United Kingdom)

Growing up Queer in 21st Century India: Unpacking Everyday Geographies of Gender in the Lives of Lgbtqia+ Youth

This paper focuses on the lived experiences of gender and sexual minority youth in urban India to unpack the way they co-construct and negotiate their gendered identities in the context of rapid social, economic and cultural changes that are currently afoot in the country. It draws on oral histories of 30 LGBTQIA+ young adults who came of age in urban India in the first two decades of 21st century as they reflect on their experiences of navigating school, family and community spaces as children and young people. Their narratives highlight how colonial-era anti-sodomy laws, postcolonial notions of masculinity and femininity, and neoliberal forces in contemporary India interact with global queer popular culture and activism to shape discourses and material practices around gender. The stories of these youth further illuminate the way deep-seated class, caste and geographical inequalities in Indian society fracture the way queer youth navigate binary gender categories within their everyday geographies. While there is now a growing body of sociological literature that foreground the way gender and sexual minority youth think about and enact gender in their everyday lives (Robertson 2019; Travers 2019; Meadow 2018; Pascoe 2011), there is a paucity of scholarship that focus on these issues in the global south. Therefore, by centring the lived experiences of and challenges faced by queer youth in India, this paper pushes contemporary sociological debates on youth and gender in new directions and in the process highlights the limits of queer theories of gender developed in the global north. It concludes by reflecting on the way queer youth are contributing to emerging public conversations around gender diversity in contemporary India.

RC18-273.3

MULERAS, Edna* (CONICET/ Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina)

Self-Centering Process, Meritocratic Conceptions and Political Identity in Working Class in Argentina in the 21st Century.

The current diffusion of a meritocratic ideology is instrumental in the moral justification of the growing class inequality and adverse living conditions, experienced by large groups of working class in our societies in the twenty-first

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century. However, the empirical results of an exploratory research on different groups of workers, carried out in Argentina in the last decade, indicate that the effectiveness and incidence of meritocracy is linked to the occurrence of a broader and more complex process.

Based on the results of our study, we propose to focus on the pre-existing epistemic and moral identity on which the meritocratic ideology necessarily operates. The meritocratic discourse impacts and is conceptually integrated by individuals if it suits their available mental schemas to understand and judge the social processes. What they cannot fit into those schemas is deleted, or remains unobserved. Meritocracy only contributes to reinforcing certain types of pre-existing representative identities, characterized by a process of epistemic and moral self-centering. In such identities, a retributive conception of social justice prevails, making the individual the exclusive responsible for the living conditions experienced. They don´t observe cooperative or confrontational relationships (intra-class and between classes) in the description, explanation and evaluation of the situation experienced - personally and inter-generationally - in the family history.

As a working hypothesis, we propose the incidence of this set of factors in the support by part of the working class for regressive, unequal and undemocratic political projects, such as the one carried out during Mauricio Macri 's government (2016-2019). It is plausible that the progressive improvement that workers objectively experienced during the previous governments of Nestor and Cristina Kirchner, was attributed by them to their individual effort exclusively, instead of being understood as a logical consequence of the redistributive policies promoted between 2003 and 2015.

RC07-123.5

MULLICK, Maitrayee* (Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, India)

PATNAIK, Archana (Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, India)

Networked Ecologies, Marginalized Citizens, and Participatory Governance: Case of Smart City Bhubaneswar, India

The networked ecologies of the smart cities solicit contemporary citizens to transition into co-creators and decision-makers to become engaged citizens. However, the engagement of marginalized citizens within the Global South has always been a concern for scholars. Thus, exploring marginalized citizens' capacity to coproduce within the networked ecologies becomes vital. Hence, this study explores how the marginalized sections of an Indian smart city negotiate with their immediate urban entities and engage with governance. To assess the marginalized citizen's engagement, we investigate the Socially Smart Bhubaneswar (SSB) Program of the smart city Bhubaneswar due to its community-centric attributes involving youth and children. We draw from the ideas of network societies and urban commons to probe the social capital and the social agency of the marginalized within the networked smart cities. The study conducted in-depth interviews and focus group discussions with diverse stakeholders of the SSB program in four selected slums in March 2022, followed by a qualitative thematic analysis. The investigation inferred that community youth leadership developed through participatory collaboration furnished a civic platform for citizen engagement. Further, the networked collaboration instituted the required forms of social capital, enabling the marginalized citizen's agency for bottom-up participation. This research extends the discourses on smart cities and marginalized citizens through the empirical case from the Global South, suggesting the necessity of commons-driven governance.

RC35-JS-135.2

MUNDÓ, Jordi* (University of Barcelona, Spain)

Fiduciary Relationships

Fiduciary relationships were originally conceived and instituted by Roman (private) civil law to deal normatively with asymmetrical inter-individual relationships in which a Principal has an interest in the performance of a certain action, but does not have the necessary experience, time or means to carry it out herself. Therefore, the Principal needs an Agent to execute that action, who is supposed to have the necessary experience, time or means, but who does not necessarily have an interest in performing it to the Principal's satisfaction. In this sense, it is a problematic and potentially dangerous relationship for the Principal, since it confers a high margin of discretion to the Agent. This is why, whether in private law or in democratic political relationships, the Agent must be accountable. Just as contemporary political science and political philosophy are keen to investigate the complications of fiduciary relations between the sovereign democratic citizenry ("We the people", "volonté générale") and their institutional representatives as a serious problem of collective action analysis, it is also crucial in economy and society field to revisit this conception. Property is a case in point. To analyse the issue of property in the contemporary democratic societies beyond the narrow framework of property understood as absolute, it is necessary to understand that contemporary social constitutionalism has conceived property in fiduciary terms. Our hypothesis is that the idea of the social function of property, public trusts and the commons, analytically can best be captured -and programmatically articulated more consistently- from the assumption that any property (private, public or common) can be conceived as a fiduciary concession made or sanctioned by the instituted public power on behalf of the people and ultimately subject to the common good. This includes reflection on the presumed fiduciary duty we have to preserve the common heritage of mankind.

RC43-611.1

MURAKAMI, Akane* (Momoyama Gakuin University(St. Andrew's University), Japan)

Japan's Housing Cost and Subjective Well-Being during the COVID-19 Pandemic

This study investigates the effect of housing expenses on life satisfaction in Japan during the COVID-19 pandemic. The pandemic saw a rise in the number of applications for the temporal Housing Security Benefit, which has remained high compared to the pre-pandemic era. This is suggestive of the potential risk of precarious housing situations. Housing cost accounts for a substantial percentage in living expenses; however, relocation to decrease housing expenses is challenging during the pandemic's uncertainty, since a residential location is strongly related to the spatial distribution of services and one's job opportunities. We conduct regression analysis on the COVID-19 special survey data of the Japanese Life Course Panel Survey. It reveals the negative impact of heavy housing expenses on life satisfaction after controlling the effects of some other variables. Among those who live in rental houses, the housing cost burden of employee housing is low compared to other rental abodes. Companies still play a crucial role in offering housing welfare in Japan despite International Labour Organization recommendation on employee housing. In contrast, housing cost burden of social housing is not necessarily low as income of the social renters is also low. These structural inequality in Japan bifurcate people based on the housing situation. It is desirable to adopt measures to provide affordable rental housing to mitigate the burden of housing cost, which affects people's subjective well-being.

RC52-JS-29.3

MURANAKA, Aimi* (University of Duisburg-Essen, Germany)

(Un)Expected Return? the Study on the Vietnamese It Professionals Mobilities and Japanese Private Intermediaries

The return of the skilled migrants attracts scholarly attention at macro-level in terms of the country's development policy, but the studies on how the return is planned and reflected by the skilled migrants and private actors remain scarce. Under the serious labour shortage and the harsh competition of securing the skilled workers in the region, the Japanese business seeks the foreign skilled IT professionals despite the country's restrictive migration policy. Moreover, the Vietnamese-nationals now largely contribute their skilled labour to the IT sector in Japan. Despite the mutual interest, a certain number of Vietnamese professionals return to Vietnam. Based on multiple onsite and online fieldwork research, this study investigates how the Japanese business, namely Japanese private intermediary actors, Vietnamese professionals in Japan and returnees consider and reflect on the return to Vietnam. The findings of the study are summarised as follow. Firstly, the work experiences in Japan are positioned as a stepping-stone and a short-term stay by both Japanese intermediary actors and Vietnamese professionals. Although their return is positioned as a part of business strategy by the Japanese intermediary actors for the cross-border labour market between Japan and Vietnam, some Vietnamese skilled professionals remain in Japan and become mobile within Japanese labour market to pursue upward career mobility. Secondly, the return to the country remains an option but not as a settled plan in this labour market, and the career progression in Vietnam is not necessarily linear. The findings of this research suggests that the examination on the return of migrants assists in capturing a part of the intricate mobilities of the skilled labour market in the region, instead of solely focusing on migrants' departure, arrival and participation in the host society's labour market.

RC31-454.1

MURASE, Risa* (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, USA)

The Invisible Glass: From Criminality to Conditional Exclusion in Japanese Media Coverage of Migrants

Within an increasingly global trend of "illegalization" of migration, Japan stands out as an outlier. Terms such as "crimmigration" (Stumpf 2006) which refers to the increasing merger of immigration and criminal law have aroused. However, Japan deviates from such international pattern, transitioning from a restrictive to a more permissive policy stance toward migration. The 2019 revision of the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act (ICRRA) officially announced to broaden the visa status for immigrant workers enabling for the first time in Japanese history the *legal* entry of unskilled foreign workers. Thus, as immigrants are increasingly becoming illegalized around the world, Japan follows a distinct pattern of immigrants increasingly becoming *legalized*. Although many studies have focused on restrictive policies leading to a diffusion of negative discourse concerning immigrants or vice versa, focusing on the case of Japan, I ask how legalization affects the framing of immigrants within media. Taking a mixed methods approach (Atheide and Schneider 2012; McConnell

2018), I use quantitative and qualitative analysis to code 1,929 articles. A comparison between two major Japanese newspapers (Yomiuri Shimbun and Asahi Shimbun) differing in ideological leaning and a comparison between two periods 1987-1990 and 2016-2019 when major immigration policy change took place, are made. By looking at specifically how law is framed within media, the goal is to add more clarity to the mechanism of how laws may affect the public discourse of immigrants. I argue that contrary to what past literature would imply, symbolic resources of law do *not* automatically translate into media and thus indicate that legal change is not sufficient for change in media framing of minorities. Rather, my analysis implies that even when minorities *do* attain legal status, they continue to be excluded through the concept of "conditional exclusion".

RC12-185.3

MURAYAMA, Masayuki* (Meiji University, Japan)

How Do Consumers Choose Lawyers? Findings of a Japanese Survey

As lawyers increase in number and practice in a more competitive legal service market, their ways of private practice for individual clients tend to diversify. It is now common for many lawyers to have websites of their law offices and some of them use their website to actively obtain clients. A few law offices utilize TV and radio commercials to solicit clients.

Given this changing private practice of lawyers, we asked Japanese people how they perceive various types of law office advertisements and TV-radio commercials and what kind of information concerning lawyers and law offices they consider important when they try to choose a lawyer. Our survey results show that people perceive their advertisements more or less positively and that they take the specialty of a lawyer, no disciplinary action, and clear criteria of payments almost decisive in choosing lawyers to solve their legal problems.

RC15-225.5

MURERO, Monica* (University Unina, Italy)

Innovating Fragile Patients Care during COVID-19: A "mixed" future for Digital Health?

Innovative e-prescribing protocols (ricetta elettronica) relying on the user's technological capabilities might fail to guarantee access to medication to the most digitally illiterate, fragile, and forced to remain-at-home part of the population: the elderly. Our empirical work shows that interdigital (connected) agents' "invisible" work securing medication availability to old people may turn innovation aging failure into success during and after COVID-19 pandemic crisis. Previous literature showed the importance of considering situational practice and informal work that may support aging care besides "formal" processes. Moreover, building on the theoretical work of Mol (praxiography, 2002, 2010) and Murero (interdigital communication theory 2005, 2012), we aim at empirically highlighting the introduction of e-prescription in Italy. We will present the results of a longitudinal qualitative research we have been conducting since march 2020 (ongoing), with an ethnographic approach that highlights the intermediating role of mobile technology affecting formal and "invisible" practices; these act "for and around the elderly care". For example, new tech-based practices may modify four existing domains by: a) changing places of access to care (avoid doctors' offices during the pandemic), b) creating new networked connections between professionals (family doctors, pharmacists, caregivers), c) redefining objects and meanings (prescription dematerialization), and d) creating innovative "invisible workers" (neighbours, voluntaries, pharmacy-deliver-men. This happens thanks to the technology-mediated role of three actors: family doctors, pharmacists, and most importantly interdigital agents (competent user of ICTs); the former "invisible" workers do not appear in the "law" introducing e-prescribing. However, our findings confirm the crucial importance of the mediating role of digitally competent agents (substituting caregivers during the lockdown) making e-medication a large success, indirectly affecting "innovating aging" access to digital health during the pandemic and further affecting the "mixed" future of digital health care terapeutics in different areas and subjects, from teens (SMILER serious game) to the elderly.

RC46-644.2

MURERO, Monica* (University Unina, Italy)

Interdigital Agents Innovating Digital Care during and beyond COVID-19 : a bottom-up future for Digital Health?

Our empirical work shows that interdigital (connected) agents' "invisible" work securing medication availability to old people may turn innovation aging failure into success during and after COVID-19 pandemic crisis. E-prescribing protocols (ricetta elettronica) relying on the user's technological capabilities might fail to guarantee access to medication to the most digitally illiterate, fragile, and forced to remain-at-home part of the population: the elderly. Previous literature showed the importance of considering situational practice and informal work that may support aging care (Miele et al, 2022; Fornasini et al., 2016; Bruni e Gherardi, 2007; Gherardi, 2004) besides "formal" processes. Moreover, building on the theoretical work of Mol (*praxiography*, 2002, 2010) and Murero (*interdigital communication theory* 2005, 2012) we will present

the results of a longitudinal qualitative research we have been conducting since march 2020 (ongoing), with an ethnographic approach that highlights the intermediating role of mobile technology affecting formal and "invisible" practices. Our main point is that these interactions act as a bottom-up social innovation in the complexity. For example, new tech-based practices may *modify four existing* domains by: a) changing places of access to care (avoid doctors' offices during the pandemic), b) creating new networked connections between professionals (family doctors, pharmacists, caregivers), c) redefining objects and meanings (prescription dematerialization), and d) creating innovative "invisible workers" (neighbors, voluntaries, pharmacy-deliver-men. This happens thanks to the technology-mediated role of three actors: family doctors, pharmacists, and most importantly *interdigital agents* (competent user of ICTs); the former "invisible" workers do not appear in the "law" introducing e-prescribing. However, our findings confirm the crucial importance of the mediating role of digitally competent agents (substituting caregivers during the lockdown) making e-medication a large success, indirectly affecting "innovating aging" access to digital health during the pandemic and further affecting the "mixed" future of digital health care.

RC21-JS-35.5

MURJI, Karim* (University of West London, United Kingdom)
CRAMER, Susannah (Warwick University, United Kingdom)
KEITH, Michael (Oxford University, United Kingdom)
PILE, Steve (Open University, United Kingdom)
SOLOMOS, John (University of Warwick, United Kingdom)
YAZICI, Eda (Warwick University, United Kingdom)

Community between Openness and Closedness

In this paper our interest in collaboration and solidarity is built from a case study of a multicultural estate in north London, UK. This location was chosen for its 'ordinariness' and seemingly unexceptional qualities of place and design. The research is situated in the context and intersection of cities as welcoming and inclusive in times of churn and mobility. Drawing from theoretical debates about everyday life, urban design and the open/closed features of space and place the presentation explores how residents create community. The paper includes data collected during and after the Covid-19 pandemic, and it weaves together the (natural and social) histories of space, the microspatialities of everyday life and the idea of a progressive sense of place, building on the work of Doreen Massey. We aim to show how Massey's progressive politics draws from the local to build a global sense of place, politically and analytically. As in her histories of Kilburn, London and Wythenshawe, Manchester we suggest that a focus on fluidity, movement the microspatialities of everyday life contain a struggle between openness and closedness in ways that transcend any dichotomy between those two poles and we indicate how everyday solidarities between and across residents occurs in this space.

RC24-JS-22.4

MURPHY, Raymond* (University of Ottawa, Canada)

Energy Demand: Sustainable Transition or Dangerous Addition to Fossil Fuel Emissions?

Renewable energy is increasingly used to generate electricity, and electricity will progressively be used to power vehicles. But this should not be confused with an overall transition to clean, sustainable energy. Globally fossil fuels are still the primary source of most electricity, and the internal combustion engine prevails for vehicles. Fossil fuels remain the source of eighty percent of the world's energy because renewable energy has not replaced carbon polluting energy but instead is being added to it. Addition, not transition, has characterized energy consumption because attractive fossil fuel practices are being innovated and expanded, such as jet-fuelled flying and international conferencing, bunker-fuelled cruising, information and communication technology powered by fossil-fuelled electricity, increasingly popular cremation fuelled by propane, natural gas largely prevailing for heating, industry still mainly powered by fossil fuels, enormous concrete buildings constructed by combusting natural gas to make cement, and fossil-fuelled killing machines of war proliferating. As countries develop and populations become more affluent, their energy demand and fossil-fuelled practices increase. China has become a leader in wind and solar energy and the manufacture of their components, but it has also become the world's biggest carbon polluter. Texas has the largest wind farms in the USA but is its biggest carbon emitter. Theories of a unidirectional transition from polluting fossil fuels to clean, renewable energy are oversimplifications that are aspirational and not factual (yet?). A multi-directional, multi-faceted explanatory analysis is needed to understand the depth of the climate crisis. The multi-directionality of the evolution of fossil-fuelled practices confronts what has hitherto been unidirectional, namely the accumulation of long-lasting greenhouse gases in the atmosphere and hence sea-level rise, increasing frequency and intensity of human-caused drought, wildfires, floods, extreme weather, etc. Contributing a nuanced analysis of climate change and social change is the objective of this presentation.

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RC53-732.3

MURRAY, Marjorie* (Institute for research in Violence and Democracy, Chile)

Displacements and Dissolutions: Mothers with Mental Health Problems and Everyday Violence Beyond the Caring Network in Santiago

For decades, social policies of reproduction in Chile have been based on a maternalist approach sustained in the central place that women hold in the organization of family life. This approach has reinforced the importance of a maternal ethos that somehow prevails in women's self-understanding and praxis. Women have been fundamentally addressed as mothers, mediators, providers and collaborators in the care of others, while rarely seen as recipients of care. At the same time, they are addressed as deficitarian subjects, infantilized and subjected to a logic of control that is, many times, in turn, resisted. Parallelly, recent sociological and anthropological work in Chile show that citizens in general, and women in particular, are impelled to "cope by themselves", as institutions often present themselves as challenges or spaces of dispute, while they face the need to be responsible for the most diverse aspects of their lives and reproduction beyond them.

In a context in which women -particularly those who are mothers- are expected to fulfill a range of responsibilities towards others, confronting the onslaught of everyday structural violence(s), the question of how women who are mothers and who live with persisting mental health issues that limit their caring self is a relevant one. In this presentation we focus on the experiences of two women who are mothers of young children, and who have been left aside from the network of care provided by their own mothers and separated from their children. By deepening in their experiences I address the actualization of an ethics of dissolution (Pinto 2014), by which precarious, emerging and disseminating caring threads soften the hardships they confront, irregularly. At the same time, I interrogate the kinds of relations they actually and potentially develop with a state that struggles to interact with them beyond stereotyped roles.

WG06-784.2

MURRAY, Orla* (Durham University, United Kingdom)

Beyond Reform: Using Feminist Abolitionist Discussions with Institutional Ethnography

This paper will focus on Institutional Ethnography and feminist abolitionist discussions around policing and prisons, considering how abolitionist strategies and critiques disrupt reformist and apolitical impulses in some versions of Institutional Ethnography. Drawing on my PhD research and current monograph project – an Institutional Ethnography of UK university audit processes – I consider how academics' reading, writing, and performing of 'boring' bureaucratic processes can both reproduce institutional inequalities and potentially disrupt them, but that there are limits to this sort of reformist responses to institutional demands. Using abolitionist thought, I consider the carceral logics inherent in audit culture, and attempt to find abolitionist responses, alongside highlighting the direct connections between UK universities and carceral systems.

WG06-JS-52.1

MURRU, Sarah* (KU Leuven, Belgium)

Diversity and Exclusion: An Institutional Ethnography Exploring Youth's Emotions Linked to Intersecting Experiences of Violence

This paper aims at presenting a new Institutional Ethnography (IE) research project that centers on emotions linked to experiences of violence. This project focuses on youth's experience of diversity and exclusion and, more precisely, starts from the standpoint of those enrolled in qualifying school programs in Belgium. I question why they are (self)oriented towards these school orientations and how this might shape their aspirations towards the job market? What work do they do in relation to (preparing to) entering the job market? How is this coordinated with others and do they develop strategies in that perspective? Including here a focus on resistance.

In order to do so, I draw from P.H Collins' (2020) proposition to look at "violence as a saturated site of intersecting power relations". In other words, how might an experience of violence shed light on the ways in which intersecting powers, mutually construct one another – and how is resistance or anti-violence also configured at that sight. Following her works, I will thus propose ways of thinking about these young people's emotions linked to their daily experiences of violence in a context where they are stigmatized and marginalized by markers of differentiation as a starting point, as a node from which a deeper understanding of institutional ruling can emerge. I contend, and will argument, that these ideas she develops in her latest book , *Intersectionality as Critical Social Theory*, are useful for building bridges between IE and the study of emotions, and are important because of the space they leave to map out how individuals resist amidst having their everyday lives being organized by institutions.

WG06-783.2

MURRU, Sarah* (KU Leuven, Belgium)

What about All That Data We Didn't Use? Putting in Dialogue Data Analysis in Institutional Ethnography with Other Methods.

This paper aims to reflexively and critically engage with my experience of bringing an IE perspective to non-IE research team. It uses as focus the data I collected with children living in shared physical custody in Italy – part of the ERC Starting Grant project *MobileKids: Children in Multi-Local, Post-Separation Families* (PI Prof. Laura Merla).

The research I led was framed as an IE, aimed at starting from these children's standpoint and understanding how their everyday, mobile, experiences are socially organized. I did participative interviews with 22 children (which I've met 2 to 3 times) and one or both of their parents. The data collected is thus large and dense. In this paper, I will put in dialogue the two ways in which I analyzed the data: one done in a "classical" thematic analysis approach using Nvivo coding (for the needs of the larger project), and the other one following the IE approach of mapping ruling relations. Results include, among others, a reflection about the different *type* of knowledge that comes out of both approaches – namely, a broader overview of a social reality that is analyzed through various structural factors in the "classical" approach, and the more in-depth path that highlights the organization by one specific Institution with IE. But also, considering the frustration we sometimes feel in IE when we end up mobilizing only a small portion of data to follow more specific social relations, I will highlight the pros and cons of engaging into both types of analysis for one same body of data.

RC11-173.5

MURSAL, Adam* (University of Waterloo, Canada)
DONG, Weizhen (University of Waterloo, Canada)

Eldercare Staffing Issues & Personal Support Workers' (PSW) Job Quality

Background: Occupations relating to eldercare and caregiving have gained major importance in the age of rapid global ageing. Personal Support Worker (PSW) is an occupation that is tasked with providing emotional, physical, and psycho-social support for seniors in a variety of care settings. The significance of its role in eldercare has emerged as a result of COVID-19 outbreaks within institutional long-term care homes, with some homes reported very high rates of morbidity and mortality. The aim of this research is to assess the job quality of PSWs in Ontario (Canada), and to study the overall factors that impact the job quality, desirability, and reputation of the PSW occupation. **Methods:** The PSW occupation was critically analyzed using the OECD framework for measuring and assessing job quality. Key areas of focus included earnings and compensation quality, employment and labour market security, and the job environment. To substantiate the analysis, qualitative interviews were conducting with staff with participants who have experience working in eldercare facilities. **Findings:** PSWs tend to have low job quality and compensation when compared to other occupations involved with eldercare. PSWs lack access to employment benefits (paid leave, pension plans, etc.), have low job security, and have high rates of turnover. Job demands of PSWs are high, as they are often required to care for upwards of 8 seniors (per PSW). The job also entails exposure to physical health risks and occupational health hazards. **Recommendations:** Develop effective and standardized education and training programs; regulate the PSW occupation under the Ontario Regulated Health Professions Act, 1991; provide increased opportunities for full-time employment and better job security; update PSW compensation rates to be commensurate with those performing similar duties; and design a framework for professional development that will allow for promotion prospects.

RC04-JS-116.1

MUSIKAWONG, Sudarat* (Institute for Population, Thailand)
ROBINSON, tammy Ko (Hanyang University, Republic of Korea)
SAKULSRI, Teeranong (Mahidol University, Thailand)
SAENGPRAPAN, Pichaiwat (Chulalongkorn University, Thailand)
KERDMONGKOL, Adisorn (Migrant Working Group-Thailand, Thailand)
SUNANTA, Sirijit (Mahidol University, Thailand)

Transversals in Migrant Workers Rights: Mahidol Migration Center's Social Lab, Policy Dialogues, and Alternative Politics

According to the IOM, as of 2019 Thailand has close to 4million migrant workers from neighboring Myanmar, Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia, which about half are undocumented. The 2017 reforms in Thailand's migrant worker regulations sought to integrate the in-country undocumented into the regularization process through various complex and costly country identification, work visas and permits, and health security protocols. The

most recent 2021 Covid registrations increased the costs and complexity of procedures, which in-turn increased the exploitative practices by some brokers' overcharging, employers' excessive deductions, and government low-level corruption. In all, the situation has increased worker precarity.

We will discuss findings from Mahidol Migration Center Social Lab's projects aimed at addressing complex challenges in Thailand's inter-sectoral dialogues and participatory research. Our project is focused on shifting national-level discourse about employment industry and brokerage practices, as well as migration policies and their implementation toward rights-based agendas. Currently, several sectors including agriculture, fisheries, domestic-home care workers, and tourism are excluded from national standard labor laws and full migrant worker protections. Our paper engages in the potential to co-produce knowledge (in the form of policy/research briefs), co-design policy recommendations, and co-produce digital journalistic trainings.

The paper will also discuss the degree to which the local impacts of the program were achieved and the challenges experienced in:

1) building local government and university researcher connections with NGOs/CSOs and migrant leadership,

2) developing an in-depth understanding through sharing evidence and co-produced research (in the form of research and policy briefs at the social lab activities), and

3) engaging media digital journalists' and student-journalists' production in line with and for migrant leadership and migrant advocate NGOs/CSOs.

Preview activities here- Mahidol Migration Center- Joint Research Unit Events

RC19-JS-44.6

MUSTOSMÄKI, Armi* (University of Jyväskylä, Finland)

The Figure of Femeconomicus – Postfeminist Reconfigurations of Femininity in Financialized Welfare State

During the past few years, we have witnessed a proliferation of financial self-help that invite women to save and invest to the financial markets, a phenomenon conceptualized here as "financial feminism". Also in Finland several social media influencers have profiled themselves as feminist figures whose aim is to raise awareness on women's financial well-being and investing as a strategy for women to fight gender inequalities. This article focuses on this recent cultural turn that this financial feminism creates. Main interest is to study entanglements of postfeminism and financialization and how they are changing gendered subjectivities. The analyses draw on new original online ethnographic data on financial feminism in social media, focusing on social media influencers profiling in women's financial advice and gender equality. By asking what kind of figure FemEconomicus is, the aim is to study what kind new ideals and desirable femininities are mediated in social media through financial feminism and how these ideas are dis/connected from feminism and the politics of Nordic social-democratic welfare states in new ways. More in detail the interest is to study how women are invited to find new kinds of affective relations with work, care, marriage, money and consumption as well as with the welfare state. Of interest is to study what kind of political work this figure does.

RC47-655.6

MUSZEL, Magdalena* (Fundacja Zatoka, Poland)

Feminist Movements and Opposing Anti-Gender Campaigns in Poland.

Trust in representative democracy and institutions has considerably dropped in the past decades, due to structural societal transformations at national, and global level (della Porta 2013). These have been responsible for decreasing voter turnout, dropping partisan membership, and growing feelings of insecurity among the population (Crouch 2016; Norris 2011; Castells 2019).

To respond to these challenges, the anti-gender movement criticizes so-called 'gender ideology', broadly understood as the excessive focus on, and development of, gender equality policies and sexual and reproductive rights, and its critique of patriarchy, acting in defence of traditional gender roles. Because of these, scholars tend to emphasise the central role that gender has gained in defining and problematizing contemporary political, economic and social relations; particularly after a decade characterised by multiple crises.

After the 2015 elections (presidential and parliamentary) such concepts have become mainstreamed in Polish politics, with several initiatives undertaken by the government aimed at pushing the right-wing populist agenda. With the support (also financial) of non-state actors, such as the ultra-conservative think tank, Ordo Iuris, these processes escalated and began to influence various aspects of life, resulting in a nearly full ban on abortion in Poland since 2020.

At the same time, some of these initiatives, especially those concerning reproductive rights, were met with popular resistance peaking in 2016 and 2020 with protests against plans to restrict laws on abortion.

In this presentation, different strategies and tactics of the Polish feminist movement (that is behind these protests) are portrayed, including the use of legal procedures and mobilisations of different parts of the society, pointing out to growing intersectionality of contemporary Polish feminist movement. The empirical material used in this presentation comes from research conducted for the Horizon Europe funded project FIERCE - Feminist Movements Revitalising Democracy in Europe.

RC25-372.3

MWANGI, Phyllis* (Kenyatta University, Kenya)
KIGURU, Gatitu (Kenyatta University, Kenya)

"Hustler" Vs. "Dynasty" Discourse in Kenya: A Herald of Issue-Based-Politics or a New Frontier in Othering

Political campaigns in Kenya, like elsewhere on the globe, have always been divisive. The division has, traditionally, been along ethnic lines with political alliances being tribal rather than ideological. Indeed, the strength of Kenyan political parties has always been largely defined by the numerical numbers of the ethnic communities from which their leadership is drawn. Such ethnic alliances have been the unstable foundation of Kenyan democracy and have resulted in catastrophic ethnic clashes. While the 2022 elections in Kenya were as divisive as ever, there was a marked shift in the axis of division. The winner of the presidential election ran on a 'hustler' tag and painted himself as the representative of the economically disenfranchised and impoverished majority. This majority was pitted again the 'dynasties' that have been at the helm of political and economic power since independence. Some political commentators were quick to celebrate what they termed as a shift to issue-based-politics and a sign of democratic maturity. The 'hustler movement' found voice and support even from outside the political class. Musicians, the press and the ordinary Kenyan social media creators took up the rallying tag and gave it, we argue, a menacing tone that could lay the foundation of prejudices against people and groups. Using data from lyrics and posts in selected social media platforms, we show that the so called 'issue-based-politics' of the 'hustler movement' quickly degenerated into polarising invective. The data shows a tendency to oversimplify and personalize issues by placing all blame on the 'other' while placing a misplaced messianic calling on 'our own'. We argue that this kind of discourse, far from entrenching mature politics, opens up a new axis of political division that is far from being issue based.

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RC32-467.4

N. B., Lekha* (Sree Narayana College, Chempazhanthy, Thiruvanthapuram, Kerala, India, India)

PALACKAL, Antony (University of Kerala, India)

Celebrating the Feminine: Intersectionality of Nature, Culture & Woman

Set in the overarching frame of the reality of gender paradox in the State of Kerala, a developing region in the Indian subcontinent, the paper seeks to unfold the intersectionality of the organic triad – nature, culture and women - in reimagining the feminine. Problematizing the question of gender paradox within the dystopian picture of the developmental trajectory of the region, christened as 'Kerala Model of Development', the paper intends to embark on a sociological enquiry into feminine subjectivity within a gendered regime. The Nayar matriliny in Kerala originally gave rise to a socio-cultural milieu that was woman-centric within the prevailing caste and cultural matrix. The cultural elements such as customs, rituals and festivals further contributed to ascertaining and celebrating the feminine powers and autonomy and built gender relations on an equitable plane. The paper, employing an ethnographic gaze into this cultural matrix of the matrilineal tradition, endeavors to recapture the nature-culture continuum in an attempt to redefine women's position that was ruptured by the colonial modernity.

RC20-297.2

N. B., Lekha (Sree Narayana College, Chempazhanthy, Thiruvanthapuram, Kerala, India, India)

PALACKAL, Antony* (University of Kerala, India)

Disconnection and Distress in the Age of Pandemic: A Comparative Study Among Students in Higher Education

Educational system was one of the most affected sectors on account of the outbreak of the pandemic that threw immense stress on the student population across the globe. The paper intends to sociologically navigate through the psychosocial health of the students in higher education in Kerala, India and International students in Kingston, ON, Canada, since the outbreak of the Covid Pandemic. More specifically, it t aims at unearthing the causative and contributory factors in the cognitive, emotive and conative domains implicating the psychosocial health condition of the student population under study. Hence, the primary task of the study involves unraveling the shifts in their cognitive (thinking), emotive (feeling) and conative (willing/acting) domains, the triple faculty that constitutes a personality. The study uses narrative paradigmatic framework and employs concurrent mixed method in capturing the empirical data. The insights of the study, it is hoped, will be beneficial not only in addressing the psychosocial health adversities of the pandemic on the student community, but also for similar cases of disasters in the future.

RC32-476.3

NABI, Shabnoor* (University of Toronto, Sociology Department, Canada)

On the Question of Postcolonial Sociology and Its Representation Politics: What Does It Reveal and What Does It Conceal?

The dominant gender and development frameworks, including classic modernization, developmental idealism, and human capital model, claim a positive relationship between women's educational attainment and their overall socio-economic power elevation via greater female labor force participation. The gradual extension of this neoliberal discourse into the sphere of western feminism and its agenda for the global South has rendered women's pursuit of education and employment as a marker of progress and modernity. Interestingly, postcolonial theorists and feminists highlight how it is the racialized Muslim woman/girl subject of the 'troubled' and 'crisis-stricken' developing countries of the global South that frequently gets presented within the neoliberal feminist discourse as the epitome of 'wasted' resource in need of rescue. Following the production of this binary girl-subject, stripped from its socio-political subjectivities, key postcolonial theorists argue for the need of sociology to adopt a postcolonial lens with interconnected histories framework in order to shift its focus from essentializing and hybridizing categorizations to interactional understanding of social relations, historical processes, and practices across multiple spaces. While I do find value in connected histories framework, I argue that its proposed application as part of the call for a 'postcolonial sociology' continues to put us at the risk of analytical elisions and bifurcations. Following this theoretical lacuna, I extend Julian Go's (2013) interconnected histories approach to analyze gender relations in the context of a postcolonial Islamic nation-state of Pakistan. I particularly show how distinct conceptions of postcolonial Pakistani nation and nationalism pave(d) way for a whole new set of power relations and hierarchies surrounding religion, nation-

state, and gender order. I ultimately suggest the need of a *renewed* postcolonial lens that not only incorporates interconnected histories (presuming co-constituting anticolonial consciousness), but also the associated semiotics of the internal national politics in redefining the conceptions of postcolonial sovereignty, modernity, and development.

RC02-43.2

NACLERIO, Emanuela* (Erasmus University Rotterdam, Netherlands)

In Search of Sustainable Work: Micro-Entrepreneurs' Narratives and Practices of Craft

In recent years, craftwork and making have been increasingly considered by academic reflections in terms of their possible contribution to sustainability and innovation of production (Bertacchi and Segre 2016, Grodach et al. 2017).

On the one hand, scholars in economics and management have been looking at makers' activities as a way to overcome capitalist dynamics of growth towards a more sustainable production of goods that prioritise cooperation over competition (Vincent, 2022: Kroezen et al. 2021). On the other hand, scholars in the field of cultural studies have often associated craft and creative workers, underlying the role played by internal systems of rewards, creative autonomy and freedom in organising work (Hesmondhalgh 2013).

In the global north, the growth of consumers and producers' interest in craft goods has been related to ethical values of authenticity, locality and sustainability (Bell et al. 2021; Banks 2010). Refusing standardised mass production, craftwork provides not only for unique cultural and symbolic goods but also for an alternative and non-instrumental approach to both production and consumption.

In this context, makers' imaginaries and practices have been considered key to understand possible futures of work that deviate from profit-oriented economic rationales (Sennett 2007; Rosa et al. 2018). However, other scholars have dismissed enthusiastic understandings of craft work, pointing at the ambiguities that permeate craft working environments in relation with issues of employment instability and neoliberal entrepreneurship (Jakob 2012; Rantisi 2014; Luckmann and Thomas 2018).

Using a qualitative approach, this paper aims at considering craft micro-entrepreneurs' narratives of work to understand how they construct discourses and practices of autonomy and sustainability in a context of work dominated by neoliberal values of competition. Through the analysis of in-depth interviews, the study shed light on how values associated with craftwork are embedded and negotiated in makers' everyday activities.

RC28-423.4

NADARAIA, Khatia* (Universidad Carlos III de Madrid, Spain)

Cognitive Aging Trajectories of People Aged 50 and over in European Countries

This study tests the critical period/latency model of memory decline, which builds on the framework of stress research. The critical period/latency model refers to a limited window of time during which stress can have harmful or protective effects on development. Data from SHARE allow us to quantify the rate of cognitive decline (not just cognitive performance at a given point in time). To estimate the course of cognitive ageing over time, I selected the sample of those who participated in seven waves (13 years) and had no missing memory data. The final analytic sample consists of 5280 respondents. I rely on a general measure of memory performance that is the sum of individual scores on the two tests of immediate and delayed recall. The proxy for social and material deprivation is an index of long-term household wealth and well-being based on asset ownership, access to utilities, household characteristics and the occupation of the main earner, as proposed by Filmer and Pritchett (2001). The latent growth curve mixed effects models were applied to estimate the trajectory of cognitive ageing over time. I found evidence that the rate of decline in memory scores (the slope over time) differs significantly by social background. Even after controlling for years of education and occupational position at midlife, the association between memory performance and social background remains. There are thus considerable differences in the profiles of age-related cognitive decline. These differences can only be partially explained by different class trajectories. Thus, origin appears to have long-term effects, consistent with a critical period mechanism. The results suggest that the rate of decline is less pronounced for individuals with a high social origin than for those with a low social origin.

RC28-400.2

NADARAIA, Khatia* (Universidad Carlos III de Madrid, Spain)

Socioeconomic Family Background and Major Depressive Disorder at Age 50 and over

Evidence suggests that a person's social class (life chances) are associated with different probabilities of experiencing stressful life events, and that therefore a person's class position influences psychological well-being. However, this framework does not take into account early life stress. Based on the toxic stress model, which states that recurrent environmental stress in early childhood alters children's developmental process and produces

socially patterned health risks, it is plausible that material deprivation has a long-lasting scarring effect on the occurrence of depressive moods in later life, independent of life trajectories such as educational attainment, occupational position and physical health. This study draws on data from the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SAHRE). It is the first attempt ever to compare the Toxic Stress Model with the Stress Process Paradigm. The aim of the empirical analysis is to disaggregate the influence of family socioeconomic background on depression using mediators such as educational attainment and occupational position in adulthood. The influence of childhood socioeconomic conditions is captured by the following variables: Housing conditions and overcrowding, parents' cultural capital (number of books in the house at age 10, parents' highest educational attainment) and father's occupation. The mediating role of educational attainment, occupational position and general physical health is examined using the KHB method, which allows us to factor out the influence of material deprivation that remains after adjusting for the proposed mediators. I found evidence that socioeconomic status in adulthood contributes little to the overall effect of family socioeconomic background on depression, implying that childhood socioeconomic status exerts its influence on depression through channels other than educational attainment and occupational status. This study is the first indirect test of the Toxic Stress Model. Further interdisciplinary research is needed to fully uncover the impact of childhood material deprivation on major depression.

RC32-478.14

NAGAYAMA, Riho* (Hitotsubashi University, Japan)

An Analysis of the Interpretation of Their Work By Male Salespeople Working for a Japanese Cosmetics Company: Are They Key Players in Changing Gender Norms?

This study uses male salespeople in the Japanese cosmetics industry as a case study to clarify how they interpret their jobs in what are considered to be "female jobs." Previous studies have assumed that beauty industry workers are women and have positioned them as victims of exploitation of their motivation under low-wage labor. In recent years, however, there has emerged an argument that it is precisely in the beauty industry that women strategically utilize their "femininity" to achieve professional status. In this context, male salespeople in the Japanese cosmetics industry, a growing trend in Japan since the 2010s, are essential to consider in this debate. It is because they are men entering and working in what has been considered a female-centered, low-paying "female jobs," and therefore have the potential to change the existing gendered labor landscape. Will they be critical players in transforming gendered occupational images and labor practices, or will they reproduce existing gender norms about labor? To clarify this research question, this study conducted semi-structured interviews with 10 Japanese salespeople at cosmetics companies from August to September 2022. The analysis revealed that they did not position their jobs as "female jobs" but rather as jobs that help them realize their identity, and they described their jobs as rewarding. Here, we can see the transformative potential of the "beauty profession = female profession." On the other hand, they were aware of the stigma attached to their "female jobs." Moreover, they expressed dissatisfaction with their ability to support their families in the future due to their low salaries. The significance of this study is that it focuses on men, who have been invisible in gender studies of the beauty industry and redefines them as crucial players in shaking gender norms in the industry, making visible the difficulties they face.

RC31-452.4

NAGAYOSHI, Kikuko* (Institute of Social Science, the University of Tokyo, Japan)

The Labor Market Positions of Immigrant Workers in Japan: Skill Transferability and Institutionalized Inequality

The labor market positions of immigrants usually differ according to their countries of origin. Immigrants from western countries are more likely to enjoy better positions than those from other countries. The economic assimilation theory explains this difference by using the concept of "transferability" of human capital that immigrants have accumulated in their home country. The more transferable to a receiving country immigrants' accumulated human capital is, the lower their possibility of experiencing downward social mobility becomes. In Japan, this explanation has been used to explain the relative advantage of immigrants from western countries over those from non-western countries. However, few studies have tested how employers evaluate human capital accumulated in different countries. In the present study, we shed light on this point by using an online survey of registered monitors of an online survey company who have experience working in a human resource division. We found that human capital (academic degree and working experience) accumulated in western countries are valued less than those accumulated in Japan and to the same degree as those accumulated in Asian countries. Thus, we cannot say that human capital accumulated in western countries is more transferable than that accumulated in Asian countries. To seek alternative explanations, we investigate distributions of countries of origin of immigrants by statuses of residence by using the Statistics on Foreign Residents. It suggests that human capitals accumulated in western countries are transferable in limited occupations such as language teachers and legal/accounting professionals. Furthermore, lower labor market positions of South Asian immigrants have been institutionalized through binational agreements

between Japan and South Asian countries for technical intern training and specified skilled worker programs. Our results show the significance of policies of sending and receiving countries to explain the labor market positions of immigrants in Japan.

TG04-824.3

NAH, Alice* (Durham University, United Kingdom)

Navigating Risk and Uncertainty in High-Risk Activism: 'Ethical-Emotional Capture' and Its (dis)Contents

This paper examines the role that emotions play as activists at risk (human rights defenders) navigate risk and uncertainty. Drawing on a study with 407 people who defend human rights in Colombia, Mexico, Egypt, Kenya, and Indonesia, I proposed that people continue to engage in risky and costly forms of activism because they have experienced a process through which they are 'captured' ethically and emotional by their causes. This concept of *ethical-emotional capture* undergirds their moral obligation – to themselves and to others – to act in the face of danger, risk, and uncertainty. I explore the significance of guilt and compassion as motivators, and the necessity of managing anxiety, fear, and disappointment. As they persevere, the risks and costs of activism that human rights defenders experience becomes woven into their experience of *ethical-emotional capture*.

RC55-749.1

NAHKUR, Oliver* (University of Tartu, Estonia)
TIIK, Karoliine (Freelance researcher, Estonia)

Children's Overall Subjective Well-Being Change during the COVID-19 Pandemic: A Global Multi-National Analysis

As a response to the COVID-19 pandemic, social distancing measures have been implemented worldwide, increasing children's mental health problems. However, there are lack of evidence how the impacts of the pandemic reflect in children's overall subjective well-being (SWB) assessments. Inspired by Ryan & Deci's self-determination theory and recent results of Wu and Lee (2022 in Child Indicators Research), we aim to examine how the COVID-19 pandemic has affected children's overall SWB, including the role of Coronavirus and school anxiety, social distancing experience and psychological needs fulfilment in this.

We use up to 21,646 primarily 10–13-year-old children's data from 20 countries across the globe collected in 2021 as the part of International Child Well-being COVID supplement Survey. Overall SWB is measured with happiness with the life as a whole before and during Coronavirus pandemic. We use descriptive statistics and binary logistic regression analysis.

We found that during the COVID-19 pandemic children's overall SWB has decreased overall and in all selected countries. The largest mean decrease has occurred among Bangladeshi children and the smallest decrease among Russian, Spanish and South Korean children. Different profiles of SWB change occur - overall, 59% of children can be labeled as 'decliners', 29% of children as 'no changers' and 12% as 'gainers'. Overall, 'decliners' tend to have higher Coronavirus and school anxiety, experienced more social distancing measures and agreed more that they felt loneliness compared to 'no changers' and 'gainers'. 'Decliners' and 'gainers' tend to be less satisfied with the freedom they had and agree less that they were good at managing their daily responsibilities compared to 'no changers'. Regression analysis confirm that all these factors matter in explaining children's belonging to SWB 'decliners' compared to 'no changers' profile.

In conclusion, our study confirmed the importance of keeping schools open to save children's SWB.

TG11-JS-98.1

NAHKUR, Oliver* (University of Tartu, Estonia)
TAAGEPERA, Rein (School of Social Sciences, University of California, Irvine, USA)

Lead and Lag Times of Countries in a Gentler World

According to Pinker (2011), Ingelhart (2018) and Welzel (2013), the human world has been moving toward more tolerance and less violence. We aim to quantitatively specify this trend toward "a kinder, gentler world" for various indices using extrapolations from previous decades. Linear extrapolation from previous decades is the simplest, but when indices are defined to run from 0 to 1 (100%) or vice versa, it risk leading to absurd values, negative or exceeding 1. We avoid this by using exponential approach to a ceiling of 1 or a floor of 0, over time. Integrated Values Database 1981-2014 and dataset "WVS Wave 1 to 6 Key Aggregates" are used in these analyses. We first, compared to world average, list the lead and lag times of 26 countries for Welzel's Gender Equality (TGE) and for Nahkur's Societal Index of Interpersonal Destructiveness (TSIID) scores. This will illustrate the type of results the method used can produce. For example, we found that TSIID ranges from a 25-year lag (Russia) to a lead of more than 100 years (Sweden) compared to world average, while TGE ranges from a 31-year lag (Georgia) to a lead of 78 years (Norway). Next, the method leading to such results is explained and applied to measures like Welzel's Emancipative

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

Values Index and question about respondents' locus of control (both ranging from 0 to 1) Finally, we compare the patterns in time for all indices/measures investigated, as well as the lead and lag patterns of individual countries.

RC55-741.4

NAIDOO, Yuvisthi* (University of New South Wales, Australia)

Revisiting the Question: Does More Money Mean Higher Well-Being?

Despite the volume of literature exploring the relationship between disposable income and global life satisfaction assessments, there is a lack of empirical investigation exploring the relationship between broader notions of economic living standards and subjective wellbeing. This paper addresses this gap by comparing two alternative individual based well-being frameworks. The economic living standard indicator framework is a set of economic resource metrics that append disposable income with income streams form non-cash services (including in-kind social transfers) and annuitised non-home wealth and home wealth, as providing the full range of potential consumption possibilities that affect an individual's economic living standard. The subjective well-being indicator framework takes account of an individual's cognitive evaluation of their life based on domain-specific life-satisfaction questions. These two frameworks are compared over time and across older and working-age groups in Australia using person-level data from the Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia (HILDA) survey for 2010, 2014 and 2018. In the context of an ageing population, these two cohorts face specific challenges. Macro-level challenges include the ability of government to mitigate declining labour force participation rates with increasing health, aged-care and pension-related fiscal pressures. Micro-level challenges include maintaining social cohesion across and within generations and the quality of life of individuals over the life-course. The paper explores the relationship between the twin objective and subjective realms of well-being, with empirical analysis focussed on providing insights into the nature of advantage and disadvantage within and across age cohorts. The different frameworks provide evidence of for whom and in what way does wealth, home ownership and in-kind public, in addition to income, have on an individual's cognitive evaluation of their life.

RC19-288.5

NAIR, Chitra* (Govt. K NM College, India)

Food for Life, Food for Thought – an Evaluation of Hunger Free District Project and Community Kitchens in Kerala (India) As a Model to Build Social Capital and Good Governance

The small state of Kerala in the south west coast of India is often highlighted for its unique social indicators and quality of life at par with developed nations despite low GDP and economic growth. This paper is an evaluation of two novel state programs - Hunger free District Project (HFDP) and Community Kitchens - that has put people at the forefront targeting food security in the pre- pandemic and pandemic period alike. For mixed methods involved, 342 older adult beneficiaries out of 482 total beneficiaries of HFDP were surveyed. Qualitative analysis used case studies. By bringing women in SHGs and NHGs, HFDP and community kitchens became participatory. The dialectical process of state intervention and performance of mobilized groups and public bodies has resulted in a system of 'Support - led security 'as distinguished from 'Growth – led security' (Dreze and Sen). The study proved that optimum use of available resources and integration of appropriate stake holders will give tangible results for improved QOL. Gendered work received acceptance as economic activity and destitute people found them dignified, accepted and included in governance. People centred policies and public action laid foundations for interdependence, quality, trust and bondage within the community accumulating considerable social capital for good governance. Research suggests that by increasing involvement of families, interaction of stakeholders and extending capabilities of care, HFDP and community kitchen may be used as model for accumulating social capital not only for India but also for nations across the world.

TG10-847.5

NAIR, Chitra* (Govt. K NM College, India)

Optimum Digital Skills As Species Capital for Older Adults – the Significance of Digital Language Brokering.

Digital divide among older adults was a major challenge during the pandemic in developing countries like India. E-health, , e- certificates from local self governments, e-commerce, e - payments for goods and services, e-submission for services like social seurity pensions and different relief benefits as well as packages, virtual social relations, virtualization of rituals, ceremonies, festivals and social gatherings - all have made a pandemic induced 'virtual shock' to older adults. Upholding the aims of Sustainable Development Goals and WHO's appeal for Age Friendly Communities, the research aims to understand intergenerational support as a crucial factor for making 'aging in place' a reality. Research introduces the concept 'Digital Language Brokering'. The research design is descriptive and used mixed methods. Samples were selected using random sampling method from the selected districts in Kerala. Inclusion

criteria were accessibility, possession or use of digital devices and services. Interview schedule was the tool. Age, gender, education, income, family and place of residence were used as the variables. Statistical analysis was done using SPSS. FGD and narrative analysis were conducted focusing SHGs, NGOs, and Old Age Homes etc. Thematic analysis of qualitative data supplemented survey findings. Bourdieu's theory of habitus was used to explain the dynamics of digital world for older adults. Research concludes that Digital Language Brokering is an effective tool to exchange digital skills and reduce generation gap. It enriches all the four species capitals and is capable of developing itself as a Species Capital on its own.

RC28-401.9

NAKA, Shuhei* (Meiji Gakuin University, Japan)

Public Attitudes Towards State Support for the Self-Employed during the Covid-19 Crisis in Japan

This study investigates public attitudes towards providing financial support to the self-employed, a less research issues in otherwise rich literatures on welfare attitudes. As in other industrialized countries, although social protection for the self-employed in Japan is almost non-existent, some exceptional benefit schemes were created during the Covid-19 crisis. According to the study by Giuliano Bonoli et al., when exposed to significant economic risk, most self-employed workers favor the provision of financial support and override ideological preferences for less state intervention. However, very few studies examine the change in attitudes of Japanese self-employed workers. Therefore, we analyze to what extent the self-employed change their public attitudes, the changes more pronounced than in other forms of employment. In additions, if there has been a significant change in the self-employed, we analyze what factors have contributed to that change. To describe the change of public attitude, we use the data sets from Japanese Life Course Panel Surveys (JLPS) project by Institute of Social Science, The University of Tokyo. To capture changes under the Covid-19 crisis, we use the data conducted in 2019, 2020 and 2021. The total sample size use 4800 and JLPS covers from 20 to 40 yeas old as of the end December 2006. The main dependent variables are opinions about the government's responsibility to reduce income inequality and the expansion of social security. The independent variables are changes in living conditions and the use of life and business support programs during the pandemic. Based on the results of the analysis, we discuss the direction of social protection for the self-employed in Japan.

RC07-124.2

NAKAJIMA, Yuri* (Nagasaki University, Japan)

Cultural Barriers to Leaving Their Places of Origin: Thinking of "Place Attachment" in the Japanese Context

This study aims to explore how people decide to live in their places of origin and to think about the relation between their decisions and their feelings of belonging to the places (place attachment). Several macro- and micro-level studies of place attachment have been conducted in psychological and sociological fields (Feldman, 1990; Gustafson, 2001; 2009: Pollini, 2005). Their studies show that where they live, where they move, and how they feel place attachment is significant in thinking of the relation between place attachment and geographic mobility. The interests in Japanese international migration for marriage and labor have not been common for the last few decades since Japanese people tend not to move internationally compared to people from other Asian countries. It is worth noting that Japanese tend not to move even domestically. They identify relatively small places as their hometowns, which are not nation-wide but prefecture-, town-, or village- scales. It seems that they have a stronger place attachment to their "hometowns." However, exploring why they live in their places of origin through qualitative interviews with young people from a particular place in Japan, I found that those who remain in their places of origin had not had any opportunities to think seriously about their future careers and of the possibility of living away from their hometowns. In contrast, those who had advantageous family backgrounds had chances of moving geographically for university education. The determination of leaving their hometowns or not is embedded in Japanese educational, occupational, and marriage systems, not in culture, so that some had never had a chance of even considering living away from hometown. Their choices of staying in their hometowns are made through their feeling "fear" of living away from their hometowns and "unconscious options" rather than a more active feeling of place attachment.

RC02-JS-32.1

NAKANO, Kenshin* (Institute of Labor Economics and Industrial Sociology, Aix-Marseille University, France)

How Does the Platform Work Destabilize the National Employment Systems ?

The work of digital platforms is disrupting the employment regime that forms the basis of the welfare state in the old industrialized countries, albeit in different ways in different countries. While this general observation applies more or less to many countries, a detailed analysis of the cases of different countries shows social differences that platform technology could not make

disappear. Thus, through a comparative study between France and Japan on the case of mobility platform – especially food delivery workers –, my presentation proposes to show different forms of installation of the platform economy, focusing both on the place of these workers in relation to the dominant form of employment and the criticism addressed to platform work.

In fact, although these platform workers carry out their activity with a independent status all over the world, this status does not imply the same thing from one country to another in relation to the employment norm and structure in force according to country. In my research, unlike the French self-employed status which is at opposite to the employed one as the basis for worker protection and regulation, the contrast between employed and independent workers in Japan is not so clear-cut, which is a reflection of the dual employment structure in Japan.

According to my hypothesis, these differences in the place that platform work occupies in each society also influence the direction of criticism toward platforms. While in France various actors, in particular trade unions, have more or less mobilized to align the protection and regulation of platform workers with that of employed workers, in Japan, weak protection and regulation for non-tenured employees seems to be prompting actors to seek a new form of protection and regulation, the outline of which is not yet defined.

RC39-570.3

NAKASU, Tadashi* (Chulalongkorn University, Thailand)

Approaches for Buiding Sustainable Communities in Flood-Prone Industrial Complex Areas

The purpose of this study is to investigate the current community's disaster coping capacities and social vulnerabilities by conducting self-capacity assessments, identifying the vulnerability groups, investigating the critical facilities in the communities, and collecting their 2011 flood experience for building sustainable communities in flood-prone industrial complex areas. After the 2011 flood in Thailand, the industrial estates/parks established several soft and hard flood countermeasures. One of the typical hard flood countermeasures was building a 5-6meter water wall around estates/parks. This, however, means an increased flood risk in the surrounding communities. Thai worker is the key reason why companies do not leave the industrial park/estate. They work for the companies but are also residents of the communities. Through this study, the coping capacity, social vulnerability, and flood risk, including flood experience and geolocation data, were gathered and analyzed. Furthermore, critical facilities such as public institutions, schools, temples, and hospitals (shelters, etc.) that should be protected as a priority were also investigated. The results clarified their capacity gaps and identified vulnerable and risk areas with their narratives in the target communities. Based on the findings, for instance, inundation simulations are reflected in the GIS map before a flood. Community leaders may order volunteers to immediately remove the elderly and vulnerable individuals to safer evacuation centers through safer routes that are not at risk of flooding. In addition, the disaster experience can be used as a hazard map and various purposes, such as training materials and disaster scenario formation, during regular times. As a result, this study demonstrates how to identify, visualize, and use community-level disaster coping capacity and social vulnerability in flood-prone industrial areas. These procedures and findings can be applied and contribute to building sustainable communities in different industrial areas both inside and outside of Thailand.

RC24-370.2

NAKAZAWA, Takashi* (Department of Sociology, Toyo university, Japan)

TATSUMI, Tomoyuki (Toyohashi SOZO Junior College, Japan)

Declarations for Net-Zero By 2050 As a Turning Point for Climate Policy: Linkages between Vertical and Horizontal Diffusion

Sub-national governments are a crucial non-state actor for mitigating climate change. This importance has recently strengthened as increasing numbers of municipalities declare net-zero carbon emission goals by 2050 to support the Paris Agreement, often well ahead of national governments. In Japan, net-zero declarations have also diffused widely among local governments, with more than 750 declarations appearing by the end of August 2022. On the other hand, the Japanese government declared a goal to eliminate all carbon emissions by 2050 in October 2020, which was followed by the announcement in April 2021 to raise Japan's target for the year 2030 to a 46% reduction of GHGs from 2013 levels. Climate policy in Japan, which has historically prioritized feasibility and consensus building with industry, is hence currently undergoing a major paradigm shift towards backcasting-style planning.

This study examines the diffusion of net-zero declarations across Japan, elucidating the mechanisms that drove this turning point in domestic climate policy. Based on theory from the literature on policy diffusion, we carry out a case study on Kanagawa Prefecture to investigate the dynamic process by which mutual interactions across national and sub-national governments and horizontal diffusion across city governments drove the diffusion of net-zero targets across Japan. We also verify the effect of transnational networks along with other drivers and barriers. Using data from semi-structured interviews and document analysis, we find that adoption of the net-zero target began with progressive cities belonging to transnational networks. After this trend

was noticed and promoted by the Ministry of the Environment, the increase of declarations at the sub-national then spurred the adoption of a net-zero target by the national government, which further propelled the emergence of net-zero declarations across Japan's municipalities.

RC28-401.5

NAKAZAWA, Wataru* (Rikkyo University, Japan)

Social Class and Gender in a Solitary Society: The Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic in Japan

This presentation aims to examine whether the COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated the isolation of people under fragile social security systems and whether this isolation has led to anxiety and poor mental health, particularly among lower social classes.

Modern society is an individualized society in which individuals must construct their own identities instead of relying on their origins or reference groups. Although this resulted in a society that allows greater freedom of choice based on the value of diversity, it also promoted a *liquid* society, which implies the destabilization of firm value standards and identities. In addition, Japan has a rapidly aging population with a declining birthrate, and other industrialized Asian countries are also expected to face similar risks.

The COVID-19 pandemic has altered people's behaviors. Although our society had already been individualized prior to the pandemic, direct contact with people was drastically reduced to minimize infection risks. The pandemic has compelled individuals to isolate themselves, thereby weakening their social connections. Consequently, this pandemic may have aggravated the situation by segregating people in vulnerable positions, such as those with insecure employment, single people, and those with family members in need of care, from society. This may have resulted in people's pessimism toward the future and deteriorating mental health.

Thus, this presentation uses the data from a longitudinal survey, which has been conducted annually in Japan since 2007. The sample comprised Japanese men and women born between 1966 and 1998. The data revealed that direct interpersonal contact has substantially decreased after the pandemic and that men's mental health has remained fairly stable, whereas women's mental health has worsened.

RC06-101.1

NALDINI, Manuela* (University of Turin, Italy)

SANTERO, Arianna* (University of Turin, Italy)

Money, Love and (co)Parenting. Post-Separation Parents' Negotiations about Economic and Care Responsibilities Towards the Children

The spread of shared physical custody is growing in Europe and in several countries around the world (Bernardi & Mortelmans, 2021). In parallel, far more studies are available than in the past on post-separation co-parenting practices, conflicts and the consequences of separation on family relationships and well-being (Amato 2011, Koster *et al.* 2021; on Italy Barbagli e Saraceno, 1989; Naldini et al. 2021). However, several studies have focused on the gendered economic consequences of divorce. The interest has been primarily on the potential negative impact that it has on children. After the separation parents may become the actors of divorce conflicts on the meanings of money and decision-making processes around the residential *time* and child support *payment*. Money may become the battleground within which to understand the potential trade-off between financial provision and caring, between 'her' and 'his' idea of 'proper' child time, care and maintenance. Vivian Zelizer offers an alternative model to the most used utilitarian framework, which focused on the relational, social and symbolic meanings of money. According to this author, people are constantly "earmarking money", creating new currencies and giving money new meanings. The paper explores how mothers and fathers meanings around child maintenance in the context of dual residence arrangements. It focuses on how parents create, maintain or negotiate legitimacy and sense of deservingness of the child-support payment. The study draws on qualitative interviews with 40 separated mothers and fathers in Italy. Results indicate a wide array of trade-off between financial and care provision which co-exist with contested, dynamic and interrelated dimensions which are associated to post-separation parenting configurations. Gender differences and inequalities emerged in meanings, negotiations and power around intimacy and money. The results are of interest especially in the Italian context of the persistent gender asymmetry in care and financial responsibilities.

RC32-471.4

NAMUPALA, Ndeshi* (University of Namibia, Namibia)

MUSHAANDJA, Nashilongweshipwe (University of Cape Town, South Africa)

A Feminist Critique of Institutional Racism and Gender Essentialism: In Defence of Namibia's Track Athletes

This paper is a critical response to World Athletics and the western ethos of athletics for their sustained systemic exclusion of women, particularly

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black women. We make a case in defence of two Namibian athletes, Christine Mboma and Beatrice Masilingi, who were removed from the 400-meter race in the 2021 Olympics in Tokyo, Japan due to the World Athletics testosterone rule. The rule appears to be primarily applied to female athletes from the Global South. This article argues that the testing regulation is demeaning, is based on questionable science, and targets women based on racial and gender stereotypes. We posit the testing regulation to be problematic and demeaning to all women, as it implies that women having high testosterone levels places them at a competitive level similar to that of men, and that testosterone is the sole key to their athletic success. This strategy, which we see as a form of institutional racism and sexism, has been widely criticised in international scholarship, media and other public spheres. Mboma and Masilingi are amongst the black women who have recently been excluded from elite sports and subjected to this kind of scientific racism and gender essentialism. Other athletes include South Africa's Caster Semenya, Burundi's Francine Niyonsaba and Kenya's Margaret Wambui. Caster Semenya, an Olympic athlete, "was subjected to genetic, gynaecological, psychological, and endocrine gender verification" (Swarr et al., 2009). The article will unpack how black gender-non-conforming bodies pose an administrative challenge for institutions such as World Athletics, and how as a result they are othered through overt human rights violations. Our critique of gender essentialism is also extended to racist, sexist, homophobic and transphobic people in the Namibian context who seemed to be offended by witnessing this systemic violence in their performativity of nationalism.

RC30-446.6

NAMUPALA, Ndeshi* (University of Namibia, Namibia)

NANGOLO, Emma (Independent scholar, Namibia)

An Analysis of Jobs and Livelihoods Affected By Covid-19 Pandemic: A Social Protection Perspective

Covid-19 pandemic caused drastic changes to the world of work and people's livelihoods. The national lockdowns and other restrictions imposed by government resulted in the disruptions of economic activities. While some people were able to successfully do their jobs online and from home, others lost employment and jobs opportunities temporary or permanently. The consequences have been a loss of livelihoods, particularly those employed in the retail, agriculture, hospitality and informal trading. These are workers who are rarely covered by social protection. In examining the impact of Covid-19 pandemic on Namibia's labour market, this paper will analyse the extend of job loss in terms of sector, gender and social groups. It will argue for a comprehensive social protection. It will also look at the challenges of returning to work and transition to new ways of working conditions postcovid-19. Furthermore, the paper highlights the role of social grants in cushioning job losses in the most affected economies as a result of the pandemic crisis. Data will be drawn from Namibia Statistics Agency (NSA) and other published data from literature including author's research on the world of work and social protection in Namibia.

RC21-305.4

NAQVI, Ijlal* (Singapore Management University, Singapore)

Schools of Citizenship

Among undemocratic regimes, Singapore stands apart for its stability, wealth, and its strong international standing despite its leadership's steadfast refusal to concede any superior legitimacy to liberal democracy. For these attributes it serves as a model to countries in Asia, Africa, and beyond who would seek to imitate its development trajectory while limiting political opposition. Examining civil society in Singapore gives us the opportunity to look at the limits and boundaries of the state in an undemocratic context, and to examine the extent that civil society can fulfill its traditional democratizing functions under such circumstances. Also, drawing on the ample literature on voluntary associations and the state in the US and elsewhere, a comparison can be drawn on the mechanisms of public engagement and their consequences for social capital and democratization across these different contexts.

The evidence from Singapore suggests that the processes and pedagogical function of associational life are intertwined; in the absence of free space, practices of participation lose their democratic luster and can make little contribution to effective governance. In this there is a remarkable continuity of governance practices across democratic and non-democratic settings. Further, there is a similarity of effects both in the proliferation of structures which offer participation without power, and the capacity for empowered deliberation to be generative of pro-democratic social capital. These mechanisms of engagement—'schools of citizenship'—appear to function consistently at a small scale across contexts, in that group structures and leaders shape behavior, and the behaviors shape norms and expectations of participation.

RC11-166.1

NASMAN, Marina* (Åbo Akademi University, Finland)

NYQVIST, Fredrica (Åbo Akademi University, Finland)

NYGÅRD, Mikael (Åbo Akademi University, Finland)

VERCAUTEREN, Toon (Vrije Unversiteit Brussel, Belgium)

Multidimensional Civic Engagement Among Older Adults in Europe: Individual and Country Level Variations and Drivers

Previous research on civic engagement among older citizens suggests that individual characteristics such as gender, socioeconomic status, and health influence the ways and the extent to which they engage civically. However, older people's civic engagement is also assumed to be shaped by the context in which participation occurs. National level aspects such as the type of welfare state regime, reflected by for example measures of social expenditure, the coverage and generosity of pension rights and at risk of poverty could affect the possibilities for being civically included but has, however, been examined to a lesser extent, especially using a cross-country approach. The role of culturally embedded attributes, including ageism and the level of individualism, also remain relatively unexplored. Furthermore, as a multidimensional concept, civic engagement includes different activities (e.g., informal helping behaviors, formal volunteering, or political participation) which could be differentially influenced by individual and country level aspects. The aim of this study is thus to examine individual and country level factors associated with various forms of civic engagement in later life across Europe. We use data from the European Quality of Life Survey (EQLS) conducted in 33 European countries during 2016. The sample of the present study includes over 12,000 individuals aged 60 and over. Civic engagement is assessed through formal volunteering, associational participation, political participation, and informal helping behaviors. Multilevel regression analysis is used to explore individual and country level effects on each measure of civic engagement. The results are expected to increase the understanding of variations in, and drivers of, civic engagement in later life and whether these differ between different welfare state constellations across Europe. The study will thus contribute to a more deepened and multidimensional evidence-base regarding factors that facilitate or hinder older people to be civically engaged.

RC44-623.2

NASTOVSKI, Katherine* (York University, Canada)

The Trials and Tribulations of Institutionalizing a Rank-and-File Led Labour Internationalism

Drawing from interviews of union activists, leaders and staff in Canada in the early post Cold-War period, this paper critically examines the ways activists sought to sustain a rank-and-file led model of labour internationalism.

In the 1990s, there was significant momentum within Canadian unions for expanding the engagement of rank-and-file union members in international solidarity actions. This momentum translated into the mobilization of union members on issues of international solidarity on a huge scale. This was particularly evident in the organizing in opposition to free trade agreements and later what would become the anti-globalization movement. In this period, unions activists succeeded in extending their engagement with rank-and-file members on a number of fronts, from education to mobilizing members in coalitions and demonstrations. During this time, activists also explored different avenues for sustaining their work. In some regions, this took the form of cross-union cooperation in committees of councils and federations, in others it translated into committees or staff positions being established. In finding ways to sustain this model of international labour solidarity, activists were confronted by contradictions and new problems posed by institutionalization. In this paper I will critically compare the efforts to ensure sustainability of a rank-and-file led labour internationalism through various forms of institutionalization within unions.

Were any of these efforts successful? What can we learn from these efforts about the challenges of sustainability posed by this model of labour internationalism? And how did these various approaches to sustainability through institutionalization shape the politics of rank-and-file internationalism in the post-Cold War period?

RC29-425.1

NATAL, Ariadne* (Peace Research Institute Frankfurt (PRIF), Brazil)

Determinants of Police Lethality in Brazil

The excessive use of force by Brazilian military policies is a severe problem. In the last decade, Military Police officers on duty killed at least 38.000 civilians in Brazil, with annual data showing continuous growth, rising from 1.05 victims per 100,000 inhabitants/year in 2011 to 2.6 in 2021. Although the magnitude of the problem is known, there is a gap in research exploring its conditioning factors, that is, what are the variables that help explain police lethality, which we propose to do in this paper. State-level data (27 states) over the last 12 years (2011-2022) indicate different Spatio-temporal trends, suggesting the contextual aspect of this phenomenon. Based on a literature

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review, we establish three main hypotheses to be tested in inferential models verifying their effects on the dynamics of police lethality. H1. Structural: in this perspective, we consider the effects of economic and socio-demographic characteristics of the states (the hypothesis is that the greater the vulnerability, the greater the lethality); H2. Situational: considers the levels of criminality and police victimization (we hypothesize that the greater the threat, the greater the lethality); H3. Political-ideological: considers ideological political orientation of the state governors and president in office, as well as the presence of a punitive political agenda (the hypothesis is that right-wing governments with punitivist policies would have higher lethality rates). We test the hypotheses using regression analysis and discuss the results, findings and implications.

RC48-679.1

NATH, Prafulla* (Assam university diphu campus, Indonesia)

Development Vis-a-Vis Nature in Assam Context: People's Right and the State

Assam, a constituent state of India comprises of numerous ethnic communities had a rich heritage of conserving nature in traditional way by various communities. The colonialism (1826-1947) created various hierarchies of jungles (forests) for conservation of nature which can be said as the British forest policy. However, most of the categories, rules in terms of forest conservation were continued by the post-colonial state. It is seen that the rapid urbanization, developmental projects etc. have pushed the ethnic communities to the margin as well as displaced them in terms of land rights and rights over the natural resources. This paper looks into some of the issues bringing in some of the case studies where the state ignores the men-nature relationship in the name of forest conservation. At the same time, we also see the abuse of the nature in massive scale under the name of development as well as popular protest. In Assam context, the anti-big dam movement was one of the organized resistance movements of the people of Assam which is still continuing. Numerous micro level resistances are also seen in various intensities. The paper will explore some of those to understand the environmental issues and resistance movement in Assam.

RC48-668.4

NATH, Prafulla* (Assam university diphu campus, Indonesia)

Relooking the Assam Movement: Memories, Memoire and the Vernacular Press

Assam Movement (1979-85) was one of the longest mass movements in the post-colonial Assam led by the students (All Assam Students Union) of the state with the demand of expelling illegal Bangladeshi citizens living in Assam. It is also one of the most studied social movements from multiple perspectives across disciplines of humanities and social sciences in the local academia. Though the soul demand of the movement was expelling of illegal Bangladeshi citizens living in Assam, but at the same time it also reflected the identity crisis of the local population, addressed the Assamese nationality question, questioned the uneven federal structures etc. However, finally it reduced to a movement or a debate to decide the cut-off year for identifying illegal citizens. Scholars, authors both in academics and in popular cite various census data, population growth rate, colonial policies, land issues to analyse the movement. Though it was a mass movement, still it was marked with undemocratic elements and characters, massacre, state-violence and so on. In this article instead of looking into the numbers or statistics of illegal Bangladeshi nationals where the movement based upon that created a sense of identity crisis or a popular anxiety among populations, I have looked into the autobiographies, memoires and memories of many known and unknown leaders, journalists, police officers etc to understand the very essence and multiple nuances of the movement. It would inform us how the movement worked in the micro level. I would also take the liberty to relook into the role of the vernacular press especially in the formative years of the movement to understand the movement.

TG10-JS-75.3

NATHANSOHN, Regev* (Sapir College, Israel)

Sensitive Content: The Genealogy of Algorithmic Aura in Visual Culture

This paper may contain information that some people might find upsetting. It is an attempt to genealogize the algorithmic aura in visual culture and to argue that contemporary desires for algorithmic intervention in the visual culture predate the digital age and go back to the invention of photography as an objective tool that visually captures (part of) reality.

From Du Bois, Benjamin, and Berger, to contemporary critical algorithmic scholars, the social practice of codifying data in images is described as intertwined with socio-cultural classifications, such as race, gender, and other categorizations that are perceived as having visible attributes, while hiding other sorts of data, thereby turning them invisible.

Today, the ability to capture reality, extract and identify data, take actions based on such data, or create virtual realities is expanding, having higher (although not necessarily more accurate) performance and resolution operating at a greater speed and influencing more spheres of the daily lives of a growing number of people around the globe. Simultaneously, the role of algorithms in the dialectic relations of production, circulation, dissemination, and interpretation of images is also expanding and developing its own aura.

What may be identified as "the algorithmic turn" in contemporary visual culture receives its aura by the de-subjectification of visually-based social practices. When the perceived neutrality of algorithms shifts the responsibility of its consequences from the human subject to the automated and learning machine, it becomes crucial to trace its genealogy, to re-subjectify the human agency in this "algorithmic turn," to open new possibilities for accountability, transparency, responsibility, and equitable algorithmic interventions in the visual sphere, as well as to evaluate in this context the growing return to analog visual practices.

RC02-53.4

NATIKAR, Subhaschandra* (Karnatak University, India)

Medical Corporatism: Commodification of Healthcare

India's stance has gradually shifted from welfare state to that of capitalist economy owing to winds of privatization and liberalization. An attempt is made in this paper, how the healthcare sector has responded to these trends of neoliberal capitalism. The trends seem to suggest that healthcare sector, once primarily served by public and charitable hospitals and private clinics and viewed as service oriented institutions, have been commercialized to the extent of assuming the structures and functioning as streamlined business with corporate culture on par with any other industry, trade and commerce with an emphasis on economic performance and economic efficiency to maximize returns for the corporate stakeholders. With rise in lifestyle diseases and incidence of epidemics and pandemics, the sphere of healthcare, which also includes diagnostics, medical insurance and other auxiliary services, has come to be the dominant player in the service sector in India, still growing at an exponential rate. This trend toward corporatism in healthcare is further accentuated by the rise in medical tourism, of which India is the most sought after destination not only for developing but even for the developed countries. The healthcare industry in India today is dominated by the listed companies having chains of hospitals in every area of medical specialty, managed professionally like streamlined corporate bureaucratic entities, devoid of ethos and ethics of medical profession (service) which is inherently inimical to delivery of affordable and inclusive healthcare. The paper, based on the survey of reports and factual accounts concludes that healthcare in India, which was once spearheaded by socially embedded institutions guided by socialist and philanthropic ethos has come to assume the structure of an aggressive and competitive industry, profiteering from sickness, owing to the winds of commercialization and corporatism sweeping through this sector of immense public interest.

RC27-397.1

NATTUKALLINGAL, Anvar* (Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, India., India)

Finding' Home Grounds' Far Away from Home: Malabari Migrants and Football in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia(KSA).

The Gulf boom in the 1970s kicked off the trend of a massive influx of people from the Malabar region of the South Indian state of Kerala to the possibilities offered by the Post-oil Gulf economy. With these economic migrants from the interiors of Malabar, they took their version of football, the Seven-a-side game, which I call 'Malappuram Football', to the grassy, sandy, and concrete pitches of the respective host nations. Following the question, what did the Gulf migration do to the Malappuram football, this paper describes and discusses how Malabari migrants transported a local sporting culture to the various 'South Asian Pockets' of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and deployed it to shape the nature of their communitarian, regional, and class belongings and behaviors. To uncover the broader impacts of the migration of the sporting culture of Malabar, in this paper, I trace the game's evolution from an amusement activity to an organized practice made possible by the migrant life of the game. In doing so, I explore how the playing fields in the KSA modified the structure, style, language and consumption of a 'hybrid sportoid' form which has been providing an arena to experience and perform the embodied dispositions of the men of Malabar since the 1930s. Providing the narratives of the major stakeholders of Malappuram Football in the KSA, I showcase the scope of a local sporting culture in capturing the dynamics and nuances of the transnational mobilities of humans, ideas, capital, practices, and meanings, and the way it reshapes and reconfigures the interactions and entanglements between the global and the local in an increasingly globalized world.

RC06-115.4

NAUMANN, Ingela* (The University of Edinburgh, United Kingdom)

RIBE, Eloi (University of St Andrews, United Kingdom)

SAKALI, Joanna (University of Edinburgh, United Kingdom)

Care, Work and Family Wellbeing in Times of Crisis: COVID-Lessons on Access Inequalities to Childcare for Families in Britain.

The COVID-pandemic and the public health measures introduced in its wake, such as lockdowns and social distancing, radically changed family life and daily routines. The pandemic had particularly dramatic effects on households with dependent children due to the closure of schools and childcare settings. In this paper we present findings from a mixed-method project examining the impact of COVID-19 on family wellbeing and work/care arrangements of families with children aged 0-12 in Scotland/United Kingdom. In our research we bring together insights on the COVID-experiences of working families based on 50 qualitative interviews with parents from different households (low income, single-parent, ethnic minorities), with findings from a large COVID-survey on Scottish families' work/care arrangements and secondary analysis of UK Household longitudinal data (UKHLS – Understanding Society) on changes in parental and child wellbeing during the pandemic.

While our research highlights the intense impact of COVID-19 on family wellbeing particularly for vulnerable households, including the struggle to juggle childcare with work and other responsibilities, it also sheds light on issues that run much deeper: namely the systemic gaps in childcare provision for certain groups of families and certain geographical areas (remote rural; disadvantaged urban). These challenges were exacerbated by the pandemic, but already existed before in the context of structural tensions inherent in the UK early childhood education and care (ECEC) system between a universal early education logic and marketized childcare. The finding that families in the UK tend to perceive work/care reconciliation conflicts as personal rather than political, leads us to critically reflect on the political economy of ECEC and conditions for policy change.

RC40-586.1

NAVARRA, Melissa* (Ateneo de Manila University, Philippines)

NIEHOF, Anke (Wageningen University, Netherlands)

Household Food Systems during Lockdown: Food Diaries of Filipino Mothers in Poor Urban and Sub-Urban Households

Studies have documented the erosion of the country's food systems due to government impositions, but at household level the COVID-19 pandemic-impacted food system of lower-class Filipino households was only examined in terms of nutritional quality. The present study aims to report on how aid-dependent household food systems are functioning in the everyday lifeworld of poor households. Using the solicited diary method, we collected the lockdown experiences of ten women from two resettlement communities in managing the pandemic food system. The household food system in both communities has had to adapt to pandemic-induced uncertainties and, at the same time, has been shaped by aid in the form of food and cash from relatives, friends, neighbours, governments (national and local), and non-government organizations. We found that recipients tend to prefer cash assistance over food aid, due to the increase in freedom and the potential to improve overall welfare of the household members. The results also showed that women are at the helm of making the food system work for the household. We found that women are goal-driven and strategic in rationing the food and preparing the meals. The value of aid for the households goes beyond its food security objective; it also contributes to maintaining the women's psychological well-being and strengthening their spirituality during the crisis. Nevertheless, government's social targeting of aid could be improved, and food and nutrition security interventions could be more professionally dealt with.

RC29-424.1

NAVARRETE, Teresa* (344617, Mexico)

Life Histories of Young People Who Have Participated in Organized Crime Groups

Organized crime is present at the community through groups or cells or even at the family level, being part of the lives of many young Mexicans. The criminal career of young people begins at a very early age, most of the time, consuming drugs and starting to sell them on a small scale. However, drug sales are not the only illegal activity that feeds the organized crime economy; there is a connection with other crimes such as extortion, car theft, kidnapping, homicide, among others, which are part of common crimes and are rarely investigated as part of organized crime.

The PhD research "*Life histories of young people who have participated in organized crime groups*", preliminarily shows the heterogeneity in the cases analyzed: low tolerance to frustration has been a fundamental factor in initiating and continuing a criminal career, likewise, the mechanisms for joining

these groups have required the networks with which the young people relate, whether in school, the neighborhood, friendships and even the family. On the other hand, the criminal trajectories of these young people are complex; although they have been in prison for a specific crime, most of the time common crimes, they have committed more and in different circumstances.

From the biographical approach and retrospectively, this research has identified the construction and motivating force that led them to become part of organized crime or, in their case, how they were recruited and why organized crime meant a life path for them. The analysis of the information from the life histories was processed with Atlas.Ti software, and the following fields were used to classify the information: Family, Relationships, Youth, Neighborhood, Alcohol and drug use, School, Criminal career, Violence, Structural stresses and barriers, Initial employment, Life in prison, Religion, Satisfactions and risks, Expectations and aspirations for the future.

RC03-57.1

NAVARRO, Clemente J.* (Pablo de Olavide University, Spain)

Institutions and Communities Life: Towards CROSS-National Comparative Analysis of Urban Scenes

The study of institutions has been a relevant analytical tool to analyse community life and change, from classical community power studies to more contemporary studies on multi-level governance and local government systems and their role in explaining socio-spatial processes and inequalities. This perspective adds an institutional perspective to the more classical approach based on socio-economic socio-cultural processes (for instance, classical Chicago School or political economy perspectives).

For instance, previous proposals about cultural scenes localisation and change have focused on a socio-economic or socio-cultural perspective (neighbourhood social composition, creative occupations, lifestyles, innovative business,...). However, local government systems and urban policy are also relevant factors explaining urban changes, including patterns of cultural scenes localisation or change. First, at the local level, specific initiatives promoted or applied in municipalities could enhance different kinds of cultural scenes according to their policy orientation toward the classical development and redistribution framework. Second, at the national level, local government systems could shape different opportunity structures for policy actions and, therefore, scenes localisation and change. For instance, the market-regulated orientation promotes different local policy agendas and governance processes.

This presentation tries to highlight the importance of the institutional approach in community research and its application to an innovative approach to analyse the cultural life of cities (scenes).

RC51-702.2

NAVARRO, Jorge* (Universidad de Zaragoza, Spain)

TURON, Alberto (Universidad de Zaragoza, Spain)

ALTUZARRA, Alfredo (Universidad de Zaragoza, Spain)

MORENO-JIMENEZ, José María (Universidad de Zaragoza, Spain)

Sentiment Analysis on Twitter of the Different Stakeholders Involved in the COVID-19 Vaccination Process in Spain By Using Machine Learning

We present a procedure based on the combination of machine learning techniques, in particular sentiment analysis and multivariate statistical methods, to evaluate the evolution of the mood of the different stakeholders involved (central government, opposition, regional governments, and citizens) during the vaccination phases against COVID-19 in Spain. This procedure was developed in the Grupo Decisión Multicriterio Zaragoza (GDMZ), within the framework of the multidisciplinary project *Cognitive Citizen Participation in Public Decisions. Socio-sanitary applications* of the Government of Aragon. A total of 41,669 tweets from users in Spain published between 27-02-2021 and 31-12-2021 were analysed. Different sentiments were assessed using a list of Spanish words and their associations with eight basic emotions (anger, fear, anticipation, trust, surprise, sadness, joy and disgust) and three valences (neutral, negative and positive). In addition, we examined how the different emotions were distributed in the tweets using various descriptive statistics and obtained a trajectory graph, which is a representation of narrative time versus emotional valence. The results achieved illustrate that this type of analysis could help assess the mood of the different stakeholders involved and gauge social support for policies aimed at mitigating the effects of the pandemic and achieving the desired herd immunity.

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RC41-JS-62.2

NAVARRO, Jose* (TU Dresden, Japan)

Are Non-Believers Richer Because Their Populations Grow Less? the Economic Growth Contribution of Populations By Religious Affiliation Compared to the Unaffiliated, 1970 - 2020.

In this paper, we aim to provide a global overview of how economic growth has performed in the decades between 1970 and 2020, not focusing on geography exclusively, but by religious affiliation. Religion, or the lack of it, is as a marker of identity that transcends geographical borders.

Describing patterns of economic growth by religious grouping gives novel insights into the global development process that can inform new research into the different performance of national growth strategies, and the policies that guide that economic growth.

A growing body of research within economics and sociology began arguing 20 years ago for explanations for economic growth that should go further than traditional factors to include a nation's culture. Culture has been found to influence micro-economic outcomes by affecting personal traits such as willingness to work, honesty, attitude to saving and trust in strangers. Religion is an important part of culture, especially in nations at lower levels of development, where religious institutions play an outsize role in the provision of health, poverty alleviation and other social services.

The aim is not to look into causal links between religion and economic growth, but to inform how the economic growth performance has effectively fared over the past 5 decades.

RC03-59.5

NAVARRO SOLANO, María del Carmen* (Pablo de Olavide University, Spain)

RODRIGUEZ GARCIA, Maria Jesus (Centre for Urban Political Sociology and Policies Pablo de Olavide University, Spain)

ZAPATA MOYA, Angel (Universidad Pablo de Olavide, Spain)

Social Policies in Times of Austerity: The Influence of Women's Representation on Public Welfare Effort at Local Level.

The body of literature on political representation and gender has been shaped through numerous research studies that have shaped and operationalized the concepts of political representation. Some of the main contemporary questions in this field of research that need more in-depth empirical answers include: how does the substantive representation of women in public policy materialize? and how effective is women's political representation in promoting greater equality between men and women? (Childs et al.2013, 493). Moreover, analyses of political representation and gender have tended to focus on the national or regional level, while empirical studies at the municipal level have been scarcer. However, at this level of government the presence of women in political life seems to be higher, a phenomenon that may provide an opportunity to study the interactions between descriptive-substantive representation in contexts closer to individuals, where they spend most of their daily lives.

The aim of this study was to analyze how the representation of women is related to the effort of local governments in welfare policies, as well as to test whether female political representation conditioned the intensity of austerity policies applied to the local welfare system during the period of the great recession in Spain. To this end, a multilevel cross-sectional design was developed based on a database of Local Corporations Members in 8,108 Spanish municipalities during the last five legislatures (1999-2019). We use the information on budget settlements provided by the Ministry of Finance from 2002 to the present to study the spending orientation of local policies. Multilevel regression models were applied to study cross-sectional differences between municipalities and the evolution of social spending as a function of women's representation in local politics.

RC28-406.3

NAVON, Yael* (Taub Center for Social Policy Studies in Israel, Israel)

BLANK, Carmel* (Ruppin Academic Center, Israel)

SHAVIT, Yossi (Tel Aviv University, Israel)

Time Heals? on the Effects of Death in the Family on Children's Educational Achievements

This is a study on the effects of death in the family, that is experienced at different ages in childhood, on the subsequent scholastic achievements of children. We address three main questions: 1) What are the differences between socio-economic strata in the odds that children experience the death of a parent or a sibling? 2) Is there a difference in the relationship between a death in the family and the educational achievements of the remaining children when the death occurs at different ages in childhood? and 3) Is there a difference in the effects on achievement of the death of a parent and the death of a sibling?

We analyze a unique database, which draws information from various administrative, educational, and demographic data files on most persons born in Israel between 1985 and 1998, their parents and their siblings (n=1.1 M). The database includes detailed information on family's socioeconomic characteristics, dates of death of parents or siblings, if such occurred, achievements in secondary school matriculation examinations, and more.

We find the following: 1) Death in the family is more likely among Arabs than among Jews and is negatively related to (pre-death) family income. 2) The death of a parent or of a sibling depresses subsequent educational achievements, and 3) the effect of a parent's death increases with the child's age at which it occurs, while the negative effect of the death of a sibling, declines with the child's age at which it was experienced.

We discuss these findings in view of the psychological literatures on bereavement.

RC31-JS-137.4

NAWROCKI, Michal* (Faculty of Sociology, University of Warsaw, Poland)

Exploring Populist Epistemologies: Knowledge Practices of Law and Justice's (PiS) Supporters

Despite various crises including the rising cost of living and the ongoing conflict with European institutions, the right-wing populist Law and Justice (PiS) party still enjoys sizeable support of 25-30% of voters in Poland after seven years in government. Various explanations for this continuous electoral support have been proposed, focusing on the government's social policies, nationalist discourse, the takeover of public broadcasters, or the use of conspiracy theories. However, these partial explanations are insufficient to explain the party's popularity, unprecedented in Polish politics both in its size and stability over time. This paper proposes a more comprehensive approach by conceptualising PiS supporters as an epistemic community with its own assumptions regarding the world and appropriate modes of reasoning, along with a range of knowledge practices that construe and maintain a particular vision of the socio-political reality. Thus, this paper aims to analyse (1) how do PiS supporters organise and structure various social categories and identities to make sense of the world; (2) how, as an epistemic community, do they create and legitimise knowledge; and (3) how do they process and interpret politicians' speeches and media articles. To answer those questions, 24 individual interviews and four focus groups have been carried out with long-time PiS supporters, mainly from central and eastern Poland. Preliminary conclusions from the interviews, which extensively employed projective techniques and verbal protocol to explore voters' epistemological and cognitive processes, suggest that it is the construction of an epistemic community with a consistent vision of the world and clear interpretation procedures that stabilises political support, rather than any specific benefit from the PiS government. Moreover, the interviews emphasise the role of negotiating social identities and categories and suggest that populists' supporters are much more active in this process than previously thought.

RC26-389.4

NAWROCKI, Michal* (Faculty of Sociology, University of Warsaw, Poland)

Studying Populism As a Knowledge Phenomenon: Theory and Practice

The concept of populism has long been used by social scholars to analyse various socio-political ruptures. However, with the advent of the so-called post-truth politics era the way those divisions are studied changed profoundly. With the declining trust in established epistemological authorities, political polarisation increasingly translates into epistemological ruptures, while truth and reality became themselves important objects of the political debate. Thus, the way populist movements construct and nurture 'alternative' knowledge systems and visions of what is factual has become extremely relevant for scholars of populism. While there is a growing number of studies analysing populist knowledge and counterknowledge practices, cases of denialism, and the use of conspiracy theories, various elements of populist epistemology are studied separately, and there are no common theoretical assumptions that would arrange all those elements into a comprehensive epistemic theory of populism. This paper proposes a basic theoretical framework for an epistemic approach to studying populism that is based on established discursive, communication, and socio-cultural approaches but goes beyond some of their assumptions and emphasizes the need to study populism as a knowledge phenomenon. Thus, populism is conceptualised as a set of epistemic interventions: discursive and non-discursive practices that construe the people as a political subject and result in the emergence of a populist epistemic community. The latter is based upon distinctive discursive practices, political styles and performances, communication topology and practices, and cognitive, affective and social psychological processes that all come together, creating a particular vision of the world. Apart from describing the epistemic theory of populism, this paper presents how it can be implemented in research practice, discussing methodological insights and conclusions from 24 individual interviews and four focus groups conducted to study populist epistemology in Poland and indicating useful research techniques, such as the verbal protocol or projective techniques.

RC48-JS-41.1

NAYAK, Akhaya Kumar* (Indian Institute of Management Indore, India)

Revival of a Protest Movement: The Struggle of an Indian Village Against Mega Development Projects

On 14th January 2022, the administration dismantled a few betel fields in Dhinkia village of the Indian state of Odisha. This resulted in a violent clash between the protesting betel farmers and administration, injuring several of them. These betel fields were built in the land acquired for the proposed steel plant by POSCO in 2005. After a decade long movement led by POSCO Pratirodh Sangram Samiti (PPSS), POSCO withdrew the project and handed the land over to government of Odisha. However, in 2017, the land (2700 acres) was allocated to Jindal United Steel Limited (JUSL) which proposed to invest 65,000 crore INR (Approximately 8.7 billion USD) to build a 13.2 MTPA integrated steel plant. However, villagers of Dhinkia are determined not to let JUSL occupy the land. PPSS, re-emerged as the *Jindal Pratirodh Bheetamati Suraksha Samiti,* is mobilising the people against JUSL. The revived movement with the same but renamed SMO touches upon issues such as environment, land rights, forest rights, right to livelihood etc. This paper earnestly attempts to study the distinguished features of this revived movement vis-a-vis its earlier version. The data were obtained from both primary (in-depth interviews) and secondary sources. The study finds that a revived movement instead of moving in the direction from mobilisation to institutionalisation, capitalises on the previously mobilised resources, more specifically on the established linkages, and tries to directly build pressure on establishment from the top while continuing the vigorous protests in the grass roots. However, these don't guarantee quick success to the movement. The establishment uses several new strategies to demobilise movement constituents and mobilise a stronger counter movement. Supported by establishment and infused with abundant resources, this counter movement becomes highly counterproductive for the revived movement. The findings of the study are significant addition to the social movement literature.

Adhoc-883.1

NAZ, Farhat* (Indian Institute of Technology Jodhpur, India)

Teaching Climate Change Course in an Engineering Institute

I have designed a course title Climate Change and Society, which is offered as an open elective. Being an open elective it is opted by B.Techs, M.Tech, M.Sc and PhD students. This course entails fieldwork (apart from lectures), wherein the students are exposed to the rural areas and understand how climate change impacts the local communities. The course is taught in a manner which make the budding engineers sensitive towards understanding and developing innovations and technology which can a go a long way in fight against climate change. As being at a technology institute, 'climate change and society' course also help them to see climate change from a social science perspective rather than just from a scientific discourse. Students after having done the course feel enthusiastic and have acknowledge that they never thought how climate change could impact the local communities especially the ones who are under-represented, marginalized in many ways in India. Making the engineers recognize that societal impact of climate change is so grave, make the success of this course.

RC24-JS-96.1

NAZ, Farhat* (Indian Institute of Technology Jodhpur, India)

K.J.GEORGE, George (School of Liberal Arts, Indian Institute of Technology Jodhpur, India, India)

Traditional Water Wisdom and Water Management: A Viewpoint from Thar Desert, Rajasthan, India

The present development paradigms in the global South appear significantly infused with the neo-liberal and neo-colonial agenda which is driven by market forces and transnational actors of monopolization. Many-a-times the environmental knowledge of the west prompt the state in the global South, to take up a grand knowledge hegemony of managing water scarcity. With climate change, desertification is a major concern which is creating land degradation and water in-access in global South. Furthermore, climate change is wreaking damage with far reaching consequences on local communities across manifold social categories, especially in hierarchical caste based society like India. Taking Western Rajasthan which is part of the Thar desert of India, falling under the desert climatic arid zone, this ethnographic study examines the role of local communities and their agency in the restorative development by managing natural resource of water, through traditional wisdom. Local communities in these regions face the brunt of water scarcity the most, due to desert ecosystem and the rise of desertification and climate change. Through our ongoing research, we argue to look at alternative measures to combat the desertification in realm of climate change, to learn from the historical legacies/ legacy thinking of water governance, and to gain the capability to take well informed decisions, in which women are at the center stage. Under extreme climatic conditions, even micro-level water conservation attempts by the local communities, hereby the case of local farming technique in the case study, can

increase water availability at the local level, setting a precedent for a model to replicated across inter and regional trajectories. The ethnographic study highlight the importance of traditional community based water management as a promising tool for combating climate change related water scarcity in the Thar region of India.

RC18-JS-13.2

NDAWANA, Enock* (University of Johannesburg, South Africa)

Militarisation and Political (in) Security in Contemporary Zimbabwe

This study seeks to augment studies on authoritarianism in Africa through examining how militarisation shapes political security, defined from a human security perspective as denoting the ability of people to live in the social order that respects their basic human rights, observes the rule of law and guarantees political freedom. Using the case of Zimbabwe, a militarised authoritarian state, a critical security studies-inspired human security conceptual framework and primary and secondary sources, the study will argue that the militarisation of politics and the state results in political insecurity. It will demonstrate that the Zimbabwean government has failed to uphold the fundamental freedoms enshrined in the country's constitution such as safety from torture, freedom of expression/speech, association and assembly and the right to vote principally owing to militarisation. In search of emancipation from this political insecurity, Zimbabweans responded using various tactics such as flight, silence and feigning to be part of the ruling Zimbabwe African National Union Patriotic Front party. These political survival tactics enabled some citizens to regain their political voice while others managed to secure themselves from physical harm only. The study will conclude that a militarised authoritarian state is incapable of resolving a number of problems, especially political insecurity.

RC06-113.4

NDLOVU, Lovemore* (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Zimbabwe)

Role of Sociological Theory in Deconstructing Sociological Phenomena in Africa – the Social Exchange Theory and the Small House in Zimbabwe

Sociological theories illuminate various sociological phenomena found in Africa and act as conceptual and analytical tools in deconstructing sociological knowledge. This study uses the lens of the social exchange theory to analyze the small house practice in Zimbabwe. The 'small house practice' is the trend among married men in Zimbabwe to maintain a single woman as a quasi-permanent sexual partner outside official marriage. This relationship is considered subsidiary (small) compared to the official marriage yet it is important to the welfare of both man practicing it and the unmarried woman being looked after. The study reveals that those engaged in small house interactions are rationally seeking to maximize the profits or benefits, especially in meeting basic individual needs of both the man maintaining a small house and the woman being looked after.

Adhoc-882.1

NEAL, Sarah* (University of Sheffield, United Kingdom)

More Than Just Good Friends: Rethinking Neighbours in Contexts of Urban Multiculture

Drawing on earlier studies of urban multicultural social life in the UK, this presentation explores the everyday 'publicness' of the neighbour and neighbouring practices. It thinks through the ways in which recent work on social infrastructure might be productively applied to neighbour relations in ways which take us beyond the dominant decline of neighbours and social trust arguments. The presentation asks, in contexts of urban churn where proximate ethnic and social difference is a very ordinary (if agonised and/or antagonistic) residential experience, might neighbour relations offer the potential to work as more radical sites of pragmatic community and multicultural place-making?

WG08-800.2

NECKEL, Sighard* (University of Hamburg, Germany)

Awareness: Paradoxes of an Emotion Program

Closely linked to current conflicts on minority rights, anti-discrimination, and diversity, awareness has emerged in recent years as a specific practice of discrimination avoidance. In this paper, awareness is examined as an emotion program that specifically seeks to generate regard for the concerns of individuals and groups whose identity claims are considered contested. Drawing on qualitative data from field research, which resulted from explorations of various anti-discrimination practices up to today's club scene, the action problems, unintended consequences, and paradoxes associated with awareness are analysed. Awareness claims to raise sensitivity to discrimination and to contribute to the struggle against it. However, these claims are also

associated with new problems in the prevention of discrimination, which cannot be tackled by awareness itself. By relying on a politically motivated form of emotion management, affective tensions are created that themselves refer back to awareness practices. In addressing these paradoxes of awareness, emotional sensitivity does not resolve experiences of discrimination when it leads to subjective feelings and emotional reactions becoming the decisive indicator of perceived power relations. How awareness practices could avoid such problems and paradoxes will be discussed in conclusion.

RC17-JS-85.1

NECKEL, Sighard* (University of Hamburg, Germany)

Tackling the Climate Crisis: Infrastructure, Foundational Economy, and the State

The paper deals with the significance of infrastructure for tackling the climate crisis. Firstly, I will critically examine the individualisation of the climate crisis as a question of personal lifestyle. Instead, I will use the Corona pandemic to highlight how decisive a society's infrastructure is for handling existential risks. I will then refer to the programme of a "foundational economy", which emphasises the importance of material and providential infrastructures and regulatory state activities for social and ecological change. In a further step, I discuss the status of infrastructure in current sociological theory criticising actor-network-theory and posthumanism for decoupling the shaping of the material world from any politics. My own suggestion is the concept of a "public sphere of things", concluding with some remarks on the necessity of "symbiotic transformations" (Erik Olin Wright) for any socio-ecological change.

RC11-JS-108.1

NEDELCU, Mihaela* (University of Neuchâtel, Institut of Sociology, Switzerland)
WYSS, Malika (University of Neuchâtel, Switzerland)

Transnational Grandparenting Challenged By the Covid-19 Pandemic: Frustration Experiences and Digitally Mediated Coping Strategies

Transnational grandparenting has been documented as an important form of intergenerational solidarity within transnational families, especially in the case of so-called "Zero Generation" grandparents, i.e. migrants' parents moving back-and-forth across borders to take care of their grandchildren. While digital technologies play a key role to keep ties at a distance, physical co-presence is indispensable to provide childcare during regular visits and periods of cohabitation, both in destination and origin countries. Yet, the Covid-19 pandemic has temporarily put an unexpected term to cross-border mobilities on a global scale and have hindered the expression of transnational grandparenthood in physical co-presence.

Based on qualitative semi-structured interviews with transnational grandparents residing in Switzerland, we question how they experienced this disruptive event. In particular, we investigate to what extent their grandparental practices have been disturbed, and how their ICTs use and mediated co-presence changed to maintain meaningful relationships with their grandchildren in this crisis context. Our findings show that while ICTs-mediated co-presence intensified during lockdown period and served as a substitute for physical copresence, the experiences of transnational grandparents varied in contrasting ways. Thus, the forced immobility prompted both creative coping strategies using ICTs, and intense suffering and annoyance. Moreover, the quality of relationships that grandparents have with their grandchildren' parents greatly influenced their experiences and adaptation efforts.

RC56-754.3

NEDERVEEN PIETERSE, Jan P.* (University of California at Santa Barbara, USA)

Compare Globalization 1990-2020

Differences between 1990 and 2020—geopolitical, geoeconomic and cultural—are staggering. How do leading themes of 1990s social science—such as globalization, convergence, modernity, nationalism—fare thirty years later? How was 'culture' embedded in 1990s political economy and what are interactions nowadays? This talk revisits a paper on Global Culture 1990-2020 in TCS, with a wide angle that snapshot assessments lack. Let's add these questions: Do differences between hegemonic ascent during the 1990s and hegemonic decline since 2008 matter? If we factor in 2022, does expansive authoritarianism make a comeback or is it a blip? How do 1990s 'culture wars' compare with the 2010s and onward?

RC07-122.2

NEDERVEEN PIETERSE, Jan P.* (University of California Satna Barbara, USA)

Ukraine War, Clash of Authoritarianisms, Global Resets

Ukraine is the terrain of a clash of authoritarianisms. It was a 'post-American world' until Russia invaded Crimea and Ukraine. Now Nato expands further East and to Scandinavia. The US targets both Russia and China. Food, energy, supply lines, shipping routes, inflation, weapons, inequality are on the table. More than half the world doesn't back the US approach. Would extending the US alliance to the Indo-Pacific with a Pacific Treaty Organization be a good idea? The rule of power looms larger than the rule of law. Assange cautioned that as authoritarian societies become opaque to themselves, they become ungovernable.

RC15-234.4

NEIGHBORS, Harold* (University of Michigan, USA)
SELLERS, Sherrill (Miami University -- Oxford, OH, USA)
DEANGELIS, Reed (University of North Carolina, USA)
DENNIS, Alexis (McGill University, Canada)
PUROHIT, Anjali (National Institutes of Health, USA)

Black-White Differences in Goal-Striving Stress and Depression in the Nashville Stress and Health Survey

This research investigates racial differences in the relationship between goal-striving stress (GSS) and major depressive disorder (MDD). GSS assesses the degree to which individuals feel they have achieved their ideal life. GSS refers to the discrepancy between options and opportunities, and aspirations and achievements. Prior research shows that such discrepancies are associated with lower happiness, lower life satisfaction, and lower self-esteem. This paper extends that work by analyzing the impact of GSS on major depression in the Nashville Stress and Health Study (Nashville, Tennessee). We hypothesized that (1) Black Americans will display a lower prevalence of MDD compared to White Americans; (2) higher GSS scores will be significantly related to higher MDD for both Black and White Americans; (3) the GSS-MDD relationship will be stronger for White Americans than Black Americans. Our findings are consistent with these predictions. Black Americans have lower odds of MDD compared to White Americans and high GSS predicts greater odds of MDD for both groups. There is a significant race-GSS interaction such that the association between GSS and MDD is stronger for White Americans in comparison to Black Americans. We conclude that Black-White differences in mental disorder are the joint product of structural determinants and cognitive experience. GSS captures the subjective sociocultural experiences necessary for a deeper understanding of the interpretation and meaning of racialized structural barriers for Black Americans.

RC43-611.2

NEISCH, Paulina* (City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)

Urban Patterns of Neighborhoods' Inequities during Covid-19 Pandemic

Among government responses to the Covid-19 pandemic were lockdowns and border closures. Lockdowns are characterized by temporary restrictions on leaving home and operating businesses, shops, and services to prevent transmission, whereas border closures seal off a place from the outside world, aiming to keep it Covid-19-free. During border closure, but in the absence of lockdown, life is close to normal. However, the long-lasting impacts of border closures on urban patterns of neighborhoods' inequities have not yet been deeply studied. The goal of this paper is to develop new insights into the impact of border closure, especially in response to the Covid-19 pandemic, on the development of housing inequalities in the neighbourhoods of concern. For a case study, we selected Hong Kong: one of the most densely populated metropolises with one of the strictest border-control and quarantine measures in the world since the beginning of the Covid-19 outbreak. Before the pandemic Hong Kong as an international centre was known for being a popular tourism destination. We focused on changes in urban patterns and gentrification caused by transformations in tourism dynamics, where local tourism has replaced international tourism. We thus used Covid-19 both as a driver of changes in gentrification processes and as a natural experiment setting. The research used a mixed-methods approach. The results of the research assess positive and negative effects that rapid urban changes in times of crises have on local housing situation.

RC41-594.1

NELSON, Gloria Luz* (Retired Professor of Sociology, Philippines)

GONZALES, Mari Juni Paulette (UP Open University, Philippines)

The Stories of Filipino Pregnant Teenagers and Teenage Mothers during the COVID-19 Pandemic

The study aims to tell the meanings of the stories of the Filipino pregnant teens and teen mothers during the COVID-19 pandemic. The teens were interviewed using screen-mediated, in-depth interviews, where 28% of the participants were pregnant, 61% were mothers and 11% were pregnant and also mothers. More than half or 61% of the teens are in consensual union with their partners and staying either with the teen's family or partner's family while there are two who are married and living with their respective spouses. The resulting themes that emerged from their stories are as follows: First, the teen mothers face multiple burdens because they lacked both the financial capability and emotional support. Early pregnancy is a health risk for the mother and the child. Second, pregnant teens and teen mothers also involuntarily drop out from school due to unplanned pregnancy. Third, an unplanned pregnancy, however, does not mean an unwanted pregnancy. Fourth, being pregnant and a mother during a pandemic brings about longingness for their friends and relatives. Fifth, the majority of the youth find their children to be a blessing and the source of inspiration for them to strive for a better life. Teen pregnancy, just like pandemic, is a global phenomenon. Institutionalization and implementation of current policies and programs is recommended to address the prevention, support, and care for teen pregnancy.

RC19-285.3

NELSON, Kenneth* (University of Oxford, England)

LINDH, Arvid* (Stockholm University, Sweden)

Carbon Taxes, Redistribution, and Environmental Attitudes in Comparative Perspective.

While carbon taxes are effective in steering consumption in more environmentally friendly directions, they tend to be unpopular and thus difficult for policymakers to implement on a large scale. Carbon taxes impose extra costs on households and tend to weigh more heavily on the poor and other groups who spend a larger share of their budgets on energy and related commodities. Placing this extra financial burden on economically vulnerable households is something that also more well-off citizens may find unfair. Besides the regressive nature of many carbon taxes, people may also have different views on how the costs for carbon neutrality should be divided between households and the industry.

This project is guided by the belief that social policy may act as an effective buffer against such adverse distributive outcomes of decarbonization, and thus indirectly increase support for climate policy. The welfare state is the main political arena for providing social security and resolving distributive conflicts by creating positive-sum solutions (or societal compromises) between various interest groups in society. Previous research has highlighted the role of the welfare state in balancing inequalities based on class, gender, and age. In this paper we ask if the welfare state also carry potential to create a new social contract in the 21st century for the sake of slowing down global warming?

The empirical analyses are based on micro-level attitudinal data from the European Social Survey, and imputed carbon taxes from the European Household Budget Survey. Social policy (in the form of replacement and coverage rates at country level) is treated as an intervening variable that may moderate the relationship between inaugurated decarbonization policy and climate policy attitudes at individual level. We will thus empirically test the pathways whereby social policy matter for climate policy attitudes.

RC24-JS-33.3

NEMBHARD, Danielle* (James Cook University, Australia)

Intersectionality and Climate Justice: Implications for Assisted Ecosystem Adaption on the Great Barrier Reef

The UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration (2021–2030) calls for international and national commitments to scale up the restoration of degraded and destroyed ecosystems with ambitious goals to support climate change mitigation, adaptation, and resilience. In response, assisted ecosystem adaptation has emerged as a mechanism to address extreme climate impacts in social-ecological systems at regional scales. Assisted ecosystem adaptation refers to a suite of potential strategies to accelerate evolutionary responses to climate pressure. Questions of risk, equity and justice arise within assisted ecosystem adaptation given (i) associated long time periods and large spatial scales (ii) the potential for a significantly altered relationship between humans and nature and (iii) decision-making under extensive scientific uncertainty. Risk is entangled with the exercise of power - to control or influence the definition and evaluation of risk will influence (in)action taken in response. Risk perception, vulnerability and resilience are shaped by social locations linked to legacies of intersecting systems of privilege and oppression such as colonial ecological

violence, capitalism, and dispossession – systems that have been implicated in the production of uneven climate impacts and environmental injustices. Climate justice scholarship seeks to *inter alia* understand how risks, and associated power structures, have impacted people differently and disproportionately, to ultimately redress resultant injustices in fair and equitable ways. I reflect on these implications in the context of Australia's Reef Restoration and Adaptation Program for the Great Barrier Reef, a multi-institutional partnership focused on developing feasible interventions to accelerate the recovery of degraded reefs and help coral species adapt to unprecedented environmental change. I argue that attention to and application of intersectional theories and climate justice frameworks in assisted ecosystem adaptation is key to addressing ecological risk, environmental damage, social inequalities, and underlying power structures while catalysing systemic transformation in coral reef social-ecological systems.

RC33-494.5

NEMETH, Renata* (ELTE Eötvös Loránd University, Faculty of Social Sciences, Research Center for Computational Social Science, Hungary)

BUDA, Jakab (ELTE Eötvös Loránd University, Faculty of Social Sciences, Research Center for Computational Social Science, Hungary)

SIMONOVITS, Bori (ELTE Eötvös Loránd University, Faculty of Education and Psychology, Hungary)

The Language of Discrimination: Assessing Attention Discrimination By Hungarian Local Governments Using Machine Learning

In our study we assess the responsiveness of Hungarian local governments to requests for information by Roma and non-Roma clients, relying on a nationwide email study that applied a randomized controlled trial design.

Two methods were used in parallel to evaluate the response emails: traditional qualitative coding and machine learning (ML). Both methods provided evidence of attention discrimination.

The methodological novelty of using ML with Natural Language Processing (NLP) is that we treat discrimination as a classification problem and study to what extent emails written to Roma and non-Roma clients can be distinguished, which in turn serves as a metric of discrimination in general. We show that it is possible to detect discrimination in textual data in an automated way without human coding, and that ML may detect linguistic features of discrimination that human coders may not recognize. To the best of our knowledge, our study is the first attempt to assess discrimination using ML techniques.

Our ML models worked significantly better compared to random classification, confirming the differential treatment of Roma clients. The most important predictors showed that the answers sent to ostensibly Roma clients are not only shorter, but their tone is less polite and more reserved, supporting the idea of attention discrimination. A higher level of attention discrimination is detectable against male senders, and in smaller settlements.

A randomized controlled trial is a design that provides the strongest causal evidence. We showed that if it is applied in a digital environment, the resulting massive amount of textual data can be evaluated by using NLP and ML techniques. This result offers an inspiring opportunity for future social research.

RC24-JS-22.5

NEMOZ, Sophie* (University of Bourgogne Franche-Comté (LaSA MSHE CNRS UAR 3124), France)

Entre Constructions Et Contractions Argileuses, Retrait-Gonflement Anthropo-Lithique

Aux côtés des blocs argileux, la communication propose de faire connaissance avec d'autres rapports de force que ce type de roches instille avec le monde. En quoi les argiles ne s'en tiennent pas aux transformations humaines ? Comment se manifestent ces manières d'exister, d'agir ou de réagir ? Avec quelles formes de présence et auprès de quelles entités ? Dans quelle mesure sont-elles perçues par les individus et les sociétés ?

En poursuivant ces questionnements (Némoz (dir.), 2021-2022), l'enquête des relations argileuses s'enquière d'activités et de dynamiques lithiques relativement méconnues en sciences humaines et sociales. En géologie, elles ont pu être initialement mentionnées à travers l'expression de « retrait-gonflement » à partir des années 1950. Celle-ci renvoie aux capacités molles et malléables des argiles qui, dans les sols, se gorgent d'humidité en fin d'hiver, puis se rétractent par assèchement sous l'effet d'une faible pluviométrie et d'une hausse de la chaleur au cours du printemps jusqu'à l'été, voire l'automne. En France, près de 63% du territoire métropolitain est aujourd'hui exposé à une telle mouvance des argiles (ONERC, 2018). Eligible au dispositif catastrophes naturelles (Cat-Nat), elle fragilise et menace la solidité des bâtiments et la sécurité des habitants de milliers de logements et de communes ces dernières années. Autour de ces appréhensions anthropo-lithiques, plutôt qu'une juxtaposition des images, c'est un réseau non-linéaire des socio-écosystèmes que révèlera l'étude *auprès* de leurs composants et *avec* les manières de percevoir et d'évaluer leurs liens.

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

RC43-615.1

NEMOZ, Sophie* (Laboratory of Sociology and Anthropology (MSHE CNRS UAR 3124), France)

From Socialist Utopia to Social Heterotopia in BesançOn, a Historical Sociology of French Cooperative Housing.

Studies of cooperative housing and residential systems are still relatively compartmentalized into separate scientific domains. To gain a deeper understanding of the relationships between the two, the article presents a historical sociology at the intersection of local and national scales, in Besançon, 'capital city' of Franche-Comté in France. Questions regarding joint as well as separate changes in these relations have led us to investigate the past to make the present situation intelligible.

This shift in approaches aims to better understand how power and "the political" adapt to what is new. By avoiding an opposition between the various temporal as well as spatial scales of observation of interactions, our approach seeks to move beyond a linear and developmentalist conception of innovations, and of their history.

The analysis of residential cooperative projects initially focuses on one of the birthplaces of the socialist utopia. Two of its founders, Charles Fourier and Pierre-Joseph Proudhon, were born in Besançon in the 18th and 19th century respectively. The former is known, in particular, for having developed the idea of a so-called "phalanstery", a large, shared housing building (Fourier, 1822), and the latter, an advocate of mutualism, coined the famous phrase "Property is theft" (Proudhon, 1841).

This article does not merely examine the development, between that landmark period and the present day, of cooperative housing ideas, but also the trickle-up and discontinuity effects it has generated, considering its empirical embeddedness in the housing system. Through the actors, norms and policies governing the productive and distributive functions on the territory, we will trace the complex history of a heterotopia (Foucault, 1967), using the mixed methods of sociology to investigate long-time nospans.

RC28-409.2

NEOG, Bhaskar* (Indian Institute of Technology Jammu, Jammu, India)

Intergenerational Transmission of Human Capital in India: The Role of Gender and the Extended Family

The present paper contributes to the limited literature on multigenerational educational mobility in India. The study utilises data from the India Human Development Survey for the year 2010-11. The study employs fixed effects regression models to examine the extended family's influence on the children's educational investment. The study finds that grandparental education has a significant influence on the educational spending of children, net of parental education. Further analysis suggests that such an influence is direct and is not mediated through the parental generation. The findings also reveal interesting heterogeneities in the grandparental effect across gender, parental background and family structure. The crucial role of the extended family in influencing children's educational investment extends beyond the influence of grandparents and includes the significant impact of aunts and uncles. The study concludes with a discussion of the policy implications of such multigenerational effects and its gendered nature.

RC34-507.2

NESSI, Maria Virginia* (Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina)

Rural Youth Research in Pandemic Times: Methodological Approaches through an Argentinean Case

The COVID-19 pandemic brought about a change at different levels of society. From the economic, health and social effects, but also those in the order of scientific research in social sciences. Different studies emerged in this context, seeking to understand these impacts and also with new ways of studying social reality. This work seeks to be a contribution to the reflection on the theoretical-methodological decisions regarding the study of a particular population: rural youth. The case of young people from horticultural families of the General Pueyrredón District is taken as part of the doctoral thesis of this author. On the one hand, it seeks to demonstrate the decisions regarding the obstacles that emerged from the pandemic to carry out the fieldwork, as well as the alternatives that were deployed, their limitations and potentialities. On the other hand, it will seek to capture the conceptual theoretical approaches that emerged from the pandemic context. The work is presented as an advance around the doctoral thesis entitled "Make and remake your life. Young people from horticultural families facing their possible futures" that has financing through the doctoral scholarship in strategic topics granted by CONICET.

RC42-607.3

NETO, Daniela* (Centre for Social Studies, University of Coimbra, Portugal)

RIBEIRO, Raquel (Centre for Social Studies, University of Coimbra, Portugal)

The Challenges of Building Inclusive Communities: The Contribution of Studying Housing Social Representations and Practices in Portugal

The provision of housing has historically been associated with the (re)production of social, economic, and territorial inequalities. Moreover, the rise of financial markets, actors, and motives in housing provision has dramatically increased such inequalities. In Portugal, the impacts of housing financialisation include increasing inequalities in housing comfort conditions, socio-territorial segregation, forced evictions due to rising housing prices or conversion of long-term rental contracts into short-term rentals, impoverishment of the most vulnerable population, and negative psychosocial impacts as financial motivations are related to social exclusion and discriminatory housing practices. Inequalities due to financialised housing are at the core of the current challenges faced in cities to achieve greater social equality, inclusion, justice, and full citizenship.

Ensuring the right to adequate housing for all requires the contribution of differentiated actors (e.g. policymakers, owners, investors, activists) with frequently opposing interests, namely when private property rights collide with the property as a social function.

To deepen the understanding of stakeholders' social representations and practices about housing and explore the cues that promote (or prevent) collaboration between them, two group discussion sessions were held in June of 2022. The group discussions were conducted in Lisbon and in Porto with six participants each involving heterogeneous groups with stakeholders with different relations and points of view about housing.

The preliminary results evidence the importance of the socio-economic-historical and political contexts in social representations about housing and housing practices but also justice concerns (e.g., resentment, procedural justice) and processes of inclusion/exclusion. Moreover, results highlight that mobilizing negative stereotypes aiming at protecting individuals' positive social identity makes it more difficult for the dialogue between stakeholders in order to build more tolerant and inclusive communities. Results are discussed considering the complex challenges of thinking and acting together to realise the right to adequate housing.

RC09-147.2

NEUBERT, Dieter* (University of Bayreuth, Germany)

Development Sociology Under Scrutiny. Challenges of Post-Colonial Critique

Development sociology started from the naïve notion of development as modernization according to the "Western" model. From then on development sociology underwent a series of changes. Recently the post-development debate has criticized the core concept of "development". The latest challenge is the post-colonial debate that accuses social science in general of "epistemic violence" with a dominating Euro-American definition of science suppressing any other knowledge. At first sight, development sociology can contribute to this debate with earlier works that offer critical analyses of colonization and the resulting global dependencies. Development sociology may challenge the Euro-American-centrism referring to its long-standing research outside the Global North. However, more of the same will not help it. Development sociology should ask itself whether it is still caught in sociological concepts of the Global North and the relating "sociological canon". The in-depth knowledge of the societies of the Global South should be used as an empirical foundation for the provincialization of sociological concepts and theories. The overcoming of epistemic violence includes also a self-critique that includes the domination of northern research institutes over the southern (junior) partners, who often have to follow the topics set by the research institutions from the North. We need a dialogue on equal footing. When development sociology takes the necessary steps, it might play an important role to develop a new "global sociology" that overcomes the still existing epistemic violence. Whether this contribution to a global sociology should still be called "development sociology" is an open question.

RC17-256.2

NEUSIEDLER, Alice* (Yale University, USA)

Formatting Engagement in Participative Art Collaborations

Recently, we can observe an increasing interest in participative practices. Notions of co-creation, active citizenship, activation, citizen involvement etc. point to hopes for social innovation deriving from collaboration with formerly excluded actors. Those collaborations have also been criticised for being a burden for participants, questioning professionals' autonomy, or being a myth. These different evaluations of participative practices tend to base their judgements either on the involvement of new actors as per se innovative, or, on

external causual effects of these collaborations. Yet, they show little awareness for internal processes for the involved actors, ambivalences and modulating practices throughout the work process.

Based on 15 open interviews, which I analysed leaning on Documentary Method (Bohnsack 2013) and from a practice-theoretical perspective (Reckwitz 2002, Nicolini 2012, Hui 2017), I explore how actors format their engagement at the example of participative art projects. Participative art projects can be understood as extreme case for participative practices, as they not only collaborate, but – in opposite to other forms of collaboration – also need to display exactly the internal differences they are dealing with.

We can understand participation as a specific form of collaboration, which is linked to alternative organizing (Dobusch et al. 2019), by temporarily involving others in the core processes of art production, which formulates a claim on the involved person themselves. Participative art is characterized by different social positions and organizational roles of artists, as professionals, and participants, as experts of their life-worlds. I will argue that both practice modulation, evaluation and negotiation at different moments of the work process and with different points of reference, that is the (imagined) audience, and the artwork setting. While artists decide on participants involvement, but also modulate artistic expressions as non-professional, participants engage with artists and each other, shifting work process and arctic forms.

RC37-549.1

NEUSIEDLER, Alice* (Yale University, USA)

Organizing for Solidarity with Participative Art Pracitces

Recently, we can observe an increasing interest in participative art practices to foster social change. Interaction has been emphasised as an artistic practice of social critique since the so-called "social turn" (Bishop 2006) and is increasingly funded after the "participatory turn" (Virolainen 2016) in European cultural policy strategies has been stated. Thus, strategies of how to include formerly excluded actors into art production has become an urgent topic when organizing for solidarity, both in theory and in practice (Sachs Olsen 2018; Ćalović 2015).

Despite the hope placed into participative art practices for their disruptive potential and promise of authentic insights into others' perspectives, they have also been criticized for being a burden, a myth and for the lack of agency for participants. While critical perspectives point to relevant dilemmas for art collaboration, they were often motivated by a wish to dissolve differences between involved actors, and therefor unable to acknowledge the multiplicity of differences within these collaborations and unable to be attentive to different conditions in this artistic work process. To better understand challenges but also potential of this form of art collaboration, I explore how art collaboration practices lean on, integrate, but also are challenged by internal differences for a collective artwork.

My presentation is based on 20 open narratively informed interviews with artists and participants, and website images from participative art projects in the fields of fine arts, theatre and dance from Northern, Western, and Eastern Europe, such as a critical history project, an intervention in social housing, and a queer theatre production. Leaning on the Documentary Method (Bohnsack 2001), and with a practice-theoretical perspective (Nicolini 2012; Gherardi 2007) I explore their different strategies of organizing for solidarity. I will show how artists and participants construct alternative perspectives of artists, participants and the artwork when organizing for solidarity.

RC18-267.4

NEWMAN, Simeon* (University of Michigan, United States)

Social Theory and the Sociology of Clientelism: A Critical Prolegomenon and Gramscian Proposal

The study of clientelism has fallen out of favor in sociology, leaving the field dominated by political scientists who embrace rational choice-theoretic principal-agent theory and a few beleaguered gift-theoretic anthropologists and allied sociologists. This is unfortunate for political-sociological theory because clientelism captures a wider variety of political phenomena than perhaps any other peer concept. In an effort to revive the sociology of clientelism, the essay attends to associated conceptual problems and payoffs. It surveys definitions of and normative issues related to the study of clientelism. It undertakes an immanent critique of the leading figures in the recent clientelism literature to identify *soliciting subordination* as the core of clientelism. It identifies the accomplishments and shortcomings of the leading theoretical traditions, gift theory and principal-agent theory. And it shows that if we instead center soliciting subordination we gain both a lens for unifying phenomena hitherto thought to be very different under a single conceptual scheme and a model that can help explain political development, both of which help further a broadly Gramscian political sociology.

RC32-468.3

NEWTON, Caroline* (Delft University of Technology, Netherlands)

To a Design Based on Solidarity

Design studios are the preferred method of teaching architecture and urban design. This instructional technique dates back to the Ecole des Beaux-Arts and the Académie d'Architecture of 19th-century Paris, where the atelier was run by a master architect known as the Patron. This educational setting reinforces the architect's image as "artist-genius" (Till, 2009, p. 160).

This contribution demonstrates how feminist pedagogy deconstructs and recreates the studio as a space for critical and engaged learning.

We begin by examining the classic studio pedagogy. Then, the author's experience of studio teaching at three design institutions (UCL (London), KU Leuven (Belgium), and TU Delft (Netherlands)) is used to demonstrate the design studio's empowering and transformative potential. The KU Leuven studio shifted the focus from the "master architect" toward a multidisciplinary platform of engaged partners. The UCL studio demonstrates how an embedded method, which immerses students in real-life circumstances, forces them to rethink their positionality. Through a process of unlearning and relearning, their previously acquired knowledge and the illusion of its superiority are challenged. The TU Delft studio illustrates how combining feminist studio pedagogy with a critical, engaged planning approach, heavily influenced by Peter Marcuse's work, provides a situation in which established methods of doing things are called into question. As the studio begins by exposing conflicts (from inequality or poverty to women's struggles to including a diverse range of "others" in processes of co-creation), it invites students to examine issues from various perspectives, reflect on their own positionality, and experiment with embodied and immersive methods of learning and knowledge creation.

We conclude that this revived studio pedagogy, emphasising "relations of mutuality, co-responsibility" (Mohanty, 2003), enables students to accept being startled by urban reality and refuse to be persuaded by simple answers and conventional thinking but to design on the basis of solidarity.

RC06-104.3

NGAN, Lucille* (Hang Seng University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)
CHAN, Anita Kit-wa (The Education University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)

Gender Equality or Just More Involved Fathering? a Critical Examination of the Division of Childcare in Hong Kong's Professional Middle-Class Families

In recent decades, the ideals of paternal involvement in childcare and co-parenting have been widely celebrated in Hong Kong and elsewhere, but are these signs of gender equality in the family? Based on in-depth interviews with 27 parents of professional middle-class families in Hong Kong, our findings indicate that fathers have been significantly involved in parenting, enjoying a more dyadic relationship with their children. Mothers' expectations of paternal involvement, fathers' privileged class positions and assistance from domestic helpers – a unique social practice in Hong Kong and some Asian countries – have contributed to fathering involvement. Nevertheless, we are not seeing a new form of gender-equal parenting emerging in professional-middle class families; instead, couples still value the notion of male breadwinner and mothers still do more childcare and housework than fathers do. Furthermore, couples endorse an ideology of "complementary differences" to condone the uneven division of childcare. Our analysis of the co-constructions and negotiations between mothers and fathers highlight the importance of the mutual and cultural influences that spouses have on each other. Moreover, by paying attention to the class, social, and cultural dimensions of parenting, we show how well-resourced, liberal Chinese families prioritize family harmony and children's development to the extent that gender inequalities in childcare are tolerable and trivialized.

RC31-JS-9.3

NGUYEN, Hien* (The University of Western Australia, Australia)

Older Vietnamese Migrants' Social Support Networks: Typologies and Determinants

Social support networks (SSNs) are important resources for older adults, contributing to their social, emotional and physical wellbeing. However, many older adults can experience a disruption to their SSNs as a result of their own migration or the migration of others. Building on the growing body of research demonstrating that SSNs can be sustained across distance and national borders, this paper examines the types of SSNs and the determinants that facilitate and hinder their continuity and expansion following the migration of Vietnamese migrant grandparents to Australia. We report on fine-grained ethnographic interviews and online participant observation conducted with 22 grandparent participants. Research findings reveal that older Vietnamese migrants' SSNs comprise at least three forms: *local, distant and virtual*. These

SSNs are engaged by *individuals* (kin and non-kin) and *institutions* (public and private). The sustainability and growth of the SSNs are governed by numerous factors including educational and professional backgrounds, digital literacy, health, language proficiency, transnational experiences, strengths of SSNs themselves, care responsibilities, and different political views and cultural values. Drawn from the research findings, we recommend that policies aiming at supporting older migrants with CALD backgrounds should consider the types and determinants of SSNs to well assist their access to different types of support and care in late life-course transitions.

RC22-333.4

NGUYEN, Hien* (The University of Western Australia, Australia)

Transnational Religion: Continuity and Adjustment of Religious Beliefs and Rituals Among Vietnamese Migrant Grandparents in Australia

While religion has been examined as an important dimension of migration, the roles of religion in the lives of older migrants have received little attention. In conducting fine-grained ethnographic interviews with 22 older Vietnamese migrant grandparents' lived migration experiences in Australia, we found out that religious beliefs and ritual practices continue playing an important part in supporting their transnational lives. Migrant grandparents practice rites in their own ways, which are illustrated in three case studies. Research findings also indicate that many of them, especially the grandparent visitors and recent grandparent immigrants, prefer not migrating their non-living ancestors with them to Australia. They continue sustaining the cult of their non-living ancestors in their homeland with the assistance of distant kin and Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs), which is embedded in practices of distant care. Moreover, experiencing differences in religious beliefs in the new living setting, Vietnamese grandparent participants have modified their ritual practices, reducing the quantity and complexity of rites but still emphasizing veneration from their hearts and minds to non-living ancestors and deities. Cross-cultural and migrant experiences have thus contributed to reconfiguring older migrants' ritual practices and gradually shifting their religious beliefs towards multicultural politics, which deems ritual practices a private affair. This does not align with the common belief in their homeland, where ritual practices are communal and maintained by big family clans and the whole community. The continuity and changes of ritual practices and religious beliefs of Vietnamese older migrants indicate the complexities and fluidity of religious manifestations in supporting and impeding older migrants' development of senses of belonging and preservation of cultural values and identities. It also highlights the role of digital technologies in continuing and preserving religious and cultural identities in late-life migration.

Inte-25.4

NGUYEN, Minh Huu* (Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences, Vietnam)

Son Preference in the Family in the East and Southeast Asian Contexts

This article analyses levels of son preference in three Southeast Asian (SEA) cities in comparison with the East Asian (EA) region. Son preference in the family is measured through the answers to two statements: (1) 'Preferred gender, if only one child is allowed'; and (2) 'Families must have sons to maintain the continuity of the family line'. The data are drawn from the East Asian Family Survey conducted in Japan, South Korea, China, and Taiwan in 2006, and the Comparative Asian Family Survey conducted in Bangkok (Thailand), Hanoi (Vietnam), and Kuala Lumpur (KL, Malaysia) in 2010-2011. Bivariate and multivariate analyses are applied.

Contrary to the assumption that son preference in the family is stronger in the EA region, the survey results show that son preference is actually more pronounced in SEA cities. In all 3 cities of SEA, more males prefer sons than do females, while more respondents with low education prefer sons than do those with higher education levels. However, importantly, the roles of these factors vary by region. For the first statement, the results are as follows: (i) Education is not a significant variable in Bangkok, but is very significant in Hanoi and relatively significant in KL. (ii) Son preference is markedly higher for males in Bangkok, but no significant sex differences are observed in either KL or Hanoi. (iii) The 20-29 age group exhibits greater son preference than do other age groups in Bangkok and KL, while the opposite trend is observed in Hanoi. For the second statement, the age factor does not play an important role in Bangkok. On the other hand, while the respondent's gender is not a significant factor for Hanoi, none of the three factors (i.e., of the age, gender or education levels of the respondent) are significant in the case of KL.

RC43-614.3

NGUYEN, Phuong* (University of Zurich, Switzerland)

The Family We Choose: Co-Living 4.0 and Community Building in the Digital Era

With the global trends in the sharing economy, its latest addition, **coliving facilities** – a modern shared housing model usually facilitated with the help of technology – are making headlines in Viet Nam. Aspiring to transform and redefine urban living for young people while at the same time reducing waste through the sharing of resources, coliving models have been billed to be "*the end of urban loneliness*" by building a network of like-minded members who share interests and values. In reality, the community established through these models usually attracts - and are only affordable - to a very niche group of residents who bring in distinct characteristics, giving them a family of choice in these residential complexes. Drawing from ethnographic findings in a coliving facility in Ho Chi Minh City, this presentation seeks to unpack these narratives permeated by coliving startups and their residents, to understand their community-building journey, uncover the existing and newly emerging forms of socialities as well as investigate the innovation journey in bringing these market-oriented models to an increasingly open emerging economy like Viet Nam. Contrasting with other and former forms of shared accommodation space that existed in recent history, some questions are considered: How do the residents and staff narrate their stories and relationships? In what ways do the members relate to one another? What are the hopes and aspirations that are attached to this new mode of sharing as compared to the old ways? Who are included, and who are left out, in this effort to disrupt the residential housing market? This paper will attempt to answer these questions by bringing together ethnographic research to paint a picture of the new and expanding coliving movement in Vietnam and Asia.

RC24-355.13

NGUYEN-TRUNG, Kien* (BehaviourWorks Australia, Australia)

Involving Traditional Owners in the Creation of a Sustainable Transformative Change: Lessons Learned from a Climate Adaptation Mission in Victoria, Melbourne

Local governments have mainly disregarded the expertise of Australia's traditional owners in climate adaption planning. This neglect leads to the dominance of western scientific method and knowledge in the development of adaptation strategies, which may not reflect the concerns and ambitions of Traditional Owners. This article reports on a one-year co-designing process led by BehaviourWorks Australia of the Monash Sustainable Development Institute, which aimed to connect Traditional Owners and Local Governments in Victoria, Australia's Dja Dja Wurrung Country. In this process, we have utilised an interdisciplinary approach involving the behavioural and social sciences, as well as tools such as stakeholder engagement, behaviour prioritisation, and communication, in order to support the development and evaluation of changes in the relationship between Traditional Owners and local governments. Lessons learned from this method could be valuable for audiences concerned with societal transformation.

RC09-JS-136.2

NGUYEN-TRUNG, Kien* (Monash University, Australia)

Navigate the Complexity of Climate Adaptation Co-Design Process: Reflections on Knowledge Co-Production

Knowledge co-production has been considered as an important tool in designing an effective climate adaptation planning. Yet, this process often faces increasing challenges such as the complexity of the problems, differences in viewpoints and approaches, time and resources constraints. In this article, we reflect on the process of using social science including tools such as stakeholder engagement to facilitate a year-long climate adaptation mission in Victoria, Australia. This co-designing process involved various partners and stakeholders coming from Federal, State, Local government agencies, civil society organizations, research institutions, Traditional Owners' corporations, who represent different concerns and viewpoints regarding climate challenges facing vulnerable communities in Victoria in particular and Australia in general. This article will highlight the challenges arising from this process as well as lessons learnt from the use of behaviour change tools such as challenge exploration, evidence review, stakeholder engagement, behaviour change identification and prioritization in guiding two groups of stakeholders through complexity and facilitating shared decision-making. This article expects to contribute a policy recommendation that aims at building inclusive and effective climate change adaptation action.

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

RC46-646.3

NHLEKO, Tengetile* (University of Cape Town, Eswatini)

Emerging Trends in the Platformization of Domestic Work in South Africa: Marginal Formalization and Deepening Informalization of Domestic Work Employment

Digital platform technologies of the gig economy have brought about a new labour form in the occupation of domestic work whereby domestic cleaning work is now being managed and organized virtually though an online platform or 'app' operated by private technology companies, and provided to householders on a convenient and on-demand basis. This paper analyses the emerging impact of this new form of 'platform domestic work' by focusing on domestic workers' approach and engagement with platform-provided cleaning work, and their employment relationship with the platform. An interpretivist case study on ten platform domestic workers and their platform company in Cape Town was conducted by the author to engage with this issue, using in-depth interviews and analysis of published company discourse material. A key finding from this case study was that platform domestic work is providing much needed employment in the sector and is being used by domestic workers a networking tool to secure work on and off the platform. 'Platform leakage,' the practice by platform customers and workers of transacting outside of the platform following their initial service interaction, was hence a key practice employed by workers to augment their incomes and gain access to better work opportunities outside of the platform. This paper argues that far from formalizing and modernizing domestic work through the twin forces of commercialization and the gig economy, the phenomenon of platform domestic work is facilitating a process of deepening informalization in the occupation of paid domestic work through the inherent practice of platform leakage by domestic workers on the platform.

RC09-JS-136.5

NICHINI, Elena* (JC School of Public Health and Primary Care, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)

ASIM, Saba* (JC School of Public Health and Primary Care, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)

ZENG, Yan (JC School of Public Health and Primary Care, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)

YIP, Faustina (JC School of Public Health and Primary Care, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)

"I Need to be Heard": Community Based Participatory Action Research to Explore South Asian Women's Health Experiences in Hong Kong

Largely being inaudible and invisible, very little is known about how the South Asian women in Hong Kong participate into the process of production and circulation of knowledge about health and illness, how they (attempt to) overcome the barriers for their equal access to healthcare, or how they invent their own strategies to fulfil their role as a carer.

In order to reveal the social, economic, cultural, and political factors that thwart South Asian women's equal access to healthcare services in Hong Kong, to unravel the challenges that they have faced as well as the strategies they have taken to confront such challenges, and to develop an action plan for the South Asian women community to empower themselves when they strive for equal access to health care in Hong Kong, this study employed a Community Based Participatory Action Research (CBPAR) approach.

CBPAR is the combination of Participatory action research and Community-based participatory research and allows for the co-production of knowledge and learning through action and reflection by including South Asian women as research partners. Action research has not been done enough in Hong Kong, just as the academic world and the lifeworld of the public are often segregated.

Through this study, we intend to create a new form of community based research model so that the segregation between the two worlds can be ended.

RC15-218.4

NICHOLLS, Emily* (University of York, United Kingdom)

'Nice Little Life-Hack'? No and Low Alcohol Drinks and New (non) Drinking Practices

Recent research charts a decline in drinking rates in a number of Western contexts, particularly amongst younger people. Capitalising on this trend, the Alcohol Industry is increasingly producing and promoting a range of 'no and low alcohol' (NoLo) drinks, designed to resemble alcohol in taste, smell and branding yet without some of the perceived 'negative' consequences of alcohol (such as hangovers and short and long-term health effects). Whilst an emerging body of research is considering the implications of this expanding market – particularly in relation to alcohol harm – further research is required in order to facilitate a more comprehensive and nuanced understanding of the ways in which these products are actually used by consumers. Drawing on qualitative research with both non-drinkers and drinkers who consume NoLos, this paper will consider the novel (non)drinking practices that NoLos enable. This includes

'hybrid' models of consumption that allow drinkers to switch between alcohol and NoLo products in a bid to be 'healthy' and 'productive' consumer-citizens. Findings are considered against a backdrop of healthism and neoliberalism that compels consumers to be their 'best self' and take individual responsibility for health and wellbeing, and recommendations for future research directions are offered.

RC04-JS-54.2

NICHOLS, Sue* (University of South Australia, Australia)

TODD, Liz (University of Newcastle, United Kingdom)

Participatory Visual Approaches to Enable Insight into the Complex in- and out- of School Lives of Children and Youth.

Over-reliance on a limited range of methods to generate data, particularly survey and interviews, has contributed to the under-representation of children in sociological research. Visual and multimedia methods provide expressive and participatory opportunities for children and youth to express their thoughts, view and experiences. As Kress and van Leeuwen have stated, the visual mode offers 'different potentials', not just for expression but for 'the formation of subjectivities' (2006, p. 40).

This paper brings together two researchers using visual methods in participatory research with children/youth in England and Australia. The *Voices* project investigated experiences of COVID-19 through drawing, writing, interviews, comics, and action cycles involving 1860 children aged 5-18 across multiple life facets. The *How Do You Connect* project involved 60 grade 5 children in producing and talking about network diagrams representing social interactions with peers, and their mediation through digital tools.

Knowles (2018) notes that every viewer is 'part of the social conventions of seeing in a particular (conventional) way' and yet has agency to 'search for new ways of seeing, ways that challenge and re-arrange social conventions' (p. 9). In this collaboration new insights were enabled, particularly as each researcher had not been involved in the production of the other's data. This raised questions of interpretation; how this is framed by the research process and by the researcher's interpretive repertoires. When the viewer is adult and the images are produced by children, how are power relations involved in the acts of image elicitation and meaning-making?

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RC31-455.2

NICOLOSI, Davide* (University of Catania, Italy)

Networks of Pro-Social Activism in Favour of Migrants: A Case-Study in Sicily

In recent times, the functions carried out by pro-migrant associations in Europe seem to highlight a blurring of humanitarian volunteering and political activism: volunteers form social groups that become politically active when government institutions oppose their solidarity actions, while in their demonstrations, activists expose the political injustices perpetrated against migrants. This blurring defines networks of civic activism in a pro-social key, which seem to adopt actions aimed at extending the rights of some groups to others (della Porta, 2020).

The purpose of this paper is to analyse the protest actions carried out by the networks of pro-migrant activism in Sicily, in order to understand (1) if these networks use migrant issues to reach purely political objectives, or (2) they organize demonstrations (lobbying, petitions, acts of civil disobedience) aimed at establishing a society that respects human rights.

The research methodology is based on the application of a triangular research design, which aims to collect and combine data from narrative interviews with pro-social activists (*first phase*) and semi-structured interviews with migrants (*second phase*), who took part in the demonstrations of these networks in Sicily (e.g. the protest for the *Diciotti ship* and the closure of Cara of Mineo). At the beginning of the first phase, the Delphi method was applied (De Luca, 2010), through which it was possible to: (1) create an interactive dialogue with participants on the most important questions emerging from the early interviews; (2) identify new interviewees and optimize the interview protocol for further analysis of prosocial activism practices in subsequent interviews.

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

RC34-506.8

NIEDBALSKI, Jakub* (University of Lodz, Poland)

The Impact of Individuals with Profound Intellectual and Multiple Disabilities on Peer Relationships of Non-Disabled Siblings

Background: The study looked at the impact of having siblings with profound intellectual and multiple disabilities (PIMD) on peer relationships of research participants. The results of study may help to increase the knowledge of FQOL regarding the life situation of siblings of individuals with PIMD, which can be used to provide better suited support for parents and siblings of children with PIMD.

Method: The research was qualitative. An unstructured interview technique was used for data collection. Information obtained from non-disabled siblings of individuals with PIMD served as research material used in this study. Inclusion criteria for this study were the age of typically developing subjects (17 to 24 years-old) and having a sibling with PIMD. The analysis and interpretation were based on the procedures of the grounded theory.

Results: Participants of study reported both positive and negative experiences of having siblings with PIMD that affected their relationships with their peers. The research results were classified into five main domains. Each of the domains to present certain lability as regards the relations with peers and relations with the family.

Conclusions: The results of study show that young adults with a brother or sister with PIMD have some difficulties in establishing relationships with their peers, especially closer ones based on friendship, emotional and intimate relationships. At the same time, research confirms that siblings of individuals with PIMD have high levels of empathy and understanding for others as well as sincere attachment to family.

RC28-400.3

NIENHAUS, Sylvia* (Bochum University (Ruhr-Universität Bochum), Germany)

Counteracting Inequalities in Early Childhood - Can Educational Curricula in Kindergarten Do the Job?

Education is relevant not only at school, but already in kindergarten. Among other aspects this development can be seen in the introduction of educational curricula, which are supposed to enable targeted promotion of school-relevant competencies. Whether and to what extent the implementation of educational curricula in early childhood education and care (ECEC) compensates for educational inequalities (German education report, 2020; Conference of the German ministries of youth & culture, 2004) is the central question of my research project.

Oriented on the model of qualitative multilevel analysis (Hummrich & Kramer, 2018), I conducted interviews with ECEC provider representatives, parents, and educators, and participated in parent-educator meetings. I analyze the data collected in this way in a content-analytical reconstructive way (Kuckartz & Rädiker, 2020) and relate them to each other with regard to (non-)fit relations of actor-specific perceptions of education. Initial findings from interviews with ECEC provider representatives show that they do not only act professionally, but also based on prejudice. If the aspect of prejudice is considered in more detail, it becomes apparent that a wide variety of determinants of social inequality (Solga et al., 2009) is invoked when it comes to implementing educational curricula, pointing to problems in the reduction of educational inequalities. In fact, how educational inequalities can be compensated in ECEC remains unclear, except that reference is made to compensatory support (Nienhaus, 2021a & b; Meyer, 2017).

Contributing to critical inequality research with my paper, I would like to reconstruct divergent perceptions of education. Assuming that a focus on education can also lead to the creation or overemphasis of educational inequalities, I would like to conclude my paper with a critical discussion of the question of whether the implementation of educational curricula in ECEC to compensate for educational inequalities can be meaningful at all.

RC32-477.3

NIEVA, Romulo Jr* (University of Otago, New Zealand)

Childbearing behind Bars: The Experience of Filipino Pregnant Prisoners

Many women who enter prison come from the margins of society. Most are of reproductive age, and many are mothers. Thus, they have distinct reproductive health needs. Feminist scholars and activists have argued that women's imprisonment is a pressing reproductive justice issue. Despite extensive literature on the reproductive well-being of marginalized women, the experience of pregnant prisoners is under-researched. This research presents a qualitative interpretation of women's pregnancy experience in the largest Philippine women's prison. The study was conducted in 2020 and involved semi-structured interviews with 18 pregnant prisoners. This study builds upon existing knowledge and literature and highlights the institutional context of the pregnancy experience of incarcerated women. Through thematic analysis, the study's key findings are organized into three broad themes: a) Lack of control and autonomy, b) Disrupted mothering role, and c) Social networks

as coping resources. These themes embody the women's narratives of how their pregnancy and motherhood status appeared secondary to their 'prisoner identity', exacerbated by their experience of systemic scarcity and sense of powerlessness in prison. Imprisonment was the fulcrum on which the women's experiences of pregnancy were negotiated and balanced. The study showed how women navigate the system to negotiate entitlements and deal with their childbearing needs. This research contributes to the growing reproductive justice discourse by highlighting how imprisonment infringes on women's fundamental reproductive health and rights by confining them, limiting their access to quality reproductive health care, disrupting their resources, and separating them from their children.

RC40-JS-55.4

NIEWOLNY, Kim* (Virginia Tech, USA)

MADDEN, Justice (Virginia Tech, USA)

MCGONAGLE, Maureen (Local Environmental Agriculture Project (LEAP), USA)

TROZZO, Katie (Virginia Tech, USA)

BENDFELDT, Eric (Virginia Tech, USA)

MASON, Garland (Virginia Tech, USA)

OWEN, Kasey (Virginia Tech, USA)

The Praxis of "Story Work" from Land to Table: Rhizomatic Considerations for Regional Food Systems

The context of "story work" in this paper is framed by a community-university initiative focused on cultivating a regional food system in southwest Virginia, USA. The Roanoke Foodshed Network (RFN) is an emergent and praxis-oriented food and farming community engaged in the politics and practice of growing a culture of resiliency, care, and cooperation for a healthy and just food future. With an emphasis on regional food systems, this network seeks generative ways to open new possibilities that transcend the material and bodily inequities of our globalizing food system and its historical legacy of extraction and struggle in the foothills of Appalachian Virginia. One such approach uplifts the role of storytelling to bring forward rhizomatic possibilities for co-creating a dynamic network and support system for the common goal of good food for all. For this paper, we first describe our narrative inquiry and rhizomatic storytelling methodology as a form of critical praxis and network weaving. Like others, we propose that narratives do more than convey distilled "best practices" about the way partners in the network organize for healthy food access and ecological sustainability in their communities. Instead, stories of food work from land to table are a generative space for opening up new possibilities, transforming knowledges, and enacting collective action. We also explore several themes of "resonance" co-analyzed across 15 narratives from a diversity of food system actors in the region that serve as a seedbed or an "assemblage" to organize the network towards its vision. We conclude with considerations for exploring the rhizomatic quality of regional food systems through story to offer opportunities to reconceptualize sustainable food systems transformation in more expansive and life affirming ways.

RC52-712.3

NIGENDA, Gustavo* (National Autonomous University of Mexico, Mexico)

ARISTIZABAL, Patricia (National Autonomous University of Mexico, Mexico)

Health Interprofessional Training and Practice in Mexico: The Initial Signs of a Monopoly Crack

Medical monopoly in health services has been uncontested since the creation of the Mexican modern health care system in 1943. The state provided guarantee of monopoly practice to the medical profession -without responding to a specific demand from it- as a key driver of the expansion of public institutions between 1943 and 1970. Since then, medicine was dominant and other groups, including nursing, were basically following instructions. However, university-trained nurses have increased exponentially in the last 20 years mounting pressure to participate as a full professional group in clinical areas. Besides, in the last 15 years WHO has been insisting on the convenience of establishing health teams to provide services at primary level of care and the need of interprofessional training models to achieve this goal. The account of two experiences of interprofessional training in Mexico is presented, one at primary level of care that provides services to rural populations and one at a private hospital unit that provide services to affluent populations in Mexico City. The first one shows that nurses are capable to acquire knowledge and compete to perform functions along with doctors at health centers, particularly the autonomous provision of ante-natal care consultations and birth care. The second one shows the difficulties of nurses to maintain high levels of performance in environments where doctors are fully dominant, in order to match those levels obtained by their medical colleagues. Nursing is expanding its role in primary care level. Cracking medical monopoly by expanding the

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role of nurses in Mexico is occurring initially at this level which Mexico urgently needs to strengthen by allocating well trained and fully committed personnel, with special emphasis in nursing.

RC21-305.3

NIHEI, Norihiro* (The University of Tokyo, Japan)

MARUYAMA, Masao (The University of Shiga Prefecture, Japan)

The Transformation of Civil Society Organizations in the Tokyo Metropolitan Area from 2006 to 2019

Since the 1990s, research on civil society organizations in the West has focused on the "becoming business-like" of civil society organizations. This concept is an umbrella term that encompasses the phenomenon of depoliticization and mission drift of them which are caused by the change of organizational structure and identity from social movement to business entity, as organizations are driven by the pursuit of funding in quasi-market. Neoliberal urban politics has been noted to promote this business-like transformation of civil society organizations. In the context of the privatization of public services in Japanese cities as well, governments are increasingly selecting civil society organizations through outsourcing and providing subsidies, forming cooperative relationships with nonpolitical or submissive groups while excluding critical social movements.

The purpose of this study is to determine how the relationship between government, market, and civil society has changed in Japan's neoliberal urban governance since the 2000s, and how civil society organizations have been transformed in this context.

To this end, we conducted surveys of civil society organizations in the Tokyo metropolitan area in 2006 and 2019. Using the data, we perform multivariate analysis to clarify why and to what extent organizational transformation such as increased reliance on business income and a growing tendency to see themselves as "entrepreneurs" rather than "activists" have been underway, and to what extent these changes have reduced organizational activism. Through the above, we capture how the neoliberal urban context in Japan has affected civil society.

Key findings include the followings. As urban administration have outsourced social services to the private sector, civil society organizations tend to have engaged in business, while political activities such as advocacy and protest have decreased. At the same time, they tend to have lost confidence that they had achieved their goal of solving social problems.

RC31-JS-9.2

NIIKURA, Hisano* (Wako University, Japan)

The Thirty-Year Consequence of the "Feminization of Migration" in Japan: Through the Vulnerabilities of Thai Women's Social Security in Old Age

Currently, Thai female migrants who have resided in Japan since the 1990s are preparing for retirement. This report focuses on the consequences of their migration to Japan as spouses of Japanese husbands and employees with limited employment opportunities in Japan. Their pension is the basic economic income for retirement life. During their working age, they tend to depend on their husband's social security based on the male breadwinner's system. Their employment opportunities exclude them from workplaces with good welfare, similar to Japanese women with the embedded gender gap in Japan. In addition, they tend to find jobs in ethnic businesses without social welfare, such as restaurant workers and massage therapists. These social security disadvantages cause vulnerability in old age. Previous studies have argued that ethnic businesses promote chances for a hierarchical shift (Light & Roach 1996). However, the women are only able to make ends meet on the income during the working age, and thus do not prepare for old age. This paper explores Japan's pension system based on the embedded gender gap in social structure and family relationships.

The data are based on fieldwork from 2016 to 2021 in Japan. The narratives of Thai middle- aged women who resided in Japan for almost three decades and have had experiences as employees in ethnic businesses are analyzed.

The research results show the thirty-year consequence of migration to Japan for Thai women is poverty in old age. The causes of poverty are dependency on the male breadwinner system and employment disadvantages, especially in ethnic businesses. These findings show the consequences of the exclusion of migrant women who become extremely vulnerable in their future old age. This study therefore contributes to revealing intersectional points on the social structure with the embedded gender gap and asymmetry of power relationships in Japanese families.

RC15-231.5

NIKAIDO, Yuko* (National Museum of Ethnology, Japan)

How Ireland Attempted to Avoid Stigma on Disability through the Legalization of Abortion

In Ireland, The Health (Regulation of Termination of Pregnancy) Act was passed in January 2019. The Act permits termination of pregnancy to be carried out without restriction up to 12 weeks of pregnancy and stipulates that one of the conditions for allowing abortion after 12 weeks with condition present which is likely to lead to the death of the foetus either before or within 28 days of birth, without specifying any abnormality of the fetus as ground for. In Japan, on the other hand, since the legalization of abortion in 1948, abortion on the grounds for fetal abnormality has not been explicitly stated as legal abortion, but in fact it is presumed to have been held for socio-economic reasons. The Irish abortion law was passed in an era of more accurate and liberalized on prenatal testing, so how was the term "disability" perceived in the process of its passage, and how did it function in the text of the law and in the guidelines for medical practitioners? In October 2017, while Ireland was considering legislation, the UK received a recommendation from The United Nations Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) to modify the existing fetal clause, which this may have had an impact. To look at these arguments, this report analyze materials included these from the Oireachtas archives, and documents of relevant organizations, including the UN. Through the enactment of this abortion law, how did Ireland attempt to achieve the avoidance of stigma on disability and the decriminalization of doctors who perform terminations when the fetus has a fatal abnormality that results in death shortly after birth? This report clarifies the logic behind this approach, and thus point out the challenges that Japan's abortion-related laws have.

RC26-388.5

NIKISHIN, Egor* (Higher school of economics, Russian Federation)

MAKSHANCHIKOVA, Alena (National Research University Higher School of Economics, Russian Federation)

Reverse Migration in Pandemic Crisis: Russia's out-of-TOWN Spaces As an Adaptation Resource

The 2020 COVID-19 pandemic had a significant impact on migration flows in the Russian space: the factors attracting the population to megacities have reduced their impact, giving rise to centrifugal factors, which in turn led to an increase in atypical migration processes, primarily to massive the outflow of citizens to out-of-town spaces. This process can be termed crisis deurbanization. The article examines the features of the current Russian epidemic de-urbanization, taking place in the specifically Russian conditions of incomplete urbanization and, at the same time, the beginning of the post-urbanization stage. We interviewed Russian citizens who left cities during the March-April COVID-19 crisis 2020 for short, medium and long distances to country houses in Moscow, Vladimir, Kostroma, Vologda and Nizhny Novgorod regions. The so-called second homes of the townspeople from now on fully began to combine recreational, quarantine-sanitary and work functions, which allows them to be used for long-term residence and after the end of the crisis. This clearly enough indicates the prospects for the formation in the future of settlement clusters of immigrants from megacities especially during the current war conflict.

TG03-813.1

NIKODEM, Krunoslav* (University of Zagreb, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Croatia)

TRAKO POLJAK, Tijana* (University of Zagreb, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Croatia)

Authoritarianism and Attitudes Toward the Environment in Rural and Urban Central Europe: A Cross-National Analysis of the Three Waves of EVS Data

Existing research suggests that democracies take better care of the environment than autocracies and totalitarian systems. However, as a growing body of literature warns about the backsliding of liberal democratic principles and the rise of a right-wing authoritarianism even in established democracies, we ask whether a positive relation between authoritarian attitudes and anti-environmentalism can be found in these countries. We, therefore, examine this relationship in eight Central European countries: Austria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Poland, Slovakia, and Slovenia. These countries share a strong geographic and historical connection and most also the legacy of communist/socialist regimes, which can still be felt in their social, economic, political, and cultural arenas.

We present the results from the cross-national analysis between environmental and authoritarian attitudes from the three waves of the European Values Study data (1999, 2008 and 2017). We relied on authoritarian personality traits as defined by Altemeyer (1981) to construct the *Authoritarianism Index* and on the available items from the EVS to construct the *Environmental Indifference Index*. We also examine socio-demographic characteristics as possible predictors (sex, age, level of education, income), with particular focus on rural/urban differences as these have been shown to be good predictors of both types of attitudes. The results show that in all analyzed countries there is a positive correlation between authoritarianism and personal disinterest in environmental protection. In all countries, there is a rise in the desire to have a "strong leader" and in other authoritarian items, more pronounced in rural and smaller urban areas. There also still exists the wish to put the care for the environment before economic and personal interests, but this is in decline and less prominent in rural and smaller urban areas.

RC48-681.2

NIKOLAS, Ana-Maria* (DeZIM-Institut, Germany)

Migrant Youth Activism and Alternative Inclusive Futures:

Not least since Fridays for Future and Black Lives Matter, political and academic debates refocus on the politicization of youth and their participation in social movements and protest events. Young people seem to express their political ideas in rather volatile and spontaneous mobilizations organized through social media. This neglects that the youth is also organized in associations and other organizational forms to influence politics like other civil society organisations. Even less acknowledged are migrant youth organizations or migrant youth self-organisations (MJSOs) –and their vision of open, diverse, and plural societies. This contribution takes a different perspective. It discusses the political participation and activism of migrant youth organizations in the field of youth politics. In order to do so, we are looking at the network structures of migrant youth activist at federal, state and city level. We use the network analysis to show patterns of exclusion and inclusion. We find connections among MJSOs as well as some crucial brokers which bridge structural wholes and disadvantages in terms of resource distribution and degree of professionalization. In sum, migrant youth remains underrepresented in formal youth politics arenas, but we also see new dynamism in form of newly emerging organizations and alternative youth networks creating their own spaces of alternative futures of migrant inclusion in German society.

RC34-506.3

NILAN, Pam* (University of Newcastle, Australia)

WIBAWANTO, Gregorius Ragil (Universitas Gadjah Mada, Indonesia)

The Life-Affirming Nexus of Religion and Youth Activism in Indonesia

Youth viability can be productively defined as young people's common focus on strengthening connections between domains of life, and where possible, challenging dominant practices to effect change. The positive social and environmental activism of young Muslims and Christians in Indonesia can be understood this way, as attempts to shape the world according to theological precepts of divine harmony and making a better world. This paper draws on research with Muslim and Christian youth activists in Indonesia, including instances where they come together to challenge counter-productive practices in wider society. First, a recent study confirmed that young Muslim environmental activists base their environmentalism firmly on Islam as they understand it. Their 'ecological habitus' was amplified by their 'sacred capital' as a form of symbolic capital. They saw themselves as *khalifah* – God's lieutenants on earth; taking on the stewardship of the natural world with emphasis on maintaining harmony and balance. Second, a subsequent study of young Catholic activists in Indonesia indicated the extent to which they reached out through interfaith coalitions to local moderate Muslim youth groups, with whom they shared discourses of nationalism and democratic reform. Once again, the young activists were seen to scaffold from core precepts of their own faith to develop common cause in pursuit of long-lasting social harmony.

RC31-451.4

NIRAULA, Ashika* (Canada Excellence Research Chair in Migration & Integration Program, Canada)

International Students and the Pandemic: Changing Migration Aspirations and Pathways?

For more than a decade Canada has steadily poised itself as one of the world's leading destinations for international students and highly skilled migrants. Faced with the unexpected COVID-19 pandemic crisis, the Canadian government implemented a series of temporary measures in 2021 that aimed to facilitate temporary migrants', including international students and post-graduate work permit holders, access to permanent resident status. Such policy measures helped to establish the image of international students as valuable contributors to the country's economic success and competitiveness. Nevertheless, little is known about how pandemic-related uncertainty, ambiguity, and ignorance have shaped the migration aspirations and pathways of international students and post-graduation work permit holders. Previous studies indicate that international students are more likely to be vulnerable to the direct and indirect effects of the COVID-19 pandemic due to their precarious legal, social, and economic status. In this paper, we examine the ways the COVID-19 pandemic crisis has impacted the migration-related decision makings of two groups of international students – i) actual international students in Canada, including the Post-Graduate Work Permit holders and ii) prospective international students outside Canada. Drawing from an online survey data (n=500) and in-depth interviews (n=105) with actual and prospective international students to Canada, we analyze how socio-demographic factors, employment prospects, and health risks have influenced international students' migration-related decisions during the pandemic times

amidst a dynamic Canadian immigration policy. By employing the notion of critical junctures, we argue that international students' migration aspirations and pathways – where, when, and how to move – is a multi-stage and multidimensional, often embodied by ambiguities and complexities.

RC51-707.1

NISHA, Zairu* (Ramanujan College, University of Delhi, India)

Rhetorics of Choice and Coercion on Surrogate Motherhood

Surrogacy is one of the desired and choice-based reproductive technologies for family formation, yet surrogate mothers are subjected to unethical treatments and victims of unbalanced power relations in India. Such treatment obscures women's free decision-making and can be detrimental to their maternal self. Recently, the Surrogacy (Regulation) Act, December 2021 has received the President'**S** approval to regulate surrogacy practices by limiting them for altruistic motives which has again provoked the burning debates regarding reproductive technologies, women's emancipation and procreative labour. The primary question that needs to be explored is whether surrogacy is really a choice providing technology or it is just another illusion of patriarchy. The paper thus explores women's agency, maternal freedom, and surrogate arrangements in Indian society. The complexity of the implementation of the law, vulnerability of surrogate labour, woman's bodily autonomy and reproductive choices have been analysed. This has been done through comprehensive feminist discussions on motherhood experience in terms of enforced vs. voluntary to find the way to protect women's freedom and subjectivity in the task of 'mothering as empowerment'.

RC54-JS-120.6

NISHAT, Atufah* (Centre for Studies in Social Sciences Calcutta, India)

Sleeping Bodies As Protesting Bodies

Historically there has been a creation of a binary between mind/body, nature/culture, production/reproduction and public/private. Every binary constitutes within it a hierarchy. Within the dualism of mind/body, culture/nature, private/public and production/reproduction, women have been relegated to the realm of the lesser, that is to the realm of the body, nature, private and reproduction. This paper will seek to study the involvement of Muslim women in the anti CAA NRC protest movement in Kolkata, India. This paper will look at the bodily act of sleeping at the protest site. It will attempt to understand how the corporeal act of sleeping as an act of resistance at the protest site upturned the dualism of mind/body, nature/culture, private/public and production/reproduction divide. All societies, communities, and people from past to present organize themselves to sleep in one way or the other. Sleep is often considered to be non-social or non-event act as it lacks individual control or social interference. However, even if sleep is considered to be a non social practice, the context, meaning and cultural connotations that one attaches to sleep makes it a social act. Therefore sleep even though considered to be an individual act, is always constituted by the social. Sleep as a social act is socially embedded. Since sleep comes to our corporeal bodies and it is our body that experiences sleep, sleep also becomes an embodied act. Therefore sleep is not only socially embedded but also embodied (Williams, 2008). This paper is a qualitative paper that will bring forward the narratives, experiences and emotions of twelve women who participated in the protest and will try to look at how sleeping bodies of women produced resistance and transgressed the binaries.

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RC06-102.4

NISHIMURA, Junko* (Ochanomizu University, Japan)

Women's Time in Domestic Work over the Life Course: Evidence from Women Born in the Late 1960s through Early 1980s

Although the gender gap in domestic work is persistent in the Japanese context, research shows that women's time in domestic work is on the decline. This paper investigates how women's time in domestic work have changed across cohorts, with life-course perspective taken into account, and how these changes are relevant to behavioral and demographic changes occurred among women, such as increase in labor force participation, late marriage, and lower fertility. Using the Japanese Panel Survey of Consumers (JPSC), we run the liner regression models to predict time in domestic work for women born from different birth cohorts (1965-69/ 1970-73/ 1974-79/ 1980-84 birth cohorts) aged 25 to 39. Then, Oaxaca-Blinder decomposition is applied for the women from the 1965-69 and 1980-84 birth cohorts. Results indicate that the decline in time for domestic work among younger cohort of women is mostly accounted for compositional changes; that is, longer time in paid work and having fewer children among women in 1980-84 cohort are relevant for their fewer time in domestic work. Additionally, the results indicate that for women from the 1980-84 cohort, having a partner in the household did not increase their time spent domestic work as much as it did for those from the 1965-69 cohort. This may imply a shift in marital power relations among younger cohort.

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RC25-JS-118.6

NISHIMURA, Keiko* (Sophia University, Japan)

Language and Representation of Health, Science, and Credibility in COVID-19 Pandemic: Analysis of COVID-19-Themed Manga

Since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic, many professional and amateur manga artists in Japan have created diverse COVID-themed manga and adjacent art (Holmberg, 2020). Japan is home to a vibrant manga industry and culture (Kinsella, 2000; Lam, 2010), with a stable educational science manga genre (Berndt, 2017). While the efficacy of visual narratives in improving health literacy during COVID-19 is acknowledged (Jarreau et al., 2021), it sheds light only on the communication from the experts. To better understand the pandemic discourses, it is crucial to consider the lay public's expertise (Wynne 2004). Manga is a popular medium for the public to express their interpretation and experiences of such messages, thus a rich venue to understand the lay public's knowledge of COVID-19-related health and science. This paper's aim is twofold: First is to identify the landscape of COVID-related multi-panel sequential manga discussing health and science. Secondly, it aims to provide a preliminary analysis of the language and representation of health and science in the political manga essays that critique the authorities' responses to health, each from the conservative and liberal spectrum. It preliminarily selected Kobayashi Yoshinori's *Gōmanizumu sengen special korona-ron [Declaration of arrogantism special COVID edition]* and Bōgo Natsuko's *100-nichi de shūsoku sinai nihon no korona-ka [COVID Pandemic that does not end in 100 days]*. It asks: Who are the authors and the readership? How do authors visually and linguistically represent health and science? How are concerns about infection and prevention in their daily life connected to health and science? What narrative structures, tone, and mood are employed for what effect? What evidence are they drawing? What and who are considered to be credible, and how? Through the analysis, we examine the role of manga in the COVID-19 pandemic.

RC28-421.1

NITSCHE, Natalie* (Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research, Germany)

HUDDE, Ansgar (University of Cologne, Germany)

Countries Embracing Maternal Employment Have Opened Schools Sooner after COVID-19 Lockdowns

The Covid-19-pandemic-related closure of schools has affected the majority of the world's students and remains a contentious issue. Using data from the UNESCO school database, the ISSP 2012, and country-level panel regressions, we leverage simultaneous school closures during the first wave of Covid-19 lockdowns to estimate the effect of gender ideology on school reopening schedules. We show that societal gender ideology has likely influenced school reopening policies: Societies with more supportive attitudes toward maternal employment reopened schools significantly sooner and more comprehensively than societies with less supportive attitudes toward maternal employment, relative to other reopening measures and net of infection rates. We test and exclude a variety of potential confounders, such as a country's maternal employment rate, GDP, or social spending. We bridge political science and feminist welfare state scholarship, which both theorize that 'ideas matter' for social policy, and argue that school closures were perceived as less problematic in countries where more people support the ideal of a stay-at-home mother. Gender ideology may thus have affected decision-making on which social activities and groups should remain relegated to the private sphere for longer durations after first Covid-19 lockdowns, via gender ideology normative framing or gender ideology bias.

RC06-JS-100.1

NITSCHE, Natalie* (Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research, Germany)

TRIMARCHI, Alessandra (University of Vienna, Austria)

JALOVAARA, Marika (University of Turku, Finland)

The Power of Two: Second Birth Rate Differences between Couples with Homogamous and Heterogamous Educational Pairings

In many high-income countries, homogamous tertiary-educated couples display higher second birth rates than heterogamous couples with one tertiary-educated partner. This finding fits with pooling theory, yet, its underlying mechanisms remain poorly understood. We probe pooling theory by testing whether educational pooling operates linearly across couples' constellations. Prior studies used rather coarse educational pairings categories, leaving the question of finer-grained sub-patterns within broad pairing groups unaddressed. Using data from Finnish registers, we extend prior research by differentiating between lower and upper tertiary education, and modeling educational upgrading processes within couples. We find that the difference between highly educated homogamous and heterogamous couples is mainly due to the low second birth rates of heterogamous low pooled resource couples with a lower tertiary-educated and a medium- or low educated partner. Second

birth rates are highest for all types of couples, in which at least one partner has upper tertiary education, regardless of the second partner's education and including heterogamous large distance couples. Our findings underscore the couple's relevance as a powerful yet often overlooked analytical unit for family formation processes, and extend resource pooling theory. Lower and upper tertiary education emerge as distinct, and appear to contribute differently to risk- and resource pooling. This makes their differentiation crucial for deeper investigations into the couple-fertility-education nexus.

RC32-482.5

NIUMAI, Ajailiu* (Centre for the Study of Social Exclusion & Inclusive Policy, University of Hyderabad, India)

Empowerment of Women through Self Help Group: A Study of Kudumbashree

This paper attempts to examine two inter-related issues. Firstly, what is the impact of Self Help Groups (SHGs) known as Kudumbashree among the marginalised women in India? Secondly, how Kudumbashree empowers the Malayalee women politically? Kudumbashree was introduced in Kerala in 1998 to empower women and alleviate poverty. Hence, it has been recognised as an effective strategy for the women to fight for their rights in both rural and urban areas. It has become the world's biggest women empowerment programme since 5 million women approximately have become members of Kudumbashree in Kerala. Basically, this programme encourages women to be economically and politically empowered by attending group discussions, learn skills like debating, writing, reading, and involve in decision making process. It also imparts education to the poor illiterate women through adult education. In the past decades, Kudumbashree has empowered numerous voiceless and invisible women to be politically empowered through the Panchayat elections. Besides, some women have been economically empowered by increasing the per capita income. For instance, they have been trained by Kudumbashree to work as taxi drivers, construction workers, entrepreneurs, organic food farmers and the like. It is interesting to observe that women's exposure to Kudumbashree enables them to be well equipped with skills and perform much better than other women in governance. They create their own agency and attempt to uproot the patriarchal system.

RC32-479.1

NIUMAI, Ajailiu* (Centre for the Study of Social Exclusion & Inclusive Policy, University of Hyderabad, India)

Racism, Cultural Differences and Hyphenated Identity of North East Indian Women in Hyderabad: A Feminist Perspective

This paper attempt to locate the subject of racism and the hyphenated identity of North East Indian Women in Hyderabad from the feminist lens to understand the intersection of race, tribe, caste, patriarchy, and gender, especially during the COVID times. Hyderabad draws workers from many parts of North East India who are not unionised. Thus, they have become a docile labour force suited to the global economy whose policy of 'hire and fire' and optimisation of wages is helpful for multinational companies and the service sectors. This labour force which has become docile and has multiple identities, all of which intersect. The intersection of a global economy, ethnic identity, and the like are susceptible to racism. All ethnic organisations in Hyderabad are masculinised as women are excluded from leadership. This paper will address three issues. Firstly, how the North East women are culturally different, and their differences are encountered with some responses of discrimination? Secondly, how a depoliticised and docile labour force who are the product of globalisation becomes a junior partner in the neo-liberal market? Thirdly, how the hyphenated identities of North East women are confronted in Hyderabad as gender relations get strained with increasing tensions between men and women as the later is made an easy target of exploitation, harassment, and exclusion? Some women face the brunt of belonging to a hyphenated identity as they are subjected to racial slurs from being called 'coronavirus', chinkees', 'chinese', etc. Thus, they have to experience the process of intersecting between caste, tribe, and race. The Study employed the purposive sampling involving individual interviews and case studies.

WG08-797.4

NOBILE, Mariana* (FLACSO Argentina, Argentina)

Interferences in the Secondary School Pedagogical Bonds during the Pandemic

The pandemic had shaken the Argentine education system by suspending, just at the beginning of the school year, a structuring trait of the school format: presentiality. For many months, the "pedagogical continuity" took place in very different ways, in dialogue with the deep inequalities that characterize the secondary level of schooling.

The presentiality suspension and classrooms return almost a year later profoundly disrupted the pedagogical bond-building process. Due to its curricular-encyclopedic organization, secondary school has an emotional grammar that hinders fluid relationships and mutual knowledge between teachers and students. During the pandemic, different artifacts interfered in

this bond-building process, affecting teachers' emotional experiences, which have nuances depending on the school and the social sector with which it works.

During isolation, the school space explodes in the particularities of each household; devices -whether cell phones overflowed the school temporality with the omnipresence of WhatsApp throughout the day or screens for synchronous classes with connectivity fluctuation problems- took prominence altering the interaction forms. When students return to classrooms, their grouping "in bubbles", the air filters implemented, and the use of masks all altered the teaching practices and the possibility of mutual recognition. In this paper, we are interested in reconstructing the emotions crystallized in these artifacts that make "noise" and interfere in the establishment of pedagogical bonds, exploring the meanings assumed by these artifacts in the daily experience of teachers during the pandemic.

RC01-29.5

NOGAMI, Gen* (Waseda University, Japan)

Ambiguous Attitude and Modest Organization: Pursuing the Postmodern Military

The Japan Self-Defense Forces (JSDF) can be viewed as a postmodern military. To persuasively demonstrate the need for a capability to deal with modern war and organized violence, military organizations must focus on the relationship with society and address the gap seen on the front. Since their birth, the JSDF have been facing the inconsistency present in the Constitution of Japan, which has an article renouncing the forces for war.

A previous ISA report by the author examined the postmodern characteristics of the JSDF as presented by recruitment videos and posters. The postmodernism seen in the recruiting videos in which applicants repeatedly ask themselves questions and the recruiting posters that link violence and *Kawaii* (cute) were not an issue, but rather the understated and soft self-presentation of the army, which aims to permeate into applicants' interiorities and the cityscape surrounding.

This presentation aimed to examine the above problem through a recursive observation of the contact points between the military and society. For the military organization, an important piece of information is how the Japanese public perceives military service. The Japanese willingness to fight for their country's wars, as indicated by the World Values Survey, is distinctive. The rate of positive answers is the lowest in the world, but the rate of negative answers is not the highest. The rate of 'Don't Know' (DK) is the highest in the world. In another survey conducted by the author, the DK respondents included two groups: those who were indifferent and those who were highly concerned about the military and world affairs. How does the military attempt to persuasively demonstrate its value to such citizens?

The ambiguous attitude of civil society toward military affairs and the modest attitude of the military toward society resonate with one another.

RC55-743.1

NOLL, Heinz-Herbert* (Social Indicators Research Centre Gesis, Germany)

Pandemic Crisis, War, and Resurgent Authoritarianism. Challenges for the Future of Social Indicators Research: Introductory Presentation

This introductory presentation reflects about the question whether and how diverse societal developments, but in particular the pandemic crisis, climate-change and related anti-climate-change policies, the current Russian war against the Ukraine, and a tendency towards resurgent authoritarianism are challenging and affecting social indicators research now and in the foreseeable future. A retrospective view to the beginnings of social indicators and quality of life research in the 1960s shall highlight the mission of this newly established and by then rapidly growing field of social research as well as to remind us of its goals and societal background. Contrasting the current situation and developments with the past shall allow to draw some conclusions concerning successful activities and failures, prevailing and obsolete research goals and not least needs for new directions and innovative pathways to follow in future research activities.

RC17-JS-68.12

NOMBERTO BAZAN, Victor* (Colegio de Sociologos del Peru, Peru)

Cero Emisiones Al 2050

Aplicando un modelo matemático de transición demográfica, se ha determinado en prospectiva, que la población mundial llegaría a estabilizarse en el 2050 en 9,000 millones de habitantes. De este total, siete mil millones habitarían en áreas urbanas y 2,000 millones se mantendrían en zonas rurales especialmente de continentes como África y Asia. Desde 1950 la población predominantemente rural (75%) en el Perú se ha trasladado a las ciudades. El fenómeno fue calificado como "desborde popular" por José Matos Mar del Instituto de Estudios Peruanos. Las grandes migraciones interculturales han transformado el mercado interno y la economía, con significativas

repercusiones en la sociedad y la cultura del Perú. A nivel global, Perú así como China y la India dejarán de emitir gases de efecto invernadero (GEI) a partir del 2050. Los GEI resultado de la deforestación, la agricultura intensiva y el consumo de todo tipo de combustibles fósiles en actividades de producción, comercio e industria, podrían otorgar un beneficio económico para nuestro país y América Latina de 98 mil millones de dólares al 2050, según el "Estudio técnico hacia la carbono neutralidad en el Perú en el largo plazo", elaborado por el Ministerio del Ambiente (Minam), a través de su Dirección General de Cambio Climático y Desertificación. A partir del artículo 12 del Protocolo de Kyoto (COP 3) se determinan los mecanismos de desarrollo limpio para la adaptación y mitigación del cambio climático. Revisando los estándares para las contribuciones nacionales para disminuir significativamente las huellas de carbono. Para lo cual debemos describir las herramientas y procedimientos para la caracterización del clima actual y futuro a nivel local, regional y nacional en el marco de la implementación de medidas de adaptación al cambio climático, proyectos de intervención, programas presupuestales y financieros.

RC32-JS-146.4

NOMVETE, Sandla* (Nelson Mandela University, South Africa)

Understanding the Agency of Women, Power Shifts in Migrant Households in Mpondoland and How That Begets Continued Migrant Labour By Men to the Mines.

This paper emanates from ethnographic work and in-depth interviews conducted in villages of Mpondoland in Flagstaff and Lusikisiki in the Eastern Cape Province, South Africa. Using the concept '*imibutho*', the paper highlights the expansive and superlative social reproductive roles of women in migrant households herein captured in the concept transformed femininity. It aims to show how the position of Mpondo women in migrant households in the labour sending areas influence continued reliance in mining migrant labour by Mpondo men in the post post-apartheid era. Fundamentally, the paper argues that transformed femininities have challenged the traditional make up of migrant household which has always rested in masculine authority. Thus, the paper demonstrates a gendered shift in power dynamics in the migrant household.

TG11-JS-15.4

NONOMURA, Robert* (Western University, Canada)

SANDU, Gursharan (Western University, Canada)

GILL, Vivek (Western University, Canada)

SCOTT, Katreena (Western University, Canada)

JAFFE, Peter (Western University, Canada)

POON, Julie (Western University, Canada)

STRAATMAN, Anna-Lee (Western University, Canada)

Coercive Control in/and the Family Law System in Canada: Foregrounding Survivors' Voices

In many countries, coercive and controlling behaviour has become a focal point for family and criminal law legislation seeking to address the social problem of gender-based violence. For instance, changes to Canada's *Divorce Act* have expanded its definition of family violence (FV) to include coercive control as a relevant consideration in family law cases. The voices of FV survivors have a vital role to play in informing the just and equitable applications of these policies in family courts and in society more broadly. Their experiences reveal critical gaps, failures, silences, and injustices, as well as vital acts of resilience, indicators of progress, and powerful reminders of what is at stake in the everyday work of legal professionals, gender-based violence advocates, and social researchers. This paper examines survivors' experiences in Canada's family law system documented by the Canadian Domestic Homicide Prevention Initiative with Vulnerable Populations (CDHPIVP) project, a six-year national research project. It centralizes the perspectives of survivors as a form of critical knowledge into how family court proceedings are often weaponized by abusers to perpetuate a regime of coercive control. The paper examines key findings from the CDHPIVP project that pertain directly to Canada's family law sector, but these also bear relevance to processes of violence more broadly. Specifically, the paper shares survivors' insights into how coercive control, barriers to support, and the legal system itself shape processes of continued violence, surveillance, and/or secondary victimization. In recognition of these systemic concerns, the paper highlights promising strategies developed in an ongoing knowledge mobilization project, Supporting the Health of Survivors of Family Violence in Family Law Proceedings, to suggest ways that cross-sector collaborations among social scientists and legal professionals can advance "trauma- and violence-informed" approaches to supporting FV survivors.

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

RC11-177.3

NORDLINDER, Carolina* (Univerity of Gavle, Sweden)

ÖBERG, Peter (University of Gavle, Sweden)

GRELL, Pär (University of Gavle, Sweden)

BERGSTROM, Gunnar (University of Gavle, Sweden)

THAM, Pia (University of Gavle, Sweden)

What Predicts Retirement Intentions of Older Workers (45+) in Long-Term-Care? a Systematic Review

Extended working life among older long-term care (LTC) workers is considered a key solution to prevent future labor force shortages. However, the opportunity to extend working life is unequally distributed within different occupational sectors. Workers with physically demanding work tasks, as in LTC, tend to retire early, and their intended age to retire may not correspond with political aims of postponing retirement.

The aim of this systematic review was to investigate factors associated with retirement intentions among LTC-workers aged +45, using an analytical framework derived from the Job Demand-Control-Support (JDCS) model and a theoretical framework of *push-pull* explanations.

Method

This review was guided by PRISMA. The literature search was conducted in seven databases: Web of Science, PubMed, SocINDEX, Scopus, CINAHL, PsychINFO, and Medline, with filters: peer-reviewed articles published 2000–2021 and English or Nordic languages. The screening was performed independently and double-blinded. The first phase resulted in 4 489 records, the second a full-text review of 100 records. Joanna Briggs Institute quality assessment tool was used to assess the risk for bias. ATLAS-ti.9. was used for a narrative synthesis and analysis of the final six included records.

Result

The result confirms that research on older LCT workers is scarce, as few and mainly cross-sectional studies were identified. The preliminary results challenge previous assumptions on the associations between health- and several work-related factors and retirement intentions. There was a clear association between Support and retirement intentions, e.g., LTC workers experiencing few challenges and development intended to retire *early*, and LTC workers acknowledged for good work and seniority intended to retire *late*. However, concerning the associations between job satisfaction and Demand, e.g., physical strain and *early* retirement intentions showed mixed results. Final results from the review will be presented at the conference.

Plen-10.4

NOROCEL, Ov Cristian* (Lund University, Sweden)

The Illiberal Radical-Right Populist "People": From Politics of Fear to Anti-Gender Politics

The present talk aims to disentangle the complex ideological project of constructing the "People" undertaken by illiberal radical-right populist forces in Europe. To do so, I deploy an intersectional lens to examine the manner in which said project is underpinned by a series of paradoxes: privileged (white) politicians (mainly men) proclaiming themselves the true voices of the "People", largely depicted as economically vulnerable (white) (men and women). The "People" are to be defended against the corrupt and distant elites whose irresponsible policies constitute two sets of challenges: the open-borders policies have allowed dangerous migrant Others (particularly men) who posit a danger to the cultural (and racial) distinctiveness of their nation; the gender+ equality policies have allowed radical activists (particularly women and sexual dissidents) into the state apparatus who posit a danger to the traditional family upon which the nation rests. More clearly, I suggest superordinate intersectionality as an analytical perspective to address these paradoxes. In my approach, I scrutinise the interactions between several axes of difference and inequality: masculinities (for gendered hierarchies), heterosexuality (for sexual hierarchies), elites (for class systems), and whitenesses (for racialized and ethnic structuring). I illustrate these with examples from across Europe, that focus explicitly on the apparent imbrications and discrete disjunctions between the politics of fear against the migrant Other and the anti-gender politics targeting women and sexual dissidents.

RC44-633.4

NORONHA, Ernesto* (Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad, India)

D'CRUZ, Premilla (Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad, India)

The Interface between Authoritarian Innovations and Labour: Implications for Indian Workers

Some democratically elected leaders are constantly innovating to shrink spaces of voice and accountability through subtle practices that are framed as democratic, but in fact involve democratic backsliding. Practices such as 'inclusiveness, popular control, considered judgment, transparency, efficiency and transferability' designed to promote democratic deepening, may in fact be used to subvert democratic norms by promoting exclusion of voices, concentration of power in decision-making and disempowering citizens by controlling information and constraining political conversations (Curato and Fossati, 2020).

This paper examines the use of authoritarian innovations in India, under the Modi government. As it argues, the government has employed governance styles, rhetorical tropes and policies to restrict workers' access to information and disable dissenting voices while simultaneously seeking to appeal to the working class. For example, it has tried to cajole workers into submission by making calls for a 'compassionate' approach to labour issues while, at the same time using the garb of transparency to dismantle inspection systems and decriminalizing offences related to labour infringements in an attempt to make compliance simpler for employers. Other examples include the conversion of 29 existing labour laws into four simple labour codes, which the government argued would simplify matters for the working class but in fact rolled back protections for waged workers . These changes gave establishments employing less than 300 workers an unfettered right to hire and fire, severely diluting safety norms, weakening the inspectorate, deregulating the labour market and curbing workers' ability to strike. In a third example, the government has acted to reduce the role of organized labour in policy-making forums, excluding unions.

In short, the government has mobilised rhetorical tropes and governance styles that, in the quest for efficiency and productivity, side-line dialogue with trade unions while appealing to workers in the name of nationalism.

RC15-227.4

NOVELLO, Noemi* (University of Milano-Bicocca, Italy)

RUSSO, Concetta (University of Milan-Bicocca, Italy)

Reconnecting the Social with the Medical Experience in the NICU: The Role of s Digital Technology

This paper presents the ParWelB (Voicing Preterm Parents' Experiences) project, which is an interdisciplinary study aiming to elaborate a pivoted socio-psychological model for assessing preterm parents' wellbeing during and after the hospitalization in Neonatal Intensive Care Units (NICUs). The main objective of the project is to reconnect the social dimension with the medicalized experience, also through the integration and support of digital technology, thanks to a tailored webapp. The ParWelB webapp allows the research team to gather information on parents' wellbeing through the administration of validated scales for stress levels. Moreover, the webapp is intended to send immediate alerts for parents who need psychological support, activating the interdisciplinary team. The concept of "technology-in-practice" (Timmermans and Berg 2003) allows a critique by scholars in the social sciences, while considering the modalities in which the "social" and the "material" intertwine in technologies for health care, with complex consequences. Thus, digital technology (i.e. the webapp) becomes a tool for redefining and strengthening medical and psychological practices and for reconnecting with the socio-relational dimension of medical practice. The webapp also defines a dimension of the environment in which the quality and the type of wellbeing and relationships (also with healthcare staff) are shaped, offering new possibilities of knowledge building implementation. Exploring some results of in-depth interviews with parents engaged in the study, we could understand their first-hand experience with the webapp. Parents' perspectives on the webapp as a possible tool for monitoring their wellbeing, as well as their desires, will be crucial for future implementation of support strategies, in order to design an aid that will cover their needs.

RC44-630.1

NOWAK, Joerg* (Universidade de Brasilia, Brazil)

FRAMIL FILHO, Ricardo (University of São Paulo, Brazil)

JUNCAL, Gabriel Souza Martins (Universidade de São Paulo, Brazil)

Interest Formation of Workers in the Global and Fragmented Economy

In theories about working class power, the formation and existence of workers interests is usually seen as a given, despite the fact that it requires political processes for these interests to emerge. With the increasing relevance of fragmented economies in the context of transnational companies and the expansion of subcontracting and self-employment, the fragility of this interest formation is increasingly visible. In this presentation, we will investigate the formation of workers interests in three sectors in Brazil: a) delivery and logistics, and the activities of the section Post & Logistics of the global union federation UNI in urban logistics in Brazil, and their use of global union networks and global framework agreements. The fragmentation of workforces across various countries gives rise to the project of reconnecting these workforces via transnational unions. b) the work of installation and maintenance of elevators in Brazil by electromechanical technicians. Three multinational elevator manufacturers depend on self-employed workers and small companies to install and maintain the elevators, or employ their own workers for these services. The diffusion of those workers in these three modalities is a challenge for unionization. c) Self-employed truck drivers in Brazil transport the bulk of road freight and due to their exposition to market prices for inputs like diesel,

tyres and vehicle repair they have similar grievances as transport companies, in distinction to the demands of employed workers who ask their employers for higher wages and better conditions of work. Thus, despite the fact that most self-employed workers are disguised wage workers, their immediate interests lead them to mobilise jointly with transport companies, which is a challenge for the formation of working class interests.

RC46-648.3

NOWAK, Marek* (Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznan, Poland)

BERNACIAK, Anna (University of Economics and Business, Poznan, Poland)

Environmental and Social Challenges of Managing a Satellite City at the End of the Intensive Suburbanization Phase. a Case Study of Luboń Near Poznań (2020-22)

Environmental and social challenges of managing a satellite city at the end of the intensive suburbanization phase. A case study of Luboń near Poznań (2020-22)

The presentation examines a municipal government decision-making process involved in elaborating strategies for their community's sustainable development. The presentation is based on the case study of the local government of a thirty-thousand satellite city in a metropolitan Center of Poznan, Poland. in the northern part of Central Europe.

The century-long history of industrialization and seventy years of urbanization is thought-provoking and provides a basis for both a long-run perspective and analyses that strongly curate contemporary conditions. Declined agricultural industrial base combined with the intense inflow of new residents, challenged the local government to elaborate new, postindustrial development strategies. Revitalized thinking clashes with the trends in local public opinion and expectations focused on meeting needs.

The presentation identifies three sets of factors impacting the local officials' decision-making in devising development strategies for their municipality: (1) past dependencies of agricultural industrialization of this municipality since 19c. (2) needs and expectations by distinct groups of the contemporary local constituents; (3) the tendency to shorten and reduce the perspective of development goals to the sphere of quality of life. Authors indicate the tendency to respond "populistly" to public pressure for simple measures related to meeting quality of life needs in opposition to development-oriented strategies. Hence, in the development model typical of the Polish experience, individual leadership plays a special role.

The presentation is based on a research project which took płace between 2020-22 and included quantitative research (N=237 and N=187) and qualitative research (group interviews, expert interviews, in-depth interviews and research walks) on samples of city residents.

RC01-29.3

NOWOTNY, Slawomir* (Chancellery of the Prime Minister, Poland)

Old War Threat and New Generations

The "End of History" was not just another proclamation of the renowned thinker (Fukuyama), but also a general mood having real social consequences in the domain of defense and security. With the end of the Cold War European societies felt relieved of concern for safety of their countries which ought to be ensured by professional armed forces. Military service became merely another kind of job for those interested. Even the annexation of Ukrainian Crimea and parts of Donbas by Russia in 2014 was not a wake-up call for Western societies. It was only on February 24, 2022 for the red lamp to come on. Especially in Central and Eastern European countries, in the vicinity of the Russian Federation hopes for peaceful future began quickly to fade away. Hence different measures have been undertaken to counter these threats: developing total defense systems, common defense training, return to conscription etc.

That is the side of "demand" (for safety). On the "supply" side we see new conditions defined mainly by contemporary needs and habits of prosperous Western societies. Liberal individualistic attitudes of new generations seeking individual "happiness" and "comfort", the weakening of the ethics of responsibility among consecutive generations X, Y, Z – all this is incompatible with traditional community ethos or republican sense of responsibility for common good, once constituting social fundamentals for a country's resilience and safety. Concern for the protection of the natural environment or the rights of minorities, however just and laudable, hardly improve abilities to resist potential military aggression.

The crucial issue for the states in the region is how to match their defense structures and types of service with today mental inclinations of the young generation. The presentation will indicate some examples of how sociological research can help to solve this issue in today Poland.

RC39-579.3

NOZAKA, Shin* (Waseda University, Japan)

Social Vulnerability and the Reasons of Victims' Death in the 2011 Tohoku Earthquake and Tsunami: Based on the Researches on Victims and Local History in Otsuchi Town, Iwate Prefecture

Over 20,000 people died in the 2011 Tohoku earthquake and tsunami (hereafter referred to as "3.11 tsunami") including disaster disaster-related deaths. It's very rare for so many people to die from a natural disaster in a developed country, which has taken a certain degree of measures against natural disasters initiated by the government. Therefore, it is extremely important to assess why victims of this natural disaster died and how we make use of those deaths for disaster preparedness in the future.

This report aims to address three questions about 3.11 tsunami: 1) how victims behaved and died when tsunami struck, 2) what social vulnerability leading up to the disaster (e.g. development and the practice of helping vulnerable people in the area and so on) drove the victims to their deaths, and 3) what kind of disaster prevention measures have been created in the affected areas based on the lessons learned from the deaths of the victims. In this report, I adopt a case study about Otsuchi town in Iwate prefecture. This area was particularly heavily damaged by 3.11 tsunami.

This report emphasizes the importance to discusses the process before and after the disaster as well. Previous studies on victims in 3.11 tsunami often discuss only their behavior at the time of tsunami attack and their living conditions at the time of disaster as reasons for such behavior. However, this does not explain how social vulnerability had evolved in the affected areas, nor does it adequately analyze why victims died. Without an accurate analysis of why the victims died back to before the disaster, disaster prevention measures in the future could lead in the wrong direction which people suffer huge damage again. Therefore, this report emphasizes the process before and after the disaster as well.

RC24-363.3

NOZAWA, Atsushi* (Tokyo Keizai University, Japan)

Environmental Justice Versus Human Rights: Via a Lesson from Minamata Disease

Environmental justice is one of a key concept both for the birth of Environmental Sociology (ES) in Japan and for the future development of ES on a global scale. This presentation will discuss Japanese contribution to a new direction for mainstream ES via a lesson from Minamata Disease (MD): the long-standing disputed pollution conflict since mid 1950s.

The rise of anti-pollution movements and expressing solidarity with MD victims can be seen as a starting point of ES in Japan, and its implication is taking exception to disproportionate burden of the harmful environmental effects to local people. This is the why ES is Japan is called "victimology", which is based on the idea of environmental justice. This presentation will focus on the negative or byproductive influence of victimology.

The point is that raising an objection by a disability rights movement group to the anti-pollution movement. They criticized as follows: Talking about MD as a massive tragedy with particular emphasis on the birth of congenital victims is directly connected with denial of being born and leading a life in a society with disability. Protecting environment and showing solidarity with victims sometimes is achieved at the expense of people with a certain type of disability. Their criticism can be another starting point of ES in Japan and its own contribution.

The tense relationship between victims and people with disability, in other words, environmental justice and human rights is not only the problem of the past but also serious issue in the future. Certainly, there is only one planet, but there are many values in a global and diversified world. How do we handle values in tension? (Re) thinking from another starting point of ES in Japan will become a guiding principle for today's and future conflicts related to environment and ES.

RC25-380.4

NTHIGA, Purity* (Kenyatta University, Kenya)

MWANGI, Phyllis (Kenyatta University, Kenya)

Youth Languaging: A Peek into Their Attitude Towards Sex and Sexuality

Language shapes the way we think about life and influences our actions. By extension, language influences conceptualization and expression of sexuality. This paper seeks to explore how youth languaging influences their conceptualization of sexuality and by extension their attitudes and behavior surrounding sex and sexuality. By using casual conversations, focus group discussions around the topics of sexual relationships, sexual desire, contraception, pregnancy and abortion, risky sexual behavior, STIs and HIV and abstinence, the study set out to identify and analyze the language used by youth to discuss these issues which are related to sexuality; to establish the

youth's understanding of the meaning of selected words and expressions such as 'niko kutu" (I am rusty) and to assess the influence of the youth languaging on their sexual attitudes and behavior.

It was found that the youth use a mix of overt and covert language when discussing matters sexuality. The language is littered with figurative and discursive language that impact both their conceptualization of sexuality and their attitudes and behaviour. The sexual act, for example, described as "kupiga mechi" (playing a match) is reduced to a mere game played for pleasure and can be won or lost with no serious implication. Thus, engaging in casual sex for pleasure becomes a norm among the youth. The study recommends that the youth need more sexuality health literacy and incorporating their languaging into such programmes would be a good entry point into their socio-cultural contexts for discussion of important sex and sexuality matters.

RC41-602.1

NTOIMO, Loretta Favour* (Federal University Oye Ekiti, Nigeria)

Does Bride Wealth Give a Man Power over a Woman? Conflict of Culture and Women's Rights in Nigeria

Husband control and mistreatment of women in a marriage are frequently justified by a narrative centered on bride wealth. There are records of women resisting the custom of bride wealth, as well as legislation to regulate it, but how it defines gender relations and reinforces violations of women's rights has not been thoroughly investigated. The bride price is a set amount of money that constitutes a part of the bride wealth. Bride wealth refers to material goods and services given by the groom's family to the bride's family as part of the marriage ritual in many patrilineal societies.

Traditionally, in Nigeria, as in many other countries, bride wealth denotes marriage, while bride price return denotes the end of a marriage. This study investigates the cultural meaning of bride wealth, as well as men's and women's interpretations of the practice. Although this research was carried out in Nigeria, the findings are applicable to other societies where bride wealth is practiced. In-depth interviews are conducted with four key informants, and 25 men and 19 women in a union. Their responses are thematically analyzed.

The findings suggest that bride wealth legitimizes marriage. Every material in the bride's wealth represents something important to the marriage, such as fruitfulness and peace. However, there were differing views on whether bride wealth gives a man a right over a woman and what those rights are. According to some participants, bride wealth integrates the woman into the man's family and gives her equal rights with the man. Others believe it grants a man authority over a woman while prohibiting maltreatment. Others saw bride wealth as proof of male superiority and justification for husband dominance. The findings are discussed in relation to women's rights, with recommendations for intervention.

RC41-602.4

NTOIMO, Loretta Favour* (Federal University Oye Ekiti, Nigeria)

OKONOFUA, Friday (Centre of Excellence in Reproductive Health Innovation(CERHI), University of Benin, Nigeria)

EKEZUE, Bola (Fayetteville State University, USA)

OGU, Rosemary (University of Port Harcourt, Nigeria)

OHENHEN, Victor (Central Hospital Benin, Nigeria)

GALADANCI, Hadiza (Bayero University Kano, Nigeria)

Outcome of Interventions to Improve the Quality of Intrapartum Care in Nigeria's Referral Hospitals: A Quasi-Experimental Research Design

Background
Available evidence indicates that Nigeria's high maternal mortality rate is attributable primarily to events that occur during the intrapartum period.
Objective
To determine the effectiveness of the multifaceted intervention in improving the quality of intrapartum care as reported in exit interviews conducted in intervention as compared to the control hospitals.
Methods
The data were collected from results of exit interviews conducted with 390 women who received intrapartum care in two intervention hospitals and 362 women who received care in two control hospitals. The interventions were: 1) development of a strategic plan; 2) re-training of maternal health providers; 3) provision of protocols and reminders on optimal intrapartum care; 4) clinical reviews of delivery care, and 5) health information to pregnant women. Quality of The quality of intrapartum care was assessed and compared using twelve quality indicators selected from the WHO recommendations for positive childbirth experience. Poisson and logistic regression were conducted.
Findings
The interventions showed a modest 6% increase in overall quality of care, and demonstrated beneficial effects in women's perceptions about care quality.; lower rates of caesarean as compared to vaginal delivery ; prompt repair of episiotomies; and better pain management in labour..

Conclusion
As the interventions improved five out of 10 signal functions of intrapartum care, it is evident that multi-faceted interventions that address various components of intrapartum care are moderately effective in improving the quality of intrapartum care in Nigeria's referral hospitals. Our approach in identifying interventions based on formative research is important, but a process of integrating the implementation activities into normal maternal health delivery system will enhance the effectiveness of this approach.

RC32-JS-150.6

NUBLA, Frances Michelle* (Ateneo de Naga University, Philippines)

Barriers to Women's Economic Participation: The Case of a Small Island Community in the Philippines

Although the Philippines has performed well regarding overall gender equity, improving women's economic engagement has remained a challenge. With the use of exploratory research, this study examined how sociopolitical and cultural factors in the context of a small island community impede women's economic participation. The in-depth interviews showed that the primary duties of women as housewives and mothers, limited economic opportunities and government support, and the remoteness of their community from the political and economic center are the factors that inhibit them from engaging in and accessing work. Meanwhile, key informant interviews with members of the local government pointed to the island's remoteness and absence of an active fisher's organization as the reason for their inability to provide support to the community. The study reinforced the importance of providing structural support (e.g., policies, intervention programs) and advocating for progressive gender norms and beliefs to improve women's engagement in and access to livelihood. The result also called attention to the need to include remoteness as part of the intersectional analysis of gender.

RC34-515.3

NUGGEHALLI, Roshni* (Youth for Unity and Voluntary Action (YUVA), India)

Youth Protagonism in Urban India

Amid shifting political and social contracts in India, young people are viewed both as a labour force that can propel economic growth and as a potentially problematic demographic to be restrained from questioning and dissent. Within this context, this essay advances a theory of urban youth protagonism in India, focusing on young people marginalised by caste, religion, and material deprivation.

Specifically, the essay conceptualises citizenship in urban India and outlines how formal education affects the construction of this citizenship, before exploring the concepts of collective agency and protagonism to unpack youth self-determination and their influence on decisions-making processes. Based on two examples of collective agency from youth groups in India supported by a local non-profit, Youth for Unity and Voluntary Action (YUVA), it showcases how young people construct their own understandings and practices of citizenship. It highlights that despite a narrow focus on civic behaviour in formal citizenship education, it is possible to enable action and agency for urban youth.

Next, the essay offers pathways for supporting youth protagonism in order to create real shifts in the status quo toward substantive youth citizenship, in the Indian context and more broadly. It argues that attention towards strengthening collectives, working towards community level transformations and creating an enabling environment are the elements that support young people to construct expansive forms of citizenship. These elements are interdependent and yet distinct, and if encouraged can strengthen critical engagements with elite, unjust ideologies and policies.

Finally the essay outlines that youth work facilitating protagonism and citizenship for marginalised groups has implications for Southern contexts beyond India. It suggests discussion points on how diverse groups of young people can exercise their protagonism and construct citizenship in different contexts.

TG03-813.3

NUGROHO, Stefani* (Atma Jaya Catholic University of Indonesia, Indonesia)

Repressions of Academic Freedom in Post-Authoritarian Indonesia

Since 1998, Indonesia is no longer an authoritarian country, and repressive rules against higher education have been canceled. As a matter of fact, academic freedom is now guaranteed in higher education law. However, a closer examination of the practices in higher education shows that repressive acts against academics continue to happen, particularly when they discuss certain topics such as communism, the oppression against Papua, LGBTQ, and non-mainstream interpretations of Islam. The repressive acts are in the form of physical violence, as well as virtual harassment. Interestingly, the main perpetrators are no longer state institutions but illiberal civil society organizations.

RC25-377.4

NUGROHO, Stefani* (Atma Jaya Catholic University of Indonesia, Indonesia)

Talking Back through Tiktok: Countering the Stereotypes of the Chinese Indonesian in Comedy Sketches

The paper examines how young Chinese Indonesians counter longstanding stereotypes about the Chinese Indonesians in their comedic videos on TikTok, Instagram, and YouTube. The Indonesian majority discriminates against the Chinese Indonesians and considers them as the Other, a group that does not really belong to the nation. During politically turbulent times, like in 1965, 1974, and 1998, the Chinese were the target of widespread mob violence. While older generations are weary of displaying markers of the Chinese identity in public, the younger generation embraces their Chinese-Indonesianness through comedy sketches, including by asserting themselves as "Cina," a term that is considered derogatory by the previous generations. Through these short videos and their responses to the viewers' comments, the youth engage with the complexity of their minority identity, discuss head-on "sensitive" or "difficult" topics, display the heterogeneity of Chinese Indonesians, and assert their allegiance to the Indonesian nation. In short, through short videos relayed in the virtual space, the young Chinese Indonesians "talk back" to the majority.

RC28-401.6

NUKAGA, Misako* (University of Tokyo, Japan)

FUJITA, Yuiko (Meiji University, Japan)

Dilemmas and Disparities Among Working Mothers in Japan: The Meaning of Paid Work and Mothering Under Neo-Liberal Motherhood Discourse

Previous studies have revealed various challenges that women in developed countries face in trying to combine employment with housework and parenting (Hochschild 1989). While the Japanese government is eager to increase women's participation in the labor force, critics claim that these seemingly women-friendly policies reflect ideologies of "neoliberal motherhood" (Miura 2015), which pushes women to take responsibilities both as workers and as caregivers at home. Although such policies and discourse are likely to exacerbate inequality among women, few studies have revealed the lived experiences of simultaneously being a mother and a worker from a social class perspective.

This study draws on in-depth interviews with 55 employed women with children under 6 years of age in Tokyo to understand how they interpret and negotiate the contradictions of employment and mothering in their everyday lives. Specifically, it focuses on the differences between non-college educated women and college-educated women, highlighting divergent meanings attached to paid work and mothering as well as strategies that they employ to solve the dilemma.

Our analysis reveals that non-college-educated and college-educated women interpret paid work and childrearing differently. High school graduates tended to see their husbands as the main earner and themselves as financially supporting their family, while those with vocational school education or college degrees saw both parties as the main earners. Regarding child-rearing styles, high school graduates tended to "follow a child's lead," while college-educated women supported the idea of "parents leading a child" and managed to engage in intensive mothering. Both in paid work and childrearing, college-educated women gained support from their husbands and workplace, while high school graduates faced more obstacles and had fewer resources to interweave work and motherhood. These findings suggest deepening disparities among working mothers and their effects on unequal educational opportunities for children from different social backgrounds.

RC38-560.2

NURSE, Lyudmila* (Oxford XXI think tank, United Kingdom)

THOMPSON, Ian (University of Oxford, United Kingdom)

KUZINA, Iryna (V.N. Karazin Kharkiv University, Ukraine)

Biographical Research Near the Front Line: Strategies, Challenges and Positionality

The paper addresses the methodological approach and outcomes of the study of displaced young people and their families in East Ukraine (before the outbreak of military actions in the country in February 2022) as part of the AHRC - funded project Cultural Artefacts and Belonging conducted by the Department of Education, University of Oxford in 2021-22 in collaboration with V. N. Karazin Kharkiv National University Ukraine. Qualitative biographical interviews with internally displaced individuals (IDPs) in Ukraine were part of the data collected through a variety of methods: online scoping studies, biographical interviews and qualitative interventions and were aimed at better understanding mechanisms of self-identification of forced migrants and how dramatic changes in individuals' lives related to forced migration and on-going conflict were reflected in the process of their self-identification. Due to the Covid-19 restrictions and proximity of the place of research to the on-going military conflict in East Ukraine all data was collected using online methods

(asynchronous and synchronous). Recruitment of the participants was carefully guided by the local gatekeepers: schools and researchers in East Ukraine. The paper discusses research strategies of the biographical empirical work: proximity to the military action areas; sensitivity of the topic of IDP (for the informants and researchers) and extreme conditions under which the research took place.

RC30-446.1

NUSSBAUM BITRAN, Ilana* (Universität Bremen, Germany)

DINGELDEY, Irene (University of Bremen, Germany)

The Posted Workers Directive – Social Protection of Workers Under Transnational European Solidarity?

The movement of posted workers – employees who are sent by their employers to carry out services in a different EU Member State on a temporary basis– is regulated by the recently revised Posted Workers Directive (2018), which must be transposed by June 2020 in every Member State. Under the solidaristic idea of "equal pay for equal work at the same workplace", the Directive intended to better the working condition of these workers. Given the globalized European labour market and being posted workers a high flexible form of labour, solidarity cannot be seen as national issue anymore. Transnational solidarity is needed to tackle the problems posted workers confront, to implement the regulation and to defend their rights. Still, trade unions have troubles reaching these highly mobile workers. Lack of knowledge of the host country language, short periods of time in each working place, long working hours and living isolated from the host country society do not make things easier.

This article asks how social protection of posted workers can be provided if problems for transnational solidarity arise from the Directive itself, which stems from the freedom to provide services and considering that there is no unified social protection system in Europe. At the same time, trade unions at the national level do not have the resources to deal with these workers. Using expert interviews with trade unions and employers' organisations at the EU level and document analysis, and following the ideas of bonding and bridging (Morgan & Pulignano, 2020), we focus on the importance of transanational acts of solidarity conducted by transnational as well as national trade unions. At the same time, we take a look at the lobby actions transnational unions do in order to push for better standards regarding social protection and the coordination of social security systems.

RC25-JS-45.2

NWACHUKWU, Ifeanyi* (United Kingdom, United Kingdom)

Exploring Voice and Marginalisation: Critical Reflections on Black Young People

Abstract: Despite ongoing scholarly debates about young people on the margins, childhood transitions and marginalisation in general terms; there is more to explore about the agency and reflexivity of Black young people on issues of racial discrimination, race-impacted marginalisation and social justice. The literature on young people, from political and sociological perspectives, has majorly focused on youth participation and such issues as apathy and disengagement from civic life. However, the strategic place and space young people occupy as agents of social justice is often inadvertently neglected. The study is concerned with understanding Black young people's views, thoughts and ideas on inequality and discrimination, and exploring what shapes their views.

Young people are put at risk of marginalisation when there is a disparity in opportunities and attainment of individual potentials (Mowat, 2015). The literature provides insight into the higher likelihood of Black young people experiencing discrimination in the educational system, disproportionate care in the health system, racial identity profiling and economic disadvantage in comparison with their white British counterparts. This study is framed in terms of human rights and explores the role of critical consciousness in the construction of identities and the use of voice to counter marginalisation. Finally, it extends discussions on critical agency and eliciting the voice of Black young people against marginalisation.

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

RC29-427.4

NWANGWU, Chukwunwike* (Carmelite Prisoners' Interest Organisation (CAPIO) Nigeria, Nigeria)

INNOEZE, Uchenna Clara (Department of Psychological Medicine, University of Nigeria Teaching Hospital, Nigeria)

MABIA, Amarachi (Department of Sociology and Anthropology Enugu State University of Science and Technology, Nigeria)

Stakeholders Perspective on Correctional Officers' Attitude As Predictors to Recidivism in Maximum Security Custodial Center in Southeast, Nigeria: A Qualitative Analysis

This study aimed to explore stakeholders' perspectives on correctional officers' attitudes as predictors of recidivism in a Maximum Security Custodial Center in Southeast Nigeria. The study argues that the tendencies of inmates in Nigeria to relapse into crime or not after release from incarceration may be influenced by the attitude of correctional officers. A phenomenological research design was used in this study. Thirteen criminal justice stakeholders were interviewed, including inmates/ex-inmates from Enugu, Nigeria. The convenience sampling technique was used to select the participants. The interviews were thematically analyzed.The findings showed that widespread corruption among correctional officers could be an enabler of recidivism. In addition, the study found that the predominant use of punitive rather than rehabilitative approaches among officers may influence recidivism. The study also revealed that the negative attitudes of correctional officers toward inmates, which affect recidivism, were made worse by the poor working conditions in Nigeria's correctional institutions.The correctional institutions in Nigeria have not shown sincere commitment and responsive actions towards correctional management. Thus, this study recommends that state and non-state actors in Nigeria's criminal justice system must prioritize transparency, accountability, and monitoring in the custodial centers and improve officers working conditions.

RC25-378.3

NYAMASYO, Eunice* (Kenyatta University, Thika Road, Nairobi, Kenya, Kenya)

JUMA, Quin (United States International University - Africa, Kenya)

The 'Transgressive' Nature of Trade Union Discourse in the Kenyan Academy: The Case of the Kenyatta University Universities Academic and Staff Union (UASU)

In most countries today, the workforce of both large and small scale enterprises, including educational institutions, enjoy the right to form trade unions. Such unions enable workers to come together to build what has been termed a 'collective voice' strong enough to communicate by talk and by action, to management the realities of aspects of their work that are dissatisfying; those that are frustrating them, among others. In the Kenyan public university today, there is the Universities Academic and Staff Union (UASU) whose existence and functions is in jeopardy. The strength of the collectiveness of the UASU voice is waning, and is relatively inaudible. Notwithstanding there is in existence, a constantly growing body of unionism talk/narratives: spoken; written; formal/non-formal on UASU entailing not only political undertones, but is social and economic in nature. This talk from among UASU membership, between each individual university UASU and the respective institutional management, and between the UASU national office and the responsible All Public Universities' Vice Chancellors' Management Committee is marked: clearly positioned words and statements, carefully selected vocabulary, particular syntax, among other discourse features on strongly held assumptions and meanings the UASU. The objectives of this paper are two-fold. The first is to identify how idea of the UASU as a trade union is specifically articulated, confirmed and, or disputed in the available texts noted above.. The second objective is to determine how some such ideas verify or disconfirm held understood mandates of UASU as a collective voice in trade unionism in Kenya today. An eclectic approach will be adopted to draw relevant tenets from Grice's (1975) concepts of implicature as developed by Grice in his Conversational Implicature (1975) and markedness as developed and presented by Trubetskoy, (1939; 1969), and by Haspelmeth (2006).

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

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RC08-134.6

O'BRIEN, John Eustice* (Portland State University (ret.), Monaco)

Durkheim's Rediscovered Lessons from 1892: Institutional Sociology from Study of Crime?

2022 marked the publication of a recently discovered *Notebook* from an early Seminar (*Lécons de Sociologie Criminelle 1892-93*), by Emile Durkheim. Handwritten by his nephew, Marcel Mauss, it constitutes a nearly verbatim record of Durkheim's lecturing.

Based on my detailed exegesis (VEng) of the 150 printed pages of these *Lessons*, for ISA2023, I propose a historical reconsideration of Durkheim's Project, with a review of the major points of criticism.

He defended his thesis for a Doctorate later in the fall, 1893. These *Lessons* marked a final opportunity for Durkheim to present his program, sharpen his argument, expose his critical stance, and demonstrate his original method of assembling and using data.

Defining Sociology as the 'science of social facts', these *Lessons* document the foundations of Durkheim's work: he was a radical social-institutionalist, who refused individualist reductionism, controversially announcing:

"*A society is in a real manner over and above the individual; it is the all the individuals are the parts. Society is a superhuman power because it is the resultant of a multitude of human forces.*"

Use of crime as a normative case for exploration of the structure of his system-institutional program, certifies him as sociological theorist and not as criminologist.

As concerns practice, the *Lessons* constitute a practical workshop on how to do sociological work, showing development of his original view of society as comprehensive system, using evidence drawn from a secondary data pool of crime and conviction data, that were assembled for the purpose.

In addition to providing fascinating examples of crime and conviction, he introduced key terms marking his career: Exteriority and Constraint; Social versus Institutional Action; Social Fact, Anomie, Altruism, Integration, Collective Conscience, Collective Sentiments. He used these terms to identify categories of normative social action and conditions that result less from individual will than from institutional processes.

RC19-283.3

O'BRIEN, John Eustice* (Portland State University (ret.), Monaco)

Thomas Piketty's Package of Structural Reform: Intellectual Fame without Practical Consequences?

Thomas Piketty recently generated a pair of related works: *Time for Socialism: Dispatches from a World on Fire* (VFr 2020, Veng 2021); and *Un Brief History of L'Éqalité* (VFr 2021). The first is a collection of 60 op-ed articles published in Paris, the second a monograph, updating his project and announcing his new insistence about Democratic Socialism.

In the ISA session, in addition to briefly summarizing his project, I will attempt to size up Piketty's view, by contrasting it with other images of a '21st century welfare state', by Joseph Stiglitz and Gosta Esping-Andersen.

As developed in "*Dispatches*", after knowing some good times, the European model *État-Social* (Welfare State) is moribund. His audacious alternative favoring global socialism is developed formally and called for in his "*Brief History*". Together, the two books mark a radical turning point in Piketty's mode of discourses.

Countering accusations from the Left that he is insufficiently driven by revolutionary vigor, and from the Right for hiding Marx in his pocket, he has decided to take his critics head on.

While he places equality on parallel footing with inequality, the sense of these terms diverges. Inequality is forcefully economic: more for the wealthy, less for the rest. Equality concerns access to the means of a good life, politically, socially, and economically. He's concerned with both.

His radical institutional economics is at odds with the heterodox view. He builds his case by applying a historical-materialist method drawn from Marx, without being an Orthodox Marxist.

His plea for socialist reform of the Welfare Model of State, fits with his structuralist position, that normative categories of social action are constituted institutionally, and thus only structural change can improve them.

He closes his "*Brief History*" with a 16-point proposal for a "democratic and federated, decentralized and participative, ecologic and multi-ethnic socialism".

RC39-567.4

O'MALLEY, Stephen* (Gender and Disaster Australia (GADAus), Australia)

Resilience in a Riskier World – Adapting and Transforming for the Future

The notion of resilience in the context of Emergency Management conjures notions of failure...the need to do better next time. Why would one strive to be more resilient if not due to an incident in which there was a sense that they failed or that they were maybe at fault? We are all responsible for our own actions and how those actions affect the safety of others. In order to formulate a plan that may lead to disaster survival, one must assess their level of resilience and plan around ones lived experience or what one has learned from the lived experience of others. We must listen to the voices of survivors to inform us of how we can stay safe before, during and after disasters. What about the voices of the survivors of the hidden disasters that research tells us is a vial feature in the aftermath of the disasters we have become all too familiar with, including pandemics? The lived experience of victims and survivors of domestic and family violence is the key to women and children living free from violence before, during and after disasters. Violence against women is clearly a gendered issue which impacts on everyone. It is universally recognised that to prevent all forms of violence against women before it occurs, we need to address the determinants of men's violence against women; namely gender inequality and adherence to rigidly defined gender roles. It will require organisational leadership and significant culture change for the Emergency Service Organisations to be an influential contributor to the prevention of gendered violence. We must improve our ability to collaborate and coordinate our approach, so that we can become a meaningful contributor to the violence reduction strategies outlined in the National Plan to Prevent Violence Against Women and Children 2022 - 2032.

RC30-434.2

OBERG, Klara* (Halmstad University, Sweden)

The Multiplication of Borders - an Example from the Construction Sector

The construction sector is one of the sectors that demand migrant labour. Often to precarious working conditions that differ from native workers with permanent contracts. The migrant workers are hired directly, through agencies or become mobile units within multinational corporations. This paper investigate the categorization of migrant workers, in the European context of the construction sector, due to nationality, employment conditions and profession. These factors generate a diversity of conditions, rights and protection or the lack of it for the worker. Through critical theoretical perspectives on borders the paper describe the relation to labour migration in the construction sector as well as how this can be understood as new forms of territories and borders that emerge. Finally, the paper offer reflections on the contemporary meanings of these new frontiers as central for capitalism as well as to processes such as construction that is so firmly connected to a physical place.

RC29-425.2

OBIOHA, Emeka* (Walter Sisulu University, South Africa)

Barriers to Accessing the Criminal Justice Services in Post-Apartheid South Africa: Reflections on the Policing System

South Africa is reported as among world's most unequal societies, where capitalist culture prevails. It is also a democratic state with one of the most comprehensive and progressive constitutions, where the state assumes to provide citizens with equal access to the criminal justice system. Given the contradictions on ground, the criminal justice systems is practically and observably not equally accessible by all citizens of diverse social and economic categories. Against this backdrop, this paper interrogates various barriers encountered by the citizenry in accessing the services provided by the policing system and structures in the country. Relying on secondary sources, and being foregrounded by some theoretical propositions, the paper argues that access to various services in the police system are commodified, costly and further complicated by other police personnel and policing exigencies. Also, important observation from the available sources further suggests that the quality of access to the policing services is a function of citizens' social and economic variables, including race and residence status in the country. Based on the above, this paper concludes that the 'free and equal access' to criminal justice presumption remains a wish rather than reality in the country. Ways to enhance citizens' equal access to the police services are recommended in this paper.

RC46-JS-104.2

OBLING, Anne* (The Royal Danish Defence College, Denmark)

LOPDRUP-HJORTH, Thomas* (Copnehagen Business School, Denmark)

Blowing the Whistle in National Security and Defence Organizations: Navigating the Tensions between Transparency and Secrecy

This study investigates the organizational and political problems generated by whistleblowing in a national security context. After Snowden's and Manning's major leaks of classified materials, public opinion in several countries have tilted towards considering whistleblowing within the national security realm in a more favourable light. By putting themselves in harm's way, and fighting for a higher cause, whistle-blowers are perceived as contributing to nourishing ideals that keep democracies vibrant. In exploring these themes, scholars have portrayed whistle-blowers in the national security realm as 'tragic heroes', because the hardships and destinies they must endure resemble those of the characters in Ancient Greek tragedies. In this study, however, we depart from this route and instead focus on the less explored tragic organizational and political consequences that 'successful' whistle-blowing might have for the organizations that come under scrutiny in conjunction with whistle-blowers' disclosures. By developing and utilizing an 'ethics of office-inspired' typology through which whistleblowing can be categorized, the study argues for whistle blowing as a type of professional activity which rests on distinct mixtures and combinations of whistle-blowers' views of responsibility, professionalism and the public interest. Empirically, we draw on two types of data: (a) claims of wrong-doing in the Danish Defence submitted through a whistle blower line, and (b) public accounts of whistleblowing cases in the Danish Defence. On this ground, we theorize the motivations and circumstances that have defined whistleblowing in the defence and security sector, and we discuss 'the problem of ambiguity' this raises in regards to the ethics of whistleblowing. Finally, we highlight how our findings raise a number of fundamental questions concerning transparency and secrecy in contemporary national security contexts.

RC01-32.4

OBLING, Anne* (The Royal Danish Defence College, Denmark)

Some Integration Issues in NATO's Collaborative Workforce: A Study of Multi-National Military Headquarters

In the dawning of a new era of great power rivalry and the ongoing conflict between Ukraine and Russia, NATO has regained status as a military bulwark of the West. The Alliance has been strengthened through increased civil and military budgets and new alliance members. For years, NATO's planning was dominated by questions of how to win military engagements against small or, at most, medium-sized adversaries. As the alliance's most important strategies now confirm, this is no longer the case. From this follows a need for the alliance members to coordinate and synchronize strategic objectives, mind-sets and work procedures. However, for any large complex organization the problem of ensuring that its constituent parts act in accordance with overall policy is a central and continuing concern. The specialization of subunits, which allows the organization to undertake complicated tasks, requires an equally developed system of integration to bind them into an operational whole.

This paper investigates multi-national military headquarters as situated sites for integration and learning. Empirically, the study is based on interviews and observations of the multinational military headquarter in Bagdad during NATO's Mission Iraq (NMI). The analysis shows how a set of diversely skilled people are working together on a complex task over a limited time period, presenting a range of organizational challenges such as conflicting mission purposes and goals; lack of expertise, innovation and task effectiveness. Nevertheless, the study depicts that multi-national headquarters provide several integration and learning opportunities for the system's members, such as professional and inter-organizational growth.

RC15-234.3

OBUAKU-IGWE, Chinwe* (University of the Western Cape, South Africa)

Exploring the Effectiveness of Mental Health First Aid Program for Young People in South Africa

Approximately 30.3% South Africans would have experienced a form of mental illness in their lifetime. With the outbreak of COVID-19, Young people in South Africa are faced with many challenges, among which is the complex issue of poverty, unemployment, increasing psycho social stressors and poor access to mental healthcare services. Having a mental health first aid program, a standardized emotional/psychological wellbeing educational program as a first response to support and refer them to available intervention or professional services is crucial to de-stigmatize and increase access to mental healthcare. This study explored the effectiveness of a mental health first aid program on improving young people's attitudes, knowledge and general mental health- related behavior, using qualitative Focused Group discussions,

analysis of records and intensive observation between October 2021 to June 2022. An assessment of the pilot project which was conducted among social science students between age 18 to 34 years, revealed a reduction in stigma, increased openness about mental health challenges and increase in utilization of professional services among participants (n-548) of the MHFA program, following the 13-week program. Based on analysis of course content and focused group discussions, I conclude that four factors contributed to the overwhelming satisfaction experienced by participants: (1) the utilization of peer tutors in administering the training (2) the inclusion of mental models and centering participants' agency in creating and administering training content (3) the availability of peer mentors and a mobile application which makes referral (social prescribing) and access to professional intervention easy and, (4) the inclusion of friends and family as accountability partners.

Inte-25.1

OCHIAI, Emiko* (Kyoto University, Japan)

Multilayered Diversity in Global Family and Gender Studies: A New Vista from Asian Insider Perspectives

With the aim of creating common foundations for international collaborative research within and on Asia, the first project, conducted under the guidance of an international editorial committee of experts from nine Asian societies (Japan, Korea, China, Taiwan, Vietnam, the Philippines, Indonesia, Thailand and India), comprises the collection, translation, and sharing of important researches from Asian 'insider' perspectives, published in the various languages of the region. The outcome is the four-volume set, *Asian Families and Intimacies* (Sage, 2021), covering themes of 'Family Ideology', 'Patriarchy,' 'Sexuality', 'Marriage', 'Care Regimes', and 'Gender'.

Read together, the essays suggest that the world is not a simple clash of civilizations. The civilizational boundaries between the regions are also crossed by other boundary lines, based on the fundamental differences in kinship systems that divide 'patrilineal Asia' from 'bilateral Asia'. The centres of patrilineal Asia -- China, India and the Middle East -- are also the centres of great civilizations. Many chapters shed light on the processes of the Sinicization/ Confucianization, Sanskritization and Islamization of originally bilateral societies. Confucianization, for instance, when imported and reshaped in Korea and Vietnam, transformed local norms, institutions and practices regarding marriage, inheritance, and kinship group membership. Confucianism is not simply a tradition.

Similarly, the expansion of the European civilization, known as 'modernization', was accompanied by the imposition of a modern form of patriarchy, based on a male-breadwinner/female-housewife gendered division of labour, as well as pseudo-patrilineality. The 'invention' of the surname by King Rama VI of Thailand is a particularly interesting case in point whereby, despite Thailand's dominant system of bilateral kinship and uxorilocal residence, the inheritance of the surname through the male line was established, following the European, rather than the Chinese, system.

These different layers influence each other at various times and to various degrees, constructing a dynamic diversity in Asia.

RC31-463.1

ODA, Hisaya* (Ritsumeikan University, Japan)

TSUJITA, Yuko (Institute of Developing Economies (IDE-JETRO), Japan)

SEBASTIAN, Irudaya Rajan (International Institute of Migration and Development, India)

Analyzing the Migration Experiences of Tamil Nurses Returned from Malaysia

We conducted a survey of nurses from Tamil Nadu who had experienced labor migration to Malaysia to examine how labor migration affected them in their daily lives and workplaces before and after their migration. Data were obtained using a questionnaire survey of 127 nurses returned from Malaysia between November 2018 and February 2019 in the states of Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. About three-quarters of migration to Malaysia was short term, lasting less than three years, and very few nurses had been there for more than five years.

The study investigates what changes returned migrants perceive before and after their migration experience. The changes were identified in seven categories: economic and financial conditions, social status in India, nursing skills and knowledge, communication skills, language (English) proficiency, patient care, and self-confidence. The degree of change was measured on five levels: very upward, upward, no change, downward, and very downward. More than 60% of returned nurses felt positive changes (upward and very upward) in all seven categories. While the nurses, on average, felt positive changes as a result of their migration experience, 30-40 % of nurses answered that there was no change, and a small number of nurses said that the situation had worsened.

These findings suggest that in the case of temporary short-term labor migration, such as migration to Malaysia, labor migration may not always have the positive outcomes that nurses expect, and similar findings could be found in the case of the short-term labor migration of nurses to the Gulf countries. Although migration to work abroad was once seen as the key to success for nurses and their families, the destination and length of migration have different effects on nurses' lives after they return home.

RC22-326.3

ODGERS ORTIZ, Olga* (El Colegio de la Frontera Norte, Mexico)

SUAREZ, Hugo Jose* (Ciudad Universitaria, Mexico)

ORELLANA, Felipe* (Universidad Alberto Hurtado, Chile)

Creyentes En Movimiento: Reconfiguración De Las Religiosidades En Contextos De Movilidad

En las últimas décadas la migración desde, hacia, y a través de América Latina se ha intensificado, transformando los espacios y las dinámicas de circulación. Con esos cambios, han aparecido nuevas expresiones de la religiosidad que dan cuenta de la pluralidad y el dinamismo de los creyentes de y en América Latina. A través de diversos ejemplos, en este trabajo se reflexiona acerca del entrelazamiento de los cambios religiosos y los desplazamientos geográficos, que rediseñan el panorama religioso y crean nuevas formas de habitar el espacio desde la movilidad.

RC25-JS-148.2

ODROWAZ-COATES, Anna* (Maria Grzegorzewska University, Poland)

MARKOWSKA-MANISTA, Urszula (University of Warsaw, Poland)

COVID-19 Pandemic Situation Experienced By Polish Youths in Light of the Participatory Research Approaches

The presentation will include two empirical research studies from Poland, involving youths. The studies were carried out during the pandemic of COVID-19 and consecutive lockdowns, media unrest and educational challenges of digital transformation. The periods of lockdowns and online education in Poland were amongst those that lasted the longest in the world. They had an immediate effect on the personal, private and educational sphere of young people's development, aspirations, views and life opportunities. In our presentation, we will showcase the discourses formed by youths about their situation, their outlook on life, agency and power distribution. The research paradigm is of qualitative, interpretative nature, cutting across sociology, pedagogy and anthropology, through the lens of constructivism. Discourse analysis is used as the method of analysis of obtained empirical data. The research was aimed to be as participatory as possible for the concerned research participants, and the permission to carry out the research with youths aged 14-17 was granted by the ethical committee at the Maria Grzegorzewska University. The experiences and narrations of youths form interesting historical records of our times and serve as exploratory insight into the lives of teenagers in Poland during these challenging times, allowing us to see what it was like to be a recipient of online education and a subject of adult decisions on safety and personal freedom.

RC15-223.2

ODZIEMCZYK STAWARZ, Idalina* (Jagiellonian University, Poland)

Social Representations of Vaccination in the Context of Family Experiences – Insights for Behavioural Interventions

People in the high-risk groups taking voluntary vaccinations remain at a low percentage, which points to the need for more profound reflections on the socio-cultural background of vaccination-related experiences. Existing studies focus mainly on anti-vaccine attitudes among parents or medical personnel approach. Analyses including biographical experiences, intergenerational impact, or concerning the family as the lay referral system are underrepresented.

The paper presents social representations of vaccination - the system of values, ideas, metaphors, beliefs, and practices linked to this phenomenon - which exist in family networks of older persons who make different decisions regarding voluntary influenza vaccination. An essential element is to indicate social representations' common core, peripheral elements, and internal contradictions. An additional objective is to explore the relationship between decision towards vaccination and the biographical health experiences or family patterns influencing older participants' health practices.

The study involves a mixed method approach: survey questionnaire and biographical interviews with three or two generations within one family. To recreate the social representations profiles for the two types of families – older people who have received influenza vaccination in the last three years and with those who did not – we use 1) free association method on the open-ended answer regarding associations with the words: "vaccinations", "influenza" and "health"; 2) content analysis on biographical interview transcripts; 3) scores on the scales for measuring attitudes towards vaccination and 4) survey data regarding vaccination experiences.

It seems particularly valuable that the use of a combination of the elements mentioned above provides insights for behavioral interventions. In order to maximize the potential efficacy of interventions, it is necessary to understand behavior and behavior change. This research goes further and tries to include an understanding of what can underlie health-related behaviors – the social perception of the phenomena to which those behaviors are linked.

RC25-379.4

ODZIEMCZYK STAWARZ, Idalina* (Jagiellonian University, Poland)

The Language of Health Threats and Preventive Measures - Biographical Narratives of the Older People Vaccinated and Unvaccinated Against Influenza during the COVID-19 Pandemic

Health risk perceptions may play a significant role in accepting and engaging in preventive actions toward those risks. Agreeing on language definitions and using different ways of naming or explaining may change the perception of phenomena. Language is a medium for creating, transforming, and transmitting ways of understanding. It is through language that we can recreate those interpretations.

The paper compares language used to create biographical narratives about health during the life course of older people who make different decisions regarding voluntary influenza vaccination during the COVID-19 pandemic. The main focus is to compare the wording and metaphors used to talk about 1) influenza & COVID-19, and 2) vaccination and other preventive actions against infectious diseases.

The study involves survey questionnaires and biographical interviews with older citizens who have received influenza vaccination in the last three years and those who did not. To recreate the narratives about health-related risks and preventive or mitigating actions, we use 1) the free association method on the open-ended answer regarding associations with the words: "vaccinations", "influenza" and "health"; 2) content analysis on biographical interview transcripts;

To reach more socially active and engaged older people with more peer contacts, the participants were recruited via Senior Activity Centers in Cracow. I assumed they could be "super spreaders" of specific ways of creating language images of infections and vaccination. Thus, their perspective can be used as insights for more inclusive and adequate communication within health programs and interventions and to promote health initiatives at every stage of life.

RC32-486.3

OGAWA, Mariko* (The University of Tokyo, Japan)

MITSUKO, Kawazura (Diversity Research Environment Promotion Headquarters, Japan)

The Specialties of Women Consultants Who Stand Against Gender Injustice at the Forefront of Counselling and Support in the Public Sector

Although women's consultants form one of the three institutions of women's protection programme (i.e., women's consultation offices, women's consultants, and women's protection facilities), the specialities and working conditions of women's consultants have not been discussed in depth to date. This is because women's consultants have been neglected as a minority profession in Japan. In this study, we conducted a nationwide survey of public women's consultants (n=1,500) at the forefront of counselling support in the public sector, to clarify the current status and issues faced in their profession.

We indicate the issue of irregular employment of women's consultants, which has not been discussed in previous studies using social support and systems theories. Furthermore, we clarify the specialities and labour status of women's consultants who are involved in public counselling and support. In particular, we examine the position, role, and difficulties faced by women's consultants in each municipality. Notably, women's consultants have also been newly responsible for responding to child abuse and domestic violence since the 4th revision of the Domestic Violence Act (2019). Thus, we present a fair evaluation of standards for women's consultants. We reposition the labour theory, focusing on the specialities in public counselling and the problem of irregular employment among women's consultants, and suggest policy recommendations for the same.

RC31-452.3

OGAWA, Reiko* (Chiba University, Japan)

Contested Nexus between Migration and Refugee Regimes in Japan

The unprecedented level of population aging has brought a huge pressure to deregulate Japan's migration regime to open-up for labor migration. In sectors such as care work, where the labor shortage is chronicle, migrants are increasingly becoming an integral part of the care workforce. Migrants in the care sector are desired as they are predominantly young women from Southeast Asia, who can be easily controlled and disciplined. Japanese language and culture are used to justify the disciplining, tame the difference, and to create docile subjects. Migrant women who will come and go will not create any threat as they will not become part of the nationhood unless they marry a Japanese. Thus, her reproduction with man from the same ethnicity is not welcomed neglecting her right for family formation and citizenship.

This construction of desirable, yet disposable bodies of migrant women stand in sharp contrast with Muslim men and his families who are wanting to be evacuated from Afghanistan. The Afghans who seek for help were mostly

former students who studied in Japanese universities under the government scholarship. The refugee recognition rate is extremely low and the government almost completely neglected their request and fortified the borders. Neither Muslim families who will never become part of the nationhood, nor Muslim women who may not become labors are welcomed.

These cases inform us the interlocking nature of the policy based on gender, ethnicity, class and religion categorizing young migrant women as desirable insofar if she can work but Muslim men from a poor country undesirable even though he has a Ph.D. The crisis of social reproduction in Japan based on gender discrimination intersects with racialized state which continue to resist in redefining the idea of nationhood to be more inclusive.

RC34-506.5

OGAWA, Tomu* (Showa Women's University, Japan)

The Social Problematization of Patriotism in Japanese Youth Discourse

This study is an attempt at a meta-analysis of discourses that problematize patriotic tendencies among Japanese youth. In the Japanese society that is the subject of this study, youth patriotism has been repeatedly problematized as an attitude of concern rather than a desirable attitude. However, youth patriotism is not immediately seen as a problem in every country. It is considered to have different aspects depending on the historical and cultural background of each country. If so, how has youth patriotism gained understandability as a problem in Japan? In this study, we focus on discourses that problematize youth patriotism in Japan and clarify how they have acquired understandability as a social problem. The method of analysis will be ethnomethodological research, which aims to identify descriptive ways in which people's speech and discourse in everyday situations are made comprehensible.

The first result of the analysis at present is the interpretation of behavior using ideological concepts. In youth discourse, the use of ideological concepts makes it possible to interpret some behaviors of young people as political behaviors, independent of their consciousness. Second, generational comparisons are made using youth categories. The behavior of young people is seen as an attitude specific to the youth generation, precisely because they are subjected to the youth category. In this way, comparisons can be made with the political ideological tendencies of the author of the youth discourse when he or she was a member of the youth generation. When the author was of the youth generation, patriotism and nationalism were perceived as conceptually linked among the leftist youth of Japan. This conceptual linkage made it possible for the patriotic behavior of the contemporary youth generation to be understood as a social problem.

RC46-JS-4.4

OGAYA, Chiho* (Ferris University, Japan)
ONO, Sera (Kobe University, Japan)

Experiences Transferred—How Reintegration Program for Women Returnees Expands during the Pandemic:the Case of the Philippines

Migration from the Philippines to Japan had been characterized as feminized and exploitative phenomena since the early 1980s. Amidst of this trend, some migrant and feminist NGOs had been working on the issues of migrant entertainers and their Japanese Filipino Children (JFC) and one of their main activities is reintegration program for returned women, who are also single parent of mixed-race children.

This paper focuses on the reintegration program of an NGO in the Philippines which had been providing the reintegration program for returnee women from Japan for more than two decades and explores how this program has been expanded during the pandemic.

The programs which this paper examines prioritize the psycho-social reintegration as well as livelihood program. For women returnee who had difficult experiences in both at work and in their private life in Japan, reintegration in their own family and community is not easy challenge. "Unsuccessful" return of entertainers, who have been stigmatized in the Philippines due to their occupation in Japan, need the special care and it takes longer time than the other migrant returnees to solve their socio-economic problems aside from their mental recovery. Thus, those programs for former entertainers, have eventually become holistic ones and the programs themselves have become the "third place" for returnee women where they can share the same experiences with other returnees and even, they reconstruct their new identities. During and after the COVID-19 pandemic, this program for former entertainers were expanded in unexpected ways, involving different stakeholders and new clients.

This paper will explore the possibility of "transfer of experiences "of returnees from different sectors and destinations, and will try to figure out the new aspects of re-integration program.

RC32-483.5

OGBANGA, Mina* (University of Port Harcourt, Nigeria)

Migration As a Tool to Addressing Poverty: Case Study of Selected Social Investment Programs in Rivers State

Globally, of the 190 million or so migrants in the world today, almost 50% are females; many, possibly the majority having moved from and within developing countries. The integration of a gender perspective into development policies and programs often contributes to their efficacy and sustainability.The research discovered as a norm that migration especially to earn cash transfers etc. can be an important motor for poverty reduction and growth in many states however little is still known about the actual linkages between gender, migration and poverty reduction at the local levels and the policies to make these linkages work for poverty reduction. This paper critically reviews the various projects and status and confirm baseline for measuring the impact of these processes. It went further to highlight causes and effects of social in vestment opportunities provided for women and girls.It highlights the strong will of women to search for improved livelihoods through migration efforts by land and sea. Also,in the event for working with women, it is key that in empowering women, primarily means that leaving to areas with an assured source of support in form of a variety of support services is a key driver. In concluding, the paper strongly recommends that home grown opportunities and understanding of the priority needs of these target women and girls will in no small way enhance their livelihoods and improve their quality of life so they can more actively participate in their own development process.

RC30-JS-73.5

OGOE, Sally* (University of Manitoba, Canada)

Measuring Success: Predictors of Successful Economic Integration of Resettled Female Refugees.

There is a growing political, academic and practical interest in refugee integration in Canada. The challenge, however, is that not much of the existing research focuses specifically on refugee women and their unique experiences beyond mental and physical health. My study contributes to addressing this gap by examining their successes and challenges in the Canadian labour market. Using the 2016 version of the Longitudinal Immigration Database (IMDB), this paper addresses the question: What are the characteristics that predict economic success among refugee women in Canada? A secondary question asks, to what extent does arriving during an economic recession influence the income of refugee women? I use Critical Race theory, Intersectional theory and Segmented Labour Market theory informed by a quantitative research design to address these questions. These theoretical perspectives help to understand the findings suggesting that the barriers in the Canadian labour market help to sustain existing racism, discrimination, and inequality refugee women experience.

RC30-JS-59.1

OH, Heijin* (Korea University, Republic of Korea)
SHIM, Jae-Mahn* (Korea University, Republic of Korea)

Meanings of Work Among South Koreans during the Economic and Health Problems Due to COVID-19

In the action-theoretical perspective on embeddedness, individual life is embedded in multiple areas, and work life is loaded with multiple meanings. Furthermore, what work means varies among individuals. It changes in different social contexts. This study addresses whether and how the COVID-19 crisis affects meanings of work in S. Korea. By using the data from the 2021 Values in Crisis, this study conducts latent class analysis (LCA) and multinomial logistic regression analysis. LCA purports to find typical types of meanings of work. Regression models analyze what anticipates these types. First, Koreans are classified into five subgroups, depending on how they signify work: work as versatility; work as futility; work as initiative; work as imposition; and work as volatility. Second, the greater people are exposed to economic difficulties (e.g. unemployment and closure) or health problems (e.g. infection and suffering) during the pandemic, the more likely they are to perceive their work as versatility or volatility, and less likely to perceive it as futility. Third, workers who experience both economic and health problems are more likely to signify work as initiative or volatility than those who undergo neither. Fourth, these patterns are stronger among workers who undergo economic or health problems early (in 2020) than late (in 2021). This study discusses implications for changing attitudes toward work during crises including the current pandemic.

WG06-JS-52.5

OH, Jimin* (Sogang Univ., Republic of Korea)

Social Dynamics of Women's Alienation and Empowerment in Patriarchal Rites

Women have dynamic interactions with people attending funerals in Korea. Funerals tend to follow the patriarchal Confucian traditional culture and women are marginalized in male-centered funerals. The distinction

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

between men's and women's roles makes women feel left out, and these gender inequalities cause shame in women. The emotion of shame leads to the act of resistance(Honneth, 1992). Accordingly, this study was conducted with the following questions. With whom do women conflict and struggle over gender discrimination? How do women independently perform their identity at a funeral? Based on these questions, this study conducted a "literature survey" of Confucian documents on traditional funerals and analyzed "in-depth interviews" with five female 'sangju.' Sangju refers to a person who represents the bereaved family at a Korean funeral. As a result, modern Korean funeral culture followed the patriarchal Confucian tradition. The funeral director was playing a role in maintaining and strengthening it as a 'guardian of tradition'(Giddens, 1991). On the other side, women faced difficulties in being recognized as 'sangju.' Especially families made up of only women had to find men who could represent the bereaved families among distant relatives. In these traditional funeral norms, women faced limitations in leading funerals. Participants in the study were also alienated and discriminated against due to the male-centered funeral system. And they were frustrated and ashamed of the fact that they couldn't do anything because they were women. However, participants acquired sangju status by conflicting with funeral directors and the elderly in the family, and they also broke away from funeral norms and created a new funeral style. This means that female sangju has established its own new identity. In conclusion, this study found that female sangju justified their identities as 'responsible sangju' and 'responsible head of household' through a symbolic struggle within social networks.

RC42-609.1

OH, Jimin* (Sogang Univ., Republic of Korea)

Symbolic Struggle for the Recognition of Women in Patriarchal Confucian Funeral

Funeral rituals have changed over time in Korea; however, today it has become the place of gender conflicts where symbolic struggles occur between traditional Confucian patriarchal authorities and gender-equality-oriented feminist voices(Bourdieu, 2001). In particular, there is still a stereotype that the role of 'sangju' (i.e., the head of the bereaved family at funerals) should be occupied only by a male. In what process of symbolic struggle can a female take the status of sangju? In the case of female sangju, what do they feel and experience? What affirms their performativity as a woman against patriarchal authority? To answer these research questions, I conducted "content analysis" on the Confucian documents and "in-depth interviews" with five female sangju. The findings of this study report that 'female sangju' is not recognized as the head of the funeral ceremony and those women in such an important position of the head would feel shame, humiliation, and alienation: At the funeral, people treated female sangju as a mere 'young woman' or 'unmarried woman.' The treatment made them ashamed and frustrated. Especially, female sangju experienced a sense of powerlessness due to gender discrimination. In the case of female sangju, they were divided into 'formal sangju' and 'substantial sangju' in the funeral rite. Also, female sangju tried to struggle to recognize and fulfill their role as 'responsible sangju' or 'responsible head of household.' Female sangju performed a new form of funeral rite in the cultural context of the active practice of post-traditional rituals(Butler, 1993). This study analyzed the social dynamic of women at the funeral rite from alienated status to an empowered position.

RC36-535.1

OH, Sunjin* (The University of Tokyo, Japan)

Responsibility for the Other As Prime Factor of Alienation from Time

\ In this paper, I argue that it is necessary for social theory to posit the aspect of the responsibility for the Other as one of the main factors of alienation. According to Bauman, the responsibility for the Other is the sole momentum to vacate one's own ontological estate and reach to time. This point of view can contribute to overcoming the limitations of the ontological sets of the alienation theory.

First, I explicate the ontological accounts of alienation with two threads: the Hegelian-Marxist tradition and Romanticism. Referring to these two, Hartmut Rosa and Rahel Jaeggi projected a theoretical revival of alienation as an absence of "resonance" or "relations of relationlessness."Reflecting on a growing need to deal with the existential aspects, both emphasized relationships with the world remarked by bodily incorporation, perceptive and emotional relations with objects or metaphysical relations with the mythical, thereby indicating that "the social" forms only a small part of the good life. The tendency to prioritize the ontological proofs, however, is indifferent to the vexing nature of moral decisions and any ambivalence or endemic uncertainty.

To handle this limitation, I focus on Zygmunt Bauman's concept of morality, which thematizes time with an emphasis on the responsibility for the Other. Morality can be incorporated only when time enables the fundamental ambivalence of identity, say, that the state of "I" always comes with "not I." In Bauman's view, an identification of the "I" is not a self-confirmation within the relationship with the world but always about morality as a prime factor of time. In this way, Bauman's idea of morality could set new criteria for emancipation in relation with the temporal momentum of the existential aspect and deconstruct the ontologically designed order of alienation and emancipation.

WG06-781.3

OIKARINEN, Mona* (University of Western Australia, Australia)
PEACOCK, David (University of Alberta, Canada)
GUPTILL, Christine (University of Ottawa, Canada)
WIJSMAN, Suzanne (University of Western Australia, Australia)

Pressure to Perform: An Institutional Ethnography of Australian Post-Secondary Music Students' Health

Music provides joy and meaning in human societies worldwide. Yet, studies indicate that more than 80% of tertiary music students experience playing-related health conditions (PRHC), such as repetitive strain and performance anxiety (Ioannou and Altenmuller, 2015; Cornett and Urhan, 2021). To address this, some post-secondary music programs have begun to add health education to their curricula. Despite these efforts, improvements in the prevalence of PRHC have been slow to occur in a domain where the curricular focus is on the musical product, not on the physical and mental processes required to achieve it. Research suggests that the structure and practice of post-secondary music education may contribute to this high prevalence (Perkins et al., 2017). Using an Institutional Ethnography approach, our study aims to map out how music students' day-to-day work is hooked into the discourses, texts and social relations of post-secondary music curricular practices in ways that impact their work and health.

Through interviews with students and staff, observations of practice and performance regimens, curriculum texts, course/unit texts and progression pathways, we seek to account for how the students' experiences of post-secondary music education in one Australian institution get organized. We will report initial findings on how this organization produces a disjuncture between students' awareness about how to maintain their health, and the varied pressures students experience in the management of their day-to-day work and health.

By identifying how post-secondary music students care for their health during their program, and the textually mediated coordination which serve to contest or even undermine positive health behaviour, the research seeks to provide new ways of understanding health and wellbeing in music education. An Institutional Ethnography approach promises to advance knowledge about music student health and the field of music education.

RC15-224.7

OINAS, Elina* (University of Helsinki, Finland)

Images of the Body in Vaccine Science – an Ethnographic Study on a Nordic-West African Vaccine Trial

This paper will focus on how contemporary biomedical vaccine trial science imagines the human body and the immune system. It presents results from an ethnographic study where a cutting-edge pharmaceutical trial testing a diarrhea vaccine was followed for two years. The trial offers an opportunity to detect the various ways in which bio-medical researchers view and enact their objects of research, human immunity and corporeality, both as lived everyday experience when conducting the during trials in Western Africa and Northern Europe, and during the processes of designing, carrying out and explaining the trials to diverse audiences. We suggest that the focus on time and futurity in these trials betrays an ambivalence within biomedical conceptualizations of the human body. This has to do with a tension between knowing the body as an object in the immediate present and dreaming of other corporealities in the not-yet-knowable future. We will argue that open-ended orientations into futurity enables the biomedical trial to hold together its diverse, and conflicting, ontological and epistemic assumptions about the body.

RC32-468.2

OINAS, Elina* (University of Helsinki, Finland)

Privilege, Entitlement and Situatedness: Nordic Student Anxieties in a Feminist Classroom

The proposed paper discusses student data on the theme "university", "race" and whiteness in a Northern European university. The data reveals a dissonance between the extent to which racism, whiteness and transgender issues are discussed and debated in this context, and the availability of practices that would appear meaningful to them. Discussions on privilege and positionality are often interpreted in ways that distress, as they feel hyper-aware, yet compelled into an uncomfortable silence. The paper argues that this anxious, melancholic passivity is in contrast with the sharp analysis and rage against what they carefully contemplate as structural injustices.

The overall study analyses qualitative interviews and memory work texts with Sociology and Gender studies' students at the local university. The student data shows, that while they value their studies especially for equipping them with a theoretical tool kit for the analytical work on power, university did not offer much in the way of dealing with the affective range of living a feminist and anti-racist life. The paper argues that by identifying the blue registers in young

feminists thinking it is possible to further disentangle and de-essentialize the concepts positionality, priviledge and entitlement. Thus, the anxieties in the student data point at gaps in the pedagogy of feminist sociology.

RC31-449.2

OISHI, Nana* (The University of Melbourne, Australia)
IGARASHI, Akira (Osaka University, Japan)

Why Do Nationalists Support Migration?: Structural Economic Nationalism and Multicultural Transformation in Japan

This paper examines the role of nationalism in Japan's drastic policy changes in migration and migrant incorporation in recent years. Contrary to its stereotypical image of being a closed country with restrictive migration policies, Japan has been widely opening its migration gates through various policy reforms in the past decade. In 2019, the Japanese government officially opened its labour market to migrants in 14 occupational sectors, including agriculture, elder care and construction, which used to be labelled as 'unskilled' and 'semi-skilled.' Its total national budget for migrants' incorporation also increased to 21.1 billion yen (US$146 million), which is twice the size of Australia's equivalent federal budget. Furthermore, in contrast to growing anti-migrant sentiments in the West, various data show that the majority of Japanese support migration even during the COVID-19 pandemic. While the conventional literature has attributed Japan's low level of migration to ethnonationalism, it cannot explain the recent changes happening in the last decade. Labour shortage is definitely one of the key factors, but it also existed in the 1990s without resulting in the open-up of its labour market or the public support for migration. How can we explain this multicultural transformation in Japan where nationalism is also growing? Based on both qualitative and quantitative data, this paper puts forward the concept of structural economic nationalism, arguing that economic nationalism has a structural affinity with pro-migrant sentiments under certain conditions.

RC04-80.2

OJIMA, Fumiaki* (Doshisha University, Japan)

Changes in Socio-Economic Inequality of Educational Opportunity: How Competition to Higher Education Entry Influenced Its Effect?

A purpose of this research is to analyze the relation between inequality of educational opportunity and social structural and institutional setting. Sociological studies have argued that social inequalities in educational opportunities change with social circumstances. The industrialization thesis asserted that the influence of social background on educational attainment would decrease as achievement is emphasized. Whereas the industrialization thesis deals with changes in the principles of selection process in wide-ranging social changes, including economic and production systems, the system and its conditions of educational selection also change the social inequality of educational opportunities.

Advancing to higher education requires higher academic ability and capacity for additional economic costs. Japanese universities charge tuition fees even at the national universities. In addition, most of the students had to pass the entrance examination to enter the university. Ultimately, college admissions in Japan are determined by households' ability to pay for tuition and by academic ability to pass entrance exams. It is an interesting to understand how it relates to the change in the situation of advancing to higher education. How influences of these two factors on educational attainment changed is analyzed based on Japanese social survey data.

Under such circumstances, as competition becomes more severe, the academic achievement's effect on educational attainment will increase. Whereas if competition is relaxed on the contrary, it can be assumed that the effect of economic conditions of family will increase because of degradation of academic standards. We test whether this phenomenon occurred in the postwar Japan. For each cohort, the impact of the economic condition of family (estimated father's income) and the academic achievement (self-evaluation) at junior high school on educational attainment, and their relationship to college admission competitiveness (number of university entrants / number of university applicants) are examined.

RC25-JS-80.3

OKADA, Tricia* (Tamagawa University, Japan)

The Accent That We Speak: Examining Identities of Filipino English Language Teachers in Japan

While the awareness of English as a Lingua Franca becomes widespread in Asia, the Philippine English language continues to gain recognition as one of the varieties of English. This development has contributed to the increase of Filipinos teaching English online or moving to countries, such as Japan, where there is a recurring theme on native speakerism. This paper aims to examine issues on gender and race that have emerged from a broader research of the professional identities of Filipino migrants teaching English in Japan. These Filipino teachers as permanent residents or transient migrants who have professional experiences and educational background that is not necessarily related to English language teaching contribute to raising intercultural

awareness and diversity through English language teaching in Japan. This qualitative study explores teachers' narratives that are analyzed through a social constructivism approach. Through their work relationships and pedagogy, the Filipino teachers exercise their agency while they bring social returns that may be (dis)advantageous as they subconsciously promote a positive image of the Philippines and break stereotypes. The emerging identities of Filipino English language teachers in Japan not only promote diversity in English language teaching but also raise awareness of Philippine English and inclusion in contemporary Filipino labor migrants as English language educators.

RC31-461.3

OKADA, Tricia* (Tamagawa University, Japan)

Trans Belonging and Transgendered Lives in Japan during COVID-19

Labor and family migration have made the Filipinos one of the biggest migrant groups in Japan. Although there are many scholarly works on Filipino migration to Japan, the cases of queer migrants have been overlooked. These queer migrants include Filipino transgender women or transpinay who inititally moved to Japan for work or family. Drawing on the discussions of "trans" belonging (Bhanji, 2012), this study aims to examine narratives of transpinay migrants and reveal how migration policies, Japanese society, and COVID-19 generally affect the migrants' transgender lives in Japan. This is accomplished by looking into the migration trajectories of transpinay migrants who came to Japan during the 1980s, 1990s, and 2000s. Using grounded theory, qualitative data was collected through netnography and semi-structured interviews about the participants' background, gender identity, transition, visa, relationships, occupation, experience at the detention center, and coping strategies during COVID-19. While migration policies in Japan recognize cisgender immigrants, the status of transpinay migrants is negotiated according to their visa and personal relationships. Still, these transpinays choose to stay in the host society because they feel safer and experience less discrimination than in their home country; this favorable comparison contributes to the transpinays' sense of (un)belonging to the host country and resilience during COVID-19. Transpinay migrants' pathways include obtaining a visa and being (un)recognized transgender women. Their migration trajectories reveal how their sense of trans (un)belonging is influenced by their experiences as transpinay migrants in Japan.

RC35-JS-79.1

OKANO, Ichiro* (Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology, Japan)

Differentiation or Centralization?: An Attempt at Unifying the Two Sociological Viewpoints on Modernity

Sociology has roughly two types of theoretical points of view on the modern society: one regards it as becoming increasingly subordinate to one dominating force; the other regards it as divided into many subparts. Marxist studies have observed the involvement of people into capitalism. Weber's theory of rationalization, Lukács's theory of reification, and the criticism of instrumental reason by the Frankfurt School have all seen the world as progressing into an abstract and one-dimensional scheme. On the other hand, Durkheim's observation of the division of labor, Simmel's theory of social differentiation, and social systems theories by Parsons and Luhmann have seen society differentiate into multiple domains. Both trends of thought have convincing points which are difficult to ignore, and it was Jürgen Habermas who tackled the challenging task of combining them. He did it by regarding social systems (economy and law) as equivalent to instrumental reason. He build on Weber's notion of multiple ways of rationalization and developed the theory of communicative reason. The difficult point, however, is that social systems are thought to stem only from instrumental and strategic action, so that his whole view plunge into a kind of dualism. An alternative way for incorporating pluralistic view of the society while retaining the emancipatory potential of critical theory might be that we regard social systems as not the incarnation of instrumental reason but as realms of interaction based on people's mutual recognition. Furthermore, today's social systems are still in their infancy and not fully differentiated from each other. And they must be democratized and become open to people. In the session, I would like to take an example in the field of science and trace how science has changed from small group activities to a big enterprise and finally starts involving people outside of the scientific community.

RC04-80.4

OKANO, Ichiro* (Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology, Japan)

The Politics of Linguistic Relativity in Japanese English Education

As globalization proceeds, English is penetrating into every corner around the world including Asian countries, and the dominance of English is evoking a range of controversy. In Japan's context, English has always been seen not as a transparent tool of communication but as something that influence people's ways of thinking. From the Meiji era, for example, teachers in Japan have often been criticized for students' bad performance of English, and their

counter-arguments have been that students can get cultural or educational benefit through English even if they are still poor at its practical use. This paper investigates the history of English education in Japan and finds how such connection between language and thought has been used in English education policies and debates among critics. They have regarded English as an example of Western culture, as the bringer of international understanding, or even as a high-level intellectual exercise. Around the end of the millennium, however, English changed its outlook with its seemingly more transparent and exchangeable features as an international language. Did English cease to deliver special messages of its own? Wallerstein's notion of "European universalism" gives us an insight into this transformation. He argued that orientalism is now diminishing its power as an ideology. Instead, "scientific universalism" serves as the ideology of the power relations in the capitalist world system, where humanities are seen to be subordinate to science. Here, English has become the language of science, which endows it with its dominant power today. English still has its message and is not transparent. To move beyond European universalism including scientific universalism, Wallerstein argued that we need a "universal universalism," where science and humanities are reunified. This might be the way beyond the modern world system and beyond the dominance of English.

RC06-107.3

OKIGBO, Karen* (University of Chicago, United States)

The Immigrant Bargain in Marital Decision Making Among Nigerian Immigrants in the United States

All parents have dreams that their children will lead more successful lives than they did. Immigrant parents similarly have these aspirations; however, those aspirations are often framed around parental sacrifices endured when immigrating. According to the concept of the "immigrant bargain", immigrant parents undertook many burdens, struggled through demanding migration processes, and settled in a new land to give their children a better life. Using this theoretical framework, I explore the implicit and explicit ways that Nigerian immigrant parents and their children negotiate the marital decision-making process. The immigrant bargain captures how immigrant parents and their children frame achievement and success. It posits that the children of immigrants feel the need to make up for their parents' sacrifices through their achievements. Although achievement is traditionally defined in terms of academic or occupational successes, a key insight of this paper is its exploration of how immigrants and their children also frame achievement and success based on the choice of a marital partner.

In this paper, I argue that if the success of the second-generation validates the sacrifices of immigrant parents, then the inverse is likewise true. The failures of the second-generation may incur the burden of shame for both the child and parents. Among Nigerian-Americans, success is not only measured by educational attainment and social mobility, but also in terms of picking an endogamous partner of the same ethnicity. In elaborating these points, this paper forefronts the voices and stories of parents and presents explanations for their preferences for their second-generation children's marital partners. My findings are based on ethnographic data, focus groups, and life-history interviews with 75 participants. My research shows that while second-generation children do not always enact their parent's preferences, they often internalize what I call the "parental gaze", thus, factoring their parent's preferences into their marital decision-making.

RC23-350.2

OKSANEN, Atte* (Tampere University, Finland)
RASANEN, Pekka (University of Turku, Finland)

Are They Going to Replace Us? Perceptions of Robots, AI, and Technological Futures Among Europeans

Robotization and Artificial Intelligence (AI) are expected to change societies profoundly. Robots and AI are becoming more humanlike and take over tasks normally done by individuals. Collaborative robots are particularly interesting as they are visible for people in their everyday lives. Understanding human perceptions and trust towards new technologies is important considering the broader societal and psychological impacts these technologies are likely to have. This presentation focuses on perceptions and attitudes toward intelligent technologies. Sociological research and theory on social capital is helping us to understand how new technologies are welcome. We expect that low social capital predicts fearful attitudes towards collaborative robots and intelligent technologies. We also consider technologization as a group phenomenon based on social identity approach. Ingroup identification with technologically advanced people is likely to lead in more positive attitudes towards collaborative robots and intelligent technologies. Our findings are based on extensive cross-national and longitudinal data: 1) *Self and Technology* cross-national surveys that will be collected in November 2022 from Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, and Poland.; 2) *AI in Society* longitudinal survey (2021–2023) from Finland; 3) *WorkSome* longitudinal survey (2019–2023), and 4) *Digital Age in Finland* survey (2017–2020). Survey items include measures on attitudes and trust towards robots and artificial intelligence, social relationships, social capital, ingroup identification, and usage of intelligent technologies. We will consider whether we are currently in a phase where we could talk about new digital divide due to the rise of intelligent technologies. We reflect this process

in the context of on-going swift from thinking economy to feeling economy as suggested by Huang and Rust who state that intelligent technologies are taking over thinking tasks, while humans can still specialize in feeling tasks.

RC18-275.3

OKURA, Sae* (University of Tsukuba, Japan)

How Did the Japanese Nursing Association Respond to the COVID-19 Crisis?: New State and Society's Relationship during the Pandemic

As the number of public servants at the national level in Japan is limited compared to other OECD countries, the Japanese government is forced to mobilize the various organizations that exist in civil society to compensate for the scarce resources. Nursing is not an exception. In situations where the demand for nursing services increased, professional nursing organizations, such as the Japanese Nursing Association (JNA), worked closely with the government to provide the required services. However, in the process of responding to the COVID-19 crisis, the Japanese government did not mobilize human resources through the JNA network. For instance, the enforcement order of the Worker Dispatch Law was revised in stages, and from April 2021, nurses were dispatched to remote areas, social welfare facilities, vaccination centers, and temporary medical facilities through private employment agencies. This was in contrast to the doctors, dentists, and pharmacists, who were mobilized through the three professional associations (Japan Medical Association etc.) and other agencies. Why was the Worker Dispatch Law revised in response to the growing demand for nurses instead of mobilizing them through nursing associations? How did the JNA respond to the growing demand for nursing care? Most of the studies that have examined the political response to the COVID-19 situation in Japan have discussed the national–local relationship and its challenges under the pandemic, but few have examined the relationship with civil society organizations. Therefore, this study investigates how the JNA responded to the increased demand for nursing staff. In addition to the relationship between the association and government, we will focus on the link between the association and its members, that is, the nursing staff. The purpose of this research is to clarify the changes in the policy process surrounding nursing care and provide the basic data necessary for future research.

RC22-320.3

OKYEREFO, Michael* (University of Ghana, Ghana)
MAFURIRANWA, Richard (Curtin University, Australia)
ABUR, William* (University of Melbourne, Australia)

Transnational Religious Flows and the Role of Religioun in Settlement of the African Community in Australia.

This paper seeks to examine the role of religions and their intercontinental movement in settlement processes of African community groups in Australia. Africans are fundamentally religious; religion and spirituality characterise all areas of African life. Religions play a major role in the settlement process of African Australians in the creation and leveraging of community centres for cultural activities, family gatherings, celebrations, mourning as well as spiritual comfort and healing for individuals and families that are struggling with social, mental health and parenting issues. While African migrants have settled in Australia, and now call it home, they maintain religious and cultural rootedness as those living in Africa. This is their one way of maintaining cultural and community connection in Australia. This paper argues that religious identities among African migrants is not just merely a religious trend, but also a way of cultural connection that may be different from the host society and may possibly carry the concepts of viewing African community groups as 'other'. During transaction and settlement, and regardless of where they may be located across Australia, African Australians seek connection and a sense of belonging with the religious institutions in Australia. African Australians also seek to express their religion and spirituality by identifying and actively participating in various religious and community initiatives started by African Australian clergy and ministers of religion.

RC01-30.1

OLEINIK, Anton* (Memorial University of Newfoundland, Canada)
PANIOTTO, Vladimir (Kyiv International Institute of Sociology, Ukraine)

Assessing Propaganda Effectiveness: The Case of Russia's War in Ukraine

Since Lasswell (1938:9) propaganda is considered as one of three chief implements of warfare, along with military pressure and economic pressure. Russia's invasion in Ukraine revives public and scientific interest in war propaganda. The Russian government tightly controlled the mass media even prior to the start of the full-scale war on February 24, 2022 (Russia came 150th in the list of 180 countries rank-ordered by the degree of press freedom: Reporters Without Borders, 2021). Recent amendments in the Penal Code and Articles 31 and 151 of the Code of criminal procedure of the Russian

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Federation criminalized public transmission in this country, including by means of social networks, 'deliberately false information about the deployment of the military forces of the Russian Federation.' Ukraine has more degrees of press freedom (97th rank). Mass media in this country tended to be controlled by oligarchs as opposed to the government prior to the war (Makhortykh & Bastian, 2020). The use of a 'united informational platform' to disseminate the news relating to the war is mandated by the Ukrainian government, however. Effectiveness of propaganda is compared (i) across countries (Russia, Ukraine, and the US), (ii) in function of the medium (traditional media, social media) and (iii) using two different methods (content analysis and a survey). According to Ellul (1973:x), 'whoever handles [propaganda] can be concerned solely with effectiveness'. Propaganda effectiveness is understood as the propagation of war-related messages stated by the government through various media with no or few distortions. With the help of content analysis, the message at its source (war-related statements of political leaders) is compared with the message received by the target audience. In addition, the degree of agreement with key propagated messages using an index of propaganda developed by Kyiv International Institute of Sociology is measured using mass survey data.

RC39-572.1

OLEINIKOVA, Olga* (University of Technology Sydney, Australia)

Forced Migration Trajectories: Displacement and Pathways to Humanitarian Protection Among Ukrainian Arrivals to Australia

More than 7 million Ukrainians have fled Ukraine since Russia's invasion, making it Europe's worst refugee crisis since the end of World War Two. This article is one of the first pieces of research-based examination into the journeys of Ukrainian displaced people in Australia. It provides unique knowledge about the dynamics underpinning migration trajectories of Ukrainians towards Western countries that don't share borders with Ukraine and are popular among Ukrainian asylum seekers, placing particular emphasis on the factors that shape the 'where' and 'how' of journeys. The focus is on several structural and agency factors guiding perceptions and choices regarding destination and trajectories of forced migration: the policies/decisions/frameworks by Australian government bodies which establish the mechanisms and infrastructure for receiving refugees; as well as the financial capital, social networks, migrants' own perceptions and feelings about where to go, when to do it, and how. This article is a valuable resource for promoting and establishing a unique framework taking into account the new structural conditions that shape the current Ukrainian arrivals to Australia, fully in accord with local contexts and current global political, social and migration challenges.

RC01-30.3

OLIVA, Miguel* (Universidad Nacional de Tres de Febrero, Argentina)

War, Social Sciences, and the Apocalypse

A ghost travels the world: the spectre of endless and irreversible social and war conflicts. With spending in 2020 of 1,482 billion dollars -- in the ten countries with the most military spending --, and defence institutions as the main global employer – 6.8 million jobs (SIPRI) in 2020 -, we are facing an institutional giant. The dangers of a new military holocaust arise from this institutional excess, and not only from the characteristics or psychology of the political-military leaders. These giant institutions have survival needs that generate a social dynamic, which in turn increases the probability of armed conflicts and violence with irreversible damage to humanity. These factors once again bring into focus the need to redesign defence and military institutions. Resizing? International regulation? New legal or civil society regulation? These are new questions for new scenarios. Anthropological, historical, and geopolitical research have addressed these issues and the problems of permanent institutions of war. Reflections on peace flourished in the Enlightenment with Kant (1795), Saint Simon (1830), Montesquieu (1748), and others. Today, with new war scenarios in Europe and the invasion of Ukraine, it seems necessary to rediscover these reflections and return them to the analytical focus of the social sciences. It seems necessary to make these problems visible so that human survival does not hang from a perpetual random thread. If human civilization collapses in a warlike apocalypse, the social sciences will have been a useless historical exercise.

RC23-JS-94.5

OLIVA, Patricio* (Universidad Autónoma de Barcelona, Spain)

ASTOR, Avi* (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain)

Cyberreligiosity in Young Catholics: Integration or Overcoming of the Digital?

The influence of technology and the virtualization of reality has penetrated diverse social spheres, including religion. The latter has allowed the development of cyberreligion and cyberreligiosity as phenomena with empirical extensions. Among highly digitized generations, religiosity is structured by virtuality for doctrinal responses or for integration into communities that respond to spiritual needs. With the potential of smartphones, along with the speed of the internet, cyberreligiosity plays an increasingly important role in the construction of a less formal religious social reality that is in constant movement.

This study examines how socio-technological integration contributes to the construction of cyberreligiosity among Catholic university groups. We have undertaken qualitative systemic-phenomenological research based on information collected through semi-structured interviews. The sample consisted of subjects participating in religious activities at Chilean universities. Structural semantic analysis was used to analyze the data.

The results show that participation in virtual communities facilitates the organization of daily religious activities, allowing constant communication. The incorporation of virtuality recontextualizes and updates religious information independent of institutional setting, time and space. Specifically, the complete division of online from offline experience is practically impossible, since the use of different digital platforms contributes to various communication objectives, undervaluing and omitting non-digital information channels. This group finds it difficult to generate a religious imaginary without permanent virtuality.

We conclude that technological ergonomics and multiple platforms generate channels oriented to the generation of a form of cyberreligiosity integrated into the daily life of the individuals that engage regularly with virtuality, thereby creating an exclusive symbolic universe, while also maintaining traditional ecclesiastical practices.

RC22-326.4

OLIVAS HERNANDEZ, Olga* (El Colegio de la Frontera Norte A.C., Mexico)

TONIOL, Rodrigo* (UFRJ, Brazil)

Salud y Religión. Un Campo De Estudio En Perspectiva Latinoamericana

Este trabajo tiene como objetivo hacer una revisión sistemática y comparativa sobre la producción de las Ciencias Sociales de la Religión dedicada al tema de la salud en América Latina. A partir de ello, proponemos identificar genealogías de las referencias en este campo, reconocer diferencias y similitudes entre los diferentes enfoques latinoamericanos sobre este tema, principalmente entre México, Brasil y Argentina, así como explorar tendencias más generales de la transformación de este campo de articulación.

RC22-339.2

OLIVAS HERNANDEZ, Olga* (El Colegio de la Frontera Norte A.C., Mexico)

Therapeutic Assemblages and Tensions between Health and Religion. Migrant Populations Experiences in Mexico.

This paper discusses the articulations and tensions between health and religion from the therapeutic trajectories of migrant populations in their passage through Mexico. These populations have scarce access to healthcare services, so they configure diverse care assemblages to handle their health problems. In the therapeutic trajectories of migrant populations, it is possible to identify both the articulation and the tension between biomedicine, traditional medicine, and religious practices to pursue health and wellbeing. At the same time, their trajectories could integrate practices of self-attention, search for public and private healthcare services, and non-specialized care. Based on the analysis of the therapeutic assemblages that migrants articulate during their time in Mexico, we will show how health and religion are understood and experienced in the pursuit of wellbeing.

RC23-JS-65.3

OLIVEIRA, Aldemir* (State University of Campinas, Brazil)

VILLEN M. SCUTARI, Gabriela (State University of Campinas, Brazil)

GITAHY, Leda (State University of Campinas, Brazil)

ALTIMIRAS-MARTIN, Aleix (Institute of Geoscience - Unicamp, Brazil)

Youtube and Amazonia on Fire: Dismantling Keystone Science and Technology Institutions

In this paper, we analyse the attacks on INPE, a Brazilian keystone institution for Science and Technology, and environmental monitoring. We focus on the period between august and october 2019, when wildfires spread across Brazil and the Amazon, disinformation proliferated on social media and the president of INPE was dismissed. Climate denialism was used to dismantle Brazilian institutions providing evidence of environmental degradation.

The paper examines the articulation between governmental measures conducted by the federal government and informational attacks that put under siege established institutions. In particular, we first assess the budgetary and organisational reform of the INPE during that period. Second, we focus on Youtube, a major social media, to investigate how disinformation is organised and used to legitimate denialist governmental discourse and reforms.

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Using newspaper articles, we organise a timeline of events concerning INPE. Using the Youtube Data Tools, we extract all videos from the period related to the amazon fires, and manually identify the narratives and arguments constituting disinformation. We then map and analyse the disinformation networks. Then, we search the Official Journal for any changes in the budget, appointments and organisational structure of INPE, between the dismissal of the INPE president and the end of 2019.

We find several cuts in the INPE funding and several reappointments of key members, including its director. We find several narratives discrediting official data and the causes of fires, mainly from youtube far-right and entertainment channels. Those findings suggest a broader and deeper attack on democratic institutions. Disinformation mimicking official discourse is used to legitimise the dismantling of institutions providing evidence against the official discourse.

Understanding the articulation between political agendas and the new modes of disinformation is key to preserving healthy democratic debate, especially regarding environmental issues. We also highlight the central role of social media in disseminating disinformation.

TG09-836.2

OLIVEIRA, Amurabi* (Federal University of Santa Catarina, Brazil)

Teaching Sociology and "School without Party" in Brazil

In Brazil, sociology became a compulsory subject in high school in 2008, however, with the advance of the conservative agenda and with the educational reforms carried out after Dilma Rousseff's impeachment in 2016, sociology lost its status as a compulsory subject. After the election of Jair Bolsonaro in 2018, authoritarian conservative movements gained visibility in Brazil, with emphasis on their performance in the educational field. One of the main agents in this field stands out the movement "Escola sem partido" (School without party), which has acted in what he demonizes as "fighting ideological indoctrination in schools". In this work, we analyze the impacts of this movement on the teaching of sociology, as well as the challenges for the teaching of this science in basic education in the context of the rise of authoritarian conservatism in Brazil, taking as the main milestone the election of Jair Bolsonaro in 2018.

RC52-719.4

OLIVEIRA, Fabiana* (UFSCar - Federal University of Sao Carlos, Brazil)

BONELLI, Maria da Gloria (Universidade Federal de Sao Carlos, Brazil)

SINHORETTO, Jacqueline (Federal University of Sao Carlos, Brazil)

ALMEIDA, Frederico (Unicamp, Brazil)

SA E SILVA, Fabio (University of Oklahoma, USA)

Legal Professionals and Democracy in Brazil: Local-Global Struggles to Reshape Professional Forces in the Judicial and Public Safety Systems

The relationship between legal professionals and politics occupies a central place within Brazilian social science and political debate. Classical studies converge in their understanding that legal professionals comprise an ambiguous group which shares moderate liberal values, tending towards conservatism. Contemporarily, this pendulum has swung in an antidemocratic direction. We aim to better understand this intriguing scenario. Our point of departure are contemporary developments within the sociology of professions, and in particular, the understanding that the social construction of professions occurs not only through the establishment of tight boundaries to demarcate a professional practice, but also through the blurring of boundaries – between the professional and the political, or between different established types of professional practice. We work with the image of a "tug-of-war" between democratic and antidemocratic positions, seeking to observe and understand the different meanings that such tensions may acquire on the boundaries between professions and politics, between professional segments or between justice and public safety professionals. Based on this framework, we propose an empirical research using multiple methods, including a survey of justice and public safety elites, collection and analysis of documents, inquiry into media and social networks, observation of institutional practices and semi-structured interviews with legal and public safety professionals.

RC35-528.1

OLIVEIRA, Mariana* (Universidade Federal de Pernambuco, Brazil)

Subalternity As a Social Figure of Nonidentity: Spivak and Adorno

This paper aims to build connections between Critical Theory and Postcolonialism by approaching the categories of subalternity and nonidentity as they appear in Gayatri C. Spivak and Theodor W. Adorno's works. Although the latter does not discuss in length the problem of Colonialism, the starting point of this study is a comparison of their perspectives on the mutual implications between social and epistemological forms of domination.

In *Negative Dialectics* Adorno describes the form of thinking specific to modern bourgeois society as based on the primacy of identity. The structural role of the principle of exchange in Capitalism is linked to a logic of integration that prioritizes what is identical when determining the object. Adorno displays the violence intrinsic to the rational process of knowing since what is qualitatively diverse receives the mark of contradiction and is systematically demoted or excluded. That is why he is extremely cautious about the social results associated to modern rationality, as freedom or progress. They must be bonded to the oppression of nonidentity that constitutes not only the object in the cognitive relation but also the subject in itself.

It is precisely this suspicion against the neutrality of modern rationality that brings Adorno and Spivak closer. Especially in *Can the subaltern speak?*, Spivak highlights how Western colonization is steeped in epistemic violence, which silences or justifies the subjugation of native knowledges as irrational or barbaric. Subalternity is characterized as a structural form of domination, whose damage in the subjective formation results in a lack of political voice and communication.

In this cross-fertilization, subalternity would offer a social figure for the abstract category of nonidentity. The "rationalized rage at nonidentity" of which Adorno speaks would, as well, shed some light on the logic of domination that runs behind practices of colonization and genocide.

RC24-359.1

OLIVER, Esther* (University of Barcelona, Spain)
RACIONERO-PLAZA, Sandra (University of Barcelona, Spain)

Analysing the Social Impact of Climate Change

The impacts of climate change in society are wide and diverse as well as the ways humanity respond to them. Citizenship is a key actor in providing information and in expanding understanding about natural phenomena, contributing to a dynamic process of knowledge production. Citizens' reactions in front phenomena related to climate change are very relevant also in the processes of contributing to build up forms of sustainable development all over the world. Interdisciplinary scientific collaborations in dialogue with citizens are key to expand our understanding of these impacts of climate change in societies and to improve social responses to this phenomenon This paper presents interdisciplinary research from natural and social science aimed to analyse the social impact of hydrometeorological events. Previous scientific literature has already contributed analysing the role that social media can have in preventing natural disasters but there was a lack of knowledge on the different ways citizens can react through social media in front of hazardous hydrometeorological events that are or can be related to climate change. Specifically, this paper is addressed to analyse the different forms of intentionality of Twitters' messages related to hydrometeorological events. Through four experiments implementing the methodology of social media analytics, the findings indicate different forms of intentionality (preventing, informing, denouncing, complaining, adapting and questioning aspects related to climate change) in Twitter's messages depending on contextual circumstances and the characteristics of the Twitter's profiles. These outcomes provide relevant insights for the definition of social media communication strategies which can promote specific responses and concrete measures or actions from citizens, governmental and non-governmental organisations in front events related to climate change.

TG04-820.3

OLOFSSON, Anna* (Mid Sweden University, Sweden)
GIRITLI NYGREN, Katarina (Mid Sweden University, Sweden)
OHMAN, Susanna (Mid Sweden University, Sweden)

Intersectional Analysis of Risk

This paper maps a current trend in risk research, namely intersectional analysis of risk. In the last decades the concept of risk has spread into almost all kinds of societal domains. The original focus on technical and environmental risks has transferred to areas such as health, crime, regulation, social inequality, public and social policy, and global risk as well as the management of risks in everyday life and intimate relationships. Scientific advances and the global media have together created a long string of alarms about risks of different magnitude: from more recent the Covid 19 pandemic, to terrorist threats. The distribution and impact of these risks are not equal, instead they tend to follow and reinforce already existing structural inequalities. In the wake of this development we have seen a growing body of feminist and intersectional approaches in the study of risk. The two perspectives informs each other: On the one hand, the intersectional perspective advance risk research by clarifying how new complexities in the reproduction of social inequalities brought about by globalization and the intersections between social class, gender, ethnicity, and other social categorisations, are connected to the production of risks. Risk research, on the other hand, inform intersectional analysis by clarifying the mechanisms in risk governance that are reproducing old inequalities (i.e., class and gender) and producing new inequalities. Through a systematic literature review, this paper aims to map insights and viewpoints from scholars regarding

intersectional analyses of risks associated with inequality on an individual, group or community level, including analyses of individual perception and behaviour, policy, mass media and discourses

RC47-JS-131.3

OLSON, Rebecca* (School of Social Science, The University of Queensland, Australia)

BELLOCCHI, Alberto (Faculty of Education, Queensland University of Technology, Australia)

MCKENZIE, Jordan (University of Wollongong, Australia)

Holding and Harnessing Distress: A Critical Discourse Analysis of Emotions in Australian News Reporting on Climate Change and Climate Anxiety

Eco- or climate anxiety is growing. International studies estimate the prevalence to range from 25 to 68 per cent (Pihkala, 2020). Young people are even reconsidering their intensions to become parents, with 20 per cent of Australians aged 18-24 citing climate change in decisions not to reproduce (O'Shanassy, 2021). The emotional sequela from climate change is clear. How to conceptualise it and respond to it is not. This presentation offers findings from a critical discourse analysis (CDA) of Australian news articles published in 2022 reporting on climate change, climate-related weather events and the changing school curriculum on climate change. Specifically attending to content on emotions, through this CDA we produce knowledge on the emotional discourses employed within such media. These emotions range from reductionistic conceptualisations of climate anxiety as individual pathology to relational notions of emotions linked to climate change as a shared phenomenon and collective emotion management responsibility. Drawing on theorisation of emotions in sociology (e.g., mass emotional events) and education (e.g., epistemic emotions), we explore what differing discourses and implicit conceptualisations of emotions *do* in the context of this looming environmental crisis in a post-truth world.

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RC29-424.5

OLSSON, Lina (Växjö Municipality, Sweden)

FÄRDIG, Belinda (Arabo family therapy, Sweden)

BASIC, Goran* (Linnaeus University, Sweden)

Interactions of Power and Social Pedagogical Recognition: An Analysis of Narratives of Pupils Who Use Alcohol and Drugs in an Upper-Secondary School Context in Sweden

The aim of this study is to contribute new knowledge about interactions of power and social pedagogical recognition in narratives of students who use alcohol and drugs in an upper-secondary school context. In this context, the student narratives create and re-create a series of images of varied treatment by professional actors (e.g., teachers, student coordinators, counsellors). The reproduced power interactions in narratives describing the practices of professional actors are significant for student learning, teaching, nurturing, inclusion, change, discipline, and identity creation. In these interactions of power, professional actors are portrayed as significant power-wielding others or as rejected power-wielding others, two verbal portrayals that contribute to the verbal production of four analytical categories: 1) social pedagogical identity, which in previous studies has been classified as social identity (e.g., alcohol and drug user, ethnic identity, victim identity), and pedagogical identity (e.g., pupil identity, teacher identity, desired successful pupil identity, desired successful teacher identity, invisible student identity); 2) social pedagogical interactions of power related to verbal representations of situational images, control, monitoring, invisibility, discipline, prejudice, devaluation, victimhood, and the other; 3) varied descriptions, narratives, representations, and reproduction of social and pedagogical aspects of learning, teaching, nurturing, inclusion, change, and discipline; and 4) varied constructions, reconstructions, productions, and reproductions of learning, teaching, nurturing, inclusion, change, and discipline in the social and pedagogical sense. The social pedagogical recognition of the "other party" in the pupil–professional actor relationship is especially important for achieving the aims of including pupils who use alcohol and drugs in a learning context and enacting positive change through the creation and re-creation of social pedagogical identities (e.g., successful pupil identity) in the upper-secondary school context.

RC19-280.2

OMOMOWO, Kolawole* (University of Namibia, Namibia)

The Practice of Collective Consumption of Housing in a Fragmented Social Policy Context, Windhoek, Namibia

Article 95 of the Namibian constitution entrenched the rights to social welfare for citizens. However, the right to housing is conspicuously missing. The Namibia state has left housing distribution totally to the caprices of the market forces in a context of high rates of poverty, inequality and unemployment. Literature tends to emphasise indirect right to housing, informed by the country's ratification of some international human rights conventions / instruments, such as Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, linked to international law-friendly disposition of the constitution. Article 144 of the constitution provides for the express incorporation of international agreements, to which the country is a signatory, into the Namibia's legal system. This paper studied the collective consumption of housing by communal association. The association used their monthly membership contribution to buy a block of land, they initially occupied illegally, from the municipality as a collective. The land was shared into individual plots between members to build their houses, however, municipality services such as electricity is consumed at the association level. The municipality initially provided a small loan to assist members to build their houses, but such loans are no longer available. The practice of this communal association and their interaction with the municipality demonstrated the power in the collective to negotiated access to land, despite legislative limitations. It is argued that the practice of collective consumption could be the route to accessing basic needs and amenities to improve social wellbeing in a fragmented social policy context.

RC30-439.4

OMOMOWO, Kolawole* (University of Namibia, Namibia)

The Unions Are Afraid? Trade Unions Perspective on Minimum Wages in the Contexts of Unemployment, Poverty and Inequality

The discourse of minimum wage is often crafted as technical market forces versus social justice, the need to balance business sustainability with living wage for workers. This discourse often results in views such as increase in wages will lead to loss of employment, though not always supported by empirical data. This paper interrogates the inception of the determination of minimum wage in Namibia from the perspectives of the trade unions and employer's organisation. The prevailing political economy of high rates of unemployment, poverty and social inequality and fragmented social protection context provide contexts of bounded rationality limitation to unions perspectives. Therefore, the unions are cautious in demanding for a significant increase in wages. While Article 95 of the Namibian constitution provides for the promotion of social welfare of citizens, through the payment of living wage, the industrial relations context characterized by colonial-apartheid low wage regime persists in post-independence Namibia, which hinders the achievement of decent standard of living. It is argued that gaps in the extant labour legislations and tripartite framework, such as Labour Advisory Council (LAC), will forestall the achievement of significant improvement in wages.

RC53-726.6

ONER, Ilknur* (Firat University, Turkey)

Social Construction of Childhoods Related to Multiple Sclerosis Illness

There are growing discussions in the fields of aging, disasters, health, and childhood. This study is entitled "Social Construction Of Childhoods Related To Multiple Sclerosis Illness". Childhoods are rarely evaluated in the linkage of disasters, illnesses, disasters, and aging. However, the analysis of childhoods related to illnesses from sociological perspectives is much rare in comparison to medical studies. Pandemic conditions made some turning points in that approach. It is necessary to study follow-up situations and social constructions in them and their linkages to a healthy environment for all family members in case of short, medium, and long-term illnesses. The present study focuses on the childhoods of the MS patient, the patient's child, and their aging process and linkages in between.

The study will be deriving theoretical and conceptual foundations from childhood sociology, sociology of aging, sociology of health, and disaster sociology. As an analytical approach study will be focusing on the life cycle approach

Methodologically literature review will be carried on, comparative case studies will be derived from worldwide studies and this will be giving the base for the discussion of findings of the field study with the families of MS Patients and their children in Elazığ, Turkey.

Preliminary findings will be evaluated. The necessity of merging childhood and aging and the importance of understanding the social construction of childhood and aging will be put forward with findings (international, national, and local comparisons). Thus the importance of the awareness of social construction and aging in relation to MS illness will be discussed.

RC39-568.6

ONER, Ilknur* (Firat University, Turkey)

Social Construction of Volunteer Groups and Aid in Forest Fires

The growing number of devastating wildfires and forest fires are affecting larger communities. As Prof.Dr.David Bellamy was introducing the structure and conditions of nature that may create a risk of fire as a part of the life cycle of the trees at the beginning of the 1990s in Nottingham, UK. However, the interference of humankind is another important indicator of the well-being of the nature and environment which came forward heavily in our experiences.

We have not yet fully learned that we are a part of the environment and nature and should be living as a part of it. Following the Rio conference in 1992, many studies were carried out on the linkages between the environment, society, ecology, and agenda 21. At the Habitat conferences, the importance of the management of local, national, and international levels was discussed and the rise of local management has risen in the second half of the 1990s. Now the sustainability goals for 2030 have been posed. Under the conditions of necessity between strong, reliable, and mindful linkages among international, national, and local sources during the mass climatical change effects and wider forest fires reveals once more the importance of early acting and voluntary groups. This study derives findings from different countries' experiences (Such as the USA, Australia, Greece, and Turkey) from the literature. Specific examples will be from the fieldwork of recent forest fires in Turkey 2021-22.

During the analysis, the focus will be on the construction of volunteering groups (formal, spontaneous, and transitions between them), their training, education, and participation of volunteers in the digital and in-person programs Thus the importance of volunteer groups' construction, development, and placement in different services across a range of prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery phases of disasters will be discussed with examples.

RC54-733.5

ONET, Mihaela* (Université de Strasbourg, France)

Le Corps En Patrimoine Comme Enjeu Culturel De l'Immortalité De La Corporéité En Société

L'approche moderne du corps en sciences sociales se déploie comme une quête de l'immortalité qui diminue son exposition aux vicissitudes de l'histoire du temps présent et de la seconde ère du postmodernisme (Vandenberghe, 2022), dont le poids a impacté la manière dont les corps se définissent et interagissent. Cela pose des interrogations sur la revalorisation de l'« esthésie » du corps automatiquement „mû par une âme » (Le Breton, 2008[1990]). Nous proposons ainsi un parcours revigorant pour le corps contemporain en mutation via le « chemin mystérieux », sa revalorisation immortelle par une mise en patrimoine de la corporéité. Notre communication cible une analyse épistémologique dont la visée est de mettre en valeur d'une part l'historicité, l'imaginaire, la transmission rituelle et mémorielle du corps en patrimoine et d'autre part, la libération humaine du malheur que l'Anthropocène induit aux émotions corporelles et de ses limites physiologiques par une évasion corporelle volontaire (David le Breton 2008[1990]) à travers les pratiques patrimoniales agissant sur le corps en mutations transcendantales sous le sceau de la culture. Pour mieux répondre à cet enjeu, nous suivons une démarche théorique aboutissante à ces deux interrogations : 1) Quels sont les facteurs qui contribuent à la transmission intergénérationnelle du corps en patrimoine par une valorisation de la mécanique corporelle pérenne via les émotions patrimoniales expressives des gestes, des rites et rituels (David le Breton, 2021) moyennant les valeurs spirituelles plébiscitées au sein des communautés ? 2) Quelle serait la meilleure approche patrimoniale du corps selon les exigences épistémologiques en sciences sociales qui engage les individus à adapter leur comportement sous l'impact transformateur du fait patrimonial où les corps sont habités et qui facilite la transmission transcendantale de l'immortalité physique libératrice de la pratique des traditions permettant ainsi au corps de surmonter l'écueil de sa souffrance?

RC50-697.3

ONG, Chin ee* (Sun Yat Sen university, China)

Decolonising Asian Tourism in Thought and Practice: Macao As Plasmatic Modernity

To examine what may be termed 'postcolonial' conditions of Macao, this paper uses postmodern metaphors of plasmas and plasmatic effects. Going beyond the three common states of matter in solid, liquid and gas which have garnered philosophical and sociological attention in analysis of contemporary societies (Bauman, 2000; Berman, 1982) and building upon such foundations, this paper asserts that Macao is a 'plasmatic entity'. In physics, plasmas are defined as the fourth fundamental state of matter consisting largely of charged particles – electrons and/or ions. Rather than choosing between the more structural analysis suggested by a more 'solid' and rooted understanding or the fluid and mobile metaphors of postmodernist perspectives, this paper argues for a focus on what charge 'ionises' the air between what is solid and liquid – what initiates and drives the key social processes between the grounded and structural and the fleeting and fluid. Using observations from the interactions Macao's neon-lit casino-laden tourism landscapes and its multi-cultural everyday spaces of post-handover still Covid-19 'plasmatic environments', this paper conceptualises 'plasmatic effects' for social analysis and identifies and examines its utility and implications for decolonising Asian tourism in thought and practice.

RC20-299.2

ONO, Mitsuko* (Research Institute for Languages and Cultures of Asia, Mahidol University, Thailand)

International Retirement Migration in Thailand and Malaysia

Though transnationalism is one of the main concepts in migration studies, 'social cohesion' has emerged as a major concept to deal with immigrants in English countries in recent years (Healy et al., 2016, p. 3). According to Mizukami (2016), "social cohesion" shows the way of social participation for transnational migrants and how to build the solidarity between transnational migrants and host society. As described, a concept "social cohesion" for international migrants is a common concept in English countries but in Asian countries or Asian migration studies, it is very few that is focusing on "social cohesion" between transnational migrants and host society. I deem that it is important to do research on the relationship between transnational migrants and host community members in not only western countries but also Asian countries such as Japan where the immigrant population has been increasing or Thailand and Malaysia where there are various ethnic groups including the Japanese community.

International retirement migration(IRM) is one of the new transnational migration patterns. Although emigrating from home countries to overseas as retirees has been a common choice for Western people since 1960, it is a new trend in Japanese society for elderly people to live overseas as transnational migrants. Therefore, in migration studies in Japan, there are only small amounts of literature which focus on IRM, specifically, the number of sociological studies dealing with IRM is extremely limited. On the other hand, it is interesting to note that some literature shows the findings that Japanese retirees in Thailand make success to build an interactive relationship with their host society. They bring my research project significant implication to consider social cohesion between international migrants and host society.

For these reasons, I deem focusing on the case of IRM is effective to consider and strengthen the concept "Social Cohesion".

RC30-JS-42.1

ONUKI, Hironori* (University of Wollongong, Australia)

Making Decent Employers Perpetrators: A Denationalized Perspective on Informalization within Japan's Technical Intern Trainee Program

The COVID-19 pandemic continues to confound lives and livelihoods across the world, and it has exerted the harshest impacts on those who were already in vulnerable positions before the crisis, including people on the move such as refugees and temporary migrants disproportionately engaged with precarious and insecure jobs. Despite temporary migrant workers' concentration into less stable employment conditions and the sectors most affected by the pandemic, they are often excluded from the states' support packages, and their hardships and continued contributions to their economic recovery have been completely ignored. With such situations in mind, drawing on the critical discussions on the global expansion of the "informal economy", this article aims to explore how Japan's increasingly utilization of the Technical Intern Training Program (TITP) as a method to recruit migrant labour on a temporary basis has been driven by the synchrony of what Zoran Slavnic (2010) calls "informalization from above" and "informalization from below" within the neoliberal restructuring of the Japanese immigration regime. By doing so, it will demonstrate the ways in which the contentious operation of the TITP has led to the abuses of technical intern trainees' human and labour rights under the construction of unequal capital-labour power relationships.

RC32-476.5

ONYIGE, Chioma Daisy* (University of Port Hartcourt, Nigeria)

The Complexities of International Mobility for Global South Scholars in an Era of Covid-19

The covid-19 pandemic exposed and exacerbated the glaring inequalities across races, gender and socioeconomic status. For the mobile scholar from the global south, this situation became more disturbing, as the scholar had to find ways of connecting with the outside academic community for academic collaboration despite all the challenges associated and brought on by the covid-19 pandemic. The combination of lockdowns, mobility restrictions, changes in visa rules and regulations, unequal access to life saving vaccinations, non-access to good health care facilities, technologies, and disaster preparedness, just to mention a few examples, may all have a long term impact on the participation and engagement of global south scholars with their counterparts in the global north. This paper looks at ways in which feminist sociologists navigate anti-immigration policies in a bid to remain relevant in global north collaborative research and scholarship. It further contends that the promotion of diversity and inclusion in scholarship may not be feasible in the near future, especially when there are no more access to underrepresented scholars due to the bottlenecks and complexities surrounding the mobility of global south scholars.

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

RC32-487.4

ONYIGE, Chioma Daisy* (University of Port Hartcourt, Nigeria)

FAFI, Wisdom (University of Port Harcourt, Nigeria)

The Intersectionality of Conflict, Migration and Human Trafficking in West Africa

Armed conflicts in most African countries destroys livelihoods, severely damages national economies and causes mass population movements. Through heightened insecurity, wars increases the vulnerability of women and children, and promotes dramatic survival strategies such as prostitution and often involves the abduction of women and children into armed groups/factions. Increased poverty of survivors, particularly widows and female headed-households, is an endemic feature of armed conflicts, with many of them becoming internally displaced people (IDP). Migration as one response to armed conflict and insecurity, results in large refugee populations, exposing the most vulnerable to an array of dangers including discrimination, sexual violence, intimidation, recruitment into armed forces and trafficking. Stringent entry requirements into many global north countries have increased the regulation of population movements. When would-be migrants fail to meet these requirements, they may resort to illegal means of migration, giving rise to people smuggling and trafficking. Analysing data from survey questionnaires administered to a non-probability sample of representative populations from Nigeria and Ghana, two countries in West Africa with massive diaspora population than other West African countries, and using a gendered lens in the analysis of the data, this study argues s that while the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development explicitly incorporates migration into global development frameworks and processes, migration continues to play subordinate roles in development policy and programming. This research contends that there is a need for policy makers to take into consideration the ways in which increased barriers to migration, irregular and insecure migration, bad working conditions, and a lack of protections for female migrants and their families can also result in vulnerability to human trafficking.

RC50-697.6

OOI, Can-Seng* (University of Tasmania, Australia)

Scholarship As a Never-Ending Process: Asianising Knowledge and Its Perils

In the context of doing tourism research in Asia, local Asian knowledge and perspective should not be subjugated by western knowledge (e.g. Yang & Ong, 2020). Tourism scholarship has to be decolonised. However that process of decolonisation has to be interrogated.

First, knowledge can only be presented as partial truths (Clifford & Marcus, 1986). The replacement of postcolonial scholarship by an Asianised form of scholarship simply shifts one form of politics to another.

Second, promoting Asian scholarship can be regressive, if not dangerous. Many Asian societies discriminate people based on gender, ethnicity and religion. It is dangerous to replace respected scientific practices with "pre-enlightened" modes of knowledge production, allowing these modes to be considered scientific methods (Chang, 2021; Ooi, 2019)

Third, Asianisation may give rise to another set of colonisation politics. An alternative image of the Other can be invented and perpetuated by local Asian scholars (Ooi, 2019). Asianisation as a project of nationalism will merely move from one form of oppression to another.

Tourism scholars should respect local perspectives and scholarships, and in the same spirit, they should also challenge and address inequality, oppression and injustices that are inherent in Asian societies, that may come with an Asianised scholarship. Otherwise, we risk going back to feudalism and authoritarianism.

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RC21-JS-35.6

OOSTERLYNCK, Stijn* (University of Antwerp, Belgium)

LAOUKILI, Fatima (University of Antwerp, Belgium)

Creating Multicultural Collaboration in Local Civil Society in Superdiverse Urban Neighbourhoods. the Case of Borgerhout, Belgium.

This paper is concerned with the challenge of creating multicultural collaboration within and between local civil society organizations in superdiverse neighbourhoods in Western cities, more particularly the neighbourhood of Borgerhout in Antwerp, Belgium. It starts from a survey amongst local civil

society organisations (n=379) which showed that both membership and leadership of local civil society organizations is pre-dominantly white and does not reflect well the existing ethno-cultural diversity in society, signaling weak levels of collaboration between ethnic groups. We also observed that while local civil society organizations value community building and generating interpersonal solidarities very strongly, doing so amongst citizens with a different social backgrounds is valued significantly less. This suggests a local civil society context which discourages ethnic-culturally mixed civil society organizations.

Against this background, we explore through an in-depth qualitative case study socially innovative practices that promote multicultural collaboration in local civil society in the Antwerp neighbourhood Borgerhout, which has for long been the prime example of Flemish urban multiculture. We find that, despite the hostile environment created by the electoral rise of the extreme-right the past decades and more recently the trend towards neo-assimilationalist urban diversity policies, a more ethnically mixed local civil society is slowly but steadily emerging in the neighbourhood. We show how this is amongst others related to the emergence of an immigrant middle class, the supportive role played by social work organisations and the bottom-up dynamics in youth and sport clubs.

RC30-442.1

ORIAN WEISS, Catherine* (RMIT University, Australia)

Social Reproduction Theory and the Position of Wigrant Women in the Subaltern Labour Market

Social reproduction theory is increasingly being used to understand the experiences of migrant women in employment in Western countries. I understand social reproduction theory to be centrally concerned with the analysis of 'daily' and 'intergenerational' reproduction of labour power (see, e.g. Nakano Glenn 1992, 1), where 'daily reproduction' refers to the daily activities that keep people alive and healthy, such as cooking, cleaning, and taking care of children, the sick and elderly; and 'intergenerational reproduction' refers to the activities that keep the population of workers alive across generations, such as gestation and childbirth. Researchers such as Sara Farris (2017) use this theory in highly productive ways to explain phenomena relating to migrant women's position in the subaltern labour market. Farris, for example, analyses the construction of Muslim women as "victims to be rescued" and Muslim men as "dangerous Other" in order to funnel racialised migrant women into the care and domestic sectors in Western Europe, thus providing a source of cheap and exploitable labour in areas of growing demand.

Social reproduction theory was developed by socialist feminists and, in its usage here to analyse racialised migrant women's role in reproducing class structure in western society, it maintains a socialist focus on class hierarchy and race/ethnicity over sex/gender. In this presentation, I sympathetically interrogate this perspective, asking what the focus on class and race/ethnicity brings out in the analysis of migrant women's situation, but also what is obscured. I ask what a perspective focusing more centrally on sex/gender in might add to the understanding of migrant women in the subaltern labour market, to complement and perhaps enrich existing analyses drawing on social reproduction theory.

RC01-31.4

ORIOLA, Temitope* (Dept of Sociology, Canada)

The Military and National Politics: The Civilian-Military Leadership Interest Convergence

This study interrogates the experiences of Nigerian troops in the war against Boko Haram. The paper's contribution is bi-dimensional. First, it adds to the empirical literature on Boko Haram by analyzing the perspectives of rank-and-file troops. The study finds 10 forms of corruption affecting troops. These have contributed to inability to defeat Boko Haram. Second, the paper adds to theoretical scholarship on civil-military relations and persistence of small wars. It challenges the bureaucratic-organizational model and the focus of civil-military relations theory on civilian *control* of the military. The study emphasizes the need to focus on the texture of the relationship between civilian and military leaders. The paper argues that the bureaucratic-organizational model has limited relevance to militaries in the postcolony and proposes a *civilian-military leadership interest convergence thesis.* The findings are relevant for understanding the spread of terrorism in sub-Saharan Africa, the persistence of small wars in non-Western, illiberal quasi-democratic societies and the ways in which national politics affect the military in the global south.

RC48-674.3

ORIOLA, Temitope* (Dept of Sociology, Canada)

Unpacking the #Bringbackourgirls Movement: Mobilization, Internal Dynamics and State Repression

The #BringBackOurGirls (#BBOG) movement was formed shortly after the kidnapping of over 200 high school girls in Nigeria in April 2014. Scholarship on the #BBOG privileges its deployment of social media to garner global attention to its cause. There is increasing focus on whether the movement achieved its primary objective — the release of all the kidnapped girls. Much of the analysis

relies on media or secondary accounts. This paper draws on interviews and participant observation (2015 to 2017) to explore (1) the on-the-ground mobilization of the #BBOG, (2) the movement's intricate internal dynamics before, during and after its worldwide ascendance and (3) the failure of state repression against the #BBOG. The implications of the #BBOG experience for social movements in the global south are articulated.

RC21-316.1

ORTEGA, Arnisson Andre* (Syracuse University, USA)
ANDAL, Aireen Grace* (Macquarie University, Australia)

Post Urban-Rural Frontiers? Examining Diverse Island Urbanisms in the Philippines

Islands tend to conjure images of tourist beaches or rural peripherality. They rarely figure into the urban studies literature as theoretically generative spaces that can potentially reinvigorate urban knowledge production. In empirical terms, urban studies mainly foreground inland spaces and barely represent the nature of coastal cities such as island cultures, increasing watermark on the coast, and urban island mobility patterns. Attending postcolonial provocations that advocate for urban theorization beyond the usual Anglo-American context, our paper interrogates the urban-rural interface of island cities. In particular, we foreground the various urban expressions reshaping island dynamics using two case studies in the Philippines— gender dynamics of transnational island urbanism and island memories of women baby boomers. We respond to the session on *Political Contestations Along the Urbanization Continuum* by moving the discussions on urban political contestations beyond the urban-rural binary. We argue, rather, that those labeled as urban and rural areas are mutually reinforcing spaces of island urbanism. The paper alludes to diverse urban issues taking place in island environments, including efforts to reconceptualize how we frame islands. We hope to offer a thinking space with alternative pathways to urban political subjectivities where the islands and waters are a part of conversations.

RC46-JS-4.3

ORTIGA, Yasmin* (Singapore Management University, Singapore)

A Time to Start Anew?: Negotiating Immobility Among Return Migrants in the Philippines

Developing nations have often been criticized for limited efforts in reintegrating its returning citizens. In the case of labor-exporting nations like the Philippines, scholars have largely portrayed government agencies as either helpless in aiding return migrants or merely driven towards redeploying them overseas. However, relatively fewer studies have sought to examine what motivates different state responses to returnees and how political interests can shape their experiences on the ground. In the context of the pandemic, I argue that reintegrating former migrants was a politically urgent issue, as thousands of Filipino workers returned to the Philippines after losing their jobs overseas. Based on interviews with 55 Filipino cruise workers, I illustrate how the Philippine government sought to manage migrants' forced return by framing their immobility as an opportunity for permanent resettlement – a time for migrants to start their lives anew without the hardships of working far from home. I show how a key part of this narrative was an emphasis on skills training and entrepreneurship, placing it upon cruise workers to adopt new capacities for the pandemic economy. Underlying this discourse was the state's belief that the service skills cruise workers had honed onboard their ships were useless in the pandemic economy. As such, efforts to put a positive spin on their sudden immobility focused on reskilling them for alternative livelihoods within their communities. Eventually, such programs failed to reintegrate cruise workers in the manner the state envisioned, despite massive public funds and support. This case provides an important example of how migration governance involves not only regulating people's movement, but managing their immobility as well.

RC04-JS-123.2

ORTIGA, Yasmin* (Singapore Management University, Singapore)

Flexible Universities, Unlikely Destinations: Coping with Uncertainty at the Periphery of International Higher Education

Studies on international student migration have mainly centered on the experiences of prestigious universities within wealthy nations like the US. Largely ignored are how institutions in the Global South can also take advantage of worldwide demands for international degrees and compete for foreign students. In this presentation, I share findings from a qualitative study on the emergence of an unlikely education hub in the Philippines, a country widely regarded for sending migrant workers overseas, yet relatively unknown as a destination for international students. Up until the COVID-19 pandemic, the Philippines received an influx of students from India, China, and the Middle East, with the vast majority enrolling in low tier, for-profit universities. This project examines how school administrators and educators altered curriculum and degree offerings in order to cater to a wide range of foreign students.

These institutions sold not only the symbolic capital of higher education degrees but academic programs specifically tailored to students' needs, desires and limitations. In the context of the ongoing pandemic, I argue that more universities will struggle to attract students from more diverse backgrounds, increasing pressure for educators to cater to multiple consumer demands and emerging trends in the global market. Examining such flexibility will be a key part of understanding the structural changes that shape international student mobility in years to come. While traditional academic centers will continue to attract international students in search of prestige, I argue that we will also see the rise of individuals seeking flexible universities, where school administrators shape academic programs, university spaces, and classroom teaching in line with the changing demands of student consumers.

RC45-635.3

ORTIZ, Dolly* (UNIVERSIDAD AUTONOMA DE AGUASCALIENTES, Mexico)

Racionality and Time

Decision making linked to rationality within the field of game theory obeys general models of behavior subjected to an imaginary where the hierarchy of actions and weightings in utility are homogeneous and static among the subjects, the following proposal conditions this decision-making to the course of life, a situation that allows us to recognize the way in which the order that prioritizes one action over another changes over time, which presupposes diverse rationalities.

For this study, a game theory analysis is carried out on the hiring model of a region in central Mexico, in which there is a preponderant occupation and in which the form of intervention of the subjects represents variations that enable them to participate within of the labor market, even with the same occupation, due to different factors. A detailed analysis is also made on the nature (a priori events that condition the probability of occurrence and that limit the action of the players) that lead us to understand the structure from which the subjects start to accept certain conditions within their work, that, although they can be considered precarious, they can represent a better response given their starting condition and their possibilities.

Among the results found, we have a significant difference in the decisions made by sex and by age of the participants, which clarifies why certain behaviors are observed in hiring preferences between men and women, as well as differentiated risk aversion by the age of the participants. The results also allow us to see how employers in the region understand and take advantage of this situation to increase their productivity, which presupposes a rationality subservient to their own interests.

RC11-170.1

ORTIZ, Francisca* (Millennium Institute for Care Research (MICARE), Chile)

Recovering Ego's Memories: Some Reflections from Collecting Personal Networks of Older People

During 2019 and 2021, I studied the personal networks of older people from a mixed-method approach. More specifically, the main question was how older people used their social support network to cope with their pensions. In this context, there was collecting information from 30 older women and men living in Santiago, Chile, by 2019. During the three months of fieldwork, there were collected the complete life history of each ego and then their support networks in their most important events. Afterwards (or sometimes during the interview), there was asked to each interviewed about their thoughts on visualising their networks. It was also given them the opportunity of making changes to those. In this presentation, I will present some reflections on the process of using Vennmaker, talking with ego, helping or making it difficult for the ego to remember, and other lessons learned from fieldwork constructing personal networks of older people.

RC16-243.3

OSBALDISTON, Nick* (College of Arts, Society and Education, Australia)

Simmel, the Adventure, Memory and the Self.

Simmel's sociology and philosophy provoke serious reflection on the role of the relational in the development of the self. The question of the relational form of personal ethics, attracts attention from various Simmelian scholars. The *Law of the Individual* in particular, provides a vigorous theoretical discussion and point of departure on the conflicting nature of the 'ought' (*Sollen*) with the 'actuality' (*Wicklichkeit*). Simmel's perspective here enables us to consider upon the function of social relations in personal ethics, and the shaping/understanding of one's experiences in different forms of life. These are shaped, importantly, by continuous relations we experience in the everyday, which Lee and Silver (2012) amongst others have expanded upon considerably. For Simmel, this is never a finished project, and the conflict between 'ought' and 'actual' remains consistent throughout life.

One of the difficulties with this approach, I argue, is that it negates the past and the formation of the self through prior experience, and importantly memories. In this paper, I want to consider upon the impact of past relations,

specifically experiences with emotional qualities, on this ongoing and never completed 'ethic'. Social interactions leave indelible impressions on the psyche, especially those accompanied by extreme emotions, which I argue shape our 'ought', and bring it into conversation/negotiation with present day relations. This paper seeks to do this by incorporating Turner's (2008) appeal for social theory to embrace neuroscientific advancement. By using work on emotional memory from this area of scientific work, I argue that moments experienced with significantly negative or positive emotions, work into the 'ought' of our everyday. Although research in this space is still limited, these findings help to articulate Simmel's relational further, and provide contemporary ground to tread reflectively and carefully with his concepts and ideas.

RC38-562.3

OSHIMA, Gaku* (Meiji University, Japan)

Continuing to Face the Unpredictable: Fukushima As a City Laboratory for a New Way of Life

Unpredictable events, such as disasters and epidemics, sometimes result in suffering beyond imagination. Important to note is that the suffering imposed is deeply social, as it is part of the social structure and history. Conversely, it is also worth investigating under what social structures enjoyment can be experienced in unpredictable events. Although several works have examined the temporary formation of a "Paradise built in Hell," characterized by people's spontaneous mutual help after a disaster, such studies have not clarified the medium- to long-term social conditions related to community formation while focusing on the psychological recovery process.

Due to the evacuation order following the Great East Japan Earthquake and nuclear accident in 2011, the population of 12,800 people of Odaka Ward, Minamisoma City, Fukushima Prefecture, was reduced to zero. Although the evacuation order was lifted in July 2016, only a quarter of the population returned. Local characteristics of community revitalization, focusing on biographies retelling the process of reconstruction in Odaka Ward, are analyzed and discussed in this report.

When the evacuation order was rescinded, everything was a local issue in the devastated town. However, because there was nothing there, the returnees cooperated to reconstruct their lives and create a new neighborhood by rediscovering and utilizing the nature that originally existed in the area without being bound by common sense or vested interests. In the reconstruction process, the community's goal was not to attract large corporations or rely on subsidies, but to create a diverse business environment in which many small-scale sustainable businesses could thrive. The goal was to foster a positive climate for entrepreneurship by attracting and supporting the challenges of migrants who wanted to achieve self-fulfillment. In sum, the biographies show Fukushima as a city laboratory for new ways of life, fostering a local culture that can cope with unpredictability.

RC15-229.3

OSHIMA, Gaku* (Meiji University, Japan)

"Words" That Communicate: Queer Performances As Public Health Activism

During the HIV/AIDS crisis of the 1990s, public health activism among sexual minorities in Japan was achieved through the People Living with HIV themselves without any support from the government, especially for the first decade. Several studies have suggested that the gay magazines and medical information magazines launched by the People Living with HIV (PLWH) played an important role in sexual health education and fostering hope for survival of PLWH. However, with the exception of distributing condoms, it is not clear how they actually approached sexual minority communities, and their methods have not been fully elucidated. This report aims to describe how AIDS activism expanded, using oral/life history interviews, gay magazines and biographies, and to clarify its relevance to social theories such as the queer theory, life politics theory, and stigma and resilience theory.

The results revealed that the AIDS activism investigated in this study focused mostly on building relationships to "get people to listen" to stories about HIV they generally did not want to hear. The attempt used to establish this relationship was the practice of "gender trouble" in queer theory. It became clear that the participants were attempting to expand their activism spatially by clarifying and incorporating the content of the information they wanted the audience to hear as a "community of sentiment" within the cityscape. This report contributes to a theory of practice on how vulnerable groups work with their surroundings (others) for the inclusion of HIV/AIDS as one of their own problems and realities.

RC31-453.10

OSO CASAS, Laura* (Universidade da Coruña, Spain)
SUAREZ GRIMALT, Laura (UNIVERSITY OF A CORUÑA, Spain)

Navigating Spatial and Social Mobility through the Transnational Space: An Intergenerational and Gender Approach

The aim of this paper is to analyse the articulation between social and spatial mobility strategies of transnational families, through a perspective that considers gender and generation as essential variables when defining the mobility (and immobility) trajectories of individuals. To this end, we conceptualise social and spatial mobility on the basis of projects, strategies and trajectories, from three levels: micro, applied to the individual migrant; meso, to the family; and macro (structural determinants). The research considers a transnational approach to social mobility, as a process that is articulated through the space of origin and destination. The methodological strategy used is based on a multisite ethnography and longitudinal fieldwork. Biographical interviews were carried out with transnational families of Latin American origin (from Brasil and Ecuador), selecting different members of each household group, belonging to at least two generations. A total of 69 interviews were conducted.

The main results highlight the role of transnational family dynamics in the articulation of spatial and social mobility, as well as the importance of undertaking actions of solidarity and resilience, especially for women. The strategies analysed, from an intergenerational perspective, show how the trajectories of social and spatial ascent, descent or stagnation are not linear. That is to say, the migrant of reference may experience a rise in the social hierarchy, at the same time as another family generation may experience downward social mobility, resulting in trajectories defined as "non-concordant" throughout the different social spaces in which the migratory process is constructed.

RC21-318.3

OSORIO, Juan* (PRATT INSTITUTE, USA)

Planning Crisis: The Promise of New Political Actors & Forms of Agency in Post-Disaster Mocoa

During the evening of March 31, 2017, a major avalanche swept through the Colombian city of Mocoa, killing three hundred and thirty-two people in roughly thirty minutes. With a total of twenty-two thousand people impacted, this catastrophe is the fifth largest climate disaster in the history of the country. This research project is the first comprehensive study analyzing the long-term implications of the disaster on urban governance, framing an ongoing "planning crisis" that has normalized post-disaster conditions. Despite the alignment of major national political commitments, international cooperation, and a multi-million-dollar humanitarian budget, government plans have not been implemented. But in contrast to popular perceptions that the lack of results in Mocoa suggests the failure of planning, the project explores the success of multiple counter-agencies that have been activated to neutralize official plans. I answer the following questions: a) How have the causes and implications of the disaster been understood differently by government planners and civil society organizations? b) Which actors have taken part in planning recovery efforts, and c) How have differences in purpose, power and levels of achievement, determined which planning actions are taken or not taken? Using qualitative data recorded over a period of four years, I study "insurgent planning actors" (Miraftab, 2016) in Mocoa's comprehensive planning and disaster recovery processes. As an extreme case illustrating the work of urban planners in a small city bounding Colombia's urban frontier with the Amazon rainforest, the project contributes to our understanding of "enunciatory communities" (Fortun, 2001) to explain how new actors emerge and activate inside and outside of the planning process. Reflecting on the opportunities and challenges that they face, I approach the concept of "planning crisis" to discuss the prospects of a new planning paradigm with epistemological, political and ontological considerations to help "decolonize" the planning profession (Miraftab, 2016).

RC20-299.1

OTA, Makiko* (Rikkyo University, Japan)

Return Migrants, It-Bpo Industry, and Virtual Home-Based Workers in the Philippines during the COVID-19 Pandemic

Overseas Filipino migrants and Information Technology-Business Process Outsourcing (IT-BPO) industry have often been examined together. Overseas remittances and the IT-BPO industry are both significant sources of foreign exchange for the Philippine economy. Furthermore, both sectors tend to rely on highly educated female workers, and many current workers in the IT-BPO industry have worked or hope to work abroad. During the COVID-19 pandemic, the government and business communities expected that the IT-BPO industry, responding to a rapid rise in demand from abroad, functioned as a reservoir for returned migrants who lost jobs in their host countries. At the same time, the pandemic accelerated the growth in a virtual home-based workforce (e.g., virtual assistants) who worked under direct contracts with foreign companies or individuals. Many workers in IT-BPOs moved to virtual home-based work due to their strong preference to working from home. In this presentation, I will focus on 1) the interaction between the overseas migration workforce and the IT-BPO workforce and 2) the effects of the pandemic on the interaction between the two, paying close attention to the increase in virtual home-based workers. In this examination, I explore how the IT-BPO industry and virtual home-based work have functioned in the case of returned migrants in the Philippines.

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

RC30-436.6

OTIS, Eileen* (Northeastern University, USA)

From Partner to Bully: The Rise of Precarity in China's Walmart Retail Stores

From Partner to Bully: The Rise of Precarity in China's Walmart Retail Stores
Eileen Otis, Department of Sociology and Anthropology
Northeastern University
In 1996 the global retail behemoth, Walmart, launched its flagship China retail store in Shenzhen, not far from the factories that produced goods sold on its North American shelves. In its early years of operation, the firm that is notorious for its low-wage employment in the U.S., offered well-paying jobs, useful skills training and a culture of dignity to its mostly rural migrant employees in China. However, just a decade later the firm began a descent into low-wage employment, precaritized jobs and a culture of bullying. This paper follows the path of Walmart's travels in China from a high-road employer that successfully cast itself as partnering with workers to a low-road and deeply resented employer, as it grew into one of the country's largest retailers, with 438 outlets. The analysis is based on in-depth accounts of veteran workers, in addition to data collected from interviews and ethnographies of stores in 7 different cities. Workers described the processes through which Walmart dismantled a labor regime viewed as benign and beneficial, replacing it with practices like flexible scheduling that created a precarious workforce and ultimately contradicted the firm's core principles. These processes combined bullying with legalistic contract rituals integrated into the labor process, which produced "uninformed consent." Central to worker resistance was the Walmart Chinese Workers Association, an internet forum created to support employees across the country especially by prompting "informed nonconsent" among workers. I supplement workers' accounts with analysis of the Association's newsletters, discussions, and announcements. I examine the interplay of control and resistance, including brief strikes, as workers struggled against the degradation of work.

RC19-285.2

OTTO, Adeline* (KU Leuven, Belgium)
MANDELLI, Matteo* (KU Leuven, Italy)

What Just Transition Do We Want? Suggestions for Public Opinion Research on Eco-Social Policies

'Just transition' to carbon-neutral and socially just societies form a cornerstone in the European Green Deal, and eco-social policies to deliver on these objectives are top priority for an increasing number of national governments. Despite the prominent place just transition currently holds in the political and academic arenas, little is still known about public support for a just transition and for eco-social policies. In particular, the emerging literature investigating people's attitudes in this field presents at least a couple of important gaps. First, existing studies have mostly focused on the correlation between support for social policies and support for climate policies, framing them as two separate entities and hence neglecting the relevance of their interconnections. Second, as just transition has arguably grown into a contested concept, not all eco-social policies are the same and due distinctions should be made. Against this backdrop, this paper makes two important contributions: First, building upon a review of literature, it operationalises the different understandings of just transition into one integrated analytical framework, distinguishing between different types of policy goals, instruments and governance procedures. Second, on the basis of this framework, it critically reviews existing attitudinal research and proposes survey questions that better approximate the complexity of public support for just transition. Sound survey data is key to informing policymakers about what kind and degree of just transition has the potential to gain a significant degree of legitimacy.

RC26-383.2

OUDENIOTIS, Nectarios* (University of the Aegean, Greece)
TSOBANOGLOU, Georgios* (University of the Aegean, Greece)

Social Capital Formation Among Third Sector Organizations

Measuring social capital has been a challenging task over the past few decades, and, still, many of its dimensions and manifestations have not been thoroughly or evidently explored. The possible causes may be the ever-changing evolutionary perspectives that take place within the various levels of analysis—micro, meso, and macro—or within the various settings, where some of its core dimensions—bonding, bridging, and linking—are developed, or even among the contexts where its core determinants and features—trust, norms, connections, ties, etc.—are observed. Having in mind the various streams of research and theoretical discourses on social capital formation, this paper aims to surface the identification of the possible evidence on the formation of social capital among social economy organizations, and particularly among social enterprises. In doing so, it aims to explore the relational and cognitive features that drive social enterprises in their interorganizational cooperation with other social enterprises and third-sector organizations. The findings suggest that the central components of social capital, such as the sharing of common

values, trust, reciprocity, and trustworthiness, are among those features that support cooperation and engagement in common activities among third sector organizations.

RC40-JS-90.8

OUI, Jeanne* (IRISSO, Paris, France)
WOLF, Steven (Cornell University, United States)

Tracing Grain Digitally from Farms to Markets. Promises, Trials, and Lessons for Technological Design

Smartphone applications for sustainable farming practices, algorithmic counselling services, sensors to provide information to consumers: digital technologies are applied at various levels of food value chains. This digitization is aimed at optimizing and reinforcing the integration of human and non-human actors into agro-food systems through data flows. Literature emphasizes the rush of dominant actors in agro-food systems towards gathering farmers' data in order to move forward industrialization in agriculture (Fraser, 2018; Bronson and Sengers, 2022). At the same time, scholars point out that even the most powerful and best resourced firms struggle to enroll farmers in their databases (Friedberg, 2017; Hatanaka et al., 2022). This communication studies digital traceability tools, i.e. technologies producing data on farmers practices and grain characteristics to optimize value chain through the circulation of information among actors. Grain production monitoring is targeted by private actors who envision a way to optimize its management, trace quality characteristics, or implement new environmental practices through record keeping software, data platforms, smart tractors, and sensors. Through a Science and Technology Studies perspective, this communication is based on a qualitative fieldwork based on interviews with businesses that are designing traceability platforms for grain production (a multinational corporation and a startup), academic researchers specialized in traceability. First, we assess the promises and pitfalls of digital traceability in grain value chains. We review the economic opportunities that motivate pursuit of differentiated markets and a consumer-driven food system, and we review the institutional and technical challenges that actors face. Our analysis highlights how these challenges lead the actors to 'pivot' – i.e., advance adaptive strategies in response to failures. Secondly, and in relation to the Cornell University computer science – social science collaboration that funds this study, we offer a reflexive perspective on how to incorporate these pivots into processes of digital agriculture design.

WG06-JS-52.4

OVER, Defne* (Texas A&M University, USA)

Enemies, Emotions and the Making of Authoritarian Media: The Turkish Case

Existing studies of democratic backsliding highlight the silent revolution in values, the breakdown of norms due to polarization, and the malleability of laws as triggers for institutional decay. Focusing on the recent experience of media decay in Turkey, this paper instead presents the role played by emotions in the breakdown of democratic institutions. It argues that when governments succeed in creating emotional climates that stall the likelihood of coalition-building between opposition groups, institutional actors transform the institution from within as to give it a more authoritarian structure. Between 2007 and 2010, Justice and Development Party in Turkey upended the previous construct of the nation, stigmatizing previously power-holding secularists as enemies of the nation while depicting the religious community as the core of the nation. In this context, pro-Islamic and liberal journalists came to think of their news practices as a means of empowering the previously excluded groups and took pride in attacking the secularists at the expense of violating journalistic standards. Secularist journalists, on the other hand, resigned, founded new outlets, or exercised self-censorship under increased feelings of uncertainty, fear and fury. Pro-Kurdish and leftist journalists confused by the possibility of punishing the perpetrators of previous exclusion, refrained from acting in solidarity with the newly contentious secularists, often using their journalistic conduct to attack the previous power structure. Altogether, journalistic responses to the emotional climates created by the government's construct of enemy increased the practice of fake news, lead to extensive levels of self-censorship, and pushed critical news-stories to outlets with limited readership in Turkey. Based on the Turkish experience, the paper shows that the interplay between different emotional climates explains the bottom-up transformation of institutions. The argument of the paper builds on field work and in-depth interviews conducted with journalists in Turkey between 2011 and 2014.

RC55-744.1

OVERBYE, Einar* (Oslo Metropolitan University, Norway)

Converging and Diverging Trends in Global Welfare Outcomes

Do welfare arrangements become more similar or more different across countries? The debate has been heated at times. It is, however, three questions rolled into one. The first question is if *the political goals of rulers* have become more similar. The second is if the *welfare policies they pursue* are becoming more similar. The third question is if *welfare outcomes* have become more similar. "Convergence" with regard to any of these three items may not imply "convergence" with regard to the other two. This paper includes a brief

discussion on goals and policies but concentrates on welfare outcomes, since similar outcomes can be reached by different policies, or without any policy goals on behalf of rulers at all.

To investigate outcomes we must operationalize "outcomes", plus decide where fairly reliable measures of these operationalizations exist across most countries. In addition, we must decide on measures of "divergence/convergence in outcomes". A much-used distinction is between absolute and relative empirical measures. We apply the term relative convergence (divergence) when observing a drop (rise) in the value of the coefficient of variation, and the term absolute convergence (divergence) when using the statistical variance or standard deviation as a criterion.

The paper limits attention to aggregate measures of social welfare and health that are available across most countries: The Human Development Index, global under-five mortality, average annual incomes across countries with/ without control for population size (plus differentiating between absolute and relative income differences), and finally changes in average life-cycle incomes. The time period is 2000-2020/1. Methodological and theoretical problems when interpreting the results are discussed, including how changes in within-country differences interact with changes in between-country differences.

RC48-671.5

OYARZO, Gemita* (Universidad Autonoma de Chile, Chile)

La Reinvención De Lo Político: Actores, Proyectos Colectivos En Disputa,Trayectorias De Movilización e Institucionalización De Los Movimientos Sociales Del Chile Del Proceso Constituyente.

El protagonismo del movimiento político indígena, del movimiento feminista y del movimiento ambientalista en la Convención Constitucional (2022) mostró la emergencia de actores colectivos que, aunque no eran nuevos, nunca antes habían debatido en un espacio institucionalizado de deliberación política. En un contexto marcado por la fragmentación y la desconfianza en las instituciones democráticas, la competencia de proyectos colectivos y de las diversas demandas identitarias levantadas por estos tres movimientos, ha sido señalada como la razón principal del fracaso del texto constitucional que no convenció a grandes mayorías.

Así, la derrota electoral del proceso constituyente chileno (2022) deja interrogantes abiertas sobre la capacidad de los movimientos sociales de continuar desarrollando sus agendas de movilización en los próximos años. Este trabajo sostiene que, pese a sus resultados electorales, el proceso constituyente puede interpretarse como un laboratorio deliberativo, en el cual, los actores emergentes acumularon experiencia y capital político. Este balance del caso chileno, junto con la discusión de algunos conceptos centrales de la teoría de acción colectiva (Melucci, 2002; Mc Adam y Tarrow, 2010; Diani, 2015) y de las emociones asociadas al compromiso político (Whittier, 2001; Jasper, 2012; 2013; 2018; Flam, 2005; 2015; Della Porta y Giugni, 2013; Poma y Gravante, 2015; 2017; 2018; Pleyers, 2017; 2018; Poma, 2019; Gravante, 2020), permiten suponer la continuidad de la demandas por el reconocimiento y de las luchas de los movimientos por ocupar espacios de representación.

La presentación discute los resultados preliminares de una investigación cualitativa basada en entrevistas a dirigentes y participantes de los tres movimientos. A través de : a) la evaluación de sus estrategias políticas y formas de coordinación; b) la reconstrucción de sus prácticas de organización y de; c) su disputa por ocupar espacios institucionales, el trabajo aborda las fluctuaciones y dificultades de la reconfiguración del campo de acción colectiva.

RC11-JS-142.2

OYLU, Gulin* (Linkoping University, Sweden)
KELFVE, Sussane (Linkoping University, Sweden)
MOTEL-KLINGEBIEL, Andreas (Linköping University, Sweden)

Part of the Problem or Part of the Solution: The Ambiguous Contribution of Companies and Branches to Inequality and Exclusion from Late Work in Sweden

Although there is rich literature on factors that affect participation and exit patterns of individuals in late working life, the emphasis on individual decision making rather than employer behaviour. However, the employer's decision to hire older employees play important role in unemployment and exit of the older workers in late working life.

This paper aims to understand the link between company characteristics and the companies' employing behaviour of the older employees. Using Swedish registry data that involves all companies in Sweden that have at least one gainful employee between the years 1990-2018, this study investigates how do age and education composition, sector, the scale of the company and labour market structure affect companies' likelihood of hiring older employees.

This paper shows that companies with high share of older employees, single workplace and small-size companies are more likely to hire older employees. While companies in energy, transport, education, health, cultural services sectors are more likely to hire older employees, companies in information and communication, trade, hotel, and restaurants are less likely to hire older employees. Moreover, labour demand seems to be adversely linked with the share of older employees among newly hired employees. Companies in the regions with high unemployment are more likely to hire older employees while companies in the regions with high labour demand are less likely to hire older employees.

The study contributes to the understanding of inequality among the groups that are structurally distributed in different sectors, regions and type of companies in late working life.

RC08-133.4

OZEKI, Ayako* (Wakayama University, Japan)

La Loi ᴅe La Nature Et La Loi De La Société Chez Durkheim Et Bergson

En tant qu'ensemble systématique de méthodes d'intelligibilité du réel, la science s'est d'abord appliquée à explorer les phénomènes de la nature et le corps humain, avant d'examiner notre *psyché*. La démarche scientifique a donc « colonisé » l'ensemble du réel.

Suivant cette logique, Durkheim a fondé la sociologie. Il soutient qu'il nous faut élucider le social selon le principe des relations de cause à effet, ce qui revient à introduire le déterminisme dans les faits sociaux. Les faits précédents produisent les faits suivants et les déterminent.

Les sciences ont tenté de résoudre le problème de la clarification scientifique de nos actions en découvrant les lois de la nature. Par ailleurs, ce n'est pas un hasard si la notion de « lois » emprunte au vocabulaire juridique. C'est notamment cette notion de « loi » que je veux interroger.

L'ambition de cette présentation est d'étudier s'il est possible d'élucider la véritable nature de la vie de l'existence humaine, complexe et créative au moyen de la science. À cette fin, nous introduisons une perspective de la pensée de H. Bergson, le philosophe de la vie. En remarquant le mot de « loi », Bergson aborde ces problèmes et tente d'élucider ce qui provient des forces qui influencent nos actions.

Bergson a critiqué la tendance à dépendre du fondement de droit pour la loi physique. Cependant, ses critiques vont au-delà de la confusion entre les deux types de lois, les lois physiques et sociales. En outre, le caractère absolu de la loi naturelle elle-même est discutable. Selon lui, les lois naturelles ne sont pas présentes *a priori* en tant que données, mais ne sont qu'une des méthodes de reconnaissance que nous avons adoptées pour nos propres besoins. Dans cette présentation, je voudrais réexaminer le concept même de loi.

RC39-572.4

OZLU DINIZ, Simay* (Baskent University, Turkey)

Amenity Migration and Relational Space

From a relational sociological perspective, space is not independent from time and people are in a constant relationship with physical location and social status (power). Amenity migration, which is generally researched as retirement migration, is emerging as a "lifestyle immigration" seeking a less crowded, healthy, cheap and quality life rather than economic concerns. While this phenomenon is concentrated in coastal and touristic places, it affects the biopsychosocial (BPS) health status and life satisfaction of individuals. The purpose of this study is to understand the motivations of amenity migrants in Turkey, as well as their health and welfare status, spatial adaptation processes and socioeconomic changes they exert in their new places after Covid. A qualitative method is used among subgroups of gender, socioeconomic status, location, Covid and health condition of those who migrate from big cities to rural areas such as Bodrum, Kuşadası, Datça and Ayvalık before pension. The research which is conducted with firsthand and secondary data together with direct and indirect observation (interviews-6, internet-5, media-5). Different data sources were used in the form of a triangulation. The analysis of the findings was made with axial coding in line with the concepts included in the open coding according to the grounded theory. The reasons for migration were summarized as escaping from the chaos and system of the city. The post-migration changes of immigrants were revealed as human relations, time, nature relationship, trust, productivity and minimalism. In addition, it is understood that while some immigrants adapt to the new local life in a minimalistic pattern, others try to convert the lifestyle in a way that is similar to the city life. Different categories of migrants were used accordingly in the typology.

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RC01-32.1

PAANANEN, Soili* (National Defence University, Finland)

How Peacekeepers As Leaders Embrace Dynamic Tensions?

The paper examines how military leaders serving as peacekeepers navigate complexity and adapt to it. The theoretical discussion is embedded in two distinct, but related streams of research developed in different theoretical contexts that inform our understanding of how leaders act in and adapt to complexity. Those streams are research on Complexity Leadership Theory and adaptive peacebuilding. The article seeks to answer the following question: What are the dimensions of complexity and their intertwined tensions and actions that open the adaptive space for emergence in the peacekeeping operations context? Focusing on tensions and actions highlights their intertwined nature and the dynamism spurring adaptive leadership.

The findings are based on 29 interviews with military leaders with command experience on peacekeeping operations. The findings introduce five dimensions that unpack complexity into structural, functional, security-related, professional, and steering-related complexity and provide empirical evidence on balancing actions relating to complexity in a peacekeeping context. The paper develops an analytical framework for peacekeeping. It also contributes to Complexity Leadership Theory by unpacking the complexity into dimensions, unpacking the actors into groups and communities with commitments, and by addressing power relations and the dark side of their emergence.

RC02-42.3

PACHECO, Vladimir* (Aarhus University, Denmark)
BRESCIANI, Chiara (Aarhus University, Denmark)

A Wallet on Your Phone: Preliminary Findings on the Salvadorean Bitcoin Bet

In November 2021, newly elected president Nayib Bukele announced that El Salvador would adopt bitcoin as legal tender, making the small Central American country the first in the world to do so. While this was not the first time El Salvador combined authoritarianism and economic initiatives to bolster the nation's links to the global economy (coffee in the 1860s, maquilas in the 1960s, dollarization in the 1990s), we choose to focus on this "virtual turn" to investigate new strategies for economic development in the Global South.

While many in the international financial press and academic establishment questioned the economic advantages of such a move, views from bitcoin enthusiasts and investors ranged from praise to disapproval. In El Salvador, the efforts towards a digitalization of the economy have been centrally framed as a zero-cost attempt to raise living standards. However, some sectors of the population met bitcoins with scepticism and suspicion, expressing concerns on the higher risk of corruption and money laundering.

Preliminary data suggest that two parallel economic/monetary systems might be developing, further marking the divide between ruling, internationally minded elites and the popular sectors of the population, and in which political allegiances play an important role. The paper will also provide comments from ongoing research on bitcoin in everyday lives, with a focus on the political and social backgrounds informing peoples' understanding and economic choices. Finally, we interrogate how digital economies and virtual currencies may reaffirm or produce new forms of inclusion/exclusion (Maurer, Musaraj and Small 2018).

RC23-JS-24.5

PADDA, Karmvir* (University of Waterloo, Canada)

Radical or Radicalized? Role of Power, Discourse, and Subjectivity in the Jan 6th Insurrection

In 2020, the US Department of Homeland Security (DHS) identified white supremacists as a "persistent and lethal" threat to the United States. While research on radicalization has identified several individual-level risk factors associated with criminal extremism, scholars are generally in agreement that there is no single profile of an extremist. The unrepentant behaviours associated with extremism and the dissident ideology carried out by those who attacked the Capitol on January 6, 2021, have changed American politics forever. This case study explores Donald Trump's role in influencing Jan 6th insurrectionists to act violently using Michel Foucault's work on self-formation, which deals with the relationship between the three main and intrinsically connected forces: power, discourse, and subjectivity. The findings of this presentation suggest that each of these forces has a unique relationship with one another, and these three forces have an enormous influence on the formation of an individual.

TG03-JS-18.1

PADILLA, Beatriz* (University of South Florida, USA)

Collaborative Research in Gender and Refugee Studies: When the Dream Methodology Is Not Possible

This paper reflects on an action/collaborative research project that took place in Portugal between 2019 and 2021, which focused on a gender and intersectional analysis of the experience and trajectories of refugee women. As a researcher committed to collaboration and participatory process during research, the team encountered multiple difficulties, both during fieldwork as well as when trying to articulate with refugee women. Our proposed methodology included "community researchers" and "action research related to emancipatory and/or empowering interventions". However, along the way, several obstacles interfered or conditioned the original plan, from encountering "gate keeping", administrative and bureaucratic, cultural and linguistic barriers. Moreover, our positionalities as researchers from the Global South and feminist are not always enough to reach out and make the difference. Several challenges arose during the research process, leading to multiple plausible solutions or patchwork to arrive to acceptable compromises. Yet these solutions may not be ideal for participants, or researchers, even if research findings still fill a relevant gap, both in research and policy-making. This paper will reflect on the rocky research path, the solutions envisioned and the learned lessons which could inform future research.

RC32-470.15

PADMASIRI, Buddhima* (Monash University, Australia)

Navigating Precarity and Power Dynamics: Fieldwork during Crises in Rural Sri Lanka.

In this paper, I reflect on undertaking research during multiple crises: the global pandemic and extreme economic and political disruption in Sri Lanka in 2022. Focusing on the power dynamics associated with in-person fieldwork and within national-level feminist organisations, grassroots organisations and their members, I also focus on the positioning of doctoral students within feminist research.

My research focuses on women's multiple forms of resistance against the labour and livelihood system created by agri-companies in Monaragala, Sri Lanka. I conducted fieldwork between May- October 2022, amid the covid pandemic and economic crisis in Sri Lanka.

The new forms of fragmentation created by multiple crises required me to constantly reformulate my fieldwork plan based on the nature of the problem at that point. I had to consider the shortage of essential consumables and the volatile political situation in the country and constantly adjust my fieldwork plan to cause minimum inconvenience and discomfort to the participant and myself in challenging times.

On the other hand, I had to also navigate between the politics of women's activists in three organisations and understand the exploitations within the women's organisations, contributing to broadening the understanding of what constitutes feminist engagements, the nature of these engagements and the disjuncture between theory and practice.

While women in rural organisations claim national-level organisations used them, I witnessed women's leadership within these rural organisations using power over their workers. As an outsider to the community and an activist in the larger feminist movement, I had to situate myself within these power dynamics in my study.

In this paper, I will share the challenges I faced while conducting fieldwork to reflect on how crises create new forms of precarity for doctoral researchers and how I situated myself as a doctoral student within feminist research.

RC32-478.13

PADMASIRI, Buddhima* (Monash University, Australia)

Precarious Work and Women: Employment in Agrarian Economies in Rural Sri Lanka

Following the liberalisation of the economy in 1978 and the introduction of new economic reform programmes in Sri Lanka, labour flexibility increased throughout various sectors. In agriculture, it was instigated by factors such as land dispossession in the 1980s and, at present, the non-availability of ready cash. Women started working as daily wage earners in agrarian companies, contributing to increasing precarity among women workers in rural agrarian economies.

The nature of precarious forms of employment in agrarian economies changed with the introduction of new agrarian companies. Over time What was initially women working for a daily wage in the agricultural sector in the 1980s and 1990s has now transformed to add new forms of employment with agrarian companies employing women as agency-hired employees, commonly known as outsourced labour. This new trend creates an informality in formal economies with limited job security, health and safety regulations and a lack of employer accountability.

Women's contribution to the economy employed under these arrangements is undervalued in the national income accounting as they are not recognised as part of the core workforce. The new labour precarity created with the introduction of the new agrarian capital in rural Sri Lanka also contributed to changes in gender hierarchies.

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

In this paper, using a Feminist Political Economic perspective and the case study of Monaragala, Sri Lanka, I will examine the commodification of women's labour and the nature of the various precarious forms of employment available in the rural economy following the introduction of the agrarian capital. I will look at push factors for women to join these companies as daily wage earners. I will argue that these types of employment create a persistent state of dependency on agrarian companies and a constant state of poverty among women in rural agrarian economies.

RC33-491.2

PADRICELLI, Giuseppe* (University of Naples Federico II, Italy)

ACAMPA, Suania (University of Naples Federico II, Italy)

CRESCENTINI, Noemi (University of Naples Federico II, Italy)

The Algorithm Role in Medical Practices: The Case of Tonicapp

Recently arose several digital platforms developed for health purposes. In this background the datafication logic drove towards expressions as the *Internet of medical things:* an approach oriented to health data analysis held by digital practices and ICT use in support of remote diagnosis. On the base of the algorithm logic of digital apps duly trained because of medical needs, the suggestion of social science is today oriented to comprehend if and how the relation between doctors who make use of these apps and their patients changes, as well as the medical practices have changed because of the apps support.

Ascertained this background this paper is focused on the operation of *TonicApp* (tonicapp.it): a digital mobile support granted as medical device developed in Portugal and recently widespread in Spain, France and Italy.

The main feature of *TonicApp* concerns the exclusive access and use of the medical professionals only and the associated opportunity for them, with the help of other professionals as i.e. engineers, data scientists etc., in generating, storing, collecting and sharing multiple health data as diagnosis, treatments and well-being data.

In order to understand the social impact of this platform, a multi stage methodological path is proposed.

First of all, an exploration of *TonicApp* is held for a structural analysis of its digital architecture and functions. Later, a second research phase provides a participant research action in collaboration with a per quota sampling of user-doctors. In this way, by the later qualitative interrogation shaped on the medical experience of research co-participant we aim to return interesting results in terms of personalised medical assistance paths; new treatment opportunities; potential risks related to the availing of artificial intelligence and the empowering perception to use algorithms in support of medical practices.
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TG03-810.2

PADRON-INNAMORATO, Mauricio* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Mexico)

Determinantes Del Acceso a La Justicia En El Ámbito Laboral Desde Una Aproximación Cuantitativa. Un Análisis Del Caso Mexicano

El objetivo de este trabajo es brindar elementos que contribuyan a situar y estimular el debate sobre el múltiple cruce en el que hoy se encuentra la gestión de las instituciones que imparten justicia, en particular en el ámbito laboral, y en el que confluyen factores de muy distinta índole: jurídicos, legales, administrativos, pero también, sociales, demográficos y culturales. Como caso particular se identifican y reconocen aquellos factores que inciden en la población mexicana para el acceso a los servicios de la justicia laboral, en el marco de la reciente reforma de la justicia laboral en México. Para lograr lo anterior, se utiliza la información proveniente de distintas fuentes: encuestas y datos institucionales. Los datos permiten destacar el fenómeno de acceso a la justicia es regulado por racionalidades diversas, las cuales pueden tener una base social, cultural, económica, política y simbólica, por lo que tanto el derecho como el acto de acceder a, se encuentra vinculado a una amplia gama de prácticas y fenómenos sociales, que lo atraviesan y condicionan en diferentes grados y en distintos momentos. Bajo esta condición, analizar este fenómeno implica considerar una variedad de situaciones, dificultando la formulación de una definición general y exhaustiva que dé cuenta de la diversidad y complejidad de las realidades que abarca. Esto último, es lo que se busca mostrar y discutir con este trabajo.

RC53-727.2

PADRON-INNAMORATO, Mauricio* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Mexico)

Educación, Pobreza y Cultura Como Elementos Claves Para Explicar El Fenómeno Del Trabajo Infantil. El Caso Mexicano Como Ejemplo

El fenómeno del trabajo infantil es complejo, pues se vincula con condiciones estructurales de desigualdad y pobreza de las familias. Desde esta perspectiva, las visiones simplistas han demostrado ser ineficaces, pues medidas tales como la prohibición absoluta del trabajo de niñas y niños, sin ir acompañadas de políticas integrales de combate a la pobreza, han tenido como consecuencia una mayor informalidad y precarización de las condiciones laborales. Esto obliga a profundizar en el conocimiento del fenómeno del trabajo infantil desde una visión que considere a niñas y niños como verdaderos titulares de derechos, examinando las causas y consecuencias que la vulneración de estos derechos tiene, no solo en la vida de los niños y sus familias, sino en el desarrollo social, político y económico del país. Esta investigación busca profundizar en el conocimiento del fenómeno del trabajo infantil en México, como un referente para la construcción de un modelo analítico general, desde la perspectiva legal y empírica, con el fin de sacar a la luz realidades subyacentes, persistentes y muchas veces ocultas. Se realiza un recorrido general de diversos instrumentos jurídicos, tanto nacionales como internacionales, que permitirán definir teórica y conceptualmente, así como categorizar el fenómeno. Adicionalmente, se realiza un análisis empírico a partir de la información proveniente de la Encuesta Nacional de Trabajo Infantil (INEGI, 2019). Con estos datos se llevó a cabo un análisis descriptivo que a partir de la aplicación de pruebas de hipótesis permite diferenciar características particulares del fenómeno según variables de corte seleccionadas. Para complejizar el ejercicio, se recurre a un modelo multivariado, empleando la condición de actividad de niñas y niños como variable dependiente y las características sociodemográficas de la población infantil y la de los jefes del hogar, así como características de los hogares como variables explicativas.

Puedo enviar la propuesta en Inglés

RC33-493.5

PAGE PEREIRA, Lucas* (Ecole Normale Superieure Paris-Saclay, France)

DECOUPIGNY, Bertille* (ENS Paris-Saclay, France)

VERBOORD, Marc* (Erasmus University Rotterdam, Netherlands)

MYRCZIK, Eva Pina* (University of Copenhagen, Denmark)

YODOVICH, Neta* (University of Haifa, Israel)

On the Trail of the Everyday Cultural Conversation: Benefits and Limitations of Use of the Experience Sampling Method (ESM) in Sociology.

In a context of increasing interest in studies based on data continuously produced by connected digital devices, our study interrogates the relevance and biases of an original survey method based on multiple micro-surveys self-administered by smartphone app. Based on the Experience sampling method (ESM), we carried out in the context of the H2020 project INVENT (European Inventory of Societal Values of Culture as Basis for Inclusive Cultural Policies) three semi-longitudinal surveys deployed simultaneously in nine national contexts using three different data collection structures. The ESM approach can reduce memory biases related to the restitution of lived experience and to the moment at which someone answers a "one shot" questionnaire. The ESM is widely used in psychology and health studies, but it remains rarely used in sociology. Halfway between an online survey and an analysis of activity traces on connected digital devices, the innovative studies we conducted allow us to examine the advantages and limitations of such a method in the context of a sociological analysis. The paper shows that, despite the epistemological advantages (observed and potential) of such an approach, in its current state the requirement of high respondent willingness and availability reinforces the overall selection bias of the survey.

RC54-735.3

PAIVA, Antonio Cristian* (Universidade Federal do Ceará, Brazil)

El Cuerpo, Los Sentidos y El Sujeto En El Alzheimer: La Enfermedad Contada Por Los Familiares

Desde las últimas décadas del siglo XX se ha observado la generalización del diagnóstico del Alzheimer para tratar patologías relacionadas con la pérdida de memoria, lesiones cerebrales y senilidad. Recuperando el concepto de "demencia", la razón médica se constituye como "voz autorizada" para significar experiencias de desplazamiento del sujeto de sus lazos sociofamiliares, de sus competencias cognitivas y adaptativas, así como de su propia subjetividad, atribuidas a daño neurocerebral, causado por la predisposición a la enfermedad. Esta forma de tratar la enfermedad tiende a producir efectos de objetivación y de "retirada subjetiva". ¿Será inconcebible pensar en el Alzheimer más allá de esta dimensión estrictamente neurológica, fisicalista? Así, nos interesa dialogar con la noción lebretoniana de "desaparición del sí" (Le Breton, 2017) para pensar estos vectores de subjetivación ligados a la experimentación del Alzheimer: ¿Qué modos de experiencia del sujeto con el mundo, con los sentidos, con su identidad y su cuerpo se pueden describir? Para dar cuenta de estas dimensiones, movilizamos, como marco teórico-analítico, un diálogo con la antropología del cuerpo, las emociones y los sentidos de David le Breton. Traemos, como material empírico, narrativas de la enfermedad, constituidas a través de entrevistas con familiares y cuidadores. En cuanto a los impasses subjetivos, entre otras dimensiones analizadas en los relatos, encontramos narrativas de extrañamiento, de desorientación,

de búsqueda de resignificación, vividas por los familiares/cuidadores ante los cambios percibidos en los enfermos de Alzheimer. ¿Dónde está el sujeto en ese cuerpo que se marchita, que se extraña, que llega a no reconocerse más? ¿Dónde persiste el sujeto en sus nuevas formas de sentir, tocar, percibir y relacionarse con el mundo? ¿Cómo se describe esta reorganización de los lugares y vínculos sociopsíquicos inducida por la posición de sujeto Alzheimer? Estas son las preguntas que queremos desarrollar a partir de las narrativas.

RC16-JS-127.3

PALACIOS, Carlos* (Macquarie University, Australia)

The Test for "Post-Neoliberal" Governance: Harnessing Human Value with Residual Competition

This presentation does not elaborate on an "alternative" mode of corporate governance or global governmentality as such. In principle, it develops an immanent Foucauldian critique of the market-like instruments that neoliberal thinking has promoted for the management of state institutions, NGOs and companies. This critique, however, will allow us to pinpoint a flaw that neoliberal solutions have from their own point of view. And once we have this internal or immanent reason for the suboptimal character of "market competition" as a principle of organization, it will become possible to delineate a "post-neoliberal test" for the kind of instruments of governance that would definitely overcome this flaw, a test that will still apply to the policy maker or managerial author who insists in resorting to the market form for inspiration.

In the current debate about "stakeholder capitalism", this kind of immanent guiding post has been lacking. The traditional principle of MSV (maximizing shareholder value) has been denounced for promoting the extraction of value rather than its creation. Yet critics of the new proposal have also come to question how management decisions could be orientated with precision by such a multi-perspectival referent and realistically steer away from such a clear-cut managerial point of reference as MSV .

My argument will go along the following lines: The function of a market is in principle to help us find or "discover" value produced by the creative actions of others and to reward or "harness" the production of that value. The strictly economic market coordinates this twofold task via the price mechanism, but when the market is approached as a governance instrument, its discovery function could be performed better through a dispersion of humanist agents assigned with the task of allocating incentivizing rewards based on non-standardized and deeply qualitative evaluations of individual cases.

RC11-173.1

PALMBERGER, Monika* (Department of Social and Cultural Anthropology, Austria)
GOETSCH, Barbara (Department of Social and Cultural Anthropology, University of Vienna, Austria)

Ageing in Times of the Pandemic: Experiencing the COVID-19 Pandemic in Care Institutions

The older persons we spoke to in a narrative-ethnographic study in two retirement homes in Vienna, Austria, consistently maintained that they were not afraid of the COVID-19 pandemic. Crises, we were told, happen. They will pass. And if not, 'we have had a good life', residents would declare. These unanimous declarations were contrasted by different views of the residents about the measures taken. While some welcomed the measures and accepted them as inconvenient but necessary, others saw restrictions on movement and the surveillance of their activities as 'stealing their lifetime'.

In our contribution, we reflect on the narrative constructions of identity and presentations of self we witnessed in two different old people's homes in Vienna. We approached residents through two different avenues: first, through participant observation in communal activities, where we, among others, examined the way residents interacted among each other. Second, through narrative interviews on a one-to-one basis. We encountered a diversity of reflective life stories and experiences and strategies in dealing with adverse life situations such as illness. When talking about hard times, narratives of personal experience that referred to WWII emerged as prominent, often put in relation to thoughts on the current war in Ukraine. Strikingly, older people's efforts of meaning-making and agency in times of adversity showed important connections to early life experiences and their embeddedness in social relations in the present. We consider the residents' existential observations in two care institutions in light of work in phenomenological anthropology and sociological work on generation and social relations.

RC06-98.3

PALMBERGER, Monika* (Department of Social and Cultural Anthropology, Austria)

Digital Media in the Lives of Young Adult Refugees: Taking on New Responsibilities and New Family Roles

Based on ethnographic research in Vienna, including "digital diaries" as a key research method, this paper explores how young adult refugees from Syria, Afghanistan and Iraq maintain intimate relations with family. Their care

practices are not only required to overcome vast geographical distances but also undefined and often long periods of separation. Considering this specific situation, digital media – as the core means of "doing family" over distance – gain a specific momentum in refugees' lives.

This paper not only examines how these media, with all their limits and restrictions, are adapted to serve continued informal care relations and to enable emotional support across distances, but also what role they play for refugees in organizing their lives in Vienna. Ultimately, I discuss how new dependencies on the Internet and the mobile phone affect established family relations and roles, especially in respect to gender and generation. In particular, I pay attention to what this means specifically for young adult refugees.

RC19-285.4

PALME, Joakim* (Uppsala University, Sweden)
NORDBRANDT BERGSTRÖM, Maria* (Department of Government, Uppsala University, Sweden)
MÅRTENSSON, Moa* (Department of Government, Uppsala University, Sweden)
PETERSON, Lauri* (Department of Government, Uppsala University, Sweden)

Combating Climate Change through Institutional Complementarities? Social Protection Policies and Citizen Support for Fossil Fuel Taxes in Europe

We start from the IPCC notion that combating climate change requires comprehensive collective action by states, markets, and citizens. The state has a crucial role to play and carbon taxes have been identified as one of the most potent means for reducing carbon emission levels by making carbon emissions costly. However, to make a difference, carbon taxes need to survive the short-term political cycles, and the opposition to carbon taxes is strong. We argue that to reduce opposition to carbon taxation, a climate change mitigation strategy may benefit from including social protection policies in order to increase acceptance of carbon taxes. Such a strategy would also help sustain a 'just transition'. The paper employs ESS survey data and the Social Insurance Entitlements dataset (SIED) to test whether and how specific features of social protection programs are associated with stronger support for fossil fuel taxes among different groups of citizens in the European countries. We aim to make three main contributions, one theoretical and two empirical: (i) we make a theoretical contribution by elaborating a framework that includes both egotropic and sociotropic motives behind citizen support for climate taxes, (ii) empirically, we disentangle the characteristics of specific social protection policies and their association with citizen support for climate taxation, and (iii)) we test for cross-level interactions between specific welfare policies and individual-level sociodemographic and attitudinal factors to investigate the importance of egotropic and sociotropic mechanisms for citizen support for carbon taxation. The results lend support to the significance of sociotropic mechanisms and give clear indications of the fruitfulness of this approach.

RC19-284.1

PALME, Joakim* (Uppsala University, Sweden)
JANSON, Carolina* (Stockholm University, Sweden)

Social Protection in East and Southeast Asia and the Great Recession

Recent decades have seen the broadening of social protection to the global South. Given their rapid economic growth and structural transformations in these countries, it is easy to see the need for social protection but the uneven democratization is a potential break on the expansions of such systems. The emerging East and Southeast Asian welfare regimes therefore deserve increased attention and here the Great Recession and its imprint on the social protections systems is particularly interesting as a stress test of the observed expansionary trends. While the paper provides a description of recent development trends of social insurance programs in East and Southeast Asia, the main purpose of the paper analyze to what extent these welfare systems were changed during the Great Recession and also to identify other important drivers for change. The study suggests that while there were few changes to the social insurance systems in relation to the crisis in East Asia there is a general trend towards expansion and increased coverage rates, even if considerable coverage gaps prevail.

RC30-JS-42.3

PALMGREN, Pei* (Stanford University, United States)

Governing Guestwork in the Global South: Temporal and Spatial Logics of Migration Control and Social Reproduction in Thailand

How do states control labor migration? Literature on migration control theorizes the capacities of liberal democracies in the global North to enact restrictive immigration policies amid various constraints to state sovereignty. This paper shifts focus from national immigration frameworks to subnational regimes of labor migration, which further simultaneous state efforts to welcome migrant workers while preventing their long-term integration into

society. Drawing from multi-sited fieldwork in Thailand, I argue that the state reacts, with limited control capacity, to concurrent global and regional pressures on how it governs migration, necessitating varied policies and subnational governance practices that differentially regulate and shape the social reproduction of labor in different locations. State policies reinforce distinct regimes exhibiting varying emphases on temporal and spatial logics of control, shaping how they are reproduced in the long term. Leveraging a time of intensified guestwork formalization in Thailand, the paper offers a multiscalar framework for theorizing guestwork governance based on a comparison of the developmental, regulatory, and reproductive dimensions of two regimes. Especially relevant to the global South, findings illuminate processes shaping the formalization and long-term reproduction of global precarious work.

RC51-709.4

PALMIERI, Emerson* (Universidade de São Paulo (USP), Brazil)

A Critique of the Idea of 'informational Overload' in the Digital Space.

There has been much speculating if society has evolved into a new stage referred to, sometimes, as "Hyperinformation society", specially with the rising of the internet. In this stage, there would be a high degree of interconnection between informational contents, since restrictions of time and space are greatly diminished by digital technologies and because of that people would be overloaded with a big flow of information. Although the proposition of a high interconnectedness degree is correct, I argue, however, that it doesn't lead people to experience an overloading of information. Drawing from some of Niklas Luhmann's theoretical concepts I argue that, in digital environments, communications are put through a process of contingency reduction in order to be able to produce future communications. In other words, a content in the internet cannot be communicatively related with every other content available in it.

This process of contingency reduction can be observed in two different processes:

1. At some degree, online contents reflect the functional and expertise differentiation of society. They are organized by topics of interest (science, cooking, cars, etc), one does not simply talk about everything. So, a content of one kind (scientific articles, for example) doesn't relate to one of another kind (religious speeches, for example). They are part of different networks of communication that already existed before the internet.

2. The role of algorithms in directing contents to people. The more we see about a content, the more an algorithm will indicate to us future communications similar to that content. Moreover, algorithms often recommend us opinions about a topic that are alike, creating "ideological bubbles" which restricts the entrance of different perspectives and the possibility of dialogue.

Concluding, I argue that these processes restrict the scope of visibility of people regarding online contents, so they don't experience an overload of information.

RC40-586.8

PAMPACKAL, Amrutha* (Cornell University, United States)

Pathways Towards Sustainable Food Security: A Study of Forest-Proximate Communities in Odisha, India

Lately, we have been increasingly witnessing the effects of environmental change and other stresses on food systems across the world, and the resultant disruptions in food security pathways. Based on an empirical study of the pathways through which forest-proximate communities in India access food, this paper examines how dependence on different food sources affect food security outcomes. Through this analysis, I provide insights on how the coping and adaptive capacities of rural communities to food system shocks may be strengthened.

This paper is empirically rooted in a one-year fieldwork conducted in 2021-22 during which I studied factors affecting the food security of approximately 400 households in Thuamul Rampur, a highly forested and tribal administrative block in Odisha, India. As food security vulnerabilities in the rural context are highly seasonal, the same households were repeatedly surveyed across three seasons. The household surveys were supplemented by data collected through seasonal surveys of 13 local food markets as well as interviews and focus group discussions with a variety of stakeholders. Food security is measured here using individual dietary diversity scores (DDS) and household food insecurity access scale (HFIAS).

Preliminary results show seasonal variations in the relevance of different food sources and highlight the importance of source diversification as a strategy to ensure stability and sustainability of local food systems. Although agriculture is the main contributor towards individual dietary diversity across all seasons in the study location, its importance is particularly pronounced in the winter season when harvests from rain-fed crops are available. Seasons of water shortage and low agricultural produce enhance the role of forests and markets. This study, having been conducted during the COVID-19 pandemic,

also provides insights on the potential of wild foods and traditional forest-based agricultural practices to act as buffers against the effects of disruptions in market mechanisms.

RC30-445.4

PAN, Hongzheng* (London School of Economics and Political Science, China)

Platform Riders Under COVID-19 in Mainland China

Under COVID-19, both the intensity and content of delivery work have transformed, inviting new recordings and theorisations. I use the theory of gamification to analyse Meituan and Ele.me (the two largest delivery platforms in China), in the context of the pandemic in mainland China. This ethnographic study focuses on male part-time delivery workers. The findings of the research are drawn from 50 in-depth interviews along with intensive participant observation for six months. I examined gamification from both above and below. I argue, to maximise the companies' profitability and productivity, the management elite deliberately uses gamification-from-above to motivate delivery riders to work harder and more voluntarily, enabling riders to motivate themselves as well as exploit themselves more effectively. Gamification-from-below captures playfulness in pursuit of work. Because games are playful, fun, and able to alleviate boredom, gamification-from-below is an ideal form of resistance against the ideology of the managerial elite of the companies.

Another major finding of the study is related to emotional and bodily labour, including sexual labour and aesthetic labour, conducted by the delivery workers. I explain that the emotional labour borne by delivery workers is not only directed towards customers but also merchants and security guards. This is unremunerated work, yet it requires effort and tact. Due to the pandemic, the service offered by the delivery platform has become much richer. Furthermore, in the field of delivery, unlisted and unrecognised, sexual, and aesthetic labour can be involved, which has transformed the delivery platforms into a space for sex work and the consensual exchange of sex. Since platforms do not formally list or advertise these services, the companies cannot be held liable for any consequences. This study explores how takeaway workers struggle and submit to this additional labour, in the face of the abandonment of the platform.

RC20-294.3

PAN, Hsin-hsin* (Department of Sociology, Soochow University, Taiwan)

Rally Around Populist Leader Under the Shadow of War

Under the shadow of war, can democracy sow the seed of destruction? Previous literature of rally-around-the-flag suggest that the outbreak of war boosts the popularity of democratic leaders. The wealth of research highly concentrates on the US because wars are rare events. Nevertheless, it is the concerns for war that are common and yet understudied case for most democracies. To fill the gap in the literature, I argue that the concerns for war drive people to support a populist leader. Specifically, the public are tempted to succumb to their urge for survival at the toll of compromising the election and congress. The effect of rallying around populist leaders is stronger for young democracies where democratic values have not yet taken root. Based on the seven waves of World Value Survey, the results show that people are more likely to support a populist leader when they are more concerned for war. The findings shed light on the role of war and peace in shaping the consolidation of democracy.

RC51-701.5

PAN, Hui* (Nanjing University, China)

The Spatial Operation of Power: The Tension between Administrative Boundaries and the Living World: The Example of the "Toilet Revolution" Project in Rural China

This article investigates how state power is practiced in a spatial sense by the case of the "toilet revolution" policy in rural China. This policy is part of China's rural revitalization strategy, which aims to convert the latrine pit in rural households to toilets to improve the habitat environment of rural areas. By the case of the "toilet revolution" policy implementation in a northwestern Chinese village, this article shows how China's government tried to turn its modernization imagination into reality by means of spatial regulation. And, beyond the state's purpose, this article also discusses what impact did this sanitary toilet renovation have on the daily life of rural people and how did they understand of this change? According to the field observations, the rural people and the state regime do not share a common understanding of the rural space. In the eyes of state regime, the rural space is a data collection presented in drawings and documents with administrative boundaries, it tends to carry out various planning and transformation projects to it; while in the eyes of the rural people, the rural space is their living world but with no prospect of economic development, so most of them choose to move to the city for their livelihood purposes. The tension between 'transformation' and 'mobility' leads to double confusion about state governing to both the government and social members. On the one hand, rural people are not really interested in national projects such as toilet renovation because it does not directly improve their economic situation, accordingly, the state regime is unable to achieve its

governance goals through these renovations. Moreover, the identity confusion of rural people generated in their livelihood mobility further exacerbates this governance confusion.

RC52-719.6

PANAIA, Marta* (Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina)

Las Profesiones En Cuestión

El panorama en la Argentina, como en muchos otros países latinoamericanos muestra que los procesos de "*institucionalización*" del profesional es más débil que en los países desarrollados, pero en algunos casos como en las ingenierías, la medicina o la abogacía han tenido una importante repercusión en el desarrollo y además están relacionadas con los paradigmas de crecimiento a nivel territorial, educativo y político. A esta debilidad institucional histórica de países más jóvenes se agregan procesos de cambio recientes que afectaron fuertemente los campos profesionales y ponen en cuestión su existencia.

La hipótesis en debate que está por detrás de estos planteos, no siempre es explícita, pero se puede formular como *la desaparición de las profesiones tal como se conocen hoy* o dicho de otro modo, *las profesiones enfrentan una gran transformación que se da después de un proceso de implosión o explosión* debido al impacto de los procesos de globalización, transformación de la producción, de la organización del trabajo, de los cambios tecnológicos, de la internacionalización de la formación y los recientes períodos de guerras y pandemias.

Estos temas son el objeto de estudio de los Laboratorios MIG, que trabajan con un dispositivo de recolección de datos basado en la articulación de los métodos cuantitativos y cualitativos. La recolección de los datos de tipo cuantitativo se realiza por medio de una encuesta de tipo longitudinal, la cual hace hincapié en la trayectoria de formación-empleo.

RC21-315.2

PANCHOLI, Vidya* (University of the West of Scotland/ Compound13 Lab, India)

JEFFERY, Graham (University of the West of Scotland, United Kingdom)

PARRY, Ben (Bath Spa University, United Kingdom)

Rethinking Disposability: Reimagining Urban Transformations Via an 'Urban Lab'

Compound 13 Lab (www.compound13.org) is an experimental design and learning space in Dharavi, Mumbai. The project team works closely with those employed across the informal waste management sector, drawing on the experiences of individual workers and their families, exploring models of creative learning using diverse technologies, and discussing and analysing technology and policy developments that affect the future of the waste sector. This approach helps to investigate what a just and equitable transition towards sustainable cities and low carbon futures might involve. It foregrounds the perspectives and experiences of frontline workers in waste management, whose voices are rarely heard in policy debates about sustainable urban futures. The political ecologies of waste in Mumbai, as in many mega-cities across the global South, are built upon complex economies of informal waste work, hidden networks, underacknowledged socio-spatial relationships, and subaltern lives. The 'human as waste', enacted through processes of othering, is part of an invisibilised reality of how wasted bodies are both embedded in commodity chains, and used up by them.

C13 Lab sets out to challenge blind spots in urban governance that cast the urban poor as victims of change rather than agents of change. It seeks to facilitate ways in which the urban poor can contribute to meaningful conversations about urban futures, inviting serious consideration of the self-management and upgrading of homegrown neighbourhoods. In this way we attempt to confront ingrained legacies of colonialism and exploitation, aware of the caste and class relations inscribed into the social and spatial politics of the city. Through this hybrid configuration of experiential and academic knowledge, alongside NGO,ACORN India, we have created project outputs in a variety of media which foreground the voices and perspectives of people usually invisibilised and marginalised in policy and planning debates.

RC46-646.5

PANDEY, Kritika* (University of Southern California, United States)

Fighting for Rights While Negotiating Informality: Struggles of Domestic Worker Organizing and Everyday Inequalities during COVID-19

The COVID-19 pandemic galvanized domestic worker organizations in cities like LA and New York to emphasize the need for the State to heed their demands for worker rights including health and safety protections as well as wage related regulations. On the other hand, the pandemic also caused immense strain on the daily lives of the workers by being exposed to dangerous work situations and facing issues from job loss to forced as well as unpaid or undercompensated overtime labor. In many of these situations, the workers were forced to negotiate often on highly unequal grounds with their employers to maintain a livelihood. Against the backdrop of these juxtaposed realities, this paper explores the terrains of the domestic worker organizing to explore the question- how do workers engage with the organizing goals of legitimizing labor while negotiating specific localized structural informalities imposed by their labor conditions? The paper focuses on the conundrum faced by the workers and worker organizations of establishing the domestic worker as a 'distant professional' and a 'service provider' while relying on appeals of morality and empathy to negotiate working conditions and everyday struggles. I argue that the devaluation of domestic work through informality of the sector holds a central role in producing this dissonance and arresting the enterprise of legitimizing paid domestic work.

RC04-JS-107.1

PANDEY, Nikhil* (Mahatma Gandhi Central University,Bihar, India)

Role of Social Capital in Shaping the Learning Experiences of University Students in India: A Case Study of Postgraduate Students of Banaras Hindu University

Social capital in the field of education is not a new area of study. After Bordieu's (1986) and J.Coleman's (1988) works, this area has received ample attention. this study will be devoted to exploring how the presence or lack of social capital at an educational institution is shaping the learning experiences at the universities. Learning itself is considered an amalgamation of different experiences developed at the social and individual levels. The learning experience is the interpretation of a student about the interaction and learning activities in which they participate. A student of university education experiences the benefits of social capital while participating in learning activities, classroom activities with peer groups, and while residing in hostels. The learning experience is shaped by personal and social factors. So, it is necessary to study how different social networks, the level of trust between the members of a social network, bondings, interactions, and shared vision of students play an important role in shaping the Learning Experiences of students.

As the study aims to derive the functions of social capital in formulating the learning experiences in the university system, seeing this association from a functional perspective will be more appropriate. Data will be collected through means of Questionnaires based on different Social Capital measurement tools and learning experience measurement scales, Focused-Group discussions, and unstructured interview schedules.

RC05-JS-72.5

PANT, Bhawesh* (TATA INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES, India)

Everyday Denial and Reconstruction of Social Identity: Anecdotes from Raji's Lived- World

The Republic of India enshrines Article (46) mandating Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to be protected against all forms social injustices and exploitation; instead there exists several indigenous communities that struggle hard to catch the development canoe. The Raji tribe is a Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) with the total population less than thousand; dwelling majorly in the eastern part of the Pithoragarh district of Uttarakhand (India). This paper contains narrations from six villages (Altadi, Ganagaon, Bhagtiwara, Kutachaurani, Bhagichaura, and Kimkhola) that are inhabited by Raji community in the Pithoragarh district. The wandering in Central Himalayas, Kumaon was from September 2021 to April 2022. This paper attempts to bring forth the continued reinforcement of racism on an everyday basis in the lived-world of Raji community. With their distinct dialect, historicity, and spatiality the individuals hailing from the Raji's fold face demeaning utterances from the people of the dominant culture. *'Jungali'* (Wild) remains a perennial reference for the Raji populace. These often ignored everyday *'speech acts'* open apertures to different dimensions of racism. This term *jungali* is not a reference in isolation but it also reveals a system of *'beliefs'*, *'social structures'*, and *'discourses on cultural dynamics.'* When interacting with the Raji beings and discussing their experiences with this 'everyday racism' few were unable to comprehend the query, as if the structure of 'racism' has turned *doxic* among Rajis. With the limited stack of capitals (in Bourdieu's vocabulary) and unempathetic attitude of dominant community, Rajis are in a *'primal state of innocence'* and are compelled to refigure their *'social identification'* and secure their existence in society. With this improvised 'social identification' i.e moving closure to Hindu ethics; Raji's are eyeing to secure material and symbolic profits.

RC34-514.1

PANTEA, Maria-Carmen* (Universitatea 'Babes-Bolyai', Romania)

Crafting Professional Identities in Call Centers. a Critical Theory Perspective

In the context of labour arbitrage, Romania became home of an expanding outsourced business service sector. Many graduates work in 'call centers': a generic term for various types of customer-oriented services in different

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

employment regimes and company structures. This research examines, through a critical theory perspective, the managerial strategies aimed at crafting professional identities and maintaining compliance in inherently precarious environments. It is based on critical theory postulation that, in order to maintain the status-quo of 'oppressive workplaces', and without recourse to stronger monetary incentives and force, there must be 'moral justifications' in place, sufficiently powerful to be accepted by a critical mass of people (Boltanski and Chiapello, 2005: 10). Based on in-depth interviews with managers and HR staff, with call center operators and following thematic analysis of managerial outlets, the presentation unpacks several mechanisms, metaphors and symbols to maintain young people's adherence to the demands of work. It is argued that the repertoire of neo-liberal tropes (authenticity, personal development, learning and growth) creates legitimacy for an (arguably) precarious youth employment sector in an emerging economy. The paper suggests that young employees appropriate the structures and the master narratives, whilst lacking a solid repertoire to critically engage with them. Eventually, in various degrees, they are complicit in reproducing the justification regime they are subject to. However, the presentation calls for recalibrating the views on the neo-liberal managerial strategies, in ways that account for both their ideological and instrumental weight, but also for the personal functions they do meet for young graduates at the base of the occupational pyramid: validation, sense of belonging, social connection and the symbolic dignity of a middle-class imaginary, despite occupying contradictory class positions.

RC31-JS-9.7

PAPADELOS, Pam* (University of Adelaide, School of Social Sciences, Australia)

Greek Migrants Ageing in Australia: An Intergenerational Perspective

Quality ageing for migrant communities is a challenging issue for countries with diverse migrant populations, including Australia. This paper investigates perspectives on ageing from three generations of Greek migrants living in South Australia and their perceptions about the role of the family in elderly care and support. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with 14 first generation Greek-born post-World War II migrants aged between 76 and 89 years old, and surveys were administered to their children and grandchildren. Findings reveal that while there were consistencies among the participants across the three generations about who should provide support there were differing expectations about the level and frequency of that support. In line with cultural expectations, many elderly migrants indicated that they want family support with daily living such as shopping, cooking, paying bills and attending medical appointments as well as social companionship. While their children and grandchildren agreed that it was their responsibility to look after their elderly, they resented the time it took away from their other responsibilities, including paid work, and were not always available when needed. In addition, there were significant gender disparities in the level and frequency of support provided, with daughters assisting more than sons. Very few older migrants received support from service providers. Indeed, few older migrants knew what services were available and many stressed that such services should only be used in exceptional circumstances. These findings have implications for the implementation and delivery of services to this population, which impacts on the lives of second-generation carers, mostly women, who bear the burden of providing long-term care.

RC25-378.2

PAPERNI, Vladimir* (The University of Haifa, Israel)

The Ideological Discourse of the Contemporary Russian Autocracy: Functions and Registers

The official ideological discourse (OID) of contemporary Russian autocracy is, along with brutal political repressions within the country and military aggression abroad, one of the main components of its modus vivendi. The old Soviet official discourses, like all political discourses of the epoch of modernism, needed belief in the truth of certain ideology. Unlike these discourses, the new Russian OID is a post-modern by its very nature: instead of its own ideology it offers a diverse menu of scraps from a wide variety of ideological narratives of the past (from Slavophilism and traditional Russian imperialism to Geopolitics and Stalinism).

There are two distinct registers of OID: historical and newspeak. In the framework of its historical register, the OID offers a selection of falsified historical narratives about Russia of the past (from "the state of all Eastern Slavs" of the Saint Vladimir (10-th century) via virtual "Holy Russia" of the Russian Church and the Empire of the Tsars till the USSR of Stalin) and about key events of the Russian history (like the "Great Victory" over Nazi Germany) that must be repeated and returned (yes, the war in Ukraine is described as a repetition and continuation of the war against Nazism). In the framework of the newspeak register, the OID forms a totally falsified image of the current political reality through a set of linguistic signs that legitimize any actions of the Russian authorities and at the same time stigmatize any actions of their opponents and threaten them.

The authorities support dominance of the OID in the sphere of public communications by constantly increasing censorship and repressions under special laws and at will. With that, the repressive function is inherent in this discourse as such: it is designed to suppress disagreement with the authorities at the level of individual consciousness.

Aust-17.3

PARADIES, Yin* (Deakin University, Australia)

Indigenous Perspectives on Decolonial Societies

This presentation will explore constructions of Western culture, colonisation and modernity alongside Indigenous worldviews, perspectives and philosophies. Practical decolonial actions that flow from these perspectives will also be considered together with potential emergent decolonial societies that may emerge in potential futures.

RC02-46.2

PARET, Marcel* (University of Utah, USA)

Passive Revolution through Racial Inclusion in South Africa

How does racial capitalism shape postcolonial transitions? Drawing from my recent book, *Fractured Militancy*, this paper considers the centrality of racial capitalism for movements and livelihood in post-apartheid South Africa. The project draws on long-term fieldwork in and around the townships of Johannesburg, including 29 months of ethnographic observation and 287 interviews. Two decades after the dramatic transition from apartheid to democracy, these neighborhoods are erupting in protest. I trace rising protests back to an elite-driven process of "passive revolution through racial inclusion," which dangled the possibility of change but preserved racial inequality and economic insecurity, and weakened civil society. Residents used militant protests to express their deep sense of betrayal and to demand recognition and community development. Yet, the passive revolution reinforced divisions based on urban geography, nationality, employment, and political orientation. While attesting to ongoing struggles for Black liberation in the wake of formal racial inclusion, the South African case also warns of the threat that racial capitalism and elite class struggles present to social movements and racial justice everywhere.

RC19-277.4

PARFITT, Claire* (University of Sydney, Australia)

The Possibilities and Limits of Ethical Capital As a Vehicle for Political Action

The expansion of privatised retirement security has forced workers to rely on financial markets to provide respite from work towards the end of their lives. Attendant to this process has been the reorganisation of class and power relations and, in particular, the rising power of investors.

Reorientations of the state since the 1980s have also put more pressure on the private sector to resolve social and ecological challenges. Long and complex supply chains and production networks have complicated lines of accountability. The concentration of economic resources and power among investors and brand name firms puts them in the crosshairs of political struggle.

Over the last few years, with the extraordinary rise of ESG investing, environmental, social and political issues are increasingly treated as risks to capital accumulation. In this context, labour-as-consumer and labour-as-investor occupy a conflicted space for political action, where financial assets are imbued with ethico-political content and become a site of struggle.

Drawing on some recent case studies, this paper will explore the contradictions, limitations and possibilities of financial assets and markets as a vehicle for protecting labour rights and advancing climate action.

Asso-860.4

PARK, Chunwoong* (Jeonbuk National University, Republic of Korea)

Developmental Mind in Post-Colonial Cold War South Korea, 1960-1980s

While a great deal of research has thus far contributed South Korea's state-led developmentalism to the economic growth in the 1970-1990s, few have examined what and how the different fractions of bureaucrats and intellectuals constructed the developmentalism out of a post-colonial cold war context. By investigating policy collaboration and conflicts among key players in governmental organs and state-sponsored institutes, this study finds that because of the Japanese colonial legacies and the US influences, South Korea's developmentalism consisted of an array of ideologies incorporating statism, corporatism, mercantilism, and monetarism. Based on this finding, the present study proposes that the state-led developmentalism be understood as a flexible and transformable ideological frame molded by bureaucrats and intellectuals who had learned in the Japanese education system but later became resocialized alongside the US.

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

Asso-860.3

PARK, Hyomin* (University of Seoul, Republic of Korea)
JANG, Wonho (University of Seoul, Republic of Korea)

The Effect of Uncertainty on Justice Evaluations

Previous research on procedural justice posited that because people tend to confirm their position in a group by fairness of decision-making process of the group, situational uncertainty make people to be more sensitive to justice information. It is also predicted that the more people are sensitive to justice information, the lower the justice evaluations would be. Based on that, we hypothesized that uncertainty of everyday lives makes people to evaluate their rewards from society lower. Using Korean General Social Survey (KGSS) data, we tested the relationship between uncertainty in life and justice evaluations. The results reveals that the income level is positively related to justice evaluations. However, controlling for income level, perception of uncertainty is negatively associated with justice evaluations. In addition, we found a moderating effect of sub-concepts of uncertainty perception; the effect of social uncertainty on justice evaluations is moderated by physical uncertainty and economic uncertainty. These results are consistent with previous research which stressed the role of stability and predictability of rewards on justice evaluations.

RC24-360.1

PARK, Jongmun* (Korea Environment Institute, Republic of Korea)
YUN, Sun-Jin (Seoul National University, Republic of Korea)

Segmentation of Lifestyles for Home Appliances Using Sociodemographic Variables in Korea

To tackle climate change, carbon emissions reduction is crucial in all areas. In the residential sector, where energy consumption, lifestyle, and socioeconomic variables are closely related, it can contribute to demand-side management by exploring the relationship between home devices and household characteristics. In this study, by factoring home appliance data, it is analyzed that who prefers which home appliances and how much. For the analysis, 2,520 households samples from the 2018 Korea Household Energy Panel Survey were used.

As a result of the study, home appliance factors are largely classified into two categories. In case of air conditioners, PCs, vacuum cleaners, and washing machines, the larger the household and house, the higher the income, and the younger the city dweller, the factor score is higher. It can be seen that the desire for thermal comfort, cleanliness, and entertainment is associated with higher economic levels and cleanliness preferences among younger age groups.

In case of TVs, rice cookers, and refrigerators, the older the household, the higher the factor score is in rural households. In particular, the factor score is the highest when the number of household members is two. It seems that these home appliances are mainly used in small households of the elderly. However, there is a difference in that TVs and vacuums are not proportional to the income level and are preferred by households living in detached houses, whereas refrigerators are mainly used by households living in apartments and proportional to income.

It was possible to identify which household appliances were preferred by various socioeconomic groups in this study. In the future, Consideration of more variables is necessary to understand the relationship between lifestyles and social groups in more detail and to analyze in depth how these relationships are from.

RC28-410.3

PARK, Keongsuk* (Seoul National University, Republic of Korea)
PARK, Hee Jin (Kyung-buk National University, Republic of Korea)
BAEK, Kwang-Ryeol (The Academy of Korean Studies, Republic of Korea)
LEE, KyongJin (SungKyunKwan University, Republic of Korea)
BAEK, Seung-Min, (Ajou University, Republic of Korea)
PARK, Jun Sang (Seoul National University, Republic of Korea)
KIM, Hyo-Min (Seoul National University, Republic of Korea)

Disaster, Authority, and Selection of Records: Typology of Patrilineal Succession in Joseon Society(1392-1910)

Joseon society(1392-1910) is discussed as a society in which the power of the family group was differentiated and interwoven around patrilineal kinship and marriage network. This study aims to analyze how patrilineal succession was realized in contrast to the orthodox ideology of paternal lineage in Joseon society. For that purpose, this paper examines how the paternal lineage was formed in a variety of ways depending on the circumstances of the disaster and the prestige of the individual and family. The materials used were "Sunwonsokbo"(선원속보 in Korean) that compiled the genealogy of descendants of the Joseon Dynasty and disaster records over the Joseon periods. Sunwonsokbo has been compiled through several kings to protect the social status of the Jeonju Yi clan and to strengthen the family identity and foundation of the dynasty and covered most all pedigrees in the collection of 1900-1902. Records were based on the genealogy of the paternal male,and the information of the wife and the daughters was also included. Although cases of the paternal descendants of the Jeonju Lee clan are vast, data has flaws such as omissions, intentional interpolation, and inaccurate descriptions.

In order to distinguish how stable and diverse the lineage succession is , we analyze the pattern of the sequence of birth years from the self to the fourth generation ancestors. Under the assumption that the frequency of disasters and individual/family prestige have a significant effect on the pattern of the birth year sequence among 4 generations, we construct a model for estimating the pattern of the birth year sequence and check the validity of the model. In addition to the actual succession, the analysis also considers the effect of biases from the selective observations in the sequence of paternal birth years. The effect of bias is estimated and used as a data modifier.

RC31-452.5

PARK, Sara* (University of Helsinki, Finland)

Toward Historical Comparison of Migration Regime: The Concept of "Immigration Control Regime" in Japan

The purpose of this paper is to identify what the research on Japan's history of immigration control regime (Nyukan taisei) has revealed, and what produced such scholarship in relation to neighboring Northeast Asian countries. Unlike the rather neutral concept of migration regime, some activists and scholars in Japan have used the term "immigration control regime" (Nyukan taisei) since the late 1960s, in order to oppose the amendment of the Immigration Control Act, to address the ethnic discrimination in Japanese society, and to raise the issue of Japan's responsibility for colonialism. Such activism produced scholarship on the historical origin of post-war Japan's immigration control policy, and the findings are often referred until today, as a basis for conducting research on Japan's immigration control policy and a means to tackle Japan's systematic violation of human rights committed by the today's Immigration Services Agency of Japan. In other words, the concept of the immigration control regime in Japan enabled researchers and activists to point out systematic and institutional racism, pursue research on the historical origin and particularity of Japan's immigration control policy, and identify the borderline of Japanese in post-war Japan. The fruits of the studies conducted in and after the 1970s were revisited after the 2000s when new testimonies and written documents became available in Korea thanks to the democratization and historical reconciliation projects. In this regard, the research on Japan's history of immigration control policy should now move a step further, to international historical comparison to seek the origin of the immigration control regime in Northeast Asia.

RC48-671.1

PARK, Soonyawl* (Innercity Inc. City-Society Center, Republic of Korea)
AHN, Saerom (Seoul National University, Institution for Sustainable Development, USA)

Deconstruction of Urban Commons Movements in Seoul: How to Conceive of Commons Crisscrossing Differentiated Society?

The 6.3 km-long, abandoned Gyeong-eui railway in Seoul became a controversial symbol of the commons in South Korea. The controversies started in 2016 when urban activists and displaced squatters took over one section of the railway close to downtown and named it Gyeong-eui railway commons (G-commons) to reclaim the commons for all citizens, neither market nor state, and to protest its profit-oriented redevelopment and non-democratic decision-making. Korea has integrated itself into the world of neo-liberal development. The state has offered strong support for privatization and the commodification of tangible and intangible public assets. G-commons, owned by a government-run company, was supposed to be developed for a luxury residential and commercial area. Despite a drawn out five-year resistance, G-commons was enclosed in 2020 and will be re-developed by private developers.

This paper deconstructs the competing/conflicting issues and concepts of the commons raised or developed by G-commons movements, and suggests a new commons approach. Commons is generally defined as a system consisting of a resource, its users, the institutions binding them and the associated processes, not just by G-commons movements, but also by the commons school. This approach assumes an agglomerated society arbitrarily combined with favorable political, economic, and social elements for commons, where commons would function. We argue that this assumption is not suitable for functionally differentiated contemporary society, and only leads the commons experiment such as G-commons movements into an impasse. Drawing upon N. Luhmann's social system theory, to conceive of commons crisscrossing differentiated society, we identify commons as a type of social communication system about a unique object, and classify it into three dimensions: a social functional system, a social organization, and a value. We examine the social conditions in which each dimension of commons functions, and discuss its implications for urban commons movements and commons studies.

RC41-592.2

PARKER, Emily* (University of Michigan, USA)
SCHUT, Rebecca (The University of Chicago, United States)
BOEN, Courtney (University of Pennsylvania, USA)

The U.S. Health Care Safety Net and Farmworker Health, 1989-2016

Inequalities within and across labor, financial, and legal status hierarchies in the U.S. underlie patterns of immigrant health. But can inclusive policies mitigate these negative impacts? We examine how one immigrant-inclusive federal policy, the Community Health Center (CHC) program, has shaped health care access and use among U.S. farmworkers of varying legal statuses and nativities. Linking administrative data on CHCs with the National Agricultural Workers Survey from 1989-2016, we document considerable geographic variation in farmworkers' county-level access to CHCs. Preliminary findings show that undocumented farmworkers are significantly more likely to have used health care in counties with CHCs than those without CHC infrastructure. Moreover, foreign-born farmworkers also have a lower probability of reporting barriers to care when they live near CHCs. These findings suggest that CHCs improve health care access among foreign-born and undocumented farmworkers, highlighting the potential for public policies to reduce population health inequities in the United States.

RC03-JS-53.1

PARRACHO SANT'ANNA, Sabrina* (Universidade Federal Rural do Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)

Cultural Dynamics and New Art Collectives in the Port Zone of Rio De Janeiro

This communication aims to discuss the relationship between urban intervention policies, based on the creation of creative clusters in the Port Zone of Rio de Janeiro, and new institutional arrangements that have emerged in the region. The paper is the result of long-term research, carried out by a large team of researchers, and discusses the effects of urban policies on the small autonomous cultural collectives that emerged in the area during this process, inserting new concepts and meanings for the use of art into the debate. The communication seeks to understand the relationships between the emergence of urban projects, new institutional arrangements for culture, the processes of emergence of artivist movements and the politicization of culture. By analyzing the city's recent scenario, since the covid-19 pandemic and the long period of social isolation, the paper also aims to discuss survival strategies in a scenario in which an economy highly dependent on urban circulation is profoundly affected.

RC37-551.5

PARRACHO SANT'ANNA, Sabrina* (Universidade Federal Rural do Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)

Tensions and Disputes over the Glocality at the Inhotim Museum for Contemporary Art

In the official discourse, the Inhotim Museum began to be conceived by Bernardo de Mello Paz in the mid-1980s. Built on the collector's farm as a Botanical Garden and a non-profit institution, the foundation was opened to the general public in 2006. Built in the city of Brumadinho for the conservation, exhibition and production of contemporary works of art, Inhotim currently presents itself as one of the most important private foundations of contemporary art in Brazil, holding a collection that consists of works by Damián Ortega, Rikrit Tiravanija, Cerith Wyn Evans, Franz Ackermann, Janet Cardiff, Olafur Eliasson, Matthew Barney, Chris Burden, Helio Oiticica, Adriana Varejão and many others.

As in other private institutions, the creation of a museum builds for its patron a public image that confuses collector and collection, making museum projects adhere to biographical narratives (Duncan, 1995; Sant' Anna 2011). From the point of view of the museum project, it is therefore important to understand how it is possible to establish a tense relationship between the project for an international institution and a farm located in a city of 38 thousand inhabitants, a place symbolically marked by the local experience. More than that, however, it is also important to understand the tensions between local experiences – marked by the relationship with the Brazilian mining industry, by the production of commodities for the international market and by the slavery past – and the presence of an international art that starts to be produced as a creative economy resource, capable of mediating global relationships and commodifying culture (Harvey, 2011). Tensions that become all the more relevant after the disaster led by the Vale do Rio Doce Company in Brumadinho, in 2018, when more than 270 residents of the city died buried by the rupture of the Córrego do Feijão dam.

Inte-28.4

PARRENAS, Rhacel* (University of Southern California, United States)

Decolonizing the Study of Global Migration

Building on Raewyn Connell's work on decolonization, this talk will consider the elimination of the Ford Fellows Program, it's legacy, and how we build a community of underrepresented scholars.

RC42-604.2

PARROTTA, Kylie* (California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo, United States)
SHAVER, Jessica (California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo, USA)
SEAVER, Julia (California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo, USA)
BERGQUIST, Ali (California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo, USA)

Analysis of Content Warning Usage across Course Modalities

How do women, gender and queer studies students' attitudes towards the use of content warnings in online versus face-to-face courses compare to that of criminal justice students? With the shift to pandemic online learning, I implemented the practice of including a content warning on Canvas for students to reflect on at the start and end of the quarter to alert students to materials in my gender studies courses and criminal justice studies courses. Data come from 298 pre-and post-responses from students enrolled in one of three courses taught between Spring 2020 to Spring 2022: 1) a Sociology course cross-listed with Women's, Gender, and Queer Studies on *Gender & Sexuality* (n = 128 students), and two Sociology courses that are part of the Law Studies Minor and Criminal Justice Concentration within Sociology: 2) *Contemporary Issues in Criminal Justice* (n = 107 students), and *Gender, Crime and Violence* (n = 63 students). Courses were taught in a variety of modalities due to the shifting COVID-19 regulations allowing a unique opportunity to see how students respond to viewing potentially upsetting to traumatizing materials on their own in lockdown conditions or with their peers in virtual or physical classroom setting. Students' responses reveal the fear of being judged by their professors or peers for their emotional reactions (or sometimes lack of reaction) during class meetings. Some students, including mothers and those with past experiences with victimization, desire to view some content alone so that they can pause or step away or schedule it at times that they are "mentally prepared" or are not with their children or partners. While most students did not find the content warning necessary, end-of-term reflections illuminated students' understanding of empathy, positionality, and future career applications. The findings have implications for course/curriculum design and professional socialization.

WG06-783.3

PARSON, Laura* (North Dakota State University, USA)
SAUNDERS, Fredricka (North Dakota State University, Bahamas)

Using Experience Sampling Method in an IE

In this presentation, we discuss the use of Experience Sampling Method (ESM) as a part of data collection for an Institutional Ethnography in a Higher Education Setting. Using ESM technology, participants are prompted to respond to the following questions at random intervals throughout three weeks across a 4-6 month period:

1. Where are you?

2. What are you doing? (Prompted to complete the EMA if applicable)

3. How are you feeling?

4. Who are you with?

Responses to these questions, coupled with rating scale responses on affective, cognitive, and motivational aspects of their momentary experience are then organized into a timeline of a typical day, and then participants will be asked to describe salient events in one-on-one in-depth interview(s). This method provides an additional method of data collection in an Institutional Ethnography with the aim of creating a daily log that can be explored further in a daily interview. The goal is provide structure for the exploration of participants everyday experiences and a template for traditional IE mapping exercises. Our hope is that the use of ESM in an IE will extend the methodological literature on the role and use of IE in research settings.

RC32-473.6

PARVIN, Mst Shahina* (Department of Sociology, Brandon University, Canada)

Learning Indigenous Women's Stories of Opioid Use from the Intersections of Feminist-Based Interviewing Methods, Postcolonial, and Indigenous Feminist Scholarships

This paper brings together the fields of feminist-based interviewing methods, advocated by second-wave feminist sociologists, and postcolonial and Indigenous feminist scholarships. The aim is to examine the strengths and perils of these approaches in learning the stories of opioid use of Indigenous women and to expose interlocking power relations these women experience in their lives leading them to use opioids. The analysis begins by exploring the un/commonalities of emerging histories of the three approaches and identifying analytical points of intersections, including the absence of women and marginalized individuals' knowledge in sociology and other disciplines, and the possible solutions to end the absence. Then, this paper explores tensions between these three approaches as it unpacks the lack of an intersectionality approach in feminist-based interviewing methods in examining power relations associated with the absence of women of colour's perspectives in Western-centric knowledge production methods. This section also explores the place of Indigenous women opioid users' narratives in Indigenous and postcolonial feminist scholarships. Finally, the paper reflects on my practices of emotionally attached, conversational, and reflexive approaches of feminist-based interviewing methods in doing interviews with ten Indigenous women opioid users in our broader research project: Opioid Crisis: History, Science, Regulation at Brandon University, Canada. The section also discusses how postcolonial and Indigenous scholarships assisted me in exposing and challenging the damaging impacts of colonial, racial, neoliberal, patriarchal and other power relations on these women's lives in our study. Ultimately, I argue that future research can be benefitted by using an emotionally engaged, conversational and reflexive approach in their interviewing methods to learn marginalized individuals' accounts and can be more politically involved by using intersectional theories about power.

RC52-711.2

PARVIN, Mst Shahina* (Department of Sociology, Brandon University, Canada)

HANEMAAYER, Ariane (Brandon University, Canada)

The Opioid Crisis: The Problematization of Professional Responsibility in Pain Medicine

This article extends the work of Emma Whelan and Paul Asbridge's (2013) on the oxycontin crisis and the strategies used to establish blame and responsibility in the medical literature. We draw upon the Foucauldian notion of social problems and the method of discourse analysis to examine 32 articles from 3 medical journals to understand how the opioid crisis is represented in the profession of pain medicine. We aim to understand the truth claims about the opioid crisis, the discursive processes by which actors were made responsible for the crisis, and what solutions were provided in dealing with the problem. We found that the pain medicine journals tended to focus on the responsibility of physicians for their part in the crisis, whereas the addiction journal tended to focus blame on the patients. This difference, we argue, signals different relations of discourse organizing the production of these kinds of statements. What both journals share in common is the identification of problematic behaviours as the cause of the crisis, and responsibilize individuals to fix the problem, in lieu of state intervention or regulation of industry. By problematizing according to an individual level of explanation, broader, systemic causes are omitted in the examined texts. The article concludes by considering the implications of these omissions and how the assumptions that underpin social problems shape regulatory interventions.

RC03-58.3

PASAPERA, Nohelia* (Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú, Peru)

Resignificación Del Derecho a La Ciudad: Inclusión De Una Agenda Feminista En Dos Ediciones Del Foro Mundial De La Bicicleta (Lima, 2018 y Quito, 2019)

El movimiento activista en favor del uso de la bicicleta tiene más de veinte años en América Latina. El Foro Mundial de la Bicicleta (FMB) se creó en el 2012 por las y los activistas de la región. Hasta el 2017, los líderes del espacio eran varones (70%); sin embargo, la asistencia de mujeres al foro era más del 50% del total, evidenciando así, una territorialización donde predomina un liderazgo masculino. Entre el 2018 y 2019, debido a una serie de estrategias realizadas por las activistas, el liderazgo de mujeres se fortaleció. Pese a que no alcanzó paridad, el cambio en ambas ediciones fue significativo. Es justamente, en este cambio que se centra esta investigación. A través de un análisis cualitativo, y el uso de herramientas etnográficas, exploro dos dimensiones: las estrategias y los discursos producidos por las activistas en las versiones del FMB7 (Lima, 2018) y FMB8 (Quito, 2019). Considero que ambas dimensiones se utilizan con la finalidad de colocar una agenda

feminista en el FMB. El argumento central de la tesis es que, en el proceso, las activistas plantean nuevas concepciones del derecho a la ciudad (Lefebvre), lo cuestionan y lo resignifican; muchos de sus aportes convergen con propuestas planteadas por varias académicas y geógrafas feministas (Tovi Fenster, Ana Falú, Shelley Buckingham, entre otras). Este proceso podría representar un cambio significativo al interior del movimiento y, por lo tanto, una transformación en algunos espacios que promueven las activistas en sus ciudades.

RC31-453.8

PATEL, Dhara* (Technische Universität Darmstadt, Germany)

Housing Practices of Indian Diaspora in Frankfurt: Welfare-State Equity or Nationally-Bounded Inequalities?

The paper focuses on the evolution of Indian diaspora in Germany through their housing practices. The rapidly growing numbers of highly skilled Indian migrants (HSM) represent the latest stream within the existing heterogeneous 'Indian Diaspora' resultant of varied phases of earlier Indian migration to Germany. Framed within the context of recent intense migration influx into Germany, where migrant integration into the local urban fabric represents a persistent challenge, this research investigates the housing choices of the rapidly growing Indian diaspora in the metropolitan Frankfurt region as the conveners of both integrative and differentiated spatial practices linked to identity creation. This group of newcomers, theorised as diasporic cosmopolitans, have been drawn to Germany as a leading member of the European Union, during the past decade and a half and adapted to a non-Anglophone, global, living and working environment as the context for their rising socio-economic aspirations. These aspirations are reflected in their housing choices. Frankfurt presents an ideal location for comparative investigation within the Indian diasporic community with strong presence of both the labour-based and highly skilled Indian migrants.

Methods include Urban mapping and spatial analysis of housing distribution patterns of Indian diasporic groups, interviews with real-estate agencies, relocation agencies, ethnic religious institutes, Indian migrants and media analysis. Investigation of residential locations of the Indian HSMs with the labour migrants as a control group within the Indian diaspora in Frankfurt reveal residential segregation consequent of subtle discrimination towards migrants. What is also uncovered is the pivotal role played by the German welfare-state and its social-housing provision as a propellant for distinct difference in home-ownership rates and homeward orientation amongst these two groups. This stark difference in-turn reproduces strong class-consciousness within the two diasporic streams of Indian migrants echoing older more familiar nationally bounded socio-spatial structures of class segmentation.

RC52-716.4

PATEL, Gupteswar* (Community and Health Research Unit, University of Lincoln, United Kingdom)

PHUNG, Viet-Hai (Community and Health Research Unit, University of Lincoln, United Kingdom)

TRUEMAN, Ian (Community and Health Research Unit, University of Lincoln, United Kingdom)

BOTAN, Vanessa (Community and Health Research Unit, University of Lincoln, United Kingdom)

SIRIWARDENA, Niroshan (Community and Health Research Unit, University of Lincoln, United Kingdom)

Power Dynamics in out-of-Hospital Emergency Care: The Community First Responder – Ambulance Clinician Relationship in the United Kingdom

Introduction
Community First Responders (CFRs) are volunteers trained by ambulance services in the United Kingdom (UK) to deliver out-of-hospital emergency or prehospital care while an ambulance is en-route. How power dynamics establish the relationship between CFRs and ambulance clinicians and their implications for patient care are poorly understood.
Method
In a qualitative study, we conducted 47 interviews with patients and relatives (5), CFRs (21) and CFR leads (15), ambulance clinicians (4), and commissioners (2) from six rural ambulance service regions in England, UK. Thematic analysis, supported by NVivo and guided by medical dominance theory (Willis, 1989), enabled the identification of themes and subthemes.
Findings
The analysis revealed multi-layered experiences of power execution and hierarchy in the implementation of CFR schemes, with the emergence of both collaborative and authoritative relationships while attending patients experiencing emergencies in the community. The establishment of the relationship hinged largely on the attitude of the ambulance clinicians, and so the power to execute and influence the relationship was centralised in the approach of the clinicians. By recognising that CFRs can be a valuable supplement to ambulance services, a cooperative relationship was established that improved patient access to and provision of prehospital emergency care. However, ambulance clinicians exercised professional power and often dismissed the value of CFRs' first-aid treatment, documentation of the patient's

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

condition, or complexities of their role. Restricted access to vital technologies impeded the timeliness of CFRs providing patient care or sharing information. In interactions with ambulance clinicians, nonetheless, CFRs were able to exercise countervailing power to command respect to a limited extent, which was beyond the realm of their regulatory policies.

Conclusion

Ambulance clinicians interacting with CFRs assume and execute a range of power which influences prehospital care delivery. These dynamics are explained in line with the theories of medical dominance and countervailing power.

RC52-JS-1.7

PATEL, Gupteswar* (Community and Health Research Unit, University of Lincoln, United Kingdom)

SIRIWARDENA, Niroshan (Community and Health Research Unit, University of Lincoln, United Kingdom)

Role of Community First Responders during the Pandemic in England; An Understanding of Field and Power Dynamics

Introduction

Community First Responder (CFR) schemes are a community engagement programme that have been adopted and supported by the National Health Service in England, where CFRs are trained to respond to patients needing emergency medical care. The *field* in which CFRs operated changed with the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, which caused the health system to restructure their priorities and objectives. How the application of systemic power affected CFR operations and the understanding of the broader *field* remains underexplored.

Method

In a qualitative study, we conducted 47 interviews with patients and relatives (5), CFRs (21) and CFR leads (15), ambulance clinicians (4), and commissioners (2) in England. Thematic analysis, supported by NVivo and guided by Bourdieu's theory of *field*, enabled the identification of themes and subthemes.

Findings

The ambulance services implemented the broader NHS agenda for managing the pandemic and its repercussions, which represented changes in *field* with changing priorities and strategies. Initially, CFRs were not assigned work and stood down while making deterministic judgments, with CFR practice being determined by institutional interests rather than the needs of communities in which they operated. Later in the pandemic, with persisting uncertainties within the changing *field*, CFRs were engaged in community-based and welfare services, where CFR practices were conducted in accordance with their individual *habitus*. The CFRs who were adapted into the new *field* involving welfare services normalised the ambulance service determined revision of CFR roles, but the concomitant disengagement with the aspiration to provide community-based care, which led to the prospects of deskilling and eventual workforce attrition.

Discussion/Conclusion

The Bourdieusian perspective of the CFRs' role and power dynamics highlighted the notion of top-down policy implementation. The CFRs restructured their roles around the instructions provided rather than feeding back their community needs, as might be expected from a community engagement initiative.

RC13-196.6

PATEL, Jhaverbhai* (Gujarat university Ahmedabad India., India)

PANDAR, Subhashchandra* (Gujarat Vidyapith, India)

M.a.Student's Activities in Leisure Time-a Sociological Inquiry.

Parker argues that leisure activities are conditioned by various factors associated with the way people work. In particular, he suggests that the amount of autonomy people have at work, the degree of involvement they find in work, and their level of intrinsic job satisfaction are directly related to their leisure activities. Burns noted that leisure Provides considerable freedom for the individual to exercise choice and design and to create and find meaning in life for example design of gardens, hair styles, clothes, life styles etc.

Joffre Dumazedier argues that leisure values are increasingly influencing work in a number of ways. He notes that many people, Particularly the young, choose jobs with reference to the type of leisure they want. They look at the leisure facilities available in the area when they selecting a job.

Now a days the importance of leisure values is increased in industrial Societies. Keeping in mind above I choose 40 students of M.A. Sociology at the Gujarat University and try to analyses of their leisure activities like; playing games, Participate in Play, reading a novel., visits new places, tree Plantation, enjoy music & dance, maintaining cleanliness, driving, social work, earn money etc.

RC04-80.6

PATEL, Jhaverbhai* (School of Social Sciences, India)

Rethinking on Gandhiji's Nai Talim Education System

Nai Talim is education of humans into thinking and productively working and not training of animals into writing and reading leading a dependent life. Nai Talim is not alienated assumption-based learning of a given reality but it is involved experiential learning of evolving reality. Education provides and reinforces the value systems. It creates the interpreters as well as Performers. Interpretation is to be based on experience of performance as well as interaction with the local real world and not estranged from it. Nai Talim is Practice of truth and non violence in the learning environment together by the teacher and the taught. Holistic knowledge in is non violent and is filled with truth.

Method of Nai Talim includes Preparing the Place of study and keeping it clean. Students learn to manage the school and its resources in turn through election Periodically. The students learn local history through discussion with elders and local geography by visiting neighbourhood. Mathematics and sciences are to be learnt in the classroom as well as learning a productive and economically Valuable trade and also playing games and participating in sports. Learning morals through. song, dance and drama on lines of great thinkers and social formers is a way to learn language.

In this Nai Talim education system, here are covered some basic principles & theories; Gandhiji's philosophy, Basic education, purpose of education, methods of education. education through craft, art and work with the Indian context.

Inte-26.3

PATEL, Sujata* (Indian Institute of Advanced Studies, India)

Class from a Peripheral Perspective: Informality, Work, Labour and Migration

This paper narrates three moments concerning the history of the working class in India.

In the early 20th century, the working class was perceived through its Eurocentric mirror- as part of the industrial manufacturing units and in turn defining the industrial city. This meant a conceptual collapse of industrialization and manufacturing with urbanization but also of urbanization with the city. This evolutionary perspective that agrarian societies move towards industrial and urban societies universalized the historical and cultural patterns of European modernity. The Indian census for example defined the urban as consisting of 75% of its population working in non-agricultural activities.

The second moment occurred in the 70s, after the growth of concept of informality. This way of perceiving the working class legitimized the Eurocentric binary of formal (manufacturing) and non-formal or informal sector (non-manufacturing) sectors but also the enumeration and inclusion of women and all those who worked as self-employed, or in petty businesses, who were unregulated by law and not organized oftentimes doing illegal work. Today this group constitutes 86 to 92% of India's working population.

The third moment in May 2020, after the lockdown. As all work stopped, shops and businesses closed and supply chains frozen, all workers lost jobs. Graphic images of workers forced to walk on railway tracks, or cycle to reach their villages raised queries regarding the way internal migration was being organized post neoliberalism. Now research has documented that almost half of all urban workers are circulatory migrants with little to no housing and other citizenship rights. They migrate in time nospans of 6 months to 3 years, from north and east to west and south India creating new geographies of uneven and unequal processes of poverty, inequalities, and exclusions across the country. Is this the pathway to the new transition and transformation process?

TG07-830.2

PATERSON, Mark* (University of Pittsburgh, USA)

The Future of Touch in Human-Robot Interactions

Since all robots are physically embodied, the key to more naturalistic interaction with them outside of the laboratory is the use of sensory and motor cues with nonverbal criteria, such as facial expressions, handshakes, hugs and so on. In recent years, a new type of 'socially assistive robot' (SAR) has been designed to encourage social interaction behaviours with human users. In this paper I investigate the sensory qualities of artificial embodiments (their physical appearance, capacities of motor mimicry) of recent generations of robotic toys and artificial companions within the home and healthcare settings. By examining recent examples of social assistive robots (SAR), in particular SoCoRo and HuggieBot 2.0, I ask: what can historic and current nonverbal communication studies teach us about haptic protocols and motor mimicry? How are touching behaviours fostering prosocial behaviours, and what potential is there for using robotic platforms as experimental laboratories to investigate the futures of touching?

RC32-466.5

PATIL, Usha* (Mahvir Mahavidyalaya, India)

Impact of COVID-19 on Women in Kolhapur District, Maharashtra. India.

The COVID-19 pandemic and resultant lockdown (March 2020 to January 2022) demanding social distancing' and 'stay at home' orders have disproportionately burdened women and girls in Maharashtra. Gendered experiences of COVID-19 are shaped by the intersection of inequalities in the labour markets; intrahousehold power relations during stay-at-home and lockdown orders in the matters concerning care, stress and domestic violence; sexual violence and child sexual abuse in camps/shelter homes, gendered experiences of household responsibilities, personal care and frontline healthcare service providers, government intervention for food security, shelter for homeless migrants' workers, testing for coronavirus, impact of shift in priorities of the public health services regarding non-coronavirus patients and predicament of women in need of reproductive healthcare services; differential impact of COVID-19 infection and resultant mortality and morbidity rates by gender, caste, ethnicity, and class. The lockdown period has also forced women to bear the burden of unpaid care work, both, in terms of housework, home-schooling of children and enhanced care burden of the sick, children and elderly and unprecedented domestic violence.

The COVID-19 pandemic is harming health, social and economic well-being worldwide, with women at the centre. First and foremost, women are leading the health response: women make up almost 70% of the health care workforce, exposing them to a greater risk of infection. At the same time, women are also shouldering much of the burden at home, given school and child care facility closures and longstanding gender inequalities in unpaid work. Women also face high risks of job and income loss, and face increased risks of violence, exploitation, abuse or harassment during times of crisis and quarantine.

RC37-544.4

PATNAIK, Aparupa* (KALINGA INSTITUTE OF INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY, India)

Soft POWER, a New Race for Democracies

Soft power is the ability of a country to persuade others to do what it wants without resorting to force or coercion. Soft power lies in a country's attractiveness and comes from three resources: its culture, its political values and its foreign policies. According to Brand Finance's Global Soft Power Index India ranks 27th in terms of soft power. Present reflection of soft power shows increased interest (especially by smaller nations) in investing more and doing well in elite sports; impact of participating and winning as it gives the status of a great geopolitical actor. The need to deliver on soft power is for creating goodwill, as a strategic investment, post pandemic changes, trade and investment flow, to build an image of a trusted and reliable partner. Through this I will present the role of Indian Classical dance in specific as a soft power in Para diplomacy and sub diplomacy and try to bridge the gap in how culture plays an important role in creating strong democracies.

RC15-229.2

PATRA, Mahua* (Maulana Azad College, Kolkata, India)
DEY, Achintya (Retired from Centre for disease Control, USA)

Health Social Movement to Access Required Primary Care: A Case Study in a Rural Primary Health Centre, India

The objective of this study is to explore the way to improve the access to primary healthcare through the health social movement (HSM). The study adopts a qualitative approach with a pragmatic worldview. Previous studies have shown that large number of primary healthcare centres in West Bengal are not capable of providing quality healthcare because of lack of staffing or poor infrastructure. For this study, we purposively selected a health centre in a village where people engaged in HSM to improve better health care. The village we selected is away from the mainland and surrounded by seawater. According to the 2011 census, the health care centre provides services to over 6000 people. In 2011, the government-sanctioned posts indicated a lack of healthcare services due to the shortage of healthcare staff. Upon the request of the people of this jurisdiction, the village council wrote a petition to the department of Health and Family Affairs (HFA) requesting to recruit the sanctioned number of health care staff. After waiting a few months with no reply from HFA, the village council took the advice of a non-government organization and file a Writ petition to Kolkata High Court and received favourable order in 2016. A few months later the sanctioned number of health care staff were posted by HFA which gradually improve the quality of healthcare services. The study shows that access to healthcare for the population can be achieved through the help of the judiciary system. It needs organized community action by proactive members of civil society and the help of non-governmental organizations.

RC15-227.3

PATRA, Mahua* (Maulana Azad College, Kolkata, India)
DAS, Palash (Rampurhat Govt. Medical College and Hospital, India)
SINHA, Debasish (Rampurhat Government Medical College and Hospital, India)

Patients' Experiences with Telemedicine Treatment System: An in-Depth Study in Rural West Bengal, India

The telemedicine treatment system is globally relevant and it has been implemented in India at the patients' doorstep.

The objective of this study was to explore rural patients' experiences with the telemedicine system in contemporary times, especially the challenges and opportunities faced and changes felt in the doctor-patient relationship.

The study adopted a qualitative approach with a pragmatic worldview. We collected data through in-depth interviews of patients who availed of Telemedicine ever with a semi-structured interview schedule. We selected first the Rampurhat Health District of West Bengal for study and then selected the Community Health Officers (CHO) attached to respective thirty-four Health and Wellness Centres (HWC) randomly from the list of CHOs. We selected study participants by systematic random sampling method from the benefitted patients' list provided by CHOs - One benefited patient per CHO list. We gathered no new information after 18 patients, thus selected. So, the Sample size was 18.

The majority of the participants were found satisfied with telemedicine treatment. They didn't need extra digital literacy to avail of this as CHOs' helped them as liaisons with the doctor and patients. The participants saved time and money for travelling to the hospitals to get treatment. They felt the same connectedness with the doctor during teleconsultation as in face-to-face consultation. They needed improvement in telemedicine services like enrolment of more specialized doctors and more logistic support such as printed prescriptions.

The study revealed that the implementation of a telemedicine system opened a new avenue to make reach treatment to the inhabitants of remote rural areas. This study identified some challenges of this system which could give directions to the policymakers on the improved way of telemedicine implementation.

WG05-770.3

PATRA, Soumyajit* (Sidho-Kanho-Birsha University, India)

Sustainability and the Idea of "Minimum": "Individuals" in the Making of Our Future

A deliberate recourse to "individual", in order to console the man-nature rifts that have been pointing to life-threating consequences, is evident in some of the contemporary discourses on environmental degradations and our responses to it. The "individualization of responsibility", as has been termed by Michael Maniates, not only puts the onus of "going green" over "growing grey" on the shoulder of the citizens but also points to the idea of "minimum" as a necessary precondition that can only be fulfilled at the individual level as a supplement to the institutional-governmental strategies to deal with the environmental issues. The practice of pursuing "minimum" in everyday life may, in some cases, go against the aggressive moves of what is known as capitalocene, but curtailment of needs may contribute significantly to the restoration of the already damaged environment. Though there is no objective criterion to fix the parameters of "minimum", its subjective definitions may philosophize the "need-greed" dichotomy with a positive note to make a future sustainable and rational. The dialectic, however, revolves around the issue of individual as a "consumer" and individual as a "conserver" in a market-oriented culture. Placing "individual" at the center stage, this paper explores the possibilities of the behavioral restraints, expressed through the idea of "minimum", traditionally existing as a matter of fact in many cultures, as a panacea to the man-made ailments of "nature".

WG05-775.2

PATRA, Soumyajit* (Sidho-Kanho-Birsha University, India)

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philosophize the "need-greed" dichotomy with a positive note to make a future sustainable and rational. The dialectic, however, revolves around the issue of individual as a "consumer" and individual as a "conserver" in a market-oriented culture. Placing "individual" at the center stage, this paper explores the possibilities of the behavioral restraints, expressed through the idea of "minimum", traditionally existing as a matter of fact in many cultures, as a panacea to the man-made ailments of "nature".

RC21-314.1

PATRICIO-MULERO, Maria* (Universite Toulouse Capitole, France)

Dancing in the Street As Feminist Empowerment. the Choreographic Discourse of Bellywarda and L'Armée Des Roses

The vindication of female bodies in public space is a constant in feminist social movements. Whether occupying the streets in protest of women's rights and equality, against sexual harassment and rape, or involved in other social demonstrations, the role of the female body in public space conveying a social message is vindicated by artists from all disciplines. In the field of dance, some companies perform expressly in public spaces with the precise aim of conquering it as a stage to make female bodies visible, highlighting their diversity and demanding more equality and freedom.

In this article, we analyze through collective interviews the choreographic discourse of Bellywarda (FatChanceBellyDance©) and L'Armée des Roses (cancan), two French companies committed to the spread of feminism in the street. With the aim of studying the appropriation of public space, the interaction and reception with the public, the social links between dancers and the transmission of feminist values, we have addressed the observation of dance and interviews from Sociology of emotions, the phenomenology of urban spaces, and women's studies.

RC46-649.3

PATSIKA, Tinovimba* (None, Zimbabwe)

Unheard Voices – the Lived Experiences & Coping Mechanisms of Young Zimbabwean Homosexuals.

Over the last couple of decades, the LGBT community has continued to grow as the world has become open and accepting of the community. However, this is not the case for all the countries across the globe. Some countries still criminalise consensual same-sex acts and LGBT individuals live in hiding and in fear. One such country is Zimbabwe. This paper is an account of the lived experiences and coping mechanisms of young Zimbabwean gays and lesbians who are residing in Zimbabwe and South Africa. While South Africa's post-liberation state entrenched sexual rights in the constitution, Zimbabwe's post-independent state has strongly opposed homosexuality and has denigrated and rejected same-sex relationships. Gays and lesbians have had to navigate extreme difficulties and find coping mechanisms to survive repression and surveillance in Zimbabwe, often fleeing to South Africa to enjoy greater freedom. It is seen that for Zimbabwean homosexual youth, social networks have the potential to be supportive and enabling – whether family, friends or church-based – but they often increase pressures, making it difficult for the young gay person to live a free and non-prejudiced life. Networks are contradictory – some are constraining and debilitating (as in the case of family, religion, friendships) but, at the same time, some of the young people reach out to them because under the circumstances, they are of the greatest help. Learning to understand how to draw on their strengths is vital for survival. Understanding the dynamics of patriarchy is also useful to know why gay men are strongly disfavoured in Zimbabwe whilst lesbian women are tolerated. The voices of young Zimbabweans suggest that, apart from drawing on the support of networks such as family and churches, building a sense of self-acceptance is vital to lay the basis for a better future.

RC03-JS-113.2

PATTERSON, Matt* (University of Calgary, Canada)

Cultural Planning in North American Chinatowns

The co-construction of place and race has long been a core concern within urban sociology. However, with important recent exceptions (e.g. Hunter et al. 2016; Hom 2020), race and ethnicity have not been central to the literature on cultural planning and placemaking. Bridging these distinct literatures, this presentation investigates cultural planning and placemaking within 14 North American Chinatowns through an analysis of policy documents, placemaking projects, and interviews with community activists. While they have existed since the 19th century, many North American Chinatowns today face significant threats, including gentrification, demographic and linguistic shifts within North America's Chinese population, suburbanization, and, more recently, anti-Asian racism and the economic fallout of the COVID19 pandemic. In response to these challenges, "Save Chinatown" movements have emerged across the continent, often adopting cultural planning and placemaking strategies aimed at protecting the social and cultural characteristics of these neighbourhoods. In doing so, these groups are required to translate abstraction notions of race, ethnicity, culture, and identity into concrete policies, design guidelines, and placemaking projects. In analyzing this translation process, this presentation

expands our understanding of cultural planning beyond the area of economic development, demonstrating its use in constructing collective identity and confronting systemic racism. Moreover, by drawing comparisons across neighbourhoods, the analysis provides insight into the potential and limitation of cultural planning, as well as how its effectiveness is mediated by contextual factors that include local political structures, real estate markets, and transportation infrastructure.

RC53-729.4

PATTERSON, Monica* (Carleton University, Canada)

Ethics Vs. Participation? Navigating the Tensions within Collaborative Research with Children in South Africa

University-based ethics review boards almost always define children as "vulnerable subjects," particularly when they occupy additional marginalized subject positions like being poor, racialized, queer, disabled, and/or from the global south. This paper explores how such attempts to protect vulnerable subjects may contribute to their further silencing, in terms of not just whether they can participate in academic research projects, but what constraints are imposed on their participation and the research and public scholarship outputs it produces. Often dissuading researchers from including children at all, research protocols typically default to cautionary protectivist approaches that require children's individual identities to be hidden and severed from the forms of knowledge, cultural production, and self expression they produce in ways that are often at odds with community-based NGO practices, children's own wishes, and many of the articles contained in the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. Based on the author's ongoing collaboration with two children's NGOs in South Africa, this paper explores the tensions between institutional ethical protocols and the local needs and wishes of children themselves to consider the following: How can researchers and policy-makers balance the sometimes contradictory mandates to on the one hand protect children from exploitation and harm, and on the other to guarantee their right to participate and express themselves, as protected in the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child? In an increasingly digitized world, how can research outputs--including forms of public scholarship--based on children's cultural production and participation be made available to the broadest possible audience, and in accordance with children's own wishes and interests? What protections should be put in place, in ways that interrupt rather than re-entrench systemic, historical inequalities between the global north and south and between adults and children?

RC55-739.2

PATTINASARANY, Indera* (Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia)

Analyzing the Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Happiness in Indonesia

World Happiness Report 2021 shows that many countries experienced a decline in happiness levels since the emergence of the COVID-19 pandemic, including in Indonesia. Previous studies of happiness during a pandemic have focused on certain aspects of certain community groups, used limited size data, relied mainly on online surveys with convenient sample selection of respondents, and used pre-pandemic evaluations of happiness through respondents' memories. Each of these shortcomings has methodological and empirical implications that lead to incomplete and inaccurate conclusions about changes in happiness levels caused by the pandemic.

In an effort to overcome the limitations of previous research, this study analyzes the factors that affect the level of happiness in Indonesia before and during the COVID-19 pandemic using the 2017 and 2021 nation-wide Happiness Level Measurement Survey (SPTK). The SPTK survey was conducted through face-to-face interviews and respondents are representative the provincial level. SPTK assesses the level of happiness of respondents through the Cantril ladder. The survey did not directly ask questions related to respondents' exposure to the pandemic. However, data collection in 2021 conducted at around the peak of the pandemic in most provinces in Indonesia implies that respondents' assessment of happiness levels in 2021 is partly influenced by their exposure to the pandemic.

This study employs pooled cross-section data analysis with multi-level ordered logistic model. The determinants of the level of happiness include demographic and household characteristics, socio-economic factors that can influence respondents in assessing their level of happiness, and indicators related to the spread and intensity of the COVID-19 pandemic. Realizing that pandemics have different effects on happiness levels between groups of people, this study will dissect the data based on certain characteristics. The latter includes urban vs. rural residences, provinces with high vs. low rates of pandemic-exposed people, and cohorts.

RC28-402.2

PATTINASARANY, Indera* (Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia)

Anxiety, Depression, and Social Class before- and during the COVID-19 Pandemic in Indonesia

The COVID-19 pandemic has had undesirable effects on people's lives which causes people to have excessive anxiety and depression. The increasing

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

cases of anxiety and depression caused by the COVID-19 pandemic and their consequences have been widely studied. These studies suffer from weaknesses such as the use of longitudinal data that was collected only once, limited sample size, the use of different mental health measurements between studies, and the use of memory recall in evaluating mental health before the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic. Furthermore, many studies on the incidence of anxiety and depression based on social class have been conducted, but only a few covered the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic.

This study analyzes factors that affect the level of anxiety and depressions for each social class in Indonesia before- and during the COVID-19 pandemic using the nation-wide Happiness Level Measurement Survey (SPTK) of 2017 and 2021. The factors that will be used in this analysis are (i) demographic and household characteristics, (ii) social classes constructed based on the respondent's education, occupation, and income, (iii) macro socio-economic factors that influence people's mental health, and (iv) indicators related to the COVID-19 pandemic spread and intensity. The quantitative analysis will employ pooled cross-section data analysis with multi-level ordered logistic model.

Overall, compared to 2017, survey respondents reported higher levels of anxiety and depression in 2021. Preliminary findings (before the construction of social class) show stark differences between employed and non-employed respondents in evaluating depression levels. Reported levels of depression did not differ between genders among those who worked, while among the unemployed, women rated depression level lower than men. In addition, provincial unemployment rate does not affect the level of depression among those who work; however, among the unemployed, the higher the unemployment the higher the reported depression level.

RC48-680.3

PATTNAIK, Binay Kumar* (Dept. of Humanities and Social Sciences, Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur, India)
DAS, Manoranjan (Ravenshaw University, Cuttack, India)

Analyzing Anti-Posco Movement of Odisha: Through New Social Movement Perspective

Anti-POSCO protests had started in 2004-05 against the proposed $12 billion mega steel plant, at village *Dhinkia, Jagatsinghpur* district in *Odisha*. Unlike the other resistance movements of Odisha, that were fought and studied on the issues of rehabilitation and resettlement, ecological degradation, loss of livelihood and local identity, the anti-POSCO movement is studied with a nuance that examined the rise of SMOs and networking among the civil society organizations in the process of mobilizations. Thus, based on the New social movement (NSM) perspective this exercise envisions two objectives, such as: (1) to study the rise and role of SMOs in the Collective mobilizations process and (2) to study the decisive role of CSOs in shaping the movement. While pursuing the trails of collective mobilization, we found the strategic use of children and women in the movement, which was conspicuous. Further it was found that the CSOs are in concert with the principal SMO the PPSS. The analysis ended up in the discovery of a three fold nexus, i.e, (i) between the political parties and SMOs, (ii) between the SMOs and the NGOs/ INGOs, and (ii) between the NGOs and the grassroots level voluntary organizations. This verified the NSM based-proposition pertaining to the networking among actors.

Further analysis, from the vantage of NSM perspective enabled us to diagnose the causes of the movement, such as; (i) intensive debate among the state, project affected people, *development elites, professionals from both governmental and non-governmental organizations and multilateral agencies over* the approach to development, (ii) state government's failure to build consensus among various stake holders like, affected people, political parties, civil society organization and local grassroots organization, (iii) Govt's failure to convince the local people that they are the true beneficiaries, (iv) the mobilizations were not based on voluntary action, rather on coercion.

RC48-677.2

PATTNAIK, Binay Kumar* (Dept. of Humanities and Social Sciences, Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur, India)

Studying Kashipur Resistance Movement through Michael Cernea's Impoverishment Risks and Reconstruction Model of Displacement

The paper in hand is a study of a resistance movement to the UAIL project in Kashipur block that shook Odisha's Rayagada district during the 1993-2013. The study envisions two objectives; (i) Studying the mobilization for the resistance movement by the PAPs; and (ii) Analyzing causes of the resistance movement at Kashipur. The paper makes use of New social movement perspective to analyze the course of the movement and uses Michael Cernea's IRR model to analyze the empirical data pertaining to displacement caused by the project in the adjacent villages.

In view of the first objective the paper articulates the slow but steady fomenting of the resistance movement, the role of the Social movement organization/s, the process of collective mobilizations that took violent turns, and the role of civil society organizations involved there in. The second objective of the paper pertains to the empirical study (sample of the PAP from the two R&R colonies near the Ramibeda refinery plant) about the extent of displacement caused by project and its effects on the PAPs, through the seven indicators of Cernea's IRR model such as: landlessness, joblessness, homelessness, marginalization,

food insecurity, loss of access to common property resources, and social disarticulation. So they fought for their rights over the land and adequate compensations. This study found that due to the loss of agricultural land, the PAP has been gradually transformed into daily wage earners (sort of a de-peasantization process). Further the data findings revealed the emptiness of the SEIA report (part of the feasibility study) and the great extent of deprivation and impoverishment caused by the project among the PAPs which rendered them ready recruits to the resistance movement. Hence it is concluded that in democracies PAPs may adhere to non-institutional means or combination of institutional and non-institutional means for solutions.

RC30-435.5

PATULNY, Roger* (University of Wollongong, Australia)

The State of Personal and Interpersonal Emotional Labour in Australia: Results from a National Survey

With the emotionally demanding service economy booming in Australia, it is timely to (re)assess the extent, social context, and recipience of the emotional labour (EL) performed by the Australian workforce. With some exceptions (e.g. legal, care work, unemployment), Australian research on EL has been minimal. There has been little attempt to measure it nationally through survey data, and (as in most countries) no distinction made between personal EL performed on oneself (e.g. calming or motivating) and the interpersonal EL performs on another (e.g. supporting, cheering, soothing, another). This paper examines aspects of personal and interpersonal EL within Australia using national data from the Australian Survey of Social Attitudes (AUSSA). Findings reveal novel gender and sector dynamics around the performance and recipience of personal and interpersonal EL.

RC06-105.5

PATULNY, Roger* (University of Wollongong, Australia)

Who Are Fathers Caring for Emotionally? Results from an Australian Survey of Interpersonal Emotion Management

While father's may be increasing their emotional engagement with their children in recent decades, many aspects of their emotional care practices remain unclear. Do fathers preference emotional care for their sons over their daughters? And what of their partners; has much changed since Duncombe and Marsden identified highly unequal intra-household emotional work between husbands and wives in 1993? I examine aspects of the performance of personal emotion work (upon oneself) and interpersonal emotion work (upon another) for family members and friends, comparing Australian fathers and mothers, using national data from the Australian Survey of Social Attitudes (AUSSA). Preliminary results show parents living with children are more likely to manage other's emotions, and that mothers are more likely to engage in emotional care of children than are fathers. However, I also find that female children are more likely to receive emotional care than are male children regardless of the parent's gender, which refutes gendered accounts of parent-child dyads where parents feel closer and emotionally support their child of the same-sex to a greater degree. The repercussions for ongoing issues around gender inequity and father's involvement in emotional care will be discussed.

RC20-295.4

PAUGAM, Serge* (Centre Maurice Halbwachs (EHESS/ENS/CNRS/PSL), Ecole Normale Supérieure, Paris, France)
BEYCAN, Tugce* (Centre Maurice Halbwachs (ENS/EHESS/CNRS/PSL), Ecole Normale Supérieure, Paris, France)
MINO, Marcelo (Centre Maurice Halbwachs (ENS/EHESS/CNRS/PSL), Ecole Normale Supérieure, Paris, France)

Social Bonds and Diversity Index in the United-States: The Relevance of the Durkheimian Theoretical Approach of Social Attachment

This paper applies the theory of social attachment, based on the pioneering work of Durkheim, to explain the relationships between *social bonds* and *diversity index* in the United States at the federal state level. The theory of social attachment contains four types of social bond, which refer to different spheres of morality and normative systems: the *lineal* bond (*domestic* morality), the *elective participation* bond (*associative* morality), the *organic* participation bond (*occupational* morality) and the *citizenship* bond (*civic* morality). First, we create social bonds indices based on HDI technique for reflecting the four types of social bond. This measurement process shows the frequency of configurations of social bonds and the most occurred social attachment regime(s) across the United States and by federal states. Second, we do cluster analysis of social bonds by federal states, and we discover the most influential variations between the federal states regarding the social bond statistics. Third, we reveal the correlations between selected socio-economic variables (focusing on poverty and inequality) and the social bond indices. At the end, we focus on racial and ethnic diversity in terms of correlations between the index of diversity and the social bond indices. Throughout this analysis, we answer to: What are the similar states and how the state clusters dissimilar from each

other in terms of social bond indices? The states with relatively good economic performance are mainly regulated by which social attachment regime? The states with relatively good social protection coverage are mainly regulated by which social attachment regime? What is the racial and ethnic diversity profile of each social attachment cluster? Do the clusters with greater racial and ethnic diversity perform better regarding economic and social protection aspects? Does the lineal bond become significant when the citizenship bond is weak?

RC02-39.1

PAUL, Anju* (New York University Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates)

QIU, Sophia (Yale-NUS College, Singapore)

CHEN, Cynthia (National University of Singapore, Singapore)

A Comparison of Domestic Worker Protections Around the World

Domestic workers are some of the most vulnerable and least protected workers in the world even as they provide some of the most essential carework that props up the rest of the economy of a country. And yet even as it is acknowledged that domestic workers rarely receive the full set of labor protections that other workers enjoy, what is less acknowledged are the wide discrepancies across countries in terms of the degree of policy protections provided to domestic workers. By leveraging original data we have compiled via the Global Care Policy Index (GCPI) project on a diverse set of 30+ countries' care policies, we explore the significant variation that exists in the degree of policy protections provided to domestic workers around the world. With regression analysis, we also assess different theories that have been put forward to explain the degree of labor rights provided to domestic workers in a country.

RC06-111.3

PAUL, Pooja* (Umea University, Sweden)

Gender Equality As Attitude or Context: What Matters for Fertility?

This study aims to examine the effect of individual gender egalitarian attitudes on fertility ideals, specifically focusing on the effect of attitudes towards domestic gender equality. Additionally, it seeks to explore whether the effect of individual gender egalitarian attitudes on fertility ideals varies by country context. Data were used from the 2012 International Social Survey Program (ISSP) module on Family and Changing Gender Roles, and includes information on participants from 39 countries. We utilize multilevel modelling to understand the effects of both micro and macro level gender equality on fertility ideals. Our results show that individual egalitarianism is negatively associated with fertility ideals, with a unique effect of attitudes towards both public sphere gender equality as well as domestic sphere gender equality. Further, the study highlights the importance of societal gender equality in influencing fertility ideals, as well as in modifying the association between individual gender egalitarian attitudes and fertility ideals.

RC53-JS-56.4

PAVEZ, Iskra* (Universidad Bernardo O'Higgins, Chile)

ORTIZ, Juan (Universidad Las Américas, Chile)

MARDONES, Pablo (Universidad de Tarapacá, Chile)

ACUÑA, Valeria (Universidad Bernardo O'Higgins, Chile)

JALDÍN, Jendery (Universidad Arturo Prat, Chile)

SALINAS, Sius-Geng (Universidad de Tarapacá, Chile)

DUFRAIX, Iciar (Universidad de Tarapacá, Chile)

Childhood in First Person

La infancia en primera persona: niñas, niños y adolescentes migrantes no acompañados en Chile

El objetivo de esta ponencia es caracterizar el fenómeno de la migración no acompañada de niñas, niños y adolescentes en Chile, desde el cruce de diversas categorías de desigualdad (edad, sexo-género, origen nacional), conocer las trayectorias migratorias infanto-juveniles desde la enunciación protagónica y aportar en el diseño de políticas públicas de inclusión social. Se presentan resultados de un Proyecto FONDECYT 1221337.

Hasta ahora, eran pocos los casos de ingreso por pasos no habilitados, pero dada la nueva ley migratoria (que impuso la exigencia del visado consular) y el cierre de fronteras debido a la pandemia, se han comenzado a registrar un incremento de situaciones de niñas, niños y adolescentes que migran sin compañía adulta, tal como ocurre en países de mayor tradición migratoria. El crecimiento económico del país continúa siendo un factor que incide en que Chile sea un destino de la migración intrarregional. No obstante, el estallido social de 2019 vino a cuestionar desigualdades persistentes y fruto de eso, hoy nos encontramos en un nuevo proceso de pacto social. También ha contribuido a reconfigurar los flujos migratorios. En este sentido, resulta oportuno plantear el presente estudio para conocer el fenómeno de la migración de niñas, niños y adolescentes no acompañados.

El estudio se realizará en la zona norte del país (Arica y Parinacota y Tarapacá), por ser el principal punto de ingreso y área de frontera, y zona centro (Metropolitana y Valparaíso) principales ciudades de asentamiento de la población migrante. La muestra del estudio serán personal técnico, activistas, dirigentes de organizaciones no gubernamentales (ONG), profesionales de servicios públicos y autoridades regionales y nacionales que trabajan en el tema de la infancia y adolescencia migrante no acompañada, a quienes se les aplicará una entrevista en profundidad.

RC25-JS-80.2

PAVEZ, Iskra* (Universidad Bernardo O'Higgins, Chile)

ORTIZ, Juan (Universidad Las Américas, Chile)

MARDONES, Pablo (Universidad de Tarapacá, Chile)

ACUÑA, Valeria (Universidad Bernardo O'Higgins, Chile)

JALDÍN, Jendery (Universidad Arturo Prat, Chile)

SALINAS, Sius-Geng (Universidad de Tarapacá, Chile)

DUFRAIX, Iciar (Universidad de Tarapacá, Chile)

Unaccompanied Migrant Children and Adolescents in Chile

The objective of this paper is to characterize the phenomenon of unaccompanied migration of children and adolescents in Chile, from the intersection of various categories of inequality (age, sex-gender, national origin), to know the migratory trajectories of children and adolescents from the protagonist enunciation and to contribute to the design of public policies for social inclusion. Results of a FONDECYT 1221337 Project are presented.

Until now, there were few cases of entry through unauthorized crossings, but given the new migration law (which imposed the requirement of a consular visa) and the closing of borders due to the pandemic, there has been an increase in the number of children and adolescents who migrate without adult company, as occurs in countries with a greater migration tradition. The country's economic growth continues to be a factor affecting Chile as a destination for intraregional migration. However, the social outburst of October 2019 came to question the persistent inequalities and as a result, today we are in a process of redefinition of the social pact and has also contributed to reconfigure migration flows. In this sense, it is appropriate to propose the present study to learn about the phenomenon of migration of unaccompanied children and adolescents.

The study will be conducted in the northern part of the country (Arica and Parinacota and Tarapacá regions), as the main entry point and border area, and the central area (Metropolitan Region and Valparaíso), the main cities where the migrant population settles. The sample of the study will be technical personnel, activists, leaders of non-governmental organizations (NGOs), professionals of public services and regional and national authorities working on the issue of unaccompanied migrant children and adolescents, who will be interviewed in depth.

RC12-184.1

PAVLICH, George* (University of Alberta, Canada)

A Sociology of Accusation: Social Lore, Law, and the Criminally Accused

Drawing on the work of sociological and legal scholars that founded *The Journal of Legal and Political Sociology*, this paper will argue that socio-politically charged accusations provide the foundation for criminal law. Though the journal only existed from 1942-47, under the active leadership of Georges Gurvitch, it published several important sociological, political, anthropological, and realist works on law at the time of the second world war. Referring to selected passages (eg. by Gurvitch, Kelsen, MacIver, Parsons, Sorokin, Pound, Llewelyn), I attempt to show that historical performances of criminal accusation forge the groundwork upon which criminal law comes to rest. That is, the translation of social life to legal idiom is ritually forged through a politics of accusation that categorizes transgression. The 'political sociology' of accusation is thus juridically generative, as will be further illustrated through a Canadian example. Focusing on what is now known as Alberta, it will highlight how a newly created Northwest Mounted Police Force (1814) first set about enforcing colonial law by establishing 'theatres' (eg. preliminary examinations) where performances of criminal accusation could be staged. Here, prohibited social practices were transcribed into colonial notions of law and order; thus translating local lore to a criminal law that ascribed responsibility for social conflict (born to settler colonial structures) exclusively to individually accused persons. It will conclude with a brief reflection on the implications of the aforegoing for a critical sociology of accusation.

RC25-374.4

PAWLOWSKA, Joanna* (The Maria Grzegorzewska University, Poland)

Narratives of Women about Their Identity and Name Choices after Marriage

Name and surname are seen as an important foundation of every individual's personal identity and changing any of these elements can be

stressful. Meanwhile, in many countries, including Poland, despite the lack of legal coercion, there is still a patriarchal tradition and social expectation that a woman will take her husband's surname after marriage. This tradition is so deeply rooted in culture that it has not been questioned in Polish feminist literature so far. However, in official statistical data, a slow but significant emancipatory change can be observed, consisting of an increase in the number of women who choose to retain their maiden name. It is interesting trend in the Central and Easter Europe country, where the RC Church has a stronghold in a traditional, patriarchal division of gender roles. The presentation will show the narratives women provide for their name choices with particular emphasis on identity and emancipatory factors. Data obtained from in-depth interviews were analyzed using MAXQDA. The presentation will focus on discursive research methodology.

RC24-358.4

PAXTON, Gillian* (James Cook University, Australia)

Articulating Reef Futures: Community Narratives on Human-Assisted Ecosystem Adaptation in the Great Barrier Reef

The Great Barrier Reef is a rich material-semiotic assemblage co-fabricated in a myriad of biological lives and physical forces. Human communities, practices and imaginaries are interwoven in this assemblage, adding to its emergent possibilities. Accelerating climate impacts has stimulated significant investment, via the Reef Restoration and Adaptation Program, in exploring new ways for humans to affect the Reef assemblage using a suite of scientific practices and technologies to restore, replicate, and synthesize important ecological connections and functions as they become impacted by climate change. As marine scientists and engineers grapple with the technical and logistical challenges of broadscale ecological intervention, a program of engagement seeks to mobilise communities in the creation of Reef futures that are socially acceptable and just. In this paper, we discuss the outcomes of an early stage in this engagement: a series of intimate, deliberative discussions with over 100 Reef traditional owners, community members and stakeholders about futures for the Reef including those associated with the possibility of human-assisted ecosystem adaptation. Using a series of composite narrative maps, we trace the process through which participants imagine futures for the Reef and articulate alternative possibilities for human action and influence in the Reef assemblage. These maps show preferred pathways imagined in practicing local forms of care and respect for the Reef to allow it room to express its inherent ability to recover and self-manage, and in enhancing and extending the Reef's potential to act as a political catalyst for more ethical and transformative human-environment relationships. While these pathways were imagined to be different from those created through human-assisted ecosystem adaptation, we reflect on how technologically-mediated adaptation might be deployed and designed in concert with the everyday relations that communities practice with the Great Barrier Reef and the ways they imagine its future.

RC41-600.4

PAYNE, Collin* (The Australian National University, Australia)

Inequality in Healthy Life Expectancy in the Asia-Pacific: A Cross-National Analysis

Differences in later-life health across the Asia-pacific are poorly understood. This research examines gender and cross-national differences in healthy life expectancies using longitudinal sample survey data from 5 Asia-Pacific countries: Australia, China, Indonesia, Japan and South Korea during the period between 2007 and 2018. Health expectancies are estimated for three outcomes: physical functioning, self-rated health, and self-reported diagnosis of major chronic diseases. We generated multistate life tables to estimate harmonized life and health expectancies.

Our results demonstrate the considerable heterogeneity in life and health expectancies within the region. We find that men and women in Japan and Australia have substantially higher healthy life expectancy, and can expect to live greater proportions of their remaining lives free of functional limitations, ill-health and chronic diseases. To illustrate, an Australian woman can expect to live 61% of her remaining life at age 65 in self-rated good health, and 65% of her remaining life free of chronic diseases. In contrast, a women in South Korea can only expect to live 21% of her remaining life in self-rated good health and 58% of her remaining life disease-free. A comparison between the two studied middle-income countries further reveals that although China has a higher life expectancy as compared to Indonesia, the lives of older adults in China are more severely burdened with functional limitations, diseases and ill-health.

There are consistent gender differences in healthy longevity across all five countries. Women in all countries live longer, but they spend higher proportions of remaining lives with functional limitations and self-rated poor health. At the same time, in all countries except for China, women can expect to live more disease-free years and fewer years with chronic diseases. Our findings highlight that the direction and magnitude of gender differences in health differs across dimensions of health.

RC05-JS-124.3

PEACOCK, Huw* (University of Tasmania, Australia)
GUERZONI, Michael (University of Tasmania, Australia)

Kids Feeling Good about Being Indigenous at School and Its Link to Heightened Educational Aspirations

The formation of aspirations is a crucial milestone in the personal and cognitive development of children, pivotal in the orienting their directions and pursuits in life as they enter adulthood. One's aspirations pertaining to education are especially valued, and nurtured, across the Western world. Various studies have shown that, for children who are Indigenous, their connection to, holding of, and safety in their Indigeneity contributes to better educational results, as well as a more advantageous maturation, and stronger physical and emotional wellbeing. This presentation presents findings from a quantitative study from the Wave 8 K cohort of The Longitudinal Study of Indigenous Children, Australia. It examines the way in which cultural identity influences one's aspirations to complete secondary school amongst 499 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and Torres Strait Islander children who are 10.5 to 12 years old. We find that children possessing comfort in their identity as Indigenous people, especially during their schooling, is associated with a greater likelihood of wanting to finish their secondary education. Our findings further affirm the necessity for additional awareness and support by educators in the classroom for Indigenous children.

RC44-632.3

PEARSE, Rebecca* (Australian National University, Australia)

Segmented Transition: Patterns in a Life-History Study of Electricity Workers amidst Industrial Change

That energy transition impacts different workers differently is widely recognised, but the diversity of situations and positions energy workers experience is little understood. How does the transition to low-carbon electricity take shape within the longer run processes of labour market segmentation in electricity? This paper reports on findings from a comparative study of energy workers in Australia. It investigates the work and lives of people employed in electricity and related industrial sectors. Data from life history interviews is presented to interpret the labour processes and social implications of transition for different workers. The study compares the experiences of workers across a range of roles, from frontline construction, operations and engineering to the work of administration and management. Patterns of change for energy labour as Australia decarbonises its electricity sector must be understood part of a longer run patterns of segmentation and division in the electricity labour force. The historical character of electricity workforce stratification is emphasised to understand dilemmas of solidarity and regulation as a class process.

RC24-361.3

PEARSE, Rebecca* (Australian National University, Australia)
RICKARDS, Lauren (RMIT, Australia)
SCHLOSBERG, David (University of Sydney, Australia)
DELLA BOSCA, Hannah (University of Sydney, Australia)
MORAES, Oli (RMIT, Australia)

The Conditions of Possibility for Environmental Justice

Environmental justice (EJ) movements constantly work at diagnosing structural barriers to change and creating power through collective actions. In doing so, these movements embody EJ theory in practice. What forms of social movement power, strategy, and solidarity create the enabling conditions for environmental justice? On what bases do scholars and practitioners agree and where do differences in praxis emerge? This paper reports on two segments of a larger international study using Q methodology to empirically examine the discourses emerging and circulating about EJ globally and what lessons such EJ discourse offers to both scholarship and policy. We outline how EJ activists and scholars interpret the multi-dimensional barriers to change, before reflecting on the forms of strategy and organising practices they emphasise as necessary for creating change. Our findings highlight strong agreement about the importance of strategic focus on racial and socioeconomic injustices for successful EJ movement strategy. Three approaches within this broad agreement were identifiable. A communitarian decolonial approach focused on solidarity with indigenous and other marginal social groups. A structural disruption approach focused on networked power from below as a strategy of transformation. And a third of technology and local knowledge, particularly the ways in which technology is enabling local knowledge as an avenue of participation, recognition, and inclusion in forums of public engagement and legal or political challenge. Our data revealed most disagreement among about strategies that target policy frameworks and legal institutions. The paper reflects on the implications for EJ movement praxis when the state is such an ambivalent target for EJ claims.

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

RC39-567.5

PEASE, Bob* (University of Tasmania, Australia)

Disrupting Masculinism in Public Policy Responses to COVID-19: Unmasking the Gendered Dimensions of the Pandemic

The COVID-19 pandemic has intensified existing social and political inequalities throughout the world. In social justice responses, the primary focus has been on socially vulnerable populations affected by the coronavirus: those in the global South, women, those who are older, those with disabilities and chronic health conditions, those on low incomes and those who are black, Indigenous and people of colour. In the context of these social divisions, it is important to note that more men are dying from directly from COVID-19 than women; although women face escalating levels of violence associated with men's responses to the virus. Men's greater historical vulnerability to the coronavirus can be explained in part by gendered differences in perceptions of risk associated with mask wearing, hygiene practices and social distancing, which are seen by many men as signs of weakness. Men's gendered sense of invulnerability is also related to masculinist anthropocentrism which is at the heart of increasing human pressures on the natural environment that are driving the emergence of diseases. Furthermore, masculine invulnerability is also evident in public policy responses shaped by masculinist political leadership styles, gendered nationalism, sovereign manhood and populist far-right narratives about male entitlement, selfishness and conspiracism. If masculinism and its role in naturalising domination of the earth, structural inequality and violence, is to be challenged, men will need to embrace a feminist ethic of care at the levels of planetary, political and personal life.

RC21-311.1

PECK, Jamie* (Univ. of British Columbia, Canada)
THEODORE, Nik (University of Illinois Chicago, USA)

Cities for a Guaranteed Income: The New Urban Politics of Antipoverty Policy in the United States

"Only a crisis—actual or perceived—produces real change," Milton Friedman (in)famously declared, "When that crisis occurs, the actions that are taken depend on the ideas that are lying around." The duty of radical reformers, he believed, was "to develop alternatives [and] to keep them alive and available until the politically impossible becomes the politically inevitable." It was not until the socioeconomic crises of the 1970s that neoliberal activists were able to seize an opportunity to act, after decades in the wilderness. Arguably, a story resembling this can be told about the stalled and crisis-mediated history of guaranteed income (GI) initiatives, which deliver cash transfers as remedies for poverty and socioeconomic insecurity, and which have recently departed the realm of the politically impossible to become practical and popular, if hardly inevitable. Variations on the idea of a guaranteed (or basic) income have circulated for decades, indeed centuries, but in the space of five years GI has lurched from the ideational margins into the policymaking mainstream. In the US, a conspicuous surge in GI advocacy and experimentation predated the COVID-19 pandemic, later to be significantly catalyzed by the crisis. Since 2018, more than a hundred cities have launched pilot projects, most of them in conjunction with the progressive coalition Mayors for a Guaranteed Income.

Drawing on participant observations and interviews with key actors in the new wave of antipoverty policymaking, the paper presents an analysis of these convergent conditions of conjunctural crisis and municipal mobilization. It asks whether the embrace of GI across scores of US cities signals a paradigm shift in social innovation "from below," an after-effect of federal and state-level abrogation, or contradictory combination of the two, and whether this episode should be read as yet another mutation of late-neoliberal urbanism, or perhaps its incipient transcendence.

RC09-JS-136.1

PEDDI, Branwen* (Ghent University, Belgium)
DESSEIN, Joost (Ghent University, Belgium)

Mobilising Academic, Indigenous and Local Knowledge for Inclusive Agricultural Development: A Case Study in the Upper East Region of Ghana

In recent decades, academic recognition of indigenous-local knowledges has increased, as these knowledges are uniquely positioned to provide communities with the ability to cope with shocks in their food systems. This has led to a call for increased participation of indigenous-local actors in agricultural development processes, and the inclusion of their knowledges. Nevertheless, inclusive development can only be realized when there is sufficient recognition of diverse knowledges of stakeholders. Yet how this recognition may be enhanced without producing or maintaining epistemic injustices, is a topic for debate. This study posits that in order to gain an understanding in this, it is essential to study the diversity of perspectives on what knowledge constitutes and how the politics of knowledge shape these perspectives. This is done within the context of an empirical case in the Upper East region of Ghana. The research looks at how different actors within the agricultural development arena conceptualize indigenous and local knowledges, along with their appreciation of different knowledges (academic, indigenous, farmers',

...) within the process of inclusive agricultural development. This case details diverse perspectives on agricultural innovations, their development process and whose knowledge is taken into account or deemed valuable, based on fieldwork undertaken in 2021. For this qualitative research, 32 semi-structured interviews were undertaken, alongside participant observations, informal conversations and focus groups with a diversity of stakeholders. The initial findings show that more often, an emphasis is placed on knowledge external to the community, as being more 'innovative' and 'verified', by external actors. Furthermore, indigenous-local knowledges are included in development processes, insofar as they support that external knowledge. This showcases that there is a dominant perspective on which knowledge is accepted, shaped by traditionally powerful actors, reinforcing existing epistemic injustices. The article concludes by putting forward strategies towards mobilizing diverse knowledges in inclusive development processes.

WG06-782.3

PEDDI, Branwen* (Ghent University, Belgium)
DESSEIN, Joost (ILVO (Institute for Agricultural and Fisheries Research), Belgium)

Understanding Knowledge Politics between Migrant and Local Farmers in Forikrom, a Community in the Transition Zone in Ghana

In a move for more decolonial approaches to research and development, the importance of a pluriversal approach, one that is inclusive of vastly differing ontologies, epistemologies and knowledges, cannot be overstated. What this looks like in practice, is a debate that is also held within the field of agriculture and food, where there is a need to align existing food systems with the needs and knowledge of local communities (i.e. food justice and epistemic justice). The politics that come into play in these processes, have a significant impact on how these processes and its outcomes are shaped. It is therefore important to gain a better understanding of how these knowledge politics work within the field of agriculture and food. An empirical case within the transition zone of Ghana, where different ecologies and social groups meet, is described: the community of Forikrom. In this predominantly yam-farming community, migrant farmers and local farmers come into contact with each other and other stakeholders. Migrant farmers travel within the borders of Ghana, often from the more Northern regions towards Forikrom and further South in the country. The differing social power of these groups is studied, along with possible effects on knowledge politics and epistemologies. In this qualitative research, about twenty semi-structured interviews were conducted, along with participant observation during farm visits and one workshop with interviewees. Initial findings, as the analysis and discussion of results is ongoing, point to a differential in power and influence on agricultural knowledge creation and knowledge exchanges between groups of farmers. Social dynamics, such as potential stereotypes and peer pressure, are important when it comes to which knowledge is put into practice. We conclude by providing recommendations into creating more inclusive and just environments for agricultural knowledge exchanges.

RC18-263.1

PEECK-HO, Catharina* (Carl von Ossietzky Universität Oldenburg, Germany)

Securitization within European Democracies: The Example of the British Prevent-Strategy.

Debates on how to deal with terrorism have a continuity in the course of the 20th and the beginning of the 21st century. This is a particular problem for democracies, which need to meet this challenge without extensively trench on upon the freedoms of citizens. Securitization processes can ultimatley affect everybody in daily-life.

The attacks of September 11, 2001, in New York and the subsequent attacks in Europe (e.g., in London in 2005, Madrid in 2008, and Paris in 2015) led to a thematization of terrorism as a threat to European societies, which resulted in an increasing presence and anchoring of the topic in the national security strategies and legislations of various countries (e.g., Great Britain, Germany, France, and Italy). At the same time, the question of what means are legitimate in the fight against terrorism and to what extent security can be created for populations at all came into focus: the introduction of security technologies such as facial recognition programs, cameras, but also related educational measures is anything but uncontroversial. Security remains unavailable, as, for example, the Rhineland-Palatinate Minister of the Interior Roger Leventz stated in the wake of the Trier rampage in Germany on 1.12.20: "We live in a very free society. If the car becomes a murder weapon, then it's difficult to say as a state, we can stop that 100%. No, we can't."

The contribution approaches the topic using the example of the British Prevent-strategy, which had a model function for different countries in Europe. Based on a analysis of measures in the fields of community work and education, it will be discussed how justified concerns about public safety in the context of concrete measures can result in cuts in the civil liberties of citizens that may pave the way to illiberal democracy.

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

RC05-86.2

PEECK-HO, Catharina* (Carl von Ossietzky Universität Oldenburg, Germany)

Vulnerability, Inequality and Citizenship: The Example of Sanctuary Cities in the United States

Citizenship is closely linked to questions about vulnerability and inequality: Bryan Turner (2006) states that an outcome of the genuine vulnerability of human beings is the foundation of social institutions "that come to constitute what we call 'society'" (Turner 2006: 26). As debates on illegal migration show, though, the access to social institutions is in many ways restricted by citizenship status, creating and strengthening inequalities from the global scale to people's everyday experiences. On the other hand, developments of recent years have demonstrated how even noncitizens can transform the rules of citizenship and gain access to rights under certain circumstances (e.g., Isin 2008).

I want to take the interconnection of the vulnerability of human beings and the institutionalisation of membership in a nation state as a starting point to discuss this field of tension. The example will be Sanctuary Cities in the United States as they imply a contradiction: while social movements managed to open up spaces for participation and limit the fragile status of being undocumented and potentially subject to deportation, the general problem of a lack of citizenship status with all its potential consequences is not solved. As studies show, this leads e.g. to a permanent fragility that migrants have to manage in their daily lives (e.g., Gonzales 2015). The example of discourses on the topic in San Francisco draws attention to the connection between citizenship and inequality. They show that citizenship should be addressed as a field of tension between legitimizing exclusion and the ways people successfully make rights claims.

RC11-166.3

PEIRO-MILIAN, Inma* (Universitat de Barcelona (UB), Spain)
ÅGÅRD, Pernilla (Uppsala University, Sweden)
CHACUR-KISS, Karima (Universitat de Barcelona (UB), Spain)
DIKMANS, Bas (Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium)
TORRES, Sandra (Uppsala University, Sweden)

Older Migrants and Older People Living in Socially Disadvantaged Communities' Perspectives on Barriers and Enablers to Civic Engagement

Civic Engagement in older age is starting to be a topic of discussion amongst policymakers. Following scholars' studies, as well as their analysis and conclusions from the last 40 years, we are starting to deepen our knowledge on certain categories of engagement such as volunteering or voting, but we are still pending to understand other ways of engagement like political engagement or informal support to others. In addition, when older persons live in socially disadvantaged areas or —having a non-European background— have migrated in adulthood, studies hardly ever reflect their perspective. This paper explores the vision of these two groups of older people, under the umbrella of the cross-national project CIVEX: exclusion from the civic engagement of older people in five different countries in Europe. Understanding civic engagement as a multidimensional construct, one hundred older people have answered in-depth interviews providing their views on enablers and barriers to civic engagement, from four different countries: Sweden, Belgium, Finland and Spain. After analysing these life-course interviews, the outcomes provide a compass of different enablers and barriers to civic engagement, ranging from personal facets to more contextual, organizational or relational ones. Considering the axis of analysis used —the contextual group, different expressions of civic engagement, and the country where the interviews were conducted— enablers and barriers showed differences and similarities. A major outcome of the study revolves around the need for agents involved and policymakers to enhance civic engagement amongst older people with a non-European background who have migrated in adulthood and older people in socially disadvantaged urban communities. It's of the utmost importance that this enhancement observes: (1) the specific circumstances of the life curse of the individuals in these groups, (2) the multidimensionality of civic engagement, and (3) the social and political context where this engagement takes place.

RC23-343.3

PELLEGRINI, Giuseppe* (Observa - Science in Society, Italy)
PICCOLO, Chiara (Observa - Science in Society, Italy)

Deliberative Participation As a Contribution to a Constructive Relationship between Science and Society

How can science, politics and society orient themselves to stem the democratic drift of some current phenomena, such as the "scientific authoritarianism", the rise of populism and political apathy?

The ISEED project - *Inclusive Science and European Democracies* - is working to build a new concept of "deliberative participation" aimed at improving both the quality and legitimacy of inclusive decision-making process. In line with this aim, we have provided an overview of participatory and deliberative tools affecting techno-scientific issues. In addition, we have carried out 50 interviews with European scholars and practitioners, analysed with a careful use of content analysis oriented by Grounded Theory.

Through the interviews the concept of "deliberation" was investigated trying to verify the levels of power that the actors exercise in consultative and deliberative processes. The analysis of the democratic contexts has shown that the level of inclusion is different in the European areas as it is linked to the historical, cultural and geopolitical background. In fact, some of the elements that can determine effective participation are: organization and transparency of political systems, infrastructures, economic resources and a mutual relationship of trust between citizens, policy-makers and experts.

This presentation proposes the results of the analysis indicating strengths and weaknesses due to the different contexts and methods of carrying out participatory practices. The tools studied and improved in Europe during the last twenty years are not sufficient to enhance the effective expansion of the democratic space if some important conditions do not guarantee a new balance of power between policy-makers, experts and civil society.

Often in research and participatory projects great attention is paid to the elimination of barriers to inclusion. However, removing the barriers is important, but not sufficient if we do not rethink the democratic spaces within which participation itself is considered only a method.

RC24-361.5

PELLIZZONI, Luigi* (University of Pisa, Italy)

Post-Security and Environmental Governance

Environmental governance has remarkably diversified over time. Looking at regulatory approaches one can distinguish for example between command-and-control, market-based and self-regulatory ones. All of them aim to a major extent to anticipate adverse events. Various forms of anticipation have emerged, according to different accounts of the character of the issues one is confronted with, of the agency about them, and of the temporal framework of action. Prevention was the first, followed by precaution. Yet, since the late 1990s other forms of anticipation have emerged, gaining growing relevance, namely pre-emption and preparedness. First goal of the paper is to discuss the differences between these forms of anticipation and earlier ones; differences which indicate a major shift in environmental governmentality. Second goal is to elaborate on this. I will focus on preparedness – an approach developed especially with respect to biological threats – and consider the empirical case of the management of the Covid-19 pandemic. Based on an analysis of the main regulatory documents enforced by the Italian government between the beginning of 2020 and the end of 2021, I will show the way preparedness has been concretely deployed. Ample recourse to disciplinary measures created tensions with the securitarian logic of health apparatuses and the preventive character of many approaches and instruments, including vaccinations, contrasted with the precautionary framework of their actual implementation. Preparedness played a limited role at a surface level, yet its actual import can be gauged by detecting in the Italian government's measures an emergent approach that intensifies some features of security up to engendering a qualitative change. The contours thus emerge of what may be called post-securitarian environmentality, some implications of which for environmental governance and environmental sociology will be addressed at the end of the paper.

RC47-JS-76.1

PENAFIEL, Ricardo* (Université du Québec à Montréal, Canada)

"La Protesta Es Un Derecho / Pero No La Violencia": Criminalización De La Democracia En Las Américas y Respuestas Dialógicas

El enunciado-título de esta ponencia, "La protesta es un derecho / Pero no la violencia", podría aplicarse a prácticamente todos los gobiernos de América, tanto de derecha como de izquierda. La criminalización del ejercicio de derechos fundamentales (como los de manifestación, asociación, expresión, etc.) parece ser una característica del Estado y hasta del Gobierno Representativo (Manin) tanto se constata en prácticamente todos los gobiernos de la consolidadas democracias del continente. Sin embargo, cada país o contexto tiene sus especificidades que deberían permitir ciertas distinciones dentro de la categoría general "criminalización".

Si bien, prácticamente todos los gobiernos democráticos del continente asumen el derecho a la protesta, todos también proceden a una deslegitimación de las protestas concretas al tipificarlas como violentas y reprimirlas "con toda la fuerza de la ley". Este mecanismo discursivo común servirá de base a la comparación de diferentes tipos de criminalización en Chile, Colombia y México. A gruesas, mientras en Chile se asoció la violencia a fuerzas extranjeras ("estamos en guerra"), en Colombia se mantuvo un esquema de guerra interior a pesar de los acuerdos de paz y en México se intenta asociar la violencia al narcotráfico.

Más allá de estas distinciones –que conllevan también diferentes formas de represión–, el análisis discursivo de estas formas de criminalización no sería completo si no se tomara en consideración las reacciones de les manifestantes y de la opinión pública. Este análisis dialógico de las respuestas sociopolíticas a

las estrategias retóricas de legitimación de la violencia de Estado nos permitirá evaluar la eficacia de aquellas estrategias, de criminalización tanto como de resistencia.

En estos tres casos, gobiernos de derecha fueron remplazados por gobiernos de izquierda después de haber intentado criminalizar el ejercicio de la democracia (isonomía). ¿Criminalizarán las disidencias, estos nuevos gobiernos de izquierda, como se ha visto anteriormente?

RC52-JS-82.3

PENALVA, Susana* (Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Técnicas (CONICET), Argentina)

Politics and Professions in Public Management of Social Policy – between Inequalities Regulation and Authoritarian 'Governmentality'? (Política y profesiones en la gestión pública de la política social – ¿Entre regulación de las desigualdades y "gubernamentalidad managerial"?)

En las tres últimas décadas, independientemente de la configuración nacional de los sistemas de bienestar de la segunda posguerra, los gobiernos de numerosos países emprendieron una amplia reestructuración del sector público, y las políticas sociales experimentaron el rediseño y escalonamiento en su gestión. Si la investigación social europea es rica en este tipo de caracterización, los objetos y procesos en debate a la luz de los estudios latinoamericanos dan cuenta de las mutaciones inducidas por el quiebre de los modelos de desarrollo y los efectos de la volatilidad del capitalismo a escala de la región. La reorganización de las políticas sociales constituye un resultado ambivalente de las reformas tendientes a contrarrestar el incremento de la pobreza, transfiriendo competencias de gestión a los niveles locales y/o a organizaciones sociales confrontados a las demandas emergentes del ajuste estructural.

Esta propuesta busca actualizar el debate sobre los "modelos de intervención social", en línea con la evolución pública del "desarrollo social". Nuestro objetivo es explorar –en una puesta en perspectiva comparativa– las implicancias de las estrategias neoliberales en términos de regulación de las desigualdades y de "gubernamentalidad managerial". Así, considerando los "referenciales" subyacentes a las dinámicas de "gestión multinivel" y las nociones de "contractualización" y contrapartida de la ayuda social; o ponderando su impacto en la práctica de los trabajadores sociales, al frente de las estrategias focalizadas de tratamiento de la cuestión social –responsables de los dispositivos de asistencia y monitoreo de los beneficiarios y de la transformación de sus métodos de gestión institucional.

RC10-158.4

PENG, Cong* (Communication University of China, China)

Freelancers'power over Time in the Perspective of Sociology of Time

With the development of information technology and platforms in modern society, flexible employment methods and freelance workers have gradually expanded, giving rise to the "Gig economy". The loosening of the organisational system, the impact of capital markets and the innovation of digital technology have forced many people who "sell literature for a living" to move from inside to outside the organisation (Liu, 2022), with freelancers as the representative "digital spiritual workers" growing rapidly in various countries around the world, including China. While freelancers aspire to the flexibility and autonomy that this work offers, they are also increasingly experiencing the instability associated with it, particularly the long online hours and uncontrolled time power. Therefore, it is not possible to generalise as to whether this is 'freedom-giving' or 'freedom-depriving' (Wang, 2020).

Based on this, the study has now conducted in-depth interviews with 27 freelancers and 10 editors to explore whether the freedom of freelancers really holds true in the context of their daily work and life experiences. What social power lies beneath the surface of how they organise their time? How do these factors shape the ideology of freelancers? On the basis of the data developed from the interviews, I am analysing them using the research methods of rooted theory. The findings so far suggest that the 'freedom' of freelancers is not the freedom that economists have made it out to be, but a relative freedom in three stages, and this freedom is related to the length of time spent in the profession, the social capital accumulated, platform traffic mechanism, gender and the family roles assumed, which together hold the power of the freelancers' time.

Inte-19.4

PENG, Ito* (University of Toronto, Canada)
YAN, Zhe (University of Würzburg, Germany)

Immobility within Mobility: Migrant Long-Term Care Workers and COVID-19 in China

Even before the COVID-19 pandemic there were already a growing discussion within sociology and migration studies communities on the issue of mobility-immobility dynamics. The pandemic has, however, massively spurred

and magnified this conversation as the COVID restrictions and lockdowns disrupted the taken-for-granted notion of international migration and placed immobility at the center of policy and research debate.

In China, the market-oriented reforms that began in 1979 has transformed this hitherto largely immobile society into a hypermobile one, as today, nearly 385 million internal (rural to urban) migrant people are on the go. The COVID-19, however, has completely disrupted this taken-for-granted mobility as China's pandemic governance put an immediate clamp on people's mobility. Situated within the nexus of government-imposed immobility and the mobility embodied by migrants, this paper examines the impacts of the COVID-19 lockdown on migrant direct-care workers working in Chinese nursing homes, a group of workers whose mobility was particularly affected by the lockdown process. In an effort to contain the spread of the virus, the Chinese government issued COVID guidelines directed lockdown measures on nursing homes and long-term care facilities. Most nursing homes in Chinese cities closed their doors to families and visitors, effectively sealing the residents inside. Somewhat less visible to public eyes was that the nursing home lockdowns did not only involve the residents; along with the residents the direct-care workers, most of them migrant women from rural regions, were also locked in the wards and sealed off from both other parts of the institution and the outside world. For these migrant direct-care workers, the COVID-19 lockdown therefore meant more than simple mobility restrictions and entry barriers to the workplace; rather, it was a total lock-in with their care recipients 24/7—a state of total instituted immobility.

RC02-39.5

PENG, Ito* (University of Toronto, Canada)

The COVID-19 Its Impacts on Working Parents with Small Children: Korea-Canada Comparison

The COVID-19 pandemic has made the importance of care abundantly clear and highlighted the pervasive gender inequalities that are delineated by paid and unpaid carework. Across the globe, women continue to take on much of unpaid carework within the family, in communities, and in the labour market. In some cases, the pandemic has not only exposed this deep-seated gender inequality but further exacerbated it. Recent studies of the pandemic's impacts on families in North America and Europe show that pandemic lockdowns and/or school closures have resulted in increased unpaid childcare hours that have intensified parents' childcare-related stresses and disproportionately affected mothers more than fathers.

We conducted national surveys of working parents with small children in South Korea and Canada in the summer and fall of 2022, shortly after the governments began lift COVID restrictions. Our surveys, using harmonized questionnaires, focused on distributions of unpaid childcare between parents within the household and parents' experience of childcare during the COVID restrictions. I point out some of the similarities and differences between the results of the Korean and the Canadian surveys, and discuss implications of our findings for care, carework, and gender equality.

RC28-404.3

PENG, Ssu-chin* (Institute of Sociology, Academia Sinica, Taiwan)
KUAN, Ping-Yin (National Chengchi University, Taiwan)

The Effect of Parent-Child Discrepancies in Educational Expectation on Adolescents' Mental Health in Taiwan

This study assessed the effect of the discrepancies in parent-child educational expectations on adolescents' mental health problems in Taiwan. Parents in Taiwan often use the proverb, "wealth and beauty can be gained through diligent study," to encourage their children to be high-achieving students. Most parents also believe their children can do better if they work harder. The high educational expectation is a primary factor contributing to the prevalence of shadow education in Taiwan. Researchers have argued that expectations result from rational calculations, self-conditions, and adjusting to new situations. In the case of educational expectations, both parents and their children need to evaluate and adapt to each other's conditions over time. Many studies have found the importance of parental and children's educational expectations and their discrepancies in adolescents' academic performance and achievement. However, there is little research on how consistency or discrepancies in parent-child educational expectations can affect teenagers' mental health. This study used the data collected by the Taiwan Education Panel Survey (TEPS) data in 2001 and 2003 to analyze the effect of discrepancies in parental-child educational expectations over time on junior-high students' mental health. The students surveyed were born between 1987 and 1988. This study used the discrepancies surveyed in 2001 to predict the mental condition surveyed in 2003 to avoid the selection bias problem. Further, since cram schooling is usually applied to fulfill the educational expectations of parents and children, this article will eliminate those who reported attending cram schooling in 2001 to keep the casual mechanism clear. The preliminary finding indicates that the discrepancies in parental-child educational expectations would negatively affect students' mental health, especially for parents with higher expectations than their children.

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

RC11-JS-142.5

PENNING, Nehle* (TU Dortmund University, Germany)
CROSSDALE, Rachel (University of Sheffield, United Kingdom)
REICHERT, Monika (TU Dortmund University, Germany)

Inequalities in Lifelong Learning throughout the Life Course – Results from a Qualitative Study from Four European Countries

In this presentation, we examine the role of lifelong learning from an international comparative as well as from a life course perspective. Raising levels of lifelong learning is viewed as central to promoting employability among older workers (Walker, 1997; Hyde and Phillipson, 2015). The extended working lives agenda requires integral support of lifelong learning throughout the life course, however opportunities and take up are often unequally distributed.

Beginning with a brief overview of the European perspective of lifelong learning, findings from a comparative report of macro social and political-economic change within Germany, Poland, Sweden, and the UK inform case studies of these four countries, presenting lifelong learning within the national policies and political-economic background of each to prove both good and poor practice.

Moving to a person-centred perspective, original findings based on data from 100 interviews with older workers in Germany, Poland, Sweden, and the UK provide insight into how lifelong learning influences the prevention and/or management of exclusion risk – e.g., through improving chances on the labour market in late working life or avoiding boredom. The link between lifelong learning and the biosocial, macro, and operational life/work courses is explored to evaluate how lifelong learning influences the potential of extended working lives.

By analysing the factors that helped or hindered the interviewees in participating in lifelong learning – e.g., getting financial and organisational support from the employer, being forced to do the training in the spare time or creating a 'training fatigue' – it is possible to contribute to the development of measures to reduce inequalities related to lifelong learning.

Finally, these two perspectives are then brought together to evaluate the potential of lifelong learning for the broader extended working lives agenda in the near- and longer-term future.

RC28-405.3

PENSIERO, Nicola* (University of Southampton, United Kingdom)

Parental Schooling, Educational Attainment, Skills and Earnings: A Trend Analysis across 15 Countries

Using data on 15 countries based on the harmonisation of IALS and PIAC data, we provide a cross-national analysis of the evolution of the role of educational attainment and cognitive skills as mediators of intergenerational inequalities in earnings between 1994 and 2015. We find that the association between parents' education and children's earnings is large and highly stable over time in most countries, except for Scandinavian countries, where we detect a downward trend. Conversely, the US stands out as the country displaying the largest earnings differentials by parents' education and as the only country where these differentials increased over time. We demonstrate that educational attainment and skills contributed in different ways to the persistence of these intergenerational inequalities. The correlation between parents' and respondents' schooling weakened significantly in most countries, yet contrary to conventional wisdom, this educational equalisation did not carry over into an equalisation of earnings prospects as students of high-educated families managed to preserve a largely unchanged skill advantage. We also found that educational attainment yields higher earnings returns over time in most countries, whilst skills returns have remained largely stable, which challenges skill-biased-technological-change based explanations of earning inequality. On the one hand, educational equalisation was compensated in several countries by increasing earnings returns to education. On the other, the association between parents' education and cognitive skills as well as earnings stayed largely unchanged across these two decades. Educational attainment and skills thus continued to mediate largely unchanged intergenerational inequalities.

RC10-162.2

PENTEADO, Claudio* (Federal University of ABC, Brazil)
TORI, Lucca (Universidade de São Paulo, Brazil)
SOUZA, Paulo Roberto (Universidade Federal do ABC, Brazil)
HOMMA, Luana (Universidade Federal do ABC, Brazil)

Colectivos y Tecnologías De La Información y Comunicación: Un Análisis De Colectivos Culturales En São Paulo

La comunicación tiene como objetivo analizar las asociaciones entre los colectivos culturales y las tecnologías de la información y comunicación en la acción colectiva contemporánea, a través del estudio de dos colectivos culturales de la ciudad de São Paulo (Brasil). El año 2015 estuvo marcado por la ocupación de escuelas por estudiantes en el estado de São Paulo en reacción a la propuesta de reorganización escolar del gobierno. Esta, fue impuesta sin ningún proceso de consulta ni participación ciudadana, y afectaría a por lo menos un millón de personas en todo el estado, cerrando 94 escuelas (MONTEIRO, 2015). A través de prácticas de organización horizontal y descentralizada, los estudiantes realizaron centenas de ocupaciones escolares, logrando revertir la decisión de cerrar las escuelas. A través de prácticas de autoorganización, los colectivos desarrollaron actividades de formación política y cultural y tareas de mantenimiento de las ocupaciones. Además de revertir la reestructuración escolar, las ocupaciones también trajeron grandes aprendizajes a estos jóvenes sobre movilización popular, gestión autónoma y organización política y cultural que tienen en las tecnologías digitales importantes herramientas de organización, articulación y disputa de narrativas (TORI, et al., 2020; TORI, 2021). A partir de colectivos culturales estructurados por jóvenes que participaron de las ocupaciones, este estudio presenta un análisis de la relación (usos, apropiaciones y modulaciones) de estas formas de acción colectiva contemporánea con las tecnologías digitales, a partir de entrevistas y seguimiento de actividades con dos colectivos culturales. Los datos indican que la relación con las tecnologías digitales es estructurante y relevante para sus actividades, produciendo oportunidades, así como agencias sobre los colectivos, que se preocupan por su actuación en las redes y recurren a esta.

RC46-JS-105.4

PERA, Marina* (Universitat Autonoma de Barcelona, Spain)

Building Local Participatory Democracies through Social Infrastructure: The Case of Civic Management Facilities in Barcelona

In a context of increasing disaffection with democracy and a resurgence of authoritarian political parties, it is worth studying experiences that aim to create bridging social capital and act as schools of democracy. Civic management is a local policy in Barcelona that aims to create new participatory structures, improve social cohesion in the city and promote citizen participation through the management of public common goods. The local civic management policy consists of transferring municipally owned facilities to non-profit organisations so that they can administer and develop projects that are open to the public, with financial support from the city council.

According to Klinenberg (2018), social infrastructure (libraries, communitarian facilities, cultural and sports centres) is key for creating bridging social capital (ties among people with different social backgrounds) and for exercising the basic skills and values for democracy. Despite the prevailing consensus on the crucial role of social infrastructure in promoting ties for democracy and the governance of communities, there is a lack of empirical research on the mechanisms that enable the creation of bridging social capital in societies that have a tendency of social fragmentation and social segregation.

Based on the analysis of a survey conducted among 51 of the 56 existing civically managed facilities in Barcelona in 2019, as well as 34 in-depth interviews with representatives of different facilities, this research highlights some difficulties in making civic management facilities spaces of encounter among socially diverse citizens. Moreover, the analysis identifies some strategies to encourage the participation of groups that are less represented in the use of civic management facilities. The research findings emphasise the need to consider social inequalities in participation in order to achieve socially diverse participation and to make civic management facilities a space where bridging social capital can be enabled.

RC03-60.1

PERA, Marina* (Universitat Autonoma de Barcelona, Spain)
SALAZAR, Yunailis (Universitat Autonoma de Barcelona, Spain)

The Embeddedness of the Citizen Assets Programme in Barcelona: Reminding the Role of Trust

In this research we focus on the embeddedness of participatory structures within social and political contexts through the analysis of the "Citizen Assets Programme (CAP)" in Barcelona, which is a policy seeking to establish institutional support for the urban commons – those spaces and facilities rooted in the community that are susceptible to be transferred to citizens' collectives to manage them democratically (Ajuntament de Barcelona, 2017). For doing so, we define embeddedness as the setting of policies in their social and political environment with a "productive relation to the other institutions of the democratic system" (Bussu et al. 2022a, p.3). Embeddedness is considered crucial to the fruitful implementation and sustainability of innovative participatory structures.

The CAP aims to recognise, protect and promote 'public-common institutions' considering them an opportunity for democratic innovation (Bianchi, 2022; Russell, 2019). Such institutions intend to overcome traditional formal spaces of participation to create embedded and enduring participatory governance structures in which decision-making power is formally shared between active citizens, social movements and public actors, thus combining the principles of representative democracy with those of direct democracy (Blanco and Gomà, 2019).

Based on qualitative discourse analysis of official documents and 17 interviews conducted with politicians, civil servants, academics, and activists between 2015-2021, this research analyses the challenges raised in the

implementation of the policy and that contribute to understand the partial implementation of the CAP. We underline the crucial role of promoting civil society and administrative actors' trust in new democratic institutions as one of the main elements that enables innovative structures' embeddedness and thus their fruitful implementation. Trust had already been identified as an important element in the study of citizen participation in governance networks (Ansell and Galsh, 2007; Brugué, 2010) and we underline that trust remains important as well in the embeddeding of participative politics.

RC28-414.3

PERALES, Francisco* (The University of Queensland, Australia)

ZAJAC, Tomasz* (The University of Queensland, Australia)

TOMASZEWSKI, Wojtek (The University of Queensland, Australia)

JOHNSTONE, Melissa (The University of Queensland, Australia)

Pay Disparities between Male and Female Tertiary-Education Graduates in Australia: Where Is the Gap Greatest?

The gender pay gap remains a glaring reminder of Australia's failure to make meaningful progress towards gender equality. Despite the decrease in the female-to-male earnings gap in the last decade, men still earn markedly more than women. Furthermore, a significant gender pay gap has also been observed among tertiary-educated individuals, which both discredits traditional explanations focused on human-capital differentials and undermines the rise in female tertiary-education attainment in recent decades. International studies suggest that field-of-study differences in tertiary education between men and women are a plausible factor underpinning the graduate gender pay gap. Australian evidence, however, remains scarce. This study uses unique linked-administrative data to examine the gender pay gap among Australian university graduates. We provide uniquely robust evidence of the overall gap, and also identify variation across fields of study and how this variation relates to the gender-typing of fields-of-study and occupations. Our analyses are based on data from a customised Multi-Agency Data Integration Project (MADIP) dataset that includes, among others, Higher Education Information Management System records and Australian Taxation Office data. These data contain annual information from full cohorts of individuals graduating from Australian universities between 2005 and 2011 and observed one to ten years post-graduation over the 2011−2016 period (*n*=549,893 individuals; 2,790,809 observations). Using these data, we fit a series of random-effect regression models of graduates' labour income (i.e., income from personal exertion). We find evidence of a significant gender pay gap among recent Australian graduates that varies markedly across fields-of-study. Furthermore, field-of-study feminisation exerts a negative and statistically significant influence on the labour incomes of male and female graduates. The paper also discusses policy implications of these findings.

RC09-142.1

PERDOMO, Jhoner* (Central University of Venezuela. Institute of Economic and Social Research, Venezuela)

Sustainable Wellbeing Index for Monitoring the Capabilities, Freedoms, and Opportunities of Individuals Against the Rise of Global Authoritarianism.

Sustainable Wellbeing is an alternative perspective of development that has been absent so far in other approaches to measuring wellbeing; to mention a few examples: The Better Life Index of the OECD, Prosperity Index of the Legatum Foundation, as well as the recommendations of the Eurostat to measure the Quality of Life in Europe. As wellbeing is what individuals crave according to their own values, it is essential to expand freedoms, opportunities, and empowerment of capabilities to achieve what each individual value. Thus, forging a fundamental pillar against authoritarian intentions.

Wellbeing lies in reaching a full life according to what the individual values and the conditions that allow it. The conditions are all those that allow the opportunities and freedoms for 'Human Flourishing', where individuals can take advantage of their capabilities. At this point, the central capabilities approach proposed by Martha Nussbaum offers an important theoretical contribution. It expresses that the innate and internal capabilities of individuals, together with external conditions, are what enable combined capabilities to be obtained. In the end, these external conditions are what determine what the individual can freely 'to be' and 'to do'", so it is essential to consider them.

One way to capture it in a measurement is through the combination of the conditions associated with the capabilities, opportunities, and freedoms of individuals in time and space. For the operationalization the research identifies, defines, and justifies 12 dimensions of Sustainable Wellbeing, based on the philosophical approach of the 10 central capabilities proposed by Nussbaum. For the moment we concentrate the analysis on the political dimension, selecting 10 indicators, through a empirical analysis (MCA) for 19 countries of Latin America. Where political models are contrasted together with development models and their progress in the wellbeing of people.

TG03-813.2

PERDOMO, Jhoner* (Central University of Venezuela. Institute of Economic and Social Research, Venezuela)

The Sustainable Wellbeing Approach and the Right of Future Generations to Counteract the Global Risk of Ecological Authoritarianism.

The world is in a transition from models associated with economic development to alternative models "of" development. Beyond a conception of the economic dimension as a determining axis of development, to accept a multidimensionality and relationships between them in a balanced way, such as the case of sustainable development. However, the latent climate crisis is leaving room for a possible scenario of ecological authoritarianism, as a potential form of authoritarianism, where alternative models "to" development, including biocentrism, impose the environment as the axis of the rest of the dimensions, which that generates the risk of using undemocratic mechanisms, including the loss of freedoms, to promote the conservation of the planet as the absolute goal of development.

However, such a more radical perspective is not only risky for itself and its own end, but it also leaves aside the conception of development in freedom and the promotion of people's capacities. To achieve sustainability as well defined by the UN (The future we want, 2012) the individual must be the center, means and end of sustainable development. In this sense, to achieve that they are "means", their capacities must be enhanced, so that sustainability is in accordance with Amartya Sen: the promotion of the capacities of the present without compromising the capacities of future generations (The ends and means of sustainability, 2013). For this, the approach of Sustainable Wellbeing and the Rights of Future Generations based on capabilities (Amartya Sen & Martha Nussbaum) serve as a guide to counteract the risks of ecological authoritarianism. A contrast is made between the various development models, and it will be determined how to detect and minimize said risk, to conclude that to the extent that we have more empowered subjects, we will have greater sustainability, well-being and, in turn, less risk of ecological authoritarianism.

RC54-JS-78.3

PEREIRA, Anabela* (CIES-ISCTE, IUL, Lisboa, Portugal)

Bridging the Divide between the Body and Environment: The Emotionally Embedded Cognition Hypothesis

To think of emotions in the scope of a situated mind-body interaction is to consider if and how a person's emotional processing embeds that context/environment. This question has gained relevance within the COVID-19 pandemic with the strong development of digital interactions, both in private and public sectors of economic activity, as well as in people's homes and daily life (work, leisure, relationships), accelerating the transition to the new digital economy-based societies. However, how exactly is the emotional embedded response (to a specific environment) capable of constraining cognition and behaviour, and what factors can be related to it (e.g., age, gender, personality, features/objects from the environment)?

To test our Emotionally Embedded Cognition Hypothesis, we conducted a study in 2021 with students attending university to investigate their digital embedded experiences, namely, how neuropsychological states, cognitive performance, and environment engagement correlate.

Methods included: an assessment (N=16) of biometrics associated with cognitive control and emotional response (heart rate [bpm] and heart rate variability/captured through PPG signals); the Stroop Test (measuring cognitive interference and accuracy in the task); neuropsychological scales (the Maslach Burnout Inventory Students Survey/MBI-SS); the Profile of Mood States/POMS), and a questionnaire on environment characteristics perceptions (light, sounds, objects), to which participants responded after attending digital classes (vs presential).

We concluded that the MBI-SS scale did not correlate with the other variables (results showed that none of the participants had a burnout state of mind). Regarding moods, depression/melancholy could predict the Stroop results, and confusion/disorientation could predict heart rate variability during the task. Besides, environmental engagement could predict the Stroop effect (cognitive interference) and the heart rate variability during the study.

These results suggest that environment-related-bodily-activity is essential to understanding mind-body interaction and emotional embedding in the digital world and its new societal challenges—a starting point for the sociological comprehension of emotions.

RC28-416.3

PEREIRA, Julie (Sciences Po, France)

PHILIPPE, Coulangeon* (CNRS/Sciences Po, France)

Assessing the Efficiency and Redistributive Impact of a Musical Intervention Program in French Pre-Elementary Schools. Lessons from a Quasi-Experiment.

This paper explores the impact of a music education program on the development of cognitive abilities of young students aged 4-7 years. This program, implemented in a set of 40 pre-elementary schools located in

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

disadvantaged areas of the Paris region, relies on regular violin training during standard school hours, offered to these children for 4 years. The main rationale for the program is based on the widespread belief — though unequally backed by the scientific literature — that learning a musical instrument improves general cognitive skills. Based on a quasi-experimental research design that combines propensity score matching and diff-in-diff regression, our communication focuses on two results already emerging midway into the program. First, the program has a substantial impact on some specific skills related to fine motricity and reading ; while displaying no significant impact on other cognitive outcomes. Second, the magnitude of this impact varies according to students' social background: maximum for students from high SES backgrounds, and minimal for students from low SES backgrounds. These results confirm the possibility of near-transfer, as fine motricity and reading are practised in the program through bow manipulation and simplified score reading. On the other hand, we find no support for the far-transfer hypothesis. These results also question the redistributive effect of a program that addresses educational inequalities but whose effectiveness appears to be inversely correlated with the social status of families. This may result from some cultural selection process that would discard the most socially and culturally distant children from the program's reference universe (western classical music). More prosaically, it can also signal the limitations of such a program when prerequisites such as sufficient communication proficiency and/or decent material conditions of living are not met.

RC11-175.3

PEREK-BIALAS, Jolanta* (Jagiellonian University, Poland)

KRYGOWSKA-NOWAK, Natalia (Jagiellonian University, Cracow, Poland)

SZCZUCKA, Anna (Jagiellonian University, Cracow, Poland)

KWINTA-ODRZYWOLEK, Joanna (Jagiellonian University, Cracow, Poland)

Co-Creation As Innovative Way to Include Older Persons in Age-Friendly Environment

Taking into account the context of social innovations, there is a need to test new methods and tools for researching and designing such interventions that take into account social changes that they cause in real life situations (i.e. Via living lab, Dekker et al., 2019). For sociologists to offer a unique research context to see social innovations in area of ageing which assign a distinct role to citizens as co-creators of innovative solutions and then end-users is an opportunity in evaluation process. The living labs are built to respond to meet and solve societal needs and take advantage of these opportunities for transformative action in order to modify social practices and social structures. Nonetheless, such structures raise both theoretical and empirical challenges. Based on evaluation of more than 240 innovative projects, only 9 were excatly linked to ageing population/old age. The analysis of these innovations will allow to show in what way co-creation was in practice implemented and introduced in pilot phase of testing innovation and how it could be treated as a good practice from the perspective of users - older persons. The social context will be addressed with seeing if empowerment and capability building, since they constitute a requirement to create win-win contexts for collective action and genuine social innovations towards the social transformation to a sustainable society. Additionally, the results of this analysis will be linked to the new European project aiming to develop eco-systems (with living labs) of social innovations focused on ageing in age-friendly environment.

RC11-JS-142.4

PEREK-BIALAS, Jolanta* (Jagiellonian University Krakow, Poland)

URBANIAK, Anna (Jagiellonian University, Poland)

KRYGOWSKA-NOWAK, Natalia (Jagiellonian University, Cracow, Poland)

VARLAMOVA, Maria (Jagiellonian University Krakow, Poland)

Extending Working Life in Poland: Supportive and (Un)Supportive Solutions Implemented By Employers Towards Older Workers

Poland has been demonstrating for many years a lack of willingness and ability to manage the older workforce at the macro and meso levels. Despite a positive shift in the area, the existing solutions appear to be rather scattered and inadequate to extend working life, especially at employers' level. While extending working life is considered one of desired response to ageing of population and shrinkage of the workforce in the country there are no clear mechanisms supporting extending working life on the country level.

This paper draws on two projects conducted in the Polish context: quantitative survey of more than 1,000 employers (2020-2021) and a qualitative part (25 interviews of persons 55-75 years old) of a larger mix-methods international study Exclusion and Inequality in Late Working Life (EIWO) funded by the Swedish Research Council for Health, Working Life and Welfare (FORTE).

Findings highlight low (although rising) awareness of the HR management, scarcity of resources for developed age-management strategies and the considerable prevalence of ageism. Polish companies increasingly use

separate age management tools, but their variety is largely limited. This further increases the scope of inequalities experienced by older workers as policies on extending working life are determined on the level of individual employers. Findings show also that there is a clear difference in prevalence of factors that older worker consider (un)supportive in extending working life via different sectors. Older workers working in public sector feel less satisfied with financial aspects of employment and so being less motivated for extending work at the employer, and more often describe practices of pushing older workers out of the labour market. These findings highlight that the workplace context should be taken into account for inclusion older workers at labour market.

RC08-133.6

PEREYRA, Diego* (Gino Germani Research Institute / Universidad Nacional de Lanús, Argentina)

Society in Numbers. Forms of Legitimation of Empirical Sociology in Argentina from Academic Journals and the Press (1940-1975).

This paper wants to offer a reflection on the history of the construction of quantitative information applied to the dynamics of Argentine society. This includes, on the one hand, a historical review of the establishment and consolidation of a powerful statistical regime in the national state, aimed to guide planning and public policies. This structure evolved slowly from the end of the 19th century, accelerated during Peronism (1944-1955) and matured with the creation of the INDEC (1968). On the other hand, the realization of a project to quantify social reality implies a process of institutionalization of the teaching of sociology and the development of sociological research. In Argentina, this step was given by different university institutions in Buenos Aires, Córdoba and Tucumán since 1940. But these had to submit their data to a game of political and social interpretations, in which academic journals and the press played a central role in disseminating, discussing and imposing a quantitative model of interpretation of the problems of Argentine society. In this way, this paper wants to understand the process of quantifying social issues and problems through the analysis of the production of quantitative data and the social interpretations of these figures that appear in three academic journals: 1. Bulletin of the Institute of Sociology (1942- 1954), 2. Sociology Studies (1961-1965), 3. Latin American Journal of Sociology (1965-1975). Added to this is the analysis of a set of cultural magazines and weekly newspapers (Primera Plana, Panorama, among others) that present and discuss empirical sociology as a useful tool for understanding the social dynamics and political problems of the country. This work can thus help to understand the historical dynamics of a sociological reflection on the Argentine reality based on quantified data and indicators.

RC44-627.3

PEREZ AHUMADA, Pablo* (Universidad de Chile / COES, Chile)

PINTO, Rosario (Universidad Alberto Hurtado, Chile)

Why Do Union Members Are More Willing to Strike and Protest Than Non-Union Members? Evidence from Argentina and Chile

Quantitative research has provided abundant evidence that union membership has significant effects on workers' involvement in collective actions. This research has contributed to the understanding of the political effect of unions by showing that union members are significantly more likely to protest and strike than non-unionized workers (Turner et al 2020; Kerrisey & Schofer, 2018; Cebolla-Boado 2014). However, despite this contribution, most of this research has focused on industrialized countries. Furthermore, the empirical evidence on the mechanisms through which unions produce these political effects is still scarce. As a result, we know little about *why* union members are more willing to mobilize than non-union members.

In this article we address this question by focusing on the cases of Argentina and Chile. While Argentina represents a neo-corporatist industrial relations (IR) system rooted in centralized bargaining, quasi-monopoly of union representation, and strong trade unions, Chile is usually referred to as an extreme case of a neoliberal IR system based on decentralized bargaining, fragmented unions, and a weak labor movement (Drake 1996; Cook, 2007; Etchemendy 2019). Using data from the World Value Survey (waves 5 to 7), we study the association between union membership and participation in disruptive actions such as strikes and protests. Then, using the KHB method of mediation analysis (Kohler, Karlson & Holm, 2011), we assess how much of the relationship between union membership and collective action participation is due to other variables theorized to mediate the "union effect". We analyze three theorized mechanisms—namely, unions facilitate collective action because they reinforce *working-class identity*, *left-wing political orientations*, and *pro-democratic attitudes*. Our results suggest that in Chile left-wing orientations is the mechanism that best explains the association between union membership and collective action, while in Argentina the mechanism that best explains this association is pro-democratic attitudes.

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

RC04-81.1

PEREZ-CASTRO, Judith* (National Autonomous University of Mexico, Mexico)

GARCIA REYES, Jesus* (National Autonomous University of Mexico, Mexico)

Digital Exclusion and Educational Inequality in Indigenous University Students

In Mexico, the interruption of in-person classes due to the pandemic, between 2020 and 2021, affected around 37.58 million students across the country, of which 11.8% were in higher education.

The main strategy of institutions was to continue the activities through distance classes. To do so, they relied on the use of technological devices, videoconferencing platforms, and the Internet. However, the aforementioned brought with them different consequences, especially in the teaching-learning processes and the professional development of university students. This was especially evident in indigenous students, who had to return to their communities during the confinement period, most of which does not have appropriate infrastructure.

In this paper, we present the results of a research carried out with indigenous students from two publican Mexican universities. This was a qualitative study, and we did in-depth interviews with a group of persons who were registered in different higher education programs.

The students pointed out different barriers during the online classes, such as the lack of updated equipment, problems with the Internet, either because their communities did not have the service or because the signal was poor, the lack of technological skills, in them and in their teachers, the use of conventional teaching strategies and activities that were not suitable for online classes, limitations for teamwork, and the loss of spaces for feedback and interaction between them, their classmates, and teachers.

We conclude that, in general, online classes were an effective alternative to deal with the pandemic, however, at the same time, they widened the educational gap between more and less advantaged students. Especially, in those from indigenous communities, located in rural areas, where only 50.4% of the population is an Internet user and more than 90% use the cell phone to have a connection since they do not have a computer.

RC04-79.1

PEREZ-CASTRO, Judith* (National Autonomous University of Mexico, Mexico)

PALMEROS Y AVILA, Guadalupe (Universidad Juárez Autónoma de Tabasco, Mexico)

Education for Sustainability in Higher Education Students

Sustainable development is a notion that has permeated institutional discourses and actions since the mid-twentieth century. Initially linked to the issue of caring for the environment, today this concept refers to the balance between societies and nature, including the protection of cultural, social, economic, and biological diversity, so that we can satisfy human needs and promote national development, without threatening life on the planet. This has become a fundamental issue for higher education institutions and for professional training in general, facing the many problems we are experiencing worldwide, from pollution and the extinction of some species to the pandemic and social inequality. In this paper, we present the results of an exploratory study, carried out with undergraduate students. A scale questionnaire was designed and applied to 38 students from a university in southeastern Mexico. The results show us a high consensus in individual actions and perceptions, especially about the threat that garbage and waste generate to the environment (89% totally agreed), the importance of depositing garbage in its place (82%), as well as care and respect for others as a way of caring for and respecting ourselves (87%). In institutional actions and perceptions, a greater variability was observed in the responses. The proposals that had the greatest consensus were Actions on self-care and on others are promoted and the others (37% totally agreed), There is a culture of respect among students, teachers, and administrators (26%) and There is a concern and measures are taken to care for the environment (24%). We conclude that it is necessary for universities to commit to this issue, through the development of training programs and specific strategies that become part of the culture and institutional values.

RC35-524.1

PEREZ-HAMMERLE, Katharina-Victoria* (The University of New South Wales, Australia)

MOON, Katie* (University of New South Wales, Australia)

The Real Nature of Conviviality Is Onto-Epistemological

The nature of conviviality expressed in our individual realities are reflective of the onto-epistemological assumptions we make. The inherently 'social' interactions that define conviviality are representative of the structures and actors with which we engage, and which engage with us. As such, symmetries and asymmetries exist in the way in which conviviality is expressed by, and through, each of us. To understand the relative characteristics of conviviality, then, methods are needed to reveal 1) how connections and separations are made, 2) the nature of those relationships, 3) and how they influence interactions taking place. We present onto-epistemologically based tools of investigating language to show the ways in which individuals, institutions, cultures and societies frame and express their perception of the world and thus the relative nature of its conviviality. For example, when relational onto-epistemologies (e.g. Indigenous Ways of Knowing) are engaged, interactions are assumed to be connective and inherently reciprocal (i.e. kinship). The language used to describe such interactions will be reflective of their inter-and-intra connectivity. Meanwhile, when realist onto-epistemologies are engaged, assumptions and language will highlight separations and objective independence. Under these assumptions, interactions are characterized as directional or competitive (i.e. individualization). The analytical tools we present aid in revealing how language, categorizations, descriptions and assumptions characterize interactions and can operate to include, or to exclude and marginalise. Unpacking symmetries and in-commensurabilities in those assumptions will be important to outline, especially if dialogical processes are being sought to produce pluralistic societies or transdisciplinary knowledge exchanges. Identifying the implicit assumptions that are expressed through language can be useful to help define and characterize the nature of conviviality by the interactions taking place.

TG11-JS-98.5

PERIS CASTIGLIONI, Carlos* (Montevideo entre Oliva y, Paraguay)

MORICONI, Marcelo (Instituto Universitario de Lisboa (ISCTE-IUL), Portugal)

Cultivating Cannabis in a Paraguayan Nature Reserve: Incentives and Moral Justification for Breaking the Law

Paraguay has become the main cannabis producer in South America and one of the largest exporters in the world. Some investigations about the cultivation of marijuana in the country portray a cruel environment in which peasants are exploited in "almost feudal" conditions by intermediaries who buy their crops at unreasonably low prices. However, a group of peasants who use the Mbaracayú Forest Nature Reserve as their labour area have created a safe and profitable ecosystem for developing their business. Based on interviews with key informants and visits to the area, the article describes the constraints and incentives that lead those peasants to engage in criminal activities, the strategies they have used to establish protective barriers, and the moral justifications that emerge as a result of their success in doing business. Although there are violent practices and extortion, we claim that the decision-making process to get involved in illegal markets is a free action influenced by alternative moral understandings that provide reasons and justifications for breaking the law. The moral map of these cannabis growers goes far beyond the mere economic justification of generating material resources and is related to economic, institutional, and social premises linked to a generalized aspiration of dignity and a life worth living. The functioning of informal institutions learned through previous interactions with state and non-state actors who regulate and protect the market, the perceived social approval/legitimation of the activity by referent groups, and the awareness of the capacity and skills necessary to successfully conduct the business have a crucial importance in the moral reformulation.

RC46-652.3

PERLSTADT, Harry* (Michigan State University, USA)

Social Science Research Ethics

My book, *Assessing Social Science Research Ethics and Integrity,* describes the history of social science research ethics as it emerged from the shadow of medical bioethics, examines the power of Institutional Review Boards (IRBs) and consists of detailed analyses of six controversial and ethically questionable studies: the US Public Health Tuskegee Syphilis Study, the Wichita Jury Study, Milgram's Obedience to Authority, Humphreys's *Tearoom Trade,* Zimbardo's Stanford Prison Experiment, and the *Darkness in El Dorado*: Yanomami Controversy.

I will provide advice on finding and working with a professional editor to ensure the book and chapters are well organized and each case study adequately presents the historical background, methods, findings and ethical issues. The editor also checked for grammar and punctuation errors.

RC22-332.4

PERREAULT, Jean-philippe* (Universite Laval, Canada)
SIROIS, Elisabeth (Université d'Ottawa, Canada)
LENOBLE, Marie (Universite Laval, Canada)

The Religious Among Nonreligious Young Quebecers: Age or Generation Effect?

For cultural and historical reasons, language (French) and religion (Catholicism) have been in Quebec the central features of a minority national identity in America. Despite a rapid secularization in the 1960s and an extremely low church attendance since the late 1970s, a strong majority of Quebecers (74% in 2011) claimed to belong to Catholicism until recently. However, the

dominant religiosity regime that was 'cultural Catholicism' has tended for a little over 10 years to give way to a pluralist regime marked by an increase in the number of young people who claim to have no religious affiliation (Meunier & Wilkins-Laflamme, 2011).

Thus, one could say that today's young Quebecers (18-30 years old) stand out as the first true 'non-religious generation' in Québec. In the context of a research project named *The Religious among Nonreligious Young Quebecers,* we have been interested in this novelty by attempting to describe the configuration and dynamics of their imaginary (beliefs, values, norms, visions of life and death) and the interactions between these different components.

When asked about the permanence of their religious non-affiliation, most of the respondents did not envision changing their position during their lifetime. How can this be explained? Does it reflect an age effect, with the challenges of youth crystallizing their religious non-affiliation as an identity component? Is it rather a generation and socialization effect in which case it would herald a new and relatively stable form of religiosity and spirituality, at a distance from denominational affiliation? While we cannot predict the future, we propose to analyse the conditions, the reasons and the explanations hidden behind these young people's non-affiliation as formulated by our respondents, and from there, to risk a prospective by submitting some hypotheses for discussion.

RC11-174.2

PERSSON, Marcus* (Linkoping University, Sweden)
REDMALM, David (Uppsala University, Sweden)
IVERSEN, Clara (Uppsala University, Sweden)
FERM, Lisa (Linköpings University, Sweden)

Caregivers' Practical, Social, and Ethical Competence When Using Robotic Animals.

Robot animals are increasingly discussed as a solution to challenges connected to the aging population and limited resources in care. Robot animals that play social, assistive, or therapeutic roles can have a positive impact on care both in terms of replacing expensive workforce in elderly care and related to patients' well-being, by facilitating communication and helping persons with dementia to remember their life story. While much of previous research focus on the robots' effect on the patients' well-being, there is a general lack of knowledge regarding the hands-on experience of caregivers' use of robots. Therefore, the aim of the paper is to explore the competences that caregivers draw upon when facilitating interaction between residents and robot animals. The study is conducted through qualitative interviews and ethnographic observations with caregivers at six dementia care homes in Sweden. The notion of competence is understood as something that is developed through human actions in the encounter with work tools, other people, and in relation to the institutional framework in which the work is performed and given meaning. The findings show that the caregivers use of robot animals in care settings rests on several competencies, involving 1) practical competence in inviting residents to interact with robots in different ways, 2) social competence in treating robots in ways that are sensitive to residents' understandings of robots, and 3) ethical competence in managing the dilemmas related to residents' stances towards robots and questions of transparency and lies.

RC23-350.1

PERSSON, Marcus* (Linkoping University, Sweden)
IVERSEN, Clara (Uppsala University, Sweden)
REDMALM, David (Uppsala University, Sweden)

Robot Animals and the Emotional Labor of Caregivers

Robot animals have become a topical issue as researchers and policy makers are discussing how to meet challenges connected to the aging population and limited resources in elderly care. In relation to groups that face difficulties building and maintaining social relationships, such as people with dementia, some researchers argue that robot animals can facilitate communication and promote well-being. However, such optimistic reports do not account for everyone's experience of robot animals. Some researchers also point out that the functions and benefits of the robot animal rely on caregivers' productive use of it in interaction with patients. Caregivers' roles are still quite invisible in research into the use of robots in care settings. This paper therefore contributes an understanding of the caregiver's role in the use of robot animals, focusing on how caregivers express and manage emotion when using robot animals in relation to persons with dementia.

Based on qualitative data (interviews and video-recorded observations) from an ethnographical study in dementia care homes in Sweden, we study the management of emotional expressions that is conducted in the professional role of being a skilled caregiver. Professional ideals, related to providing care (such as, Altruism, autonomy, and dignity), do not necessarily resonate with the increased requirements on technological competences. So far, there has been no attempt to examine caregivers' emotional endeavors in relation to the use of robots, despite previous findings of caregivers' resistance towards technology with the caring occupations. Our approach allows for an investigation into caregivers who do not attune their use of the robots to the institutional ideals that permeates the caring culture and professional standards. From our analysis, robot animals can actualize and provoke traditional care ideals and emotional regimes, which may be re-negotiated, or at least discussed and re-established in relation to the use of robots.

RC22-JS-152.3

PERTEK, Sandra* (University of Birmingham, United Kingdom)

Adapted Religious Coping: Strategies and Effects in Experiences of Gender-Based Violence and Forced Displacement

While the relationship between faith and resilience in migration experience is acknowledged, minimal evidence exists concerning displaced survivors of gender-based violence (GBV). Examining the influences of religion on migrant women's resilience and coping, I argue that religious coping emerged as a primary coping mechanism and survivors fortified their resilience by drawing upon their religious identities. In so doing, I explore the role of religious resources (ideas, practices and experiences) in enabling coping behaviours and introduce the concept of adapted religious coping to contribute to theory of religion, migration and resilience.

Adopting a social constructionist and socio-ecological perspective, I draw upon data collected in my PhD research in Turkey and Tunisia with 27 Muslim and 11 Christian displaced SGBV women survivors: 21 Syrian, two Iraqi, five Nigerians, three Congolese, two Ivorians, and one each from Eritrea, Ghana, Guinea, Sierra Leone and Sudan. Mixed methods primarily involved in-depth interviews, followed by questionnaires with religious coping, psychological distress and post-traumatic growth scales.

Engaging in fairly high levels of religious coping, women summoned strength and combined it with personal strength-based coping. For most respondents, religion was a meaningful and agential resource for everyday coping. Although women reported losses in communal religious resources, they conserved personal religious resources, often the only accessible resources, generated from their religious identities. They mobilised cognitive, behavioural, and spiritual and emotional adapted religious coping strategies with positive and negative impacts. These coping strategies drew on their religious beliefs, practices and experiences, integrating their mind, body, and spirit. Despite reporting the buffering effects of religious coping on their mental health, survivors exhibited high levels of psychological distress.

Implications for future research and practice are considered. Service providers should recognise the diverse resilience expressions and healing patterns, including religious coping among displaced populations, to support positive and mitigate negative religious coping methods.

RC31-464.2

PERTEK, Sandra* (University of Birmingham, United Kingdom)

Religion, Forced Migration and Gender-Based Violence: An Intersectional and Ecological Analysis

Research suggests intersecting identities shape survivors' experiences of gender-based violence (GBV), including religious identity. Little is known, however, about how religion shapes GBV experiences across migration. This presentation responds to the research question: "what are the influences of religion on GBV experiences in displacement" based on an intersectional and ecological analysis.

Using a social constructionist perspective and mixed methods, I draw upon in-depth interviews and questionnaires with 15 service providers and 27 Muslim and 11 Christian displaced GBV women survivors in Turkey and Tunisia: 21 Syrian, two Iraqi, five Nigerians, three Congolese, two Ivorians, and one each from Eritrea, Ghana, Guinea, Sierra Leone and Sudan.

Religion was identified as part of the GBV experience, under-theorised in research. It operated as an enabler of resilience and an intersecting risk factor across the socio-ecological levels. On the one hand, religion arose as spatially and temporally fluid intersectional vulnerability factors, which shaped the gender-culture-religion nexus underpinning family violence, and the experiences of religious persecution alongside religious and migrant discrimination. On the other hand, religion manifested as a powerful resilience resource with survivors adapting fairly high levels of religious coping, which enabled them to draw strength, meaning and relief from their faith. Displaced women conserved their religious beliefs, practices, and experiences, integrating mind, body, and spirit leading to cognitive, behavioural, and emotional/spiritual coping strategies. Spiritual struggles increased psychological distress for some respondents, but service providers marginalised their spiritual needs.

The integrated intersectional and ecological analysis proved useful for capturing both vulnerability and resilience factors in GBV experiences from macro, meso and micro perspectives across borders. The study highlights the need to integrate intersectional and ecological approaches into GBV analysis and interventions to mitigate risk factors and effectively harness survivors' strengths in recovery processes.

RC53-729.10

PETERSSON, Frida* (University of Gothenburg, Sweden)
BARRETT, Damon (University of Gothenburg, Sweden)
TURNER, Russell (University of Gothenburg, Sweden)

Injecting Drug Use Among Legal Minors and the Best Interests of the Child

The protection of children from drugs is a dedicated article in the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (Article 33). However, protecting children from drugs is often equated with zero-use goals, when there are many young people for whom this does not reflect their life worlds. Approximately 11.3 million people inject drugs globally, with many associated serious health risks. However, injecting drug use among under 18s (legally children) is a blind spot in research, policy and practice. Harm reduction services for people who inject drugs, such as needle exchange programmes, tend to cater for adult participants. Issues of consent, identity and (im)maturity may challenge the assumptions and premises upon which 'low threshold' services are delivered. Existing question marks over the autonomy of drug users are compounded by childhood as a legal and social category. The Committee on the Rights of the Child recommends 'youth-friendly' drug services that in turn must respect the 'best interests of the child', but it remains unclear what this means, or how young people who inject consider their own best interests in the context of their histories, social circles and daily lives. A central dilemma is the concept of best interests itself, which can function as a principle for contextual assessment, but can also be connected to the concept of 'the child' as an abstract ideal affecting top-down policy decisions, and into which somebody under the age of 18 injecting drugs does not neatly fit. This paper present findings from a comparative, mixed method study in three countries – Sweden, Switzerland and Wales. Combining critical child rights with harm reduction theory, and based on interviews with young injectors, focus groups with drugs workers, and policy mapping, and it locates child rights standards in the legal and policy 'setting' in which early injecting takes place.

RC47-661.3

PETRAY, Theresa* (James Cook University, Australia)
GERTZ, Janine (University of New South Wales, Australia)

"for the Good of Gugu Badhun People": Indigenous Economic Development, Sharing and Sovereignty

As part of an ongoing process of Indigenous Nation-Building (INB), Gugu Badhun Nation are engaged in developing an economy according to Gugu Badhun values. This is an act of sovereignty, important to Gugu Badhun to reduce their reliance on government or private funding and grow their capacity for genuine self-determination. However, rather than simply mimicking capitalism, the practice of visioning this economy begins with considering the cultural principles that must be upheld. This paper discusses the transformative potential of this practice, and of the Gugu Badhun economy more broadly. For Gugu Badhun, sharing is central, as is the responsibility to look after one another, country, the plants and animals they share country with, and neighbouring Nations. Practical questions about economic strategies then emerge from this, for example how the Nation might manage common natural resources used for business purposes, or how to balance ensuring a basic standard of living is available to everyone with a shared understanding of what is *enough*. While this work is currently internal within Gugu Badhun, and Gugu Badhun do not seek to impose their economy or their worldview on others, it nonetheless has the potential for growth. As First Nations people doing this work discuss the process with others, the concept of sovereign, self-determining, and value-led economic structures expands. Moreover, the existence of this alternative economy undermines the monolith of neoliberal capitalism by prefiguring alternatives.

RC40-585.1

PETROPOULOU, Eugenia* (Department of Sociology, University of Crete, Greece)

Changing Landscapes of Food Consumption? Consumers' Perceptions Towards Short Food Supply Chains in Greece

The agro-industrial food system generates detachment and mistrust among consumers, particularly by the lack of transparency, adverse environmental effects, and food safety issues. Alternative Food Networks (AFN) such as Short Food Supply Chains (SFSCs) have drawn scholarly attention for their innovative features, such as the emergence of new associational forms, proximal relations and new quality conventions for sustainable and just food futures. This presentation analyses the role of SFSC and its contribution to the restoration of consumers' trust in Greece. Two focus groups were conducted on consumer attitudes, values, expectations, and preferences concerning SFSCs in Greece, along with a follow-up consumer survey (N = 456 respondents) that built upon the qualitative research findings and extended them. The study results suggest that consumers' trust in SFSC is tied to the concept of local food at the regional or national level. Also, consumers' preference for SFSC products appeared to depend on the product type, purchase context, and consumer segment, although it was felt that making supply more accessible would increase demand. There was a greater willingness to pay more for organic/pesticide-free products for health reasons. Consumers also value supporting the local community through purchasing SFSC products. The above key insights to consumer perceptions and interest towards SFSC provide important knowledge that can be applied to engage consumers in creating a sustainable and just food value chain across the country and add to the existing knowledge on consumer attitudes, preferences and acceptance of SFSC as an alternative to the conventional food system.

RC36-540.5

PEZZOLI, Silvia* (University of Florence, Italy)
BIZZARRI, Carlotta (Università degli Studi di Firenze, Italy)

Women in between. the Careers and Biographical Adaptation of Italian Professional Women in the Pandemic

Having as background the answers to the questionnaire Stress, Dealing with Stress, and Experiencing Changes in Social Life during the Covid-19 Pandemic, carried out by the IPHS - Bulgaria and already presented at the 4th ISA Forum of Sociology, we present here the conclusions of a two-stage in-depth analysis of the long-term effects on the work experience of some female occupational groups: journalists, social workers, entertainment workers and teachers. A first round of in-depth interviews was administered in the last three months of 2020 and the results were disseminated at the ESA 2021 conference. Focusing on the study of the role of information and the compulsory use of media technologies, we analysed the effects of the Pandemic in terms of: relevance and effectiveness of media information; the role of the media in regulating the relationship between citizens and institutions; smartworking media and the development/diminution of entrepreneurship; domestication of work or bureaucratisation of the domestic dimension.

Starting in September 2022, we began a second round of in-depth interviews with the same group of people, willing to frame the long-term effects of the Pandemic on biographies and professional careers. We are now exploring five main dimensions whose results we intend to present at the ISA 2023 Conference:

-new skills acquired through the professional adaptations required by isolation and other health restrictions;

- expendability of newly acquired skills in a world that returns to face-to-face work,

- in career terms: changes from work achievements during the pandemic

- in biographical terms: redefinition/revision of one's relationship with the profession and with the weight it has in the definition of one's identity

- in professional terms: redefinition due to the experiences of 2020 and part of 2021. What happened, what should (better) have happened

RC39-581.1

PFISTER, Sandra* (Disaster Competence Network Austria, Austria)

Bourdieu Meets Disaster Robots. the Introduction of Innovative Technologies in the Field of Emergency Response

Emergency organizations such as fire brigades operate in a hazardous and volatile environment. Decision-making and task performance in emergency and disaster operations is characterized by urgency and uncertainty. Thus, the physical and mental burden put on emergency personnel is tremendous. For this reason, a bulk of research, e.g., disaster robotics, develops innovative technologies that assist or support first responders and emergency personnel with their task performance. To give some examples, UAVs or UGVs, PPE, or augmented reality increase available information, the range and scope of action, or operational safety for first responders and decision-makers. Despite these promising advantages, such innovative solutions rarely enfold their *full* potential. Often, they are only partly used, and some may even fail during the implementation stage. Practitioners may be reluctant to apply or even reject new systems. Social researchers have shed light on this paradox and challenged a too narrow perspective on technology acceptance that is strongly biased on technical functionality. Rather, a bundle of further variables is pivotal to the actual use of an innovation, such as consistency with previous technologies, cultural beliefs, social impact, etc. However, broader theoretical frameworks that enfold a deep understanding of the introduction of an innovative technology in the practical field are rare. This paper suggests applying a Bourdieusian framework providing a nuanced understanding of the field-internal dynamics induced by innovative technologies. It suggests taking such innovations as field-external dynamics, that are scattered by the field-specific logic and, thus, may (not) put serious pressure on the field-specific structures. Hence, mental structures, power structures, field-external relations, etc. come to the fore. Further, it demonstrates the frameworks' empirical relevance by providing evidence from an interdisciplinary project on an assistive system for the cooperative use of UAVs and UGVs in firefighting.

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

RC39-566.2

PFISTER, Sandra* (Disaster Competence Network Austria, Austria)

Reproducing the Gender Order in the Wake of Disasters

While disasters are considered a rupture of the established gender order, they rarely result in its profound change. This paper contributes to a proper understanding of its per- petuation. It suggests to take a disaster as a framework for action that is symbolically shaped by gender expectations. Within this framework the gender order is reproduced through practices that affirm and reinforce these expectations and, thus, impede the gender-neutralising potential of a practical deviation from these expectations. This is illustrated by revisiting 20 guided interviews from a previous case study on a mudslide disaster in Europe.

TG11-856.4

PFITZNER, Naomi* (Monash University, Australia)

Helping from Home: Domestic and Family Violence Worker Wellbeing during the 'Shadow Pandemic'.

The COVID-19 pandemic has shone a spotlight on care work of all kinds and the emotional toll of this work. Working with traumatised clients, such as individuals who have or are experiencing domestic and family violence (DFV), often unavoidably affects professional and personal functioning. The onset of the novel coronavirus triggered the closure of workplaces, schools and childcare facilities and a global transition to working from home. For most DFV workers, this meant that home became the primary setting for providing care to individuals affected by DFV as well as unpaid domestic work, childcare and schooling. This paper will explore how COVID-19 and the transition to remote work is impacting the mental health and emotional wellbeing of DFV workers. This presentation will share insights from an Australian case study of DFV practitioners working during the COVID-19 lockdowns in 2020. The case study is based on a mixed method research project that draws on a multi-wave online survey and focus groups with over 100 practitioners who supported women experiencing domestic violence during COVID-19 in Victoria, Australia.

Drawing on the Australian case study, the presentation will begin by presenting finding on the psychological costs of providing care for trauma-survivors during the COVID-19 crisis. It will then go on to examine how working remotely from home during the lockdowns undid workers' self-care strategies. Finally, implications for emergency response plans in future crises will be discussed including the role that organisations can play in managing and mitigating the potential harmful effects of DFV work.

RC15-218.1

PHAM, Hau* (University of Melbourne, Australia)

Alcohol, Addiction, and Subjugated Knowledge: Reimagining Alcohol Experiences and Subjectivity in Viet Nam through Ma Men

Despite its significance in the global governance of alcohol, the concept of addiction remains a topic of contest. Different disciplines of scientific research as well as policy initiatives constantly compete and argue for the best way to understand and pin down the concept in order to detect, manage, and cure the addicted subjects. In other words, governing alcohol with addiction in most of the prominent models requires the stabilisation of the concept in both academic and policy debates. This process has been widely criticised to be reductive of complex empirical alcohol experiences and rely on rigidly constituted governable subjects for the sake of control. Drawing from a poststructuralist analysis of expert interview data on alcohol control in Viet Nam, I consider how the fluid notion of *ma men* (loosely, 'the ghost/spirit of intoxication') offers new ways to think about alcohol-related practices and individuals as multiple and flux instead of reductive and static. With roots in the everyday language and local pop culture repertoire of describing a wide range of alcohol experiences including and especially intoxication/loss of control, *ma men* is mobilised by Vietnamese experts in variable ways to problematise drinking and addiction. At the same time, such understandings remain subjugated through knowledge practices in Vietnamese policy, which reproduces the hegemony of Western alcohol control frameworks and paradigms.

WG05-JS-106.3

PHULWARI, Shweta* (Indira Gandhi National Open University, India)

Climate Change and Poverty in India: Reinforcement of Marginalization

Climate change is one of the challenge facing the world today. It is not only an environment problem but social problem too especially in developing countries like India, where vulnerable group already facing many other types of inequalities and social division. The change in climatic condition gives major shocks to vulnerable people especially and force them into the vicious circle of poverty. Climate change also has severe ecological, social and economic impacts that pose a threat to the survival of the poor and vulnerable people. This paper highlights how climate change impacts lives and livelihood of the poor, secondly how climate change reinforces marginalization of marginalized communities in Indian context. The paper also focuses on the efforts of Indian Government and other organizations to combat the climate change and poverty. Explanatory research method is used in this paper to identify the extent and the nature of cause and effect relationships between climate change and poverty.

RC42-604.3

PICCA, Leslie* (University of Dayton, USA)

Pedagogical Techniques for Racial Dialogue at a Predominately White Institution

Teaching about diversity is critically important given demographic shifts and an increasingly interconnected global economy. However, many students feel ill-equipped to engage in conversations, particularly around potentially divisive topics such as diversity, equity, and inclusion. For nearly twenty years, I have taught about race & ethnicity at a predominately white institution, and I have taught about sexuality studies (especially LGBTQIA+) at a private Catholic institution. This presentation will explore common challenges faced when discussing potentially divisive topics from an intersectional perspective. For example, the instructor's (perceived) identity likely influences how students react to course material, and what students feel comfortable sharing. Practical strategies to build trust and deeper engagement will be shared including clarifying classroom guidelines (such as debate vs. discussion vs. dialogue), think-pair-share activities, and journal writing assignments. Strategies will also be provided for how to effectively solicit student feedback, and what to do when a class activity bombs.

RC53-JS-17.1

PICCIRILLO, Debora* (Center for the Study of Violence - University of Sao Paulo (NEV-USP), Brazil)

Gender Perceptions and Expectations Among Brazilian Adolescents

Being a social construct, gender patterns, expectations and displays are always subject to change. The literature has a long tradition of mapping those changes, highlighting transitions, permanence, and ruptures. Youth scholars underline how important this period of life is for identity development, showing how family and peers play an important role, as youth navigates in different settings and deal with different expectations and demands while building their personal identity.

To understand how this generation of adolescents is dealing with matters of gender in their daily life, we contacted adolescents in the city of São Paulo, Brazil, through an online questionnaire with open-ended questions (n=26). Later, we conducted in-depth interviews with nine adolescents from different social backgrounds, racial identities, and religions. Adolescents were on average 16 years old. All participants identify as cis-gender.

When asked about gendered characteristics among their peers, adolescents said there is no such thing, once the barriers between genders are blurred nowadays, and people are now freer to behave and feel regardless of traditional gender patterns.

Despite this narrative, female participants highlighted how some activities or behaviors are still seen as "masculine", such as enjoying sports and speaking in a more confident way. They affirm other people have gendered attitudes about them, expecting a more "gentle" kind of behavior because they are girls. Male participants were more likely to reaffirm gendered expectations, like agreeing to pay the bill on a date and feeling protective of women. When questioned if they feel pressured to act in this way, male adolescents said that it is easier to just abide by social expectations.

This generation of adolescents has more access to discussions about gender equality and is more aware of non-binary ways of gender performance. However, at the macro level, they still feel pressured to abide by gendered expectations.

WG08-802.2

PICHEL-VAZQUEZ, Alexandre* (Universitat Oberta de Catalunya, Spain)

'a "Gender Politics" to Rule Them All': Antifeminist Political Sentimentality and the International Connections of the Spanish Far Right

Since 2019, the Spanish far right (Vox) is once again represented in the national parliament. After more than 30 years of 'relative' absence of the far right (it has always been present within the Popular Party or in post-Falangist groups), Vox has become the third political force in Spain. Apart from a renewed political discourse, one of the most important differences between Vox and the nostalgic Falangist groups of the past is its international openness and its relationship with international far-right networks.

As several feminist scholars have shown (i.e. Kováts & Põim, 2015; Grzebalska & Pető, 2018; Schmincke, 2020), gender, sexuality, and the fight against the feminist movement function as elements of international far-right

unity. Through a common 'gender politics,' although contextualized to each of the territories, the international far right creates ties of cooperation at the ideological, economic and formative levels. These political ties configure a specific political sentimentality. Different affects intertwined to foster an antifeminist hatred at the international level and an ethnonationalist love at the local level.

This paper aims to explore how gender works within Vox's international connections and the configuration of an antifeminist and ethnonationalist political sentimentality. To do this, we first identified Vox's international connections and its relationship to gender politics in three geographic regions: the United States, Europe and Latin America. Then, we focused on specific moments of cooperation (meetings, jointly planned activities, events, demonstrations, etc.). This allows us to affectively analyze the political alliances of Vox, the party's role as a political node between Western far right and Spanish-speaking Latin American far right, and the centrality of gender in this new 'far-right International'.

RC34-JS-61.3

PICKARD, Sarah* (Université Sorbonne Nouvelle - Paris 3, France)

Realities, Reactions and Results about Youth-Led Environmental Activism on Climate Change

Young people around the world have been involved in environmental activism on an increased scale in recent years. Greta Thunberg's first school strike in Sweden (August 2018) that became the Fridays For Future (FFF) movement, quickly followed by the launch of Extinction Rebellion (XR) in Britain (October 2018) along with many other networks and groups have led to a vibrant environmental movement mobilising young people all over the globe. Much has been written about the causes of this youth activism, as well as young environmental activists' repertoire of contention and demands. Less has been written about the consequences – the topic of this session.

In this paper, I discuss realities about, reactions to and results of young people's contemporary environmental activism, especially in Britain. The paper concentrates on external outcomes regarding public opinion and institutional politics. First, I evaluate the impact of youth environmental activism on public opinion about climate change, and on young environmental activists themselves and their political actions. Second, I document the impact of this activism on promises and pledges made by political parties, e.g., declarations, manifestos, legislation and implementation.

This paper draws on various sources to enable a discussion on the outcomes of young people's environmental activism in contemporary Britain. In so doing, it contributes to understanding the status of young people as political agents and their efficacy against the backdrop of evolving political participation of this young generation.

RC04-66.9

PIERDANT RODRÍGUEZ, Alberto* (Universidad Autonoma Metropolitana-Xochimilco, Mexico)
RODRÍGUEZ, Jesús (Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana - Xochimilco, Mexico)
PIERDANT CASTELLANOS, Alberto Isaac (Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana - Xochimilco, Mexico)
MOLINA, Nelly (Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana - Xochimilco, Mexico)
RODRÍGUEZ, Elba Cristina (Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana - Xochimilco, Mexico)
NARRO, Ana Elena (Universidad Autonoma Metropolitana - Xochimilco, Mexico)

Remote Teaching-Learning of University Mathematics in Mexico. An Educational Model That Accentuated Existing Social Inequalities

In Mexico, between the beginning of 2019 and mid-2022, the public and private university face-to-face education system collapsed due to the forced confinement at home caused by the pandemic of the deadly Sars-Cov-2 virus (COVID 19). This emergency educational model that forced the students and professors at the Autonomous Metropolitan University - Xochimilco (UAM-X) to carry out teaching and learning activities at home, showed during its application a considerable increase in the already existing social and economic inequality. Let us remember that inequality implies a lack - of education - that prevents fulfillment (Sen, 2010) or the exclusion of opportunities - of education - that can arise in life (Therborn, 2013). This express transformation between a face-to-face educational model towards a remote educational model was observed to be more serious in those areas of knowledge that require a laboratory or greater abstraction, such as mathematics for their learning. Among some variables that made it possible to measure these inequalities are those associated with information and communication technologies such as: access to a fixed telephone line, high-speed Internet - 4G or 5G networks -, a computer with a webcam and microphone, and a printer. A physical area at home that would emulate a college classroom; the support of the members of the family

to accept the alternative of remote education and the economic resources necessary to carry out the transformation and be able to continue studying for more than two years. This work shows the case of a first measurement of these inequalities observed during this educational process in the area of mathematics applied to social sciences (psychology, economics, administration, social communication, sociology and politics and social management) of the university.

RC44-627.2

PILATI, Katia* (University of Trento, Department of Sociology and Social Research, Italy)
PERRA, Sabrina (University of Cagliari, Italy)

Explaining Labor Movements Today: Workers' Economic and Political Strikes

Since the Great Recession and the protests that followed it, labor movements have resurged in Europe. Their characteristics are, however, substantially different from labor movements in the past: strikes are part of a wider repertoire of actions; blue collars protest next to other workers and non-working categories; claims on working conditions are integrated by those against political reforms; trade unions coordinate protests in combination with social movement organizations; the state is often the target of protests. Theories explaining labor movements under industrial societies are therefore not likely to be sufficiently accounting for such changes. How can we explain labor movements today?

To approach this question we join scholarship on industrial relations with the literature of contentious politics and combine business cycle and union model explanations of the former with the political process model of the latter.

Empirically, our analysis uses data on workers' protests, mostly strikes, occurred in Italy between 2008 and 2018 drawn from a protest event analysis (PEA). Data derives from a selection of articles from one of the major Italian newspapers La Repubblica (N= 9,935 collective actions).

Preliminary results show a wave of contention peaking between 2011 and 2014. Strikes are the dominant, albeit not only, form of action. While trade union federations organize most actions, a high share of protests is organized by independent trade unions or is simply un-organized. Economic strikes prevail among workers, they mobilize different occupational categories, and most have a local scale action. In turn, political strikes are characterized by the presence, in addition to workers, of non-working categories like students; claims regard political reforms like labor market policies, and most protests are national scale actions. Economic and political cycles are closely interconnected as both the business cycle theory and the political process model account for both economic and political strikes.

RC06-106.8

PINHAO, Karina* (Center for Social Studies, Brazil)

Denied Motherhood: The Struggle of Guarani-Kaiowá Mothers for Future Generations of the Guarani-Kaiowá

In recent years, the increase of evangelical religious fundamentalism, the neoliberal entrepreneurial vision, and the wide setbacks in social rights marked the Brazilian political conjecture. This political context reflects neoliberal governance allied to neoconservatism, where the reorganization of families and their control become central (Cooper, 2017). Through modification in social programs, those neoliberal politics have been intervening in families, especially the poor and racialized ones. These programs mainly impact women-mothers who continue to fundamentally carry out care and reproductive work in the patriarchal society in which we continue to live. In Brazil, one of the programs that reveal this change is the "*Famílias Fortes*" program. The program aims to provide a solution to several indigenous children and young people who are removed from their communities and find it difficult to reintegrate into other families (indigenous and non-indigenous). The program defends specific family values that inflict specific effect control on indigenous families and communities. Hence, it threatens the exercise of indigenous motherhood and, in turn, the existence of future generations of these communities. Given this, the present article proposes to analyze how the "*Família Fortes*" Program impacts indigenous mothers and their social reproduction through neoliberalism-neoconservatism aspects. The analysis focuses mainly on its impact on the exercise of motherhood of Guarani-Kaiowá indigenous mothers and its historical relationship with indigenous policies of integration in "Brazilian civilization" and territorial enclosure (Federici, 2017). In conclusion, the program intervenes in the social reproduction of this community and negatively influences cultural rights and land conflicts in Brazil.

TG04-819.3

PINHO, Isabela* (Universidade Federal de São Carlos, Brazil)
PATRIARCA, Gabriel (Universidade de São Paulo, Brazil)
SOARES, Anna clara (Universidade de São Paulo, Brazil)

Taking and Avoiding Risks: Perceptions and Strategies in the Circulation of Cocaine through the Port of Santos, Brazil

The concept of risk, its forms of management and calculation have been gaining space as a relevant theme in the social sciences. There are different thematic areas and empirical approaches that use this analytical tool, such as studies on surveillance, security and policing. In these studies, risk usually refers to the opportunity for criminal events to occur against the expectations and efforts of public and private actors who seek to maintain the legal order. However, rather than viewing risk through this lens, this analytical tool also allows us to understand the views of individuals, groups, and organizations perceived as "criminal" and who, from their point of view, face risks in undertaking illicit activities. In this article, we seek to understand the perceptions of risk and the strategies adopted by actors involved in cocaine hydrochloride export through the largest port complex in South America, the port of Santos in Brazil. The criminal actors not only create strategies to circulate cocaine in the present, but also anticipate their actions, which are guided by imaginations (collective and individual) about the future. They need to mobilize specific knowledge, such as having information about ship routes, as well as knowledge about technologies and surveillance systems to navigate daily, to minimize the uncertainties and risks of being arrested and the drugs seized. We seek to investigate what actors perceive as risk and what strategies they adopt to avoid and minimize risk? To explore these questions, the article draws on interviews, court documents, and news reports about the international cocaine traffic in the port of Santos.

RC13-195.2

PINJANI, Pratap* (NCPSL, Education Ministry, Govt. Of India, New Delhi, India)

Revaluating Leisure and Its Role in Combating COVID-19

The unpredictability and uncertainty of the COVID-19 epidemic; the accompanying lockdowns, physical distancing, and other containment strategies; and the consequent economic collapse elevated the likelihood of mental health issues and worsened health disparities. People's lifestyles have changed and different patterns of behaviour emerged across various domains including leisure. Amid this pandemic, several questions have been raised about its impact on leisure, which is identified with freedom of choice and intrinsic satisfaction and offers opportunities for relaxation, diversion, and self-reflection. With the practice of "social distancing", the need for connectedness has been compromised which has inturn aggravated feelings of loneliness and isolation through the contraints put on excersing versatile leisure activities. The proposed change indicated a deep understanding of the need to connect despite the physical barrier. In order to combat with the negativity and the psychological distress even the leisure activities have been revisited and reinvigorated with a focus on what is available and how it can be utilized. A shift is seen going back to old school practices of leisure which were disregarded or lost due to the packed lifestyle, connections have been made and further grown with the assistance of social media, enabling families to gather online, individuals to share their ideas and skills, and even to operate their companies online, and instructors to continue their work by delivering online lessons. While social media play an enabling and facilitating role, social gatherings and acts of togetherness have shown themselves in a variety of forms, such as neighbours speaking "over the fence" or across the street, and individuals singing holiday songs on their balconies. This study thus investigates a shift in leisure activities, the role of digital media in accomplishing this transition, and how these changes have buffered the loss of cognitive, physical, and emotional resources.

RC04-65.2

PINSON, Halleli* (Ben-Gurion University, Israel)

Neo Zionist Right-Wing Populist Discourse and Activism in the Israel Education System Background and Conceptual Framework

The rise of right-wing populism is a central theme in social sciences today. Interestingly, the majority of studies on populism focus on its effects on the political system, the media and civil society, whilst its expression in education has remained unexplored. This paper examines the impact of right-wing populism in Israel on education policies and institutions. In the past decade, educational policy and practices in Israel have become another arena where the boundaries of legitimacy and loyalty are redrawn. Since 2009, most Ministers of Education have been actively pushing a neo-Zionist agenda by reshaping the curriculum, amending the State Education Act, and attempting to intervene in the content of teaching in academia. This paper uses three cases to explore the impact of right-wing Israeli populist campaigns on education. In each of these cases, reports in the media and posts or opinion columns of key figures or organizations were systematically collected. The data was then analyzed discursively using Atals.ti. The first case focuses on the campaign to

ban the activist groups 'Breaking the Silence' from entering schools and how securitization discourse was employed to position them as a 'threat to the state'. The Second example - 'Im Tirtzu' ('If You Will') - a right-wing organization that lead an ongoing campaign against left-wing influences in academia. This is an example of how a dichotomy between the 'will of the people' and the 'academic elite' is constructed, positioning the latter as the 'objective enemy'. The third example focuses on public debates over the changes to the official high-schools civic curriculum. Here, I focus on the role of the several key-players, in reshaping the curriculum using the practice of the 'will of the people' vs. the 'elite' to justify an ethno-republican majoritarian model of citizenship.

RC32-478.9

PINTO, Paula* (University of Lisbon, Portugal)
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COELHO, Bernardo (CIEG/ISCSP - University of Lisbon, Portugal)
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Supportive, Resistant... or in-between? a Typology of Attitudes Towards Gender Equality Among University Leaders

Since at least the 1970s, research has been conducted to map the factors conducive to gender equality policy success in Higher Education, yet, there is also a growing need to understand resistances to better evaluate the strategies implemented (Bergqvist, et al, 2013; Poggio, 2018). In order to grasp power struggles and dynamics between proponents and opponents, we need to focus on the strategies that actors use and the opportunity structures in which they are embedded (Bergqvist et al, 2013; Diogo et al., 2021; Flood et al., 2021; Husu, 2013; O'Connor, 2019; Sağlamer et al., 2016; Verloo, 2018). This presentation addresses this challenge.

Drawing from a case-study research (that included secondary data, interviews and focus groups of four HEIs) and 25 interviews conducted with university leaders of public HEIs in Portugal, collected through the *Gender Equality in Higher Education Institutions* Project (EEA Grants), we developed a typology of leadership profiles that allow us to capture different perceptions and willingness to promote and implement equality measures and plans. Portugal started late to implement these policies and has only recently massified its higher education system.

To examine positions of *resistance*, *support* or *ambivalence* regarding gender equality in academia, enables us to discuss how leaders differ in terms of knowledge about, interest in, and availability to promote gender equality, while also taking into account the different disciplinary areas of decision-makers training and the "gender cultures" of their organizations. This provides important insights into new policies that support gender equality in Higher Education Institutions.

RC48-JS-67.3

PIOTROWSKI, Grzegorz* (University of Gdansk, Poland)

Dynamics of Contention within Polish Urban Movements

Recent academic discussions claim urban movements to be the type of social movements rooted in "collectivities with a communal base and/or with the local state as their target of action" (S. Fainstein, F. Fainstein 1985: 189). However, some researchers point to the fact that local authorities are not necessarily the target of action; the target may include private agents or action may be directed towards self-help initiatives (cf. Passotti 2013). Passotti summarizes the development of the research on urban movements: "much analysis on urban movements sets them in the context of macroeconomic shifts. In the latter part of the 20th century, capital reacted to deindustrialization by investing its surplus in cities with a strategy of «accumulation by dispossession» (Harvey 2008), in which poor residents in high-value areas were displaced to make place for profitable urban redevelopment" (Passotti 2013).Cooperation between tenants' movements and squatting activists and its positioning against the right-to-the-city movements as an example of radical flank effects. In this case the radicalization of the tenants' movement by the squatters situate them at the radical flank, whereas urban movements' involvement into local politics as well as their role as independent experts locate them among the 'moderates'. This paper aims at bridging the concept of 'players and arenas' (Jasper 2009) with radical flank effects (Haines 1984, 2013; Gupta 2002) in order to provide insight into the dynamics within movements contesting the neoliberal changes in Polish cities.

The empirical basis for the analysis comes from long-time research on the aforementioned movements in Poznań and Warsaw, mostly in-depth interviews, This data is enriched by a Speculative Discourse Analysis of the materials – publications, recordings, discussions and posts on social media – produced by both factions of the broadly understood urban movement.

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

RC48-672.1

PIOTROWSKI, Grzegorz* (University of Gdansk, Poland)

Pink, Glitter, Antifascism - Intersections of Contemporary Antifascist Movement in Poland.

The context of illiberal democracy has re-designed the scene of Polish social movements already in late 2015. Since then Poland witnessed a political backslide. This has created a number of reactions, using either new or established forms of political resistance. One of such examples is the antifascist movement that recently had to face new challenges – in particular the institutionalisation of xenophobic rhetoric and the growth of the far-right sector. The presentation presents the internal radical/moderate dynamics, in particular, it explores the role of changes in political opportunity structures for the reinvigoration of the antifascist movement in Poland, radicalisation in some of its sectors, and change in its priorities.

The conceptualization of radicalism by the actors (radicals and moderates), the use of it as a bargaining tool in coalition-making, and the backfiring of radicalism against the movement that jeopardized the coalitions and provoked repressions are the main questions in this analysis. The concept of radicalism observed here has been used by social movements beyond the usual conceptualization of it as a choice of radical repertoire of action or radical political claims. In the studied movements, radicalism is also visible in approaches to organizational models or in the broadening range of claims caused by increasing intersectionality of the movement.

In this context, Haines' (1995, 2013) concept of "radical flank effect" offers an explanation of differing views on relevant objectives, action frames, and tactics of mobilization. My goal is to provide evidence for these theoretical reflections, as well to assess which scenarios of de-radicalisation take place within the Polish antifascist movement and under what - structural (political and discursive) condition.

Empirically, this presentation is based on a long qualitative research on the Polish antifascist movement as well as on results of a protest survey conducted at the WarsawAntifascist Streetparty in 2021.

RC35-524.3

PIOVANI, Juan* (Universidad Nacional de La Plata, Argentina)

The Idea of Conviviality and Its Methodological Implications

This presentation addresses the following question: does empirical research on conviviality necessarily imply the use of convivial methods? Although it is quite obvious, the answer will depend on how conviviality is conceptualized. But this gives rise to a set of theoretical and methodological discussions that I intend to analyze. The introduction of the term 'conviviality' in the social sciences and humanities is often attributed to the book Tools of conviviality, by Ivan Illich (1973). Since then, the term has undergone a classic process of semantic change, which has given rise to various definitions, connotations and methodological implications. The Mecila Center for Advanced Studies, which focuses mainly on the analysis of conviviality and inequality as intertwined phenomena, defines the term as "everyday interactions in contexts characterized by inequality and diversity" (Mecila, 2017). This broad definition, with implications for research at micro, meso and macro social levels, enables a wide range of methods and techniques for empirical research, convivial and non-convivial, both quantitative and qualitative: ethnographies, surveys, case studies; comparative, documentary and biographical analyses, etc. However, Illich's original definition of conviviality, "autonomous and creative intercourse among persons, and the intercourse of persons with their environment; and this in contrast with the conditioned response of persons to the demands made upon them by others, and by a man-made environment" could be considered more akin to methodological perspectives based on the epistemology of the known subject, as opposed to those of the knowing subject (Vasilachis), which refer to the co-construction of knowledge in convivial situations and without establishing fixed hierarchies between types of knowledges and between researchers and "subjects/objetcs" of inquiry.

Inte-19.3

PIPER, Nicola* (Queen Mary University of London, United Kingdom)

GHIMIRE, Anita (Nepal Institute for Social and Environmental Reserach, Nepal)

JONES, Katharine (Coventry University, United Kingdom)

Managing Health Care through Foreign Nurse Recruitment: Bilateral Labour Agreements As Tools of Governance in Times of Crisis

The combined crisis of Brexit and COVID have resulted in a serious shortage of healthcare workers in the UK, especially nurses. To ameliorate this situation, new bilateral agreements have been signed between the UK and migrant-origin countries. Among those is the new agreement signed with Nepal, a classic migrant-sending country which is also struggling to meet its own shortages falling way behind the nurse:patient ratio as recommended by the WHO. This situation throws up a number of pertinent questions in relation to institutional actors, potentially competing political priorities and standards.

This paper takes a global social policy perspective as its starting point for an analysis of bilateral labour agreements aimed at the recruitment and deployment of nurses signed during and after COVID-19 in relation to potential and actual conflicts as regards the various global policy goals and frameworks set out by the SDGs, GCM, ILO standards and WHO and PSI guidelines. Our exploration of the recruitment and deployment of foreign nurses as per the UK-Nepal BLA will be based on interviews with key institutional actors at global and national level.

In this paper, we engage with the re-invigorated social reproduction literature which situates foreign nurse recruitment within the broader – and highly variegated - context of national welfare systems and capitalist labour relations. We argue for an urgent recontextualization of foreign nurse recruitment as a direct subsidy from global south to global north healthcare systems in the wake of neoliberal globalisation and related pandemic-related workforce crises while also analysing the home country labour market conditions for these nurses which affects their aspiration to migrate in the first place.

RC02-52.3

PIQUERAS, Andres* (Universidad Jaume I, Spain)

Degenerative Phase of Capitalism. Terminal Capitalism?

The recurrent structural crises of capitalism, its profound reasons, will be dealt with here, in order to be able to specify and explain its current systemic quagmire, tendentially terminal, without "terminal" necessarily meaning "imminent". To situate ourselves in this tendency, it is necessary to show that the conditions of degeneration are sharpening and that the development of the productive forces is increasingly giving way to destructive forces – an important moment of the academic and political contribution of István Mészáros – with the consequent decline of the whole of capitalist civilization. Dilution of value, social and environmental destruction, collapse of societies... In this contribution I propose to expose some of the processes that explain all this, as well as the conclusions or implications that are attached to them, to synthesize some of the most relevant processes and factors for the analysis of the current phase of capitalism, in dialogue with Mészáros.

RC53-JS-56.3

PISMEL, Fernanda* (CNRS Centre Max Weber UMR 5283 - Fernanda PISMEL, France)

More Playgrounds, Police Officers or Other Kids to Play with? Children's Reflections on How to Improve Their Leisure in a Suburb of Curitiba, Brazil

"If you had the power to change anything, what would you do to make your neighborhood and your city cooler for kids?" This was one among the questions I asked fifty children who live in low-income neighborhoods in the city of Curitiba. For my interlocutors the city is neither a "model for Latin America", nor the "ecological capital", nor the "smartest and most connected city in Brazil". Their proposals for improving the city are, however, divergent. Children belonging to the more stable fractions of the popular classes tend to defend that structural changes - such as investment in security, improvements in traffic and solving problems related to drug dealing and public cleaning - would make their childhoods more pleasant. On the other hand, children in more vulnerable situations tend to propose changes that directly affect their daily lives, proposing a greater diversity of spaces and leisure activities, sports, and culture. Besides the social properties of individuals, the length of time the family has lived in the neighborhood and its practices more circumscribed to the living space have structuring effects on their representations and daily practices (Authier, 2007, p. 213). Even though they live in the same neighborhood and study at the same school, these children do not live the same world (Lahire, 2019). The differences in terms of parenting strategies, contribute to children educated under the natural grouwth view (Lareau, 2003) having a more accurate view of what the state could do to improve the urban experiences of this social group (Qvortrup, 1995).

RC28-404.5

PISMEL, Fernanda* (CNRS Centre Max Weber UMR 5283 - Fernanda PISMEL, France)

More Playgrounds, Police Officers or Other Kids to Play with? Children's Reflections on How to Improve Their Leisure in a Suburb of Curitiba, Brazil.

"If you had the power to change anything, what would you do to make your neighborhood and your city cooler for kids?" This was one among the questions I asked fifty children who live in low-income neighborhoods in the city of Curitiba. For my interlocutors the city is neither a "model for Latin America", nor the "ecological capital", nor the "smartest and most connected city in Brazil". Their proposals for improving the city are, however, divergent. Children belonging to the more stable fractions of the popular classes tend to defend that structural changes - such as investment in security, improvements in traffic and solving problems related to drug dealing and public cleaning - would make their childhoods more pleasant. On the other hand, children in more vulnerable situations tend to propose changes that directly affect their daily lives, proposing a greater diversity of spaces and leisure activities, sports,

and culture. Besides the social properties of individuals, the length of time the family has lived in the neighborhood and its practices more circumscribed to the living space have structuring effects on their representations and daily practices (Authier, 2007, p. 213). Even though they live in the same neighborhood and study at the same school, these children do not live the same world (Lahire, 2019). The differences in terms of parenting strategies, contribute to children educated under the natural grouwth view (Lareau, 2003) having a more accurate view of what the state could do to improve the urban experiences of this social group (Qvortrup, 1995).

RC04-76.3

PIT-TEN CATE, Ineke* (Luxembourg Centre for Educational Testing (LUCET), University of Luxembourg, Luxembourg)

GLOCK, Sabine (Institute for Educational Research, School of Education, Bergische Universität Wuppertal, Germany)

Combined Effects of Students´ Gender and Ethnicity on Teachers´ Stereotype-Based Expectations: A Systematic Review

Whilst student populations become increasingly heterogeneous, (inter) national large-scale studies report educational inequalities based on shared characteristics of different groups of students. Although differences in educational pathways may be related to interindividual differences in ability and achievement, these inequalities may also be affected by teachers´ beliefs and expectations. Research has demonstrated that teachers´ beliefs and expectations vary as a function of specific student characteristics, whereby teachers have lower expectations for the academic achievement of ethnic minority students (for a review, see Wang et al., 2018). In addition, teachers may have different expectations for boys and girls, especially in regard to domain specific achievement (i.e., mathematical and language proficiency; e.g., de Boer et al., 2010; Holder & Kessels, 2017) and classroom behavior (Arbuckle & Little, 2004; Glock, 2016).

Although students present themselves with more characteristics that can activate stereotypical beliefs, most research has focused on a single characteristic and little is known about the effect of the intersection of characteristics. To this extent, one could argue for a cumulative effect of ethnicity and gender, whereby stereotype-based expectations concerning ethnic minority students are amplified by the students´ gender (Ghavami & Peplau, 2012), an interaction effect, whereby different characteristics interact (Purdie-Vaughns & Eibach, 2008) or an inhibition effect, whereby one salient characteristic dominates over the other (Pratto et al., 2006). To investigate these differential effects, we conducted a systematic review on the combined effect of student gender and ethnicity on teacher expectations.

Results provide support for an interplay of gender and ethnicity, rather than a cumulative or dominance effect, on teacher expectation of student academic proficiency and behavior. That is, certain combinations of gender and ethnicity create (dis)advantages for subgroups of students. These results will be discussed in terms of theory and future research as well as their implications.

RC04-76.7

PIT-TEN CATE, Ineke* (Luxembourg Centre for Educational Testing (LUCET), University of Luxembourg, Luxembourg)

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HADJAR, Andreas (University of Luxembourg, Luxembourg)

TORABIAN, Juliette (Department of Social sciences, Faculty of Humanities, Education and Social Sciences, University of Luxembourg, Luxembourg)

DE MOLL, Frederick (Department of Social sciences, Faculty of Humanities, Education and Social Sciences, University of Luxembourg, Luxembourg)

The Longitudinal Impact of Student Characteristics, School Composition and Track Placement on Mathematics Performance: Inter- and Cross Level Intersectionality

In recent decades, much sociological inquiry has focused on whether and to what extent education systems are capable of compensating for and equalizing social inequalities. While earlier studies have mainly focused on educational inequalities and their relationship with individual students' characteristics (e.g., Boudon, 1974; Bourdieu, 1984); or school-level factors, particularly school composition and segregation (e.g., Jencks, 1974), few studies have been concerned with the intersectionality of individual and school-level factors and their impact on the performance of students within and across levels of education (Gross et al., 2016).

The present study aims to investigate the intersectional impact of students´ academic and socio-demographic characteristics, school composition and school tracks on students' mathematics performance in Luxembourg. It draws on data collected as part of the Luxembourg school monitoring programme "Épreuves Standardisées" (ÉpStan; Fischbach et al., 2014) and included *all* students enrolled in public education Grade 3 (November 2013) matched with data from the same students in Grade 9 (November 2017-2021) including those repeating once or twice (N≈3600).

Results of multilevel mixed effects regression analysis show that math achievement in Grade 9 is affected by student gender, SES, migration background and prior achievement, as well as by the school track and school composition (i.e., percentage of Low SES families in school). In addition, a robust cross-level gender x school track interaction effect was found. Results show that after controlling for prior performance and other individual characteristics, the institutional placement of students into different school tracks and school composition in Grade 3 influence test results in Grade 9. The cross-level interaction effect indicates that the boy-girl achievement gap is even more pronounced in the higher (academic) than in the middle (more technical) track. Results support earlier findings that both individual and school composition variables, and especially their intersectionality, contribute to differences in educational outcomes.

RC35-JS-135.3

PITLUCK, Aaron* (Illinois State University, United States)

Conflicts of Interest

Conflict of interest policies, regulations, and legislation can be found across diverse private sector industries, particularly those with high concentrations of professionals. It is also frequently used to normatively describe how elected officials and those with public appointments should avoid "corruption" by reducing conflicts of interest between one's private interests and one's public duties. Despite the concept's ubiquity, it remains undertheorized in sociology and is therefore rarely used as a primary causal explanation in sociological research. When sociologists use the term as a causal explanation, we tend to conflate conflicts of interest with pedestrian conflicting interests found throughout the economy, thereby sapping the concept of analytic rigor, or we narrowly apply it to the interface of the public and private sector. This paper argues that we need to create a dialogue to theorize what constitutes a conflict of interest so that we can better alleviate the problems associated with them.

Building on a number of social theorists—particularly the business ethicist, Neil R. Luebke, and the sociologists Susan P. Shapiro and Richard Swedberg—I argue that a "conflict of interest" is a claim that a social relationship is a particular kind of agency relationship ("an acting for" relationship) in which the agent is obliged to act in the best interests of a principal (a fiduciary-like relationship) and in which this obligation conflicts with the agent's other interests. The paper then draws on Merton's theory of entrepreneurial deviance and the concept of monopoly power to argue that many conflicts of interest are market niches earning supernormal profits because they are natural monopolies created by ethical ambiguity. A conflict of interest is therefore a structural social situation, often created to gain supernormal profits, and typically occupied by individuals comfortable with social stigma and violating social norms.

RC23-JS-24.1

PITROSO, Giulio* (Griffith University, Australia)

Gamers and Far Right's Values in Australia

Whilst *gamers* have been object of moral panic campaigns that presented them as solely white inept anti-social teen-agers (Deshbandhu, 2016; Kirkpatrick, 2016; Kowert et al., 2014), researchers demystified such misconception and highlighted the complexity of video games cultures (Shaw, 2010). Studies show how *gamers* dislike the *casualisation* of video games (Peyron, 2019). Since the Casual Revolution (Juul, 2010) started, video games for mobile and some consoles such as Nintendo Wii targeted new markets or reached people who had abandoned video gaming. *Gamers* are lured to fight against this process in a conflict framed as a political struggle (Milner, 2013).

Hard-core gamers represent a hegemonic group in the history of gaming communities. Advertising and gaming industry cultivated a special relationship with this sector of consumers taking control of the most important gaming reviews and websites (Pearce, 2008). In particular, such industries are believed to have forged the stereotype of the *gamer* ignoring female video games players (Shaw, 2012; Chees, 2017; Vanderhoef, 2013; Salter & Blodgett, 2012). The acknowledge of identities that were previously ignored even by sectorial media engendered online confrontations in gaming communities, in particular in relation to the #Gamergate (Kidd & Turner, 2016; Burgess & Matamoros-Fernández, 2016). The links between #Gamergate and Alt-right have been studied (Bezio, 2018; Khan, 2019). YouTube represents an important social media to connect Alt-right *gamers* with a wider audience (Bryant, 2020).

This study strives to investigate how *gamers* are engaged in the Alt-right online activism, analysing the data arising from semi-structured interviews conducted in Australia. In those interviews, 20 youngsters between 18 and 30 years old discuss their point of view about the #Gamergate and their online activism. They also express their opinions in relation to the Casual Revolution. The data collected will be studied via computer assisted analysis.

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

RC16-247.2

PITROSO, Giulio* (Griffith University, Australia)

The Gaming Capital. a Study of Gaming Communities through Bourdieusian Theories

Scholars debated the nature of gaming communities adopting different perspectives and definitions. Gaming has hence been studied prevalently as a subculture (Krzywinska & King, 2005; Boellstorff, 2006; Williams et al., 2006; Crawford & Rutter, 2006; Downing, 2011; Ruffino & Carbone, 2014) or postmodern subculture (Hodkinson, 2002; Meikle, 2013;), and less often as a *lifestyle* (Dutra, 2021), a *youth scene* (Adamus, 2012), as a *tribe* (Maffesoli, 2008; Caizapanta, 2011), or as neo-tribe (Bennett, 1999; Bennett, 2005; Law, 2016; Hardy et al., 2018; Marechal et al, 2019), whilst the original definition of "virtua-culture" (Crowe and Bradford, 2007) seemed to not be common in academic literature. Other scholars overcome the limitations of such categories adjusting Bourdieu's *cultural capital* to this context. The gaming capital (Consalvo 2007; Consalvo 2009b; Walsh & Apperley, 2009) represents a powerful instrument to study gaming communities, whilst other elements of the bourdieusian theory may complete the toolbox for sociological analysis (Malaby, 2006; Toft-Nielsen & Krogager, 2015; Vossen, 2018; Keogh, 2021; Jaćević, 2022). Nevertheless, a complete theory of the gaming capital has not been structured yet.

This study strives to understand how different kinds of video games players access and gain gaming capital: in particular, the present study will investigate the difference between *hard-core gamers* (Poels et al., 2011; Braegger & Moeller, 2021) and *casual gamers* (Juul, 2010). The research is informed by semi-structured interviews to young people aged between 18 and 30 years old who are part of the Australian gaming community. The data are transcribed and coded via computer assisted analysis (Mortelmans, 2019).

RC34-517.2

PITTI, Ilaria* (University of Bologna, Italy)

Practices and Cultures of Boredom: Young People's Experiences of Doing Nothing in Covid Time

In its broadest meaning, "boredom" describes a state of having nothing to do and of being disengaged from one's surroundings which develops when external circumstances distance individuals from the life they hope for (Bourdieu 2000). Emerging from a situation in which individual desires, intentions, ambitions become temporarily impossible to achieve, the experience of boredom highlights a discrepancy between societal and subjective time when the individual perceive oneself as "blocked" while the surrounding world keeps moving (Frederiksen 2017). During the Covid-19 pandemic, boredom, doing nothing, and disengagement have become a daily experience for most young people. Being harshly deprived of all opportunities for face-to-face socialisation and interaction due to the preventive measures, young people have found themselves dealing with a feeling that our accelerated society has for long neglected and stigmatised (Rosa 2013). Drawing on a qualitative study conducted with Italian university students (18 – 27), the paper proposes an in-depth analysis of young individuals' experiences of boredom during the pandemic asking: a) how have young people – individually and collectively - navigated boredom? b) how are they making sense of the discrepancy between societal and individual time? c) how is their overall experience of boredom mediated by social background? Through these questions, the contribution aims at shedding lights on practices and cultures of boredom emerging amongst young people in this unprecedented time.

WG08-800.3

PIWONI, Eunike* (Universität Passau, Germany)

"Where Are You from?" the Affective and Emotional Dimensions of Being Confronted with an Othering Question

It has been argued in the literature that, for immigrants and their descendants, the question of where they are ("really") from may be an othering experience. Drawing on 66 semi-structured, qualitative interviews with three "groups" of 1.75- and second-generation immigrants (German Poles, Black Germans and German Turks) this paper explores the different ways in which people of migrant background make sense of the question of where they are ("really") from in the German context. In so doing, the paper explicitly focuses on the role of affects and emotions for both respondents' interpretation of the question and the response they give to that question. First, three ways of sense-making across all three groups are outlined. The question may be understood as (1) normal, (2) an instance of everyday racism, stigmatization, discrimination, or unfair treatment, or (3) as an ambiguous incident for which one lacks a concrete "scheme of interpretation" but which causes feelings of unease. Second, it is argued that it through affects that people "know" how to make sense of that question. Third, my data shows that understanding the question in a particular way--(1), (2), or (3)--comes with specific emotions, which need to be managed and have varying action potential. Fourth, and in addition to pointing out the role of affects and emotions for coping with the question where one is ("really") from, the paper highlights different macro-, meso-, and micro-level factors influencing, first, how the question is made sense of, and, second, how interviewees respond to it. Important factors are: one's perception of symbolic boundaries between society-at-large and "one's

group", one's understanding of the specificities of the situation and the setting in which the question is asked (power hierarchies, etc.), and personal "policies" and "rules" regarding what one regards as discriminatory, or unfair.

TG04-824.5

PLAGE, Stefanie* (The University of Queensland, Australia)
PARSELL, Cameron (The University of Queensland, Australia)
STAMBE, Rose-marie* (The University of Queensland, Australia)
KUSKOFF, Ella (The University of Queensland, Australia)

Climbing, Stalling, Falling: How People Experiencing Housing Instability Anticipate Their Futures

Anticipation is a key regime of self-governance in contemporary Western societies. Anticipatory regimes presume that while individuals cannot know with certainty what they will face, they must prepare for futures that present them with risks. The normative of being prepared for risks and making knowledge and material resources available for oneself to mitigate them combines future orientation with self-responsibility. However, in the context of housing instability coincide considerable uncertainty with a lack of access to resources such as affordable housing supply, disposable income, and social capital. How is the future imagined in these conditions, and how does one prepare for the potentially catastrophic consequences when risks eventuate? We explore these questions through the conceptual lens of anticipation drawing on narrative interviews with 40 participants complemented by photographs they produced for the study. The experiences of housing instability among participants included rough sleeping, crisis accommodation, marginal housing, and permanent supportive housing in an urban centre in Queensland, Australia. We tease out nuances across participants in different housing contexts, yet, found also remarkable similarities across the sample. Our narrative analysis combined structural, visual, thematic, and dialogic strategies and revealed emplotments aligned with the socio-cultural imagery of the staircase model of housing. These emplotments were depicted as participants' capacities to move upwards, or else move downwards or stagnate. *Climbing* represented a morally viable and desirable anticipatory regime even among participants who saw themselves as *stalling* or indeed at risk of *falling* down the housing ladder. We explore how such stories were inflected by the limited access to resources that constrained opportunities to act on the present to achieve desired outcomes for their futures. While we found that this narrative was highly individualised, we also identified counter-narratives of collective responsibility and systemic failure in which futures were imagined as non-linear, requiring more-than-individual anticipatory action.

RC05-JS-99.2

PLAKHOTNIK, Olga* (University of Greifswald temporary, Ukraine)

Racial Politics and Necropolitics of the War

More than 20 000 international students, predominantly people of color, studied in eastern cities of Ukraine in February 2022. While the full-scale Russian invasion of Ukraine on February 24, 2022, changed millions of lives dramatically, the challenges were harder for non-white non-citizens. The war has replaced the routine of "ordinary racism" (Demyanenko 2014) towards foreign students with acute necropolitics performed by institutions and citizens. Drawing on the wide range of media materials and private testimonies, I study the discursive shift in public debates on race and racism evoked by the war. Using a "reading sideways" method (Somerville 2005; Puar 2007), in the first part of my presentation, I examine together two cases: the "differentiated handling" of non-white war refugees (foreign students as well as Roma communities) during evacuation and border-crossing and the racist tropes of the hate speech used by Ukrainian population towards Russian occupants. In so doing, I seek to unpack the discursive mechanisms of race construction with respect to Ukrainian citizens in times of war: how their presumed "whiteness" is substantiated and legitimized. In the second part, I consider examples of anti-racist critique in Ukrainian civil activism and arts to study how the domination of the "whitewashing" discourse can be publicly challenged. Through radical "No borders!" critique of nations-borders regimes and racist underpinning assumptions of anti-immigration politics, the counter-narratives oppose the "claim to whiteness" (Krivonos 2017) and offer a decolonial and intersectional perspective on the race issue in the Ukrainian context.

RC45-639.4

PLANCARTE, Rafael* (Universidad de Guanajuato, Mexico)

Game Theory and Internalist Perspective on Rational Choice: Possibilities for a Coherent Connection

Are game theory and internalist perspective on rational choice compatible? Game theory assumes the principle of the actor guided by a selfish outcome-oriented rationality (according to J. Eslter, 2007). Moreover, it posits that individuals evaluate the behavior of other players before choosing their strategy. On the other hand, the presuppositions (Alexander, 1987) of rational choice have been dismissed by a wide variety of theories and authors.

Internalist perspective on rational choice has taken these criticisms into account (Elster, 1983; Elster, 1989; Elster, 2007). However, little has been said about the links between game theory and internalist perspective on rational choice. The aim of this paper is to contribute to the understanding of these links. In it, some avenues for a coherent articulation are proposed. The main argument is that including an extended rationality perspective can improve the explanatory power of game theory. It is argued that the inclusion of a diversity of motivations (rational and non-rational) is fundamental to understanding actors' strategies and game outcomes. Thus, the explanation of preferences and strategies includes not only outcome-oriented selfish rationality but also other mechanisms such as emotions, social norms, ideologies and magical thinking. The link can be made in two ways: through an analysis of preferences or through an analysis of strategies. In the first case, motivations are seen as mechanisms that define the way in which preferences are ordered. Therefore, the logical ordering of preferences would not only be typical of individuals guided by a selfish outcome-oriented rationality. In the second case, it is shown how transitory motivations (emotions and social norms) influence directly the strategies, not the preferences. To show the usefulness of this theoretical proposal, the phenomenon of drug trafficking in Mexico is analyzed.

RC46-651.4

PLANK, Lesego* (University of Johannesburg, South Africa)

A Reflective Analysis of Grassrootfamily-a Mgazato (Crowdfunding) Initiative

Growing up my father used to call me 'Mother Teresa', and this was because I liked helping people. I genuinely wanted to make a difference in another person's life. In 2020, Covid-19 made me yearn to make a difference, because most people in the world were affected and still are affected by the pandemic (Naidu, 2020; October, 2021; Ollamparambil, 2021). When I was young, I thought for me to help people I had to be old and wealthy, however the pandemic made me realise that anything can happen. I then started this initiative called GrassRootFamily (GRF) to assist those who are less fortunate. This initiative was funded through *Mgazato (*Crowdfunding) initiatives, through the assistance of my acquaintances, family, friends and strangers. GRF is in the process of being registered as an NPO. This reflective paper will explore the projects I have embarked on through GRF to show the extent in which myself as an emerging sociologist took in the agenda of eradicating poverty through community empowerment and social support.

RC12-181.2

PLATER, David* (South Australian Law Reform Institute, Australia)
HOLDER, Robyn (Griffith University, Australia)
ILIADIS, Mary (Deakin University, Australia)

Judicial Review and Prosecution Accountability, England and Wales

Public prosecutors exercise considerable power within criminal justice systems, especially on decisions to prosecute. There is also considerable tension between assertions of prosecution independence when making decisions and ideas of public accountability. In England and Wales, judicial review is an established mechanism through which citizens can question the lawfulness of decisions made by public bodies. As such, judicial review is often itself the subject of criticism. This presentation provides an analysis of a unique major dataset of 60 victim-initiated applications lodged between 1990 to 2022 for judicial review of Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) decisions not to prosecute an allegation of a criminal offence. Most originating allegations involved unlawful death followed by sexual offences and involved a single direct victim. A majority of applications were preceded by internal CPS review of some kind including, from 2013, the Victims Right of Review (VRR) Scheme. Just under a third of applications were 'successful'. We assess the continuing usefulness of judicial review as a public accountability mechanism.

RC47-653.1

PLEYERS, Geoffrey* (Université catholique de Louvain, Belgium)

A Global Sociology of Social Movements after the Decolonial Turn

The rising influence of actors and worldviews from the Global South in contemporary movements calls for renewed approach, method and epistemology in social movement studies. It raises practical, theoretical, methodological and epistemological challenges. How to study global movements without ceding to the pitfalls of methodological globalism and epistemic extractivism? How to conciliate the diversity of struggles with the global dimensions of a movement? This reflexive paper draws on the author's previous research on global movements since 1999 to discuss these challenges and propose an approach built on four pillars: multi-site research, transnational analytical tools, dialogues with local actors and researchers, and an ethic oriented towards intercultural dialogues. Under these premises, global

sociology becomes a collective project that combines researchers' and actors' reflexivities in a common quest for a better understanding of our world and the actors who seek to transform it.

Plen-8.3

PLEYERS, Geoffrey* (Université catholique de Louvain, Belgium)

Religion, Social Movements and Politics in Brazil: From Liberation Theology to Bolsonaro

The move from a progressive Brazil to a country led by a far-right President in just a few years is also the outcome of another, two-fold major shift which occurred in the 1980s: the conservative turn in the Catholic Church and its attacks on liberation theology and practices, and the concomitant rise of conservative neo-Pentecostal churches. The impact of this shift was little visible in the Brazilian political arena in the following decades, as activists trained in the groups close to Liberation Theology kept their progressive commitments in lay organizations, parties and movements. On the long run however, its impact has been devastating. Liberation Christianity, and in particular its base ecclesial communities, have acted as popular and political education groups from which a new militant culture and thousands of activists have emerged, contributing to the deep transformation political, social and cultural of Brazil between 1980 and 2016. Simultaneously, it left a vacuum, soon filled by the conservative Neo-Pentecostal churches, who have acted as major incubator of militants and voters for Jair Bolsonaro.

RC31-462.4

PLIUSHCH, Valentyna* (Institute of Sociology, the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, Ukraine)

Migration Policies for Asylum Seekers from Ukraine in Israel

Since the beginning of Russian invasion of Ukraine in February 2022 there are two types of asylum seekers from Ukraine in Israel: asylum seekers with Jewish roots and non-Jewish refugees without Jewish roots. The Population and Immigration Authority of Israel defines two migration policies for these 2 categories of refugees.

The migration policy for asylum seekers with Jewish roots is based on the Law of Return, according to which immigrants with Jewish roots from all over the world, including asylum seekers, are granted with the state support to relocate to Israel [Law of Return, 1950].

The migration policy for asylum seekers without Jewish roots is based on 2 state initiatives. The first one is the Law for Prevention, according to which any person who enters the territory of Israel without visa, including refugee, is defined as an "illegal immigrant" [Law for Prevention, 1954]. The second one is the state decision regarding the extension of visas for all Ukrainians who, on the day the war began were legally in Israel with tourist visas, and all Ukrainians who entered Israel after 02/24/2022 with tourist visas. The policy does not grant employment rights to this category of asylum seekers, nor includes the issue of family reunification [Population and Immigration Authority, 2022].

In August 2022, 24,000 Ukrainian asylum seekers without Jewish roots received asylum in Israel, including 20,000 newly arrived non-Jewish Ukrainian refugees who have relatives or friends in Israel, being able to support them, and 4,000 non-Jewish Ukrainians who stayed in Israel on the day of Russian invasion of Ukraine [Brodskiy M., 2022].

To conclude, Israel as a member of the Executive Committee of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, stays first of all Jewish state, keeping different migration policies for asylum seekers from Ukraine in Israel depending on their Jewish roots.

TG10-847.3

POIROUX, Jeremie* (Centre Marc Bloch, Computational Social Science Team, Germany)
PINEAU, Karl* (École de Design Nantes Atlantique, France)

Criticizing and Putting Criticism into Practice: The Case of Digital Designers

In recent years, a critique of digital technology by its own practitioners has developed, particularly among interface and experience designers (Monteiro 2019). Professional communities have been organized to develop this critique (Björklund et al. 2020), among them one that emerged in 2016, initially to bring debates around persuasive design to France. Our study aims to understand the constituent elements of the designers' communities gathering under the label "ethical designers" (Gray and Chivukula 2019), as well as the roles these communities play within designers' own careers. Based on a survey of a hundred French designers and interviews with twenty of them, we show under what conditions they deploy critique of their digital design activity.

Our results show that criticism of digital design is primarily the manifestation of disillusions regarding the utopia of digital technologies (Turner 2006). The discontent prompts designers to create or connect with communities. We observe that this sense of unease and non-criticism does not come from a lack of will, but from a difficulty in operationalizing the critique. The designers we met consider themselves more as practitioners than as intellectuals.

Furthermore, while protest against certain practices –like persuasive design– may be collective, implementation is often individual. Finally, designers are limited in their practice by the dilemma of user-centered design; should they meet their users' desires (w.r.t. empowerment) or shall they adopt an incentive or even manipulative posture to trace paths contributing to societal changes and values (Williamson and Kowalewski 2018)? We find that these quandaries are at the heart of digital designers' practice; They stand in an expectant posture –crossroads between exit (in favor of a job as a designer in a public administration), voice (entrism), loyalty (counterbalanced by political engagement outside design), and neglect (expressing doubts about the utility of design) (Hirschman 1970).

TG10-848.7

POIROUX, Jeremie* (Centre Marc Bloch, Computational Social Science Team, Germany)

Making Symbolism and Connectionism Coexist: The Case of Two Risk Prediction Tools in Public Administration

Digital information systems, including decision support algorithms based on predictive techniques, have been studied for their automation objectives (Parasuraman, 2000; Moray, 2000) and their possible replacement of human decision makers.

Our proposal aims at reporting on the genealogy (Gillespie, 2016) and design of decision support tools based on a machine learning technique. To do so, we rely on two fields from a PhD thesis. The first one focuses on the design of a targeting tool whose objective is to plan future administrative safety inspections of professional ships. This fieldwork consists of twelve interviews conducted with agents of the French Maritime Affairs. The second fieldwork will serve as a comparison. It consists of five interviews with criminal investigation officers in three German *Länder* responsible for the design and/or monitoring of a "predictive policing" tool (Mohler, 2011). Both decision support tools have in common being deployed in public administrations and not targeting people.

Our results are threefold. First, we show that actors are confronted with an opening of the space of possibilities (Mackenzie, 2015; Beck, 1992). There is greater uncertainty and unlike what is commonly feared, the targeting tool is not a threat to actors. On the contrary, it allows them to provide indicators (Davis, 2012) to diversify their portfolio of information sources. Our second result underlines that the change does not make expertise obsolete (Evans, 2008; Dreyfus, 2005; Klein, 2008), but that it puts an actional paradigm and a scientific paradigm in competition (Andler, 1992; Boelaert, 2018). Our third part discuss the lack of evaluation of the tool. Its purpose and relevance –which starts with the evaluation of the need for targeting (Kleinberg, 2015)– seems to have been neither questioned nor modeled. We hope to contribute to the beginnings of a sociology of evaluation of decision support tools.

RC26-388.1

POKROVSKY, Nikita* (National research university "Higher School of Economics", Russian Federation)
NIKOLAEVA, Uliana (Institute of Sociology RAS, Russian Federation)

Counter-Urbanization and Centrifugal Migration in the Age of Social Turbulence

Crisis phenomena (COVID-19 and the military conflict in Eastern Europe in 2022) have transformed and reshaped in new ways the role of non-urban territories, previously in a state of deep economic depression. Ecologically clean and sparsely populated areas have become attractive to city dwellers as places of safety and mental recuperation. In recent years, the flow of centrifugal migration has increased. Working remotely online allows migrants to keep their profession and income. The paper highlights the theoretical aspects of centrifugal migration and the future of megacities ("life beyond the city") and analyzes data from applied sociological research.

RC15-220.2

POLAT, Ayse* (Assistant Professor, Turkey)
KUCUKALI, Huseyin (Istanbul Medipol University, Turkey)
DEMIRCIOGLU, Zubeyde (Istanbul Medeniyet University, Turkey)

Orchestrating Modern and Alternative Medicine: Challenges for the Practioners of CAM in Turkey

This paper explores the question of whether the practitioners of both modern and complementary and alternative medicine (CAM) in Turkey merge or diverge their different knowledge, skills, dispositions, and practices pertaining to these supposedly two separate domains. Through a Bourdiuesian concept of habitus, it explores if there might be multiple habitus(es) and if so how they orchestrate these realms. The paper is based on interviews conducted with medical doctors and pharmacists that have training in both modern medicine and particular CAM practices, spesifically homeopathy, acupuncture, and cupping and leech therapies. It addresses the challenges the practioners of CAM receive from both the modern state and the orthodox medical community. Although the Turkish

state has been actively supporting the CAM in line with the WHO policies, it also strictly controls and seeks to standardize especially more traditional forms of CAM. Pharmacists are not allowed to sell homeopathic remedies, for instance, while also those performing leeching beyond modern clinics/hospitals are strictly criticized, if not subject to legal enforcement. The paper contextualizes the question of the state power and authoritarianism in medicine through providing a brief history of the legislation and institutionalization of CAM in Turkey. It also, through the narratives told by the health professionals during the in-depth interviews, seeks to understand why and how they started to learn and practice CAM and what challenges, objections, rejections they received from their colleagues. The interviewees emphasize factors such as their personal illnesses, dissatisfaction with the modern medicine, limitations of modern health practices to cure certain diseases or reduce pain, and the authoritarian demands and powers of the modern health industry to eliminate alternative medicine. The paper discloses how, if they do, they try to overcome certain authoritarian barriers, and underlines ironies and dilemmas embedded in their narratives.

RC52-JS-1.4

POLAT, Ayse* (Assistant Professor, Turkey)
DEMIRCIOGLU, Zubeyde (Istanbul Medeniyet University, Turkey)
KUCUKALI, Huseyin (Istanbul Medipol University, Turkey)

The Domestication of Medicine: The Experiences of Contact-Tracing Teams in Turkey

This presentation is based on a research project completed in Istanbul, Turkey, about the experience of the contact tracing teams mobilized by the Ministry of Health since early March 2020. It investigates the ways in which the state organized contact-tracing teams, how contact tracing was carried out, and the kind(s) of experiences medical doctors, nurses, and other health workers deployed in these teams had. As part of the research in-depth interviews with 21 contact-tracing team members have been carried out and other official and non-official sources have been analyzed. On the one hand how the state organized and regulated contact-tracing as a process, and how it centralized and limited the capacities of health professionals serving in these teams are examined. On the other hand, the paper focuses on the agency of contact-tracing members, i.e. the ways in which medical doctors, nurses, and their local administrators bypassed certain governmental demands, and the strategies and measures through which they tried to overcome the kinds of challenges and difficulties encountered through the contact-tracing. The paper asserts that contact-tracing in Turkey can be characterized as domestication of medicine: the medicalization of home, that is the carrying out of contact-tracing face-to-face at the home/domestic domains of the COVID-19 patients and their contacts; second, the domestication of the health professions as they were required to leave their active duties at clinics, hospitals, and pay visit to the COVID-19 cases and their contact at homes. The paper delves into the physical, emotional, and practical workload of health workers in this process as well as the ways they felt proud or burn-out particularly regarding their professional identities and vocation. The paper voices the ethical and personal dilemmas they faced and the practical ideas and solutions they offer for pandemic governance.

RC04-75.3

POLIANDRI, Donatella* (INVALSI (Italian National Institute of Educational Evaluation), Italy)
GRAZIOSI, Grazia (INVALSI - National Institute for the Evaluation of the Education and Training System, Italy)
MOLINARI, Beba (Univeristy of Catanzaro 'Magna Graecia', Italy)
EPIFANI, Graziana (INVALSI - National Institute for the Evaluation of the Education and Training System, Italy)

School-to-Work Program during Pandemic: First Evidence from Italy.

According to Caroleo at al., (2017), adolescents tend to display difficulties in the transition from high school to tertiary education or the labour market. Moreover, the COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated current problems, threatening students' ability to successfully progress into postsecondary education and/or into the labour market (Cahill et al., 2020).

During the lockdown, the closure of the physical school and the lack of in-person contact had an impact on students' motivations to engage in learning activities and employment opportunities (Di Pietro et. Al, 2020). Further, the pandemic has had an enormous repercussion on vocational education and training, with work-based learning most gravely affected, due to their focus on practical training and direct links to the workplace (Cedefop, 2020; Stewart et al., 2021).

In Italy, the alternation between the activities at school and those at work has been introduced by the "77/2005" law[1], as a part of the high-school curriculum. School-to-Work Programs (SWPs) are mandatory for all students from Grade 11 to Grade 13, in order to improve students' ability and their job opportunities (Tino & Grion, 2018).

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

The aim of this study is to investigate the SWPs during the pandemic, with the final goal to depict the developmental trajectories of students' occupational strategies and employment aspirations. Our sample involves nearly 4.000 students enrolled in 2021 at Grade 11 in 78 Italian high schools selected through a quota sampling method.

First findings show that 60% of SWPs do not avail themselves of external collaborations suggesting that constraints imposed by the Government may have affected the integration between schools and training providers (i.e., companies or employers). Nevertheless, more than 60% of SWPs are carried out in person and only 15% of SWPs are provided with online learning courses.

Further implications of social and educational inequalities will be discussed..
[1] And subsequent amendments.

RC33-497.3

POLIANDRI, Donatella* (INVALSI - National Institute for the Evaluation of the Education and Training System, Italy)
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GIAMPIETRO, Nicola (INVALSI - National Institute for the Evaluation of the Education and Training System, Italy)
PERAZZOLO, Monica (INVALSI - National Institute for the Evaluation of the Education and Training System, Italy)
PILLERA, Giuseppe C. (INVALSI - National Institute for the Evaluation of the Education and Training System, Italy)

Schools Self-Evaluation through Video Making: A Case Study

The Regulation of the National Evaluation System (Presidential Decree 80/2013) requires Italian schools to activate self-evaluation and improvement processes, therefore creating the need to build an evaluative culture among school staff. According to the strategic elements highlighted in the literature (OECD, 2013; Schildkamp et al., 2016), the *Valu.E for Schools* project, promoted by INVALSI (National Institute for the Evaluation of the Education and Training System) and financed by the ESF (European Social Fund), has allowed the activation of three training paths – one for each macro-region of the country – with the double aim of strengthening the evaluation and improvement design skills in the teachers and school principals and of offering guidance to policy makers on networking, training and support models in the field of school self-evaluation (Gomez Paloma et al., 2020). In one of these training courses, as a concluding e-tivity (Salmon, 2002), the participants used video-making to present their school and the self-evaluation activity carried out in the light of what they had learnt (Panciroli et al., 2017).

The production of audio-visual artefacts – which use a highly formalised language and a complex communication code, and which therefore presuppose an in-depth and stratified preparatory process – aimed at encouraging a participatory and articulated reflection on one's own school identity: students, school staff, community, role, practices. In a video-reflexive research key (Decataldo, Russo, 2022), using a hermeneutic-semiotic interpretative approach to the 12 narrative videos produced by the schools, this contribution intends to study how these self-represent themselves (Cavallaro, 2015; Mattioli, 2015; Faccioli, Losacco, 2016). Through a semi-structured observation by several independent observers, the thematic and rhetorical-stylistic choices (script, direction, setting, semantics, sound, etc.) are investigated as elements of denotation and connotation (Barthes, 1985) of the represented meanings about the idea of school and self-evaluation.

RC16-248.4

POLIDORI, Alessandra* (Università Perugia, France)
SALZANO GIULIA, Salzano* (Università Perugia, Italy)

No Way Home: The Erasmus's Experiences of "Leaving" through Socio-Phenomenological Lenses

In the essay of social psychology The Stranger (1945), Alfred Schütz declares that he does not aspire to a study on the process of social integration, but rather on the analysis of the "situation of first-contact" with new models of interpretation and action which pertain to the in-group, living an experiential shock with the consequent disclosure of the "relatively" of her/his natural reality". As Muzzetto (2011) points out, the essay, together with its specular work The Homecomer (1946), explicates the affective background that underlies Schutz's thought.

Such a perspective seems to offer a theoretical framework and a conceptual toolbox useful for experiences of "first contact situation" and of micro fractures of one's taken for granted.

The following presentation aims to question the possibility of mobilizing some of Schütz's concepts (especially the notions of taken for granted, experiential shock, type, relevance, familiarity) and those pertaining to the phenomenological tradition (lived experience, sedimentation, institution, retention-protention) in order to cast it within the analysis of the experience of youth mobility, privileging two specific moments: that of arrival and that of return which represent two experiences of self-reflection. The main literature on Erasmus usually focuses on its taking place during the months of exchange, it may be interesting to consider also the moments preceding and succeeding the journey. Therefore the journey implies not only a spatial distance from

one's "home" but a sort of rupture in one's biographical path. This presentation aims to put into light the emotional intensity of the mentioned moments through the analysis of a corpus of interviews with students experiencing Erasmus between Paris and Perugia.

RC02-50.2

POLILLO, Simone* (University of Virginia, USA)

Planning and Econometric Models in Post-World-War-II Italy: A Sociology of Performative Regimes

Why did econometric modeling flourish in 1960s Italy, serving as a crucial source of legitimacy for the Central Bank that developed those models, whereas economic planning remained a matter of political debate, and failed to produce concrete methods that would shape the making of the Italian economy? To understand why certain representations of the economy entangle with technical devices and become performative, while other representations fail to connect with technique and get embroiled in political controversy, I develop the concept of the performative regime: the organizational conditions that allow experts to produce technical devices that get taken up by adjacent organizations without controversy. A key element is the concentration of cognitive authority within an organization that gives experts the resources to assemble the devices, then promotes their diffusion across a broader organizational field while the experts retain some control over their future development. The Bank of Italy's capacity to shape econometrics shored up the performativity regime of its models; by contrast, the absence of a centralized organization capable of coordinating the competing efforts of planners doomed planning to failure.

WG08-802.1

POLO-ARTAL, Alba* (Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia UNED, Spain)

Del Discurso De #Fronterasseguras e #Invasióninmigratoria Al #Nohablesenminombre y #Laviolencianotienesexo: El Papel De La Raza y Del Género En La Derecha Radical Española.

El papel ascendente de la derecha radical (Rydgren, 2017; Mudde, 2007) en España con la formación política Vox hace necesario el estudio de su discurso debido a la capacidad performativa del lenguaje y a su papel en la configuración de marcos excluyentes. Un número significativo de investigaciones académicas han tenido como objetivo determinar su naturaleza ideológica (Acha, 2021; Ferreira, 2019), así como analizar la hegemonía del componente nacionalista frente al populista, configurado como una expresión contingente (Ortiz y Ramos-González, 2021). El discurso político ha sido abordado desde diversas disciplinas, tales como la Glotopolítica (Labrador y Gaupp, 2019), la Sociopragmática y el Análisis Crítico del Discurso, centrándose, este último, en la representación que hace el partido de lxs migrantes en sus cuentas principales. Sin embargo, se observa la falta de investigaciones centradas en la intersección entre la raza y el género en las cuentas de Vox Oficial (@vox_es) y Vox Jóvenes (@voxjovenes) en Twitter. Se pretende mostrar el papel que juega esta intersección y el dispositivo de masculinidad en la construcción del marco nativista patriarcal. Para ello, se analizan los tuits publicados durante el periodo comprendido entre 2020 y 2022 a través de la triangulación metodológica centrada en la Lingüística del corpus, el Análisis Crítico del Discurso y el análisis cualitativo desde la Sociología de Género. Los resultados muestran el uso de estrategias como el victimismo y el derecho agraviado (Kimmel, 2017), la racialización del sexismo (Farris, 2021; Mann y Selva, 1979), así como la representación de la masculinidad tradicional con la que se refuerza el nativismo patriarcal, justificando las políticas antiinmigración, la postura antifeminista y la aparente defensa de las mujeres de la formación política española.

RC32-483.4

PONCE, Sulpecia* (MSU-Iligan Institute of Technology, Philippines)

Gender-Based Needs Assessment of Ground Zero Meranao IDPs in Iligan City: Implications for Sustainable Intervention Programs

Conflict of severe magnitude does not spare the innocent civilians from experiencing collateral damages. The May 23, 2017 Marawi siege in Southern Philippines was adjudged as the longest and the most intense armed encounter that took place between the non-state actors (the Moro Islamic Liberation Front in alliance with ISIS affiliates) and the military in the history of Mindanao conflict. Within the context of disenfranchised internally displaced Meranao Muslim civilians, evacuation to a nearest city was the most viable option. Unfortunately, there were 144 IDPs who settled in Iligan City living in evacuation centers not recognized by the government agency taking care of conflict survivors. They are not the priority in terms of assistance distribution as they live in abandoned Islamic dormitory and mosques considered as private domains. They felt being extremely victimized and left out by the government. The IDPs registered their grievances, destitution, emotional pains due to the breakdown of their communities and lost livelihood opportunities while clamoring to go back to their original life in Marawi City. Men's family position was challenged as they have become generally unemployed, and their families are starving. The Meranao women also lost their business activities when their

houses were razed to the ground and intense fighting drove them out of their foothold. Both men and women generally need shelter, livelihood assistance, food and health care in order for them to bounce back. Although they were able to receive occasional relief goods and assistance in the first six months after the siege, but this nature of support was never sustained. Until now, they are still groping in the dark.

RC48-JS-93.6

PONCE LARA, Camila* (Philipps Universitat Marburg, Germany)

New Deal or Green Extractivism: The Ups and Downs of the Petro and Boric Governments Regarding the Model.

The energy transition has been strongly implemented in the Global North, with a particular focus on Western European countries. By energy transition we mean the transformation of an energy economy based on oil, coal, gas and nuclear energy into one based on renewable energies. At the same time, in the Global South, an extractivist model dominates as a form of development, in which the extraction of raw materials is the core of the economy. This is how these countries have become dependent on commodities over the years. However, in recent years this model, which attempts to transform itself into a green extractivism, has been oriented towards new raw materials, as is the case of lithium, without generating a major transformation in the model. This research seeks to analyze the cases of Colombia and Chile, in order to understand the efforts of the Petro and Boric governments to achieve a change in the extractive model. Using a qualitative methodology, through interviews, we seek to analyze key actors within environmental organizations as well as those who are part of the government and think thanks, seeking to understand the ups and downs of the debate within these governments.

RC14-214.1

PONGSAPITAKSANTI, Piya* (Kyoto Sangyo University, Japan)

Gender Roles in Television Commercials in ASIA: A Comparison of Japan, China, Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, and Singapore

Television advertisements are a rich source of data for social scientists to investigate as they can be seen as a reflection of prevailing cultural values. Gender value is also one of the critical factors in developing marketing strategies via advertising messages. Although research of gender roles in advertisements is plentiful in the United States, our understanding of sex-role portrayal in an international context is limited because there are so few studies.

This study's objective is to examine the similarities and differences of gender roles in Japanese, Chinese, Korean, Taiwan, Thai, and Singaporean television commercials. The research methodology focuses on content analysis, and around 2,000 advertisements in 2022 were collected, coded, and analyzed.

As a result, most of the findings of this research are like previous results in the literature. However, the analysis refutes the conclusion that the roles of males and females in advertising correspond accurately to the construction of gender roles. Conversely, the advertisements analyzed seem to reflect an ideal image of gender roles in society. Moreover, the results of Singaporean commercial show equality in gender roles, and this supports the concept of a decrease of gender stereotyping in advertisements.

Additionally, from the research findings, the characteristics of advertising in term of gender roles in each country can be classified into four groups as outlined below. 1) *Non-stereotypical gender roles*. 2) *Stereotypical gender roles, but equality in working and non-working roles*. 3) *Stereotypical gender roles, but equality in working roles*. 4) *Stereotypical gender roles, but equality in non-working roles.*

Furthermore, one of the reasons for the decrease in gender stereotyping in advertising in Asian countries may be the change in consumer media usage. People show their opinions toward social phenomena immediately. Therefore, advertisers must be more sensitive to controversial gender issues, accounting for decrease in gender stereotypes.

RC02-47.1

POPOV, Andrei* (Vologda Research Center of the Russian Academy of Sciences (VolRC RAS), Russian Federation)

The Meanings of Precarity in the World of Work: Generational Approach

The consequences of employment precarization are the subject of extensive discussion in the scientific literature. Despite the novelty of the topic, over the past decade a large number of works have been published reviling the negative impact of this process on the working and daily life of workers. However, age specificity has not been widely reflected in studies: the authors usually focus on the population as a whole or special categories of individuals. In this regard, the purpose of this paper is to analyze and summarize the existing experience in studying the impact of employment precarization on generational groups. To do this, we examined the situation of young, middle and older workers involved in precarious work. The research was based on the domestic and foreign empirically-oriented sources, as well as original data obtained during the survey of the Russian population. The results showed that the impact of employment precarization on generational groups has a serious specificity.

For young people, the instability of work mainly affects the planning of their own future, forcing them to postpone the issues of creating a family and having children, leaving the parental home, etc. Protracted transit to stable employment is damaging to mental health. This is most notable in adulthood, when instability becomes a part of everyday life. Getting out of the precarity trap can be difficult, as low wages and social insecurity limit the ability to change the current situation. The implications of employment precarization for older people are mixed. Taking into account all the disadvantages of precarious work, having any job is often a necessity to maintain the usual way of life.

Adhoc-883.3

PORIO, Emma* (Ateneo de Manila University, Philippines)

Teaching Sociology of Climate across the Curriculum: The Case of the Master of Disaster Risk and Resilience (MDRR) in Ateneo De Manila University, Philippines

Prior to the 2015 Paris Climate Agreement, the teaching of climate in Ateneo de Manila University (ADMU), has been initiated mainly by the Departments of Environmental Science, Physics or Earth sciences in the School of Science and Engineering (SOSE) and by the Departments of Sociology and Anthropology and Political Science in the School of Social Sciences (SOSS). But with the 2015 Sendai Framework and the many climate disasters that have hit the Philippines such as Ketsana in 2009, Haiyan in 2013, and Glenda in 2014, to mention a few, the ADMU faculties of Physics, Environmental Science and Sociology and Anthropology banded together to offer an inter-/transdisciplinary masters degree program, Masters in Disaster Risk and Resilience. In crafting the degree, the Department of Sociology and Anthropology spearheaded the teaching of climate and disasters through the following course offerings: 1) DRR 203,Risk and Resilience: Focus on Climate Disasters and Humanitarian Action, 2) SoAn 123, Cities and Society: Anthropogenic Climate Change and Disasters and Humanitarian Action, 3) DRR 204, Climate Governance, 4) DRR 206, Statistical Methods for Climate Risk and Resilience, and DRR 207, Quantitative and Qualitative Methods for Risk and Resilience.

This paper argues that the teaching of sociology of climate in the new normal takes on an inter-/transdisciplinary trajectories of conceptualization and action in order to reimagine the development futures in the Age of the Anthropocene and the Climate Crisis. The twin crises of our time, climate and social inequality, exacerbated by the Covid-19 Pandemic demands a radical shift towards inter-transdisciplinary teaching of the sociology of climate.

RC32-471.3

PORTER, Marilyn* (Memorial University, Canada)
CHRISTIANSEN-RUFFMAN, Linda (Saint Marys University, Canada)

In the Shadow of the Pandemic: A Canadian Feminist Analysis

During the pandemic, Canadians, like everyone else, were subject to restrictions – lockdowns, quarantines, mask mandates etc. While most people recognised the necessity of such restrictions, some did not. Heavily influenced (and financed) by right wing USA groups, a group of truckers and their supporters drove from across Canada and occupied a part of central Ottawa. These trucks were "weaponised" both by their sheer size and by the constant use of air horns and other noise devices. Women living in and working in the area were intimidated and sometimes verbally threatened by the truckers. The truckers blocked off an area around the Houses of Parliament until they were eventually dispersed. This paper analyses the gendered dimensions and implications of the truckers' occupation, including both the physical and psychological impacts on women in Ottawa and beyond.

RC14-212.2

PORTO PEDROSA, Leticia* (Universidad Rey Juan Carlos, Spain)
MARTÍNEZ DOMÍNGUEZ, Luis Manuel (Universidad Rey Juan Carlos, Spain)
CARRIÓN SÁNCHEZ, Marta (Universidad Rey Juan Carlos, Spain)

Infancia y Relaciones De Amistad Sostenible En Un Mundo Empantallado

El consumo de los contenidos de ficción muestra una tendencia al alza a lo largo de los últimos años. Si analizamos estas cifras, se observa que un gran porcentaje de ese público heterogéneo de las estadísticas se localiza en jóvenes, adolescentes y niños y niñas de edades muy tempranas. El protagonismo de los contenidos audiovisuales, especialmente desde las plataformas digitales, se ha convertido en una tendencia muy habitual en la mayoría de los hogares españoles. A partir del análisis de contenido de las producciones más vistas en 2021 y 2022 se estudian unas 150 categorías de los personajes más significativos y la representación de la amistad en esas historias. Series como "La que se

avecina", "ACI", "Estoy vivo" o películas como "Shazam", "Mula" o "Luca" por citar algunos ejemplos de lo más visto, muestran diferentes retratos de la amistad entre los personajes. El objetivo de este estudio es reforzar una comunicación responsable desde la ficción. Una comunicación que sea capaz de inculcar la necesidad de cultivar la amistad, valor clave en el desarrollo y educación de una persona desde los primeros años. Para ello, será necesario promover historias y relaciones verosímiles, con las que los públicos se identifiquen fácilmente, contar argumentos que motiven a construir esos vínculos afectivos de manera sostenible y equilibrada. Resulta interesante analizar algunos de los personajes de ficción más vistos en los últimos años, para identificar algunas tendencias sociales en torno a la amistad y sus implicaciones en nuestros días.

RC34-506.2

PORYES, Malki* (Ben-Gurion University, Israel)

God Is My Buddy: Haredi Youth Online and the Formation of the Haredi Generation Z (Referring to the Ultra-orthodox Jewish society in Israel)

Studies have shown that rates of internet use in Haredi society are steadily rising. The rabbinical and communal Haredi leadership sees this as breaking through its enclaved culture and cracking in its ideology of separation. They firmly denounce any internet use that is not essential and any use by children and youth. Given its inherent lack of oversight and control over the content, cyberspace is a source of potential exposure to different cultures and worldviews, interactions between the sexes, and more.

This study explores the formation of the Haredi Generation Z by examining how Haredi young people use the internet, how they understand and explain their "illegal" usage, and how they negotiate with and challenge socio-religious bans on the internet. How do they perceive the tensions and contradictions between virtual space and the communal realities they live?

In the online space, those young people examine their world and express their desires and wishes without risking their communal belonging. They criticize the concentration of power in the hands of the religious and God mediators who prohibit the social ban with the same force as the Jewish law prohibition. From the findings, it appears that they perceive God as someone who can be confronted, argued with, and come to a compromise regarding religious prohibitions. Critiquing the absolute authority of the leadership opens the possibility of perceiving God as detached from Jewish law strictness and the blind law, treating God as a buddy more than as an omniscient ruler.

RC03-58.2

POSPECH, Pavel* (Masaryk university, Czech Republic)

Rurality, Anti-Urbanism and "Real Life"

This paper focuses on the rural-urban divide, or in broader terms, on the divide between the centre and the periphery. Using various kinds of empirical data from the Czech Republic, it studies how a relatively unimportant social boundary between large cities and rural peripheries becomes a highly salient symbolic boundary in the political discourse. The paper argues that the key to answering this question lies in the social representation of "real life" and of what is perceived as "real". This underlying political conflict can be pronounced in various ways. Some people say, for instance: "urban people don't know what real life is". Others will say that "people on the periphery believe in nostalgic images which are not real anymore". In all these discourses, as in many others, there is an underlying perception of the real opposed to various kinds of artificiality: artificiality caused by wealth, by alienation, by ignorance or by moral failure. This paper will develop these concepts and theorize them with references to the Strong program in cultural sociology (Alexander & Smith) and to the theory of symbolic boundaries (Lamont & Molnar). In terms of its methods, the paper will employ survey data to introduce the case, and it will follow with data from content analysis of media coverage and exempts from interviews carried out in peripheral locations of the Czech Republic.

RC22-328.1

POSSAMAI, Adam* (Western Sydney University, Australia)

Nothing to Declare...Apart from Holy Water: Material Religion and Border Control in Fiji

This paper uses the case study of Fiji as an exploration of the cross border circulation of spiritual things. In this case, the borders of Fiji have been sacralised to securitize Holy Water. This article first introduces Holy Water as a spiritual thing by considering the prominent role it plays in spiritual practices across the globe, and secondly situates this circulation of Holy Water within the vibrant religious and political landscape of Fiji. In the last sections, it explores specifically the border restrictions on Holy Water in Fiji, and exportation of the miracle/healing water from Fiji over the last few years to New Zealand. It shows that while Fiji is sacralising its borders to securitise Holy Water, New Zealand remains highly secularised. This article is a call for the further theorising of the relationship between the circulation of spiritual things and their crossing of international borders.

RC11-171.1

POTHISIRI, Wiraporn* (College of Population Studies, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand)

Childlessness and the Unmet Need for Long-Term Care: Insights from a Mixed-Methods Approach

In Thailand, as in many developing Asian countries, children are the primary potential source of informal care and support for parents in old age. As such, childlessness is often believed to underlie the old-age support deficit. Evidence, however, shows that childless older adults tend to have wider social support networks, most of which serve to provide emergency assistance or short-term care. Nonetheless, little is known about the patterns of caregiving for childless older adults who need long-term care (LTC). Using a mixed-methods approach, this study aims to provide empirical evidence to better understand how the absence of offspring is associated with met and unmet needs for long-term care among older adults. Through an analysis of the 2021 Survey of Older Persons in Thailand, a nationally representative survey of persons aged 50 and above, we examine whether childless older Thais are more vulnerable to self-care disability (defined here as having functional limitations or ADL and IADL difficulties) or at higher risk of having an unmet need for LTC (defined here as stating a need for care or assistance but not receiving it) as compared to older adults with children. We further seek to determine whether the extent of the unmet need for old-age LTC differs by type of childlessness, such as never-married childlessness or effective childlessness. The quantitative investigation is followed by an analysis of qualitative interviews with 30 childless older adults and older adults who have children in which we seek to elaborate on and explain the quantitative findings. The results of this study will assist policy makers in understanding the health and care needs of childless older adults.

RC24-366.1

POTOPNYK, Olena* (University of Warsaw, Poland)

"Black Gold" Vs Green Energy: Drivers Towards Energy Transition in Poland

Economists argue that the economic structure of a state, as well as the economic (and consequently, political) weight of the fossil fuel industry are the main determinants of countries' climate policies (Gould 2008). However, other studies suggest that the relations and orientations of the actors who shape these policies, play an important role (Gronow 2019).

Poland, is obliged to implement ambitious European Union climate policies. On the other hand, due to country's heavy reliance on coal (75% of electricity comes from burning coal), Polish energy transformation is particularly hard both economically and socially. Currently Poland, as many countries, is facing instability in the energy market caused by the war that Russia unleashed in Ukraine. This can lead to a shift towards low-carbon energy sources or, conversely, strengthen the forces that consider coal to be a stable energy source.

This research aims at examining drivers of inter-organizational collaboration in terms of shaping energy transition policy in Poland. Using Advocacy Coalition Framework (Sabatier and Weible 2007) to explain policy (dis)integration three categories of factors were analyzed (Milhorance et al 2021): 1) level of conflict (belief homophily) between coalitions, 2) attributes of actors and coalitions 3) the functioning of an institutionalized forum where coalition partners can interact.

The data is collected via online questionnaire and semi-structured interviews with representatives of the key actors in the network. The Social Network Analysis is applied to learn about the structure and relationships between various institutions (eg. national, NGO's, business) in shaping energy transition policy. Research examines the coalitions of the network, a role of key actors, and communication between coalitions.

Initial research shows that there are several coalitions in Poland with a high level of conflict. Fossil fuel industry coalition plays crucial role and slows down the transformation towards decarbonization, especially in the electricity sector.

RC40-585.3

POULAIN, Jean-Pierre* (CERTOP UMR-CNRS, France)
SIMOULIN, Vincent (University of Toulouse, CERTOP UMR-CNRS, France)

Protein Transition: Bridging Theoretical Models to Enhance Connection of Scientific Nutrition and Public Policies

The protein transition corresponds to the switchover of plant proteins to animal proteins.Emphasized by theoreticians of the nutritional transition, it has long been thought of as a consequence of economic development. However, the choice of sources of protein is determined by socio-cultural factors, such as religious taboos relating to consumption of certain animals, promotion or not of vegetarianism or even more largely the symbolic hierarchies specific to each culture that organize the "order of the edible". This communication proposes to study the theoretical issues involved in the study of the protein transition on which biological, economic and ethnocultural variables interact. Among the theories of social change, the transition holds a special place. It has been applied to subjects such as demography, epidemiology, food, nutrition, etc. But, beyond the common label of transition label there are quite different

theoretical frameworks.Tracking food in the theories of transition allowed to identify 3 perspectives. The first considers the move from one stable state to another and focus on the interactions between cultural and biological variables during the transition, in a vision close to the "lag theory". The second perspective conceives change as a series of stages and analyze the structural transformation of the organization at each stage. This brings us closer to the theory of stages. Finally, the third perspective combines stages and transitions.

Less "worrying" than conflictualist conceptions, the transition theories maintain explicit relations with evolutionary and progressive conceptions, which posit change as inevitable. The political uses does not escape these implicit influences. By unraveling these threads, this communication aims to contribute to the clarification of epistemological frameworks and ideological uses of the concept of transition.

Protein transition is a privileged empirical field for establishing bridges between these frameworks and to allow inter-science dialogue.

RC40-590.4

POULAIN, Jean-Pierre* (Taylor's Toulouse University Ctr/ CERTOP UMR-CNRS, Malaysia)

SIMOULIN, Vincent (University of Toulouse, CERTOP UMR-CNRS, France)

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RC14-215.1

POUTANEN, Seppo* (University of Turku, Finland)

"but the Feelings Were like an Explosion Would Have Happened in the Office, and in a Sense It Had" - Analysing the Virtual Communication Efforts of European Doctoral Researchers in the Pandemic Era

In Europe, the COVID-19 pandemic "began" in the early spring of 2020, leading to closures, curfews and quarantines in European societies. For European universities the novel situation meant restrictions and reorganisation of their operations, which caused unprecedented challenges to work of all academics. The general focus of this research is on both the immediate and more prolonged pandemic-related experiences concerning work of PhD students, that is doctoral researchers, in business and organisation studies from several European universities. More precisely, in this qualitative study I describe and analyse views of thirty-eight European doctoral researchers on four varieties, and changes due to the COVID-19 pandemic, of their work communication: i) formal corporeal face-to-face communication, ii) informal corporeal face-to-face communication, iii) formal virtual face-to-face communication, and iv) informal virtual face-to-face communication. The 38 doctoral researchers came from many European universities, and they participated in two online seminars on qualitative research methods for PhD students in business research and organisation studies in May 2020 and May 2021 organised by the author. Digital platforms and tools mainly enabled the doctoral researchers to continue their studies in virtual remote mode, but many problems and shortcomings in both formal and informal virtual face-to-face work communication were reported. In more detail, the analysis elaborates some forms of suffering but also adapting and thriving of the doctoral researchers in the first fourteen months of the COVID-19 pandemic era.

RC55-746.2

POY, Santiago* (Pontifical Catholic University of Argentina and National Council of Scientific and Technical Research, Argentina)

DICHIERA, Eugenia (Pontifical Catholic University of Argentina, Argentina)

Labor Market Inequalities and in-Work Poverty in Four Latin American Countries

Changes in global labor markets are posing challenges to social inclusion through employment, especially after the COVID-19 pandemic. The expansion of unprotected, precarious, and low-quality forms of employment is reshaping labor inequalities. Precisely, the working poor, employed individuals living in households with incomes below the poverty line, reflect one of the limits that employment is facing to guarantee decent living conditions.

In Latin America, little attention has been paid to in-work poverty (IWP), although some related topics –such as informality and precariousness– have been widely debated. The main objective of this paper is to analyze IWP in four Latin American countries (Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Uruguay). The 'hybrid' nature of the concept of working poverty –which combines the study of labor market and poverty– led to multidimensional theoretical perspectives to explain it. Such explanations often encompass institutional factors, individual, family characteristics of the workers and job attributes. Although we recognize these multilevel factors, this article emphasizes the relationship between IWP and labor market stratification.

The four national cases represent different labor market models and welfare regimes. Therefore, the comparative analysis is aimed to provide evidences about the factors that explain IWP in different contexts. The paper relies on microdata from households' surveys carried out in 2019 by national statistics institutes of each country: the *Encuesta Permanente de Hogares* (Argentina), the *Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra de Domicílios* (Brazil), the *Encuesta Suplementaria de Ingresos* of the *Encuesta Nacional de Empleo* (Chile) and the *Encuesta Continua de Hogares* (Uruguay).

RC32-466.2

PRASAD, Shweta* (Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India)

Intimate Partner Violence and Covid-19

At a time when the feminists of the world were planning to celebrate 25 years of Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the achievements made towards gender equality, the world was engulfed by Covid-19, a pandemic that, to a great extent, reversed the progress made on various gender equality indices.

Though the pandemic hit everyone alike, women and girls faced increased vulnerabilities- within home as well as in larger society. This comprehensive health crisis affected every aspect of our life- economic, social, psychological and others increasing overall stress. With isolation measures and lockdown in place, there was restriction on movement and people were forced to remain confined within the four walls of their homes.

Lockdown also meant that women were trapped within homes with their abusive partners with no access to support services. The period recorded an exponential rise in cases of intimate partner violence globally with increased complexity. As per an estimate, cases of domestic violence increased between 25-35 % globally during pandemic.

The present paper is an attempt to study the pandemic triggered intimate partner violence with special reference to Varanasi district, in Uttar Pradesh, India. The study uses both the primary and secondary data to draw conclusions.

RC02-50.3

PREDA, Alex* (Kings College London, United Kingdom)

VALK, Julie (Kings Business School, United Kingdom)

XU, Ruowen (Kings Business School, United Kingdom)

The Blockchain Prophecies: Social Imaginaries of the Cryptoeconomy

The concept of imaginary has been prominent in the social sciences over the last two decades, not least in relationship to how the future of society is linked to sociotechnical change. Interestingly enough, over a slightly shorter period of time, the ascendant trajectory of blockchain technologies has been tied in the public discourse to hopes and projects of societal transformation. The present paper examines how imaginaries of a crypto future are constituted as legitimate by the actors of the cryptoeconomy. We argue that crypto imaginaries are spectacles addressing different audiences, from lay investors in crypto to blockchain developers. We also argue that imaginaries are not monolithic projections of the future: such projections are undertaken from different perspectives by different actors, depending on their position in the cryptoeconomy, but also on their relationships with other actors. However, imagining the future is not restricted to public talk or to documents: private (expert) talk plays a significant role here too: however, the projections formulated in private talk can differ from those of public talk. Imaginaries can thus contain contradictions and dissonances rather than being coherent and monolithic discourses. As they are constituted in assemblages

that concomitantly unfold in the public and private spheres, imaginaries are resilient despite such dissonances. Their legitimacy is derived from a strategy of highlighting the shortcomings of a current state of affairs, while representing themselves as a unique technological, organisational, and moral answer. We distinguish here three types of cryptoimaginaries, according to how the future is conceived: as a relentless expansion of capitalism; as a boom-and-bust cycle; as a radical rupture with the past. Our arguments are supported by an empirical analysis of documents, talk at professional conferences and lay gatherings, ethnographic observations at conferences, and interviews with the actors involved in the cryptoeconomy (engineers, venture capitalists, managers, lawyers).

RC05-84.2

PRICE, Cassandra* (University of Tasmania, Australia)
MAHER, Bobby (Australian National University, Australia)
LOVETT, Ray (Australian National University, Australia)

Operationalising the Indigenous Data Sovereignty Principles in Australia

This paper details a framework to operationalise the five Australian Indigenous Data Sovereignty Principles. Globally, Indigenous Data Sovereignty has emerged as a prominent concept due to the promise of returning control of the data ecosystem to Indigenous peoples. In Australia, Indigenous Data Sovereignty, including the Indigenous Data Sovereignty principles, are nascent and there are increasing calls for guidance on how to operationalise these principles within organisations controlled outside of Indigenous communities and organisations. Of particular concern, are holders of administrative data collected as a product of government and non-government service provision. This paper identifies mechanisms and tools to operationalise the Indigenous Data Sovereignty principles within organisations holding Indigenous administrative data. This includes an Indigenous Data Sovereignty appraisal tool to assess the readiness and capability of administrative data holding institutions to implement Indigenous Data Sovereignty principles. Indigenous Data Sovereignty is enacted through Indigenous Data Governance; both are Indigenous led. Indigenous Data Governance includes two fundamental elements: (i) data for Governance (First Nations (re) building) and, (ii) the governance of Indigenous data (how data is governed). Building Indigenous Data Governance into the operations of administrative data systems has the potential for profoundly positive impacts with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities and organisations. Firstly, Data for Governance enhances decision making for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities and organisations regarding data about them and that are held in environments and systems outside of their access and control. Secondly, Data for Governance facilitates nation (re)building through Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities and organisations setting priorities and mapping administrative data to these priorities, for monitoring and evaluation purposes. Further, access of these data requires governance structures, procedures, and processes developed by Indigenous peoples (Governance of data) if Indigenous Data Sovereignty is to be achieved.

RC37-549.4

PRIMORAC, Jaka* (Institute for Development and International Relations (IRMO), Croatia)

The Limits of Project Work: Cultural Labour in the Midst of the Pandemic

The paper analyses the field of culture from the perspective of work and employment conditions of cultural producers in the South-eastern Europe, notably Croatia. Focusing on the cultural-political framework, structure of employment and characteristics of work in the sector, the paper points to the consequences of increasingly strong projectification of cultural and audio-visual production: growing insecurity and underpayment of a large number of artists and cultural workers. Promise of flexible and self-fulfilling work has various negative consequences on working and living conditions in the field where underpaid and self-exploiting practices are common. This is also visible within artists' and worker rights: the regulation of cultural work has been neglected for decades, unionisation scarcely exist, and the professional associations serve as a gate to workers' rights demands. Furthermore, project approach to cultural labour also impacts the content of work of artists and organizations in the cultural and audio-visual field, where a number of organisations shift the focus of their work from their specialised fields towards the ones that are being funded (social inclusion, digital conversion). These issues have been highlighted during the pandemic, or, to use the words of one of the research interviewees 'stripped to the bone'. Pandemic has shown not only in Croatia and South-eastern Europe but also globally, of the unsustainability of the project-type of work in the cultural and audio-visual field. It broadened up international networking of cultural workers and opened up new spaces for solidarities. The paper discusses demands for developmental public policies that will enable paid work and better working conditions in the field of culture, as well as the wider preservation of culture as a public good. Paper is based on qualitative data from the 'The social resilience of Croatian society in the midst and aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic' project executed in 2021.

RC53-731.3

PRISYAZHNAYA, Nadezda* (Institute of Social sciences, Russian Federation)
VYATKINA, Nadezhda* (Sechenov University, Russian Federation)

Covid-19 As an Imperative of a New Childhood

At present, childhood is recognized not only as a stage of human maturation, but also as a special development zone, associated with a number of risks. Note that since the end of the 20th century, researchers have focused on the risks of childhood, mainly associated with the influence of the social environment on the social and physical well-being of the child. In the context of a pandemic of coronavirus infection and prolonged self-isolation, childhood, with its special temporality, receives a new imperative of development under conditions of restrictions. First of all, most of the children living in urban conditions were forced to be limited by their place of residence - which negatively affected the organization and regime of the day, diet, the level of physical and social activity of the child, his communication practices, and self-discipline. In addition, against the background of these restrictions, an increase in online activity is observed in children - this is due to distance learning at school, as well as the involvement of minors in entertaining Internet content (films, games, network communication) and addiction to digital gadgets as elements of communication and organization life. This forms in children a narrowing of the perception of the external world to limited digital channels, which in the future can negatively affect social activity, the assimilation of role models of relationships, the adaptive characteristics of minors. In addition, both adults and children showed the formation of a complex of "risks of self-isolation for health" - weight gain, decreased visual acuity, general weakness.

Thus, the obvious risks to the health of children due to possible infection with COVID-19 are accompanied by a complex of social risks - which, obviously, will have a decisive influence on the future of childhood - "encapsulated" childhood with gadgets.

RC30-447.1

PRIYA, Kanu* (Indian Institute of Technology, India)

The Impact of Covid-19 Pandemic on Home Care Workers: A Study of New Delhi

The Neoliberal reforms in India have led to a growing market of for-profit companies in senior care of different sizes with large multinational firms investing in the same. The emerging senior home care industry depends on the services of the caregivers who are at the lowest rung of the labor hierarchy in health and social care. Care work in India is a form of precarious work which is characterised by lack of job security, low wages and absence of social welfare benefits. During the covid 19 pandemic these companies managed to create an even more flexible workforce which further added to the vulnerability of care workers. Drawing on qualitative data from care workers and managers and other stakeholders, this article highlights the strategies and mechanisms used by the home care companies to organise work as per market principles aided by one of the current government programs " Skill India Mission"which ensured uninterrupted supply of migrant labor force to intensify "care extraction" at a time when a vast majority of the informal workers in India were left to fend for themselves. This paper uses the concept of "care extractivism" to explore the undervaluation of care work through an intersectional lens. The study contributes to the understanding that these organisations in the name of achieving higher professionalism relied on informal social institutions of caste, class and migrant statues of workers in its pursuit of aggressive care extraction during the pandemic. The workers (mostly migrants) struggled to survive at the place of destination by hanging on to their job even when their services were intensified and they were exposed to greater isolation, risk of catching infection, lower wages and various forms of abuse.

RC51-706.2

PROO, Eleane* (National Autonomous University of Mexico, Mexico)

Las Experiencias De Las Mujeres Gestantes Mexicanas En La Industria De La Subrogación: Significados De La Práctica y El Cuerpo. Análisis Sociológico Con Enfoque Feminista.

La *gestación subrogada* es una industria que se ha acentuado durante los últimos años en el contexto internacional y que de manera paulatina cobra mayor fuerza en México, donde es legal en los estados de Tabasco y Sinaloa. Este procedimiento sucede cuando "[...] una mujer se presta a gestar un niño para, una vez nacido, entregárselo a la persona o personas que se lo han encargado y que van a asumir su paternidad/maternidad" (Comité de Bioética Español, 2017).

Sobre las ganancias que genera a nivel global, el *Surrogacy Market Share Report 2025* estimó que durante el 2018 la facturación del mercado de la subrogación fue de 6 mil millones de dólares y proyectó que sus ganancias incrementarán hasta 27.5 mil millones para el año 2025, con un crecimiento anual del 24.5%. La práctica ha involucrado extensos debates sobre su regulación o prohibición desde distintas disciplinas y discursos sociales. Una

de las aristas constantes versa sobre el uso de los cuerpos de las mujeres gestantes y su capacidad de *decidir* con *autonomía* dentro de estos acuerdos, por lo cual se evidencia la necesidad de un abordaje sociológico feminista que tome en cuenta sus experiencias, sus condiciones sociales y objetivas de vida, así como la problematización de conceptos como *autonomía* y *libre elección*.

Además de realizar un breve recorrido sociohistórico para situar al mercado de la subrogación a nivel global y local, en este trabajo se expondrán algunos resultados preliminares de la investigación doctoral que aborda tal planteamiento. Desde una metodología cualitativa, a través de entrevistas en profundidad y un acercamiento etnográfico digital con mujeres gestantes mexicanas, se mostrarán algunos significados que construyen en torno a sus cuerpos y la práctica, en virtud de sus experiencias subjetivas.

RC05-94.4

PUIA, Roluah* (Indian Insitute of Technology Roorkee, India)

Who(se) Decolonisation and Decolonial Theory: A Reflection from India with Special Reference to Northeast India

In this paper, I aim to present the limits of sociological discourse and engagement with decolonial theory and theory from the Global South with a particular reference to India. Sociological discourse and the practice of Sociology in India are founded on a critique that challenges the Eurocentric representations and theorizations of Indian Society. While such efforts are laudable, they fall short in terms of acknowledging the internal dominance and hegemony around caste, gender, region, religion, and in the case of this paper, tribal/indigenous communities. Acknowledging that a decolonial theory reflects a *position*, this paper takes an indigenous standpoint to unpack how the practice of doing sociology remains one that is embedded in the social hierarchy and dominance of a narrow section of Indian Society. In other words, the paper points out that the attempt of decolonization and decolonial theory as a mere challenge to Eurocentric dominance is not enough, particularly when dominant communities in the Global South perpetuate colonial forms of injustice, violence, and dispossession against indigenous people. The paper takes the case of indigenous people in India, with a special focus on northeast India, to reflect upon this.

RC44-619.1

PULIGNANO, Valeria* (KU Leuven, Belgium)
KAROL MUSZYŃSKI, Karol Muszyński (KU Leuven, Belgium)
MAITE TAPIA, Maite Tapia (Michigan State University, USA)

It Takes Three to Tango: Bargaining Power in Online Freelancing Platform Work in Europe

Freelancers are considered independent contractors who set prices in the market. In recent years, freelancers providing their services through platforms, i.e. online labor marketplaces (OLM), have increasingly engaged in conflict with platforms and/or clients to set prices. Based on 63 narrative interviews with freelancers working on platforms within the experience of the European economic regulation for services market, we explain how freelancers exercise bargaining power also through cooperation, i.e. by developing their portfolios and building relationships with clients. We develop four types of bargaining power, i.e., *subordinated cooperation, autonomous cooperation, subordinated exploitation, autonomous exploitation*. We explain variations across these types by examining how platforms matching clients with freelancers in the market they organize and where they compete, and the wider service market where freelancers compete for clients, and platforms intermediate services, affect the opportunities and interests of freelancers to establish stable relationships with clients while setting prices on platforms.

RC52-717.5

PUNJABI, Shalini* (Jawaharlal Nehru University, India)

Corporate Hiring and Talent Signalling in an Elite Professional Labour Market in India: A Social Construction

The relationship between education and work can be linked to wider structures of social inequalities and elite reproduction as the labour market in India witnesses the emergence of new age jobs. As a result, hiring outstanding talent has become a strategic priority for business leaders in the professional labour market. The management education sector in India has grown exponentially and become aggressively competitive, market-driven and segmented with a handful of institutes at the top while majority of them falling under the rubric of second rung institutes. The close alignment between top ranked institutes and most sought-after private firms has resulted in limited prospects for students graduating from non-elite institutes. These graduates also lack the resources to compete and may not be able to convey particular signals that employers seek. Therefore, the challenge for them has been to find ways to be able to deploy strategies and build profiles that employers find attractive. The elite private firms play a gate-keeping role in hiring by restricting their talent search mostly to top tier management institutes and hiring 'not so talented' from non-elite institutes for back-end work. Therefore, it is argued that the hiring practices of private firms are stratified to fit the hierarchy of management institutes. Moreover, research has shown that the recruitment strategies of corporate employers are framed more by socio-cultural signals

and less by cognition. In this paper, we investigate the hiring practices of 10 leading corporate employers. To allow for diverse viewpoints, the paper also attempts triangulation through in-depth interviews of management graduates' on corporate hiring practices and how they decode talent signalling by employers. We argue that there is a tight link between elite education and professional job market mediated by non-meritocratic factors and talent is a social construction embedded in wider social and economic contexts.

Plen-10.2

PURKAYASTHA, Bandana* (University of Connecticut, United States)

On "the People" and Their "Others": Reflections on Populism through an Intersectional Lens

The conversations on populism have typically centered on "the people" and *their* narrative about the injustices caused by economic or social elites. In this presentation I will draw upon an intersectional lens—one shaped by conversations on decoloniality and transnationalism—to highlight a wider range of targets and victims of "the people." The very act of creating discourses of "the people's" victimization and identification of enemies, central to the contemporary processes of harnessing the power of the people with a sense of grievance, certainly challenges some of the power of groups that delineated to greater or lesser extent, existing social circumstances. However, "the people" who are newly energized, seek a differently-ordered world, which rests, crucially, on a sense of others who with less power, positioned lower in the social hierarchy, who can be confined there. Consequently, those who were historically marginalized continue to be victimized, often with a degree of impunity, as a palpable reminder of "the people's" power.

Drawing on the scholarly conversations on the weaponization of language, on the brutalization of colonialists (as they committed atrocities against the colonized), and the expanding discussions on all forms of violence, I reflect on power alignments that are key to understanding populism and their overt and de facto others. Using the case of two democracies, India and the US, I will reflect on processes through which individuals and groups are drawn into the ambit of "the people," wholly or partially, to enable populists to foster realignments of power that affect those who are already marginalized negatively, and enable populists to weaken institutional arrangements that might act as checks to their quest for power realignment The discussion will position the two democracies within a transnational context to discuss intersecting structures, levers of power, and the construction of contemporary injustices.

Inte-28.3

PURKAYASTHA, Bandana* (University of Connecticut, United States)

"so Much Data, Such Few Socially-Just Solutions": Some Thoughts on Raewyn Connell's Research on Universities and Where We Continue to be Positioned Today.

Raewyn Connell's outstanding body of work on education has identified many of the structures and processes that have transformed universities from professing their contribution to the public good, to unabashedly positioning themselves as political economic growth machines. I build on her body of work, as well as other scholarly conversations on historic and contemporary colonial knowledge constructions, hierarchies of the Global North vs South as sites of powerful universities., publication nodes, and systems of exploitation.

In this presentation, I will draw upon my earlier work on intersectionality in a transnational world, to focus on two related issues: universities at the crossroads of profitable enterprises promising "neutral" data to assist in "transparent" decision making processes, of security and discursive regimes that profit from surveillance of individuals and from selling user-profile data (along with other processes that seek to control knowledge production processes). I will reflect on the experiences of individuals (especially faculty) positioned within these systems that shrink or co-opt their space-time for building socially-just structures for knowledge production and sharing.

RC52-JS-1.3

PURWANINGRUM, Farah* (The University of Sydney, Australia)
TAYEB, Azmil (Universiti Sains Malaysia, Malaysia)
SHORT, Stephanie (The University of Sydney, Australia)
THABRANY, Hasbullah (ThinkWell, Indonesia)

Training of Doctors amidst Covid-19 Pandemic: A Regulatory Analysis of Indonesia's Health Workforce

In light of COVID-19, Indonesia's health workforce remains even more under pressure. In 2017, the WHO data showed that Indonesia had 4 doctors per 10,000 people (Allard and Widianto, 2020). In rural areas, accessibility to health services by doctors is even more restrained with the lack of doctors willing to practise in these areas. Such fact compromises the idea of equity in access to health services. This paper asks what kind of regulatory changes have to date been undertaken in terms of health workforce training amidst the COVID-19

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

pandemic. Methodologically, this paper uses a regulatory impact assessment, documentary research and a historical-sociological approach in its analysis. Empirical data will be derived from regulatory data, documentary data, and data from the Indonesian Medical Council. There is an explicit contribution this work intends to make to the theme of equity and justice in Indonesia's health workforce training from a regulatory point of view. There is a tendency in neo-liberal societies, especially in continental Europe, to resort to self-regulation within the profession. Higher autonomy and ensuring uniform standards within the profession may be the rationale for this inclination towards self-regulation. The challenge of regulating health professions in the Global South has been met in some countries by providing additional training. The Global South faces challenges in limited infrastructure and rural and health inequity of health services access. Indonesia is no exception to this. As it happens, there are rapid technological changes in Indonesia: telehealth, virtual care, and care across jurisdictional boundaries are part and parcel of changes.

RC49-JS-126.2

PUSHKAR, Piyush* (University of Manchester, United Kingdom)

The Role of Shame in Forensic Psychiatric Assessment and Treatment

Feelings of guilt and shame play an important role in the assessment of mentally unwell offenders. Doctors, psychologists and nurses ask about patients' feelings of guilt, shame and remorse in relation to their offence(s), and other traumatic experiences in their lives, while patients may also be consumed by such feelings caused by other issues, such as the stigma of mental illness itself. Clinicians use the answers to these questions to form clinical judgements regarding diagnosis, personality, biopsychosocial formulation and risk. Clinicians then make decisions based on these assessments, not just for treatment plans but also for medicolegal reports that influence court processes that can have a profound influence on the lives of offenders.

There is extensive literature within psychiatry and psychology on the role of guilt and shame in psychopathology, personality and risk assessment. For example, the ICD-10 diagnostic criteria for dissocial personality disorder include an "incapacity to experience guilt". Proneness to experiencing guilt is considered a protective factor with respect to future recidivism, whereas shame is a risk factor. Such findings push towards particular treatment recommendations, such as psychological interventions that foster feelings of guilt (in relation to a past offence) without incurring shame.

Shame has also been explored by sociologists and philosophers. These scholars have drawn links not just with trauma, adverse childhood experiences and offences, but also with class, gender and ethnicity. Few have attempted to draw links between these different streams of scholarship to learn lessons that can be applied to clinical practice. Moreover, how clinicians perceive, ask about and understand the shame felt by their patients is much less studied. This paper maps out the possibilities for linking the clinical literature with that of the social sciences, with a particular focus on the political implications and consequences for clinical practice in relation to risk.

RC47-663.4

PUSHKAR, Piyush* (University of Manchester, United Kingdom)

Universal, Free and Comprehensive: NHS Values and Class Consciousness

Writing speculatively, I argue that contemporary movements to "save the NHS" hold the potential for an emergent class consciousness based on a universal understanding of who is entitled to healthcare. This paper outlines the empirical basis for my hopeful speculations.

I spent 13 months doing participant-observation with people campaigning against cuts and privatization in the UK's National Health Service (NHS). I also interviewed managers and politicians who were administering the reforms to which activists objected. The activists apprehended changes to the structure of the NHS using moral frameworks built on their memories of how the state used to be structured. They contested changes on the basis that reforms may lead to cuts or privatisation, which would be wrong insofar as they would cause the state to forego its obligation to provide welfare services for all people in the country. Their moral analysis followed from their interpretation of the values of the NHS: universal, free and comprehensive. Activists saw themselves as in alliance with the whole population and considered those advocating reforms as their opponents – the moral antagonist. The paper follows the development of such coalitions and cleavages.

I point to the community of interests implied by the universality of the NHS, to the moral community suggested by activists' imagination of socialism, to the collective memories of struggle to protect the NHS *as they imagined it*, to the inter-group coalitions built on that basis. However, I also point to the problems with a class analysis. The NHS values I have outlined are slippery. The particular value of universality highlights the gap between the NHS as imagined by activists and the NHS that actually exists in the hostile environment of the contemporary UK after 12 years of austerity. The putative class consciousness I describe is fragile, its potential is undetermined.

RC06-108.2

PUSTULKA, Paula* (SWPS University, Poland)
SARNOWSKA, Justyna (SWPS University, Poland)
KWIATKOWSKA, Agnieszka (Uniwersytet SWPS, Poland)

An Intergenerational Perspective on Transitions-to-Adulthood in a Polycrisis Era

Polycrisis is a fitting descriptor of the overlapping risks faced by young adults living in Poland today. The structural risks-including the recession, precarity on the labor and housing markets, democratic erosion and climate change challenges - have been exacerbated by the events of the COVID-19 pandemic and the war in Ukraine. In this context, it is crucial to ask how the historical moment of the intersecting polycrises translates to the experiences at the individual and family levels, including in particular the intergenerational definitions of adulthood in relation to both the 'objective' markers and 'subjective' qualifiers of adulthood. The data stems from a Qualitative Longitudinal Study conducted within the ULTRAGEN project (*Becoming an adult in times of ultra-uncertainty: intergenerational theory of 'shaky' transitions*). The empirical material comprised two waves of multiperspective interviews and one asynchronous exchange, with data collection ongoing through 2021 and 2022. Young adults (aged 18-35) and one parent of each (n=70) took part in the study. The analysis specifically focused on the pertinent effects of social crises within the intergenerationally framed processes of transitions-to-adulthood. In the findings, the first aspect concerns tracking similarities and differences in the perspectives on transitions-to-adulthood expressed by young adults and their parents. Thus, the paper offers an intergenerational look at how the ideas about the sense of adulthood are shaped by crises. In the case of parents-who largely transitioned during the 1990s' democratic transformation-the data comparatively showcases their experiences vis-à-vis the perceptions of their children's transitions-to-adulthood today. The second main finding zooms in on the dyadic relations, specifically looking at the impact of different crises on the intergenerational transfers and forms of support that parents offer to their transitioning children. The analysis contributes to a sociological understanding of the impact of the emerging and ongoing crises on intergenerational relations during transitions-to-adulthood.

RC15-217.7

PUTRI, Nuzulul* (Health Policy and Administration Department, Faculty of Public Health, Universitas Airlangga, Kampus C Mulyorejo Surabaya Indonesia, Indonesia)
PURWANINGRUM, Farah (The University of Sydney, Australia)
THABRANY, Hasbullah (ThinkWell, Indonesia)

An Integrative Review on the Theory-Practice Gap of Capitation Payment Model in the Indonesian National Health Insurance

This paper aims to identify the theory-practice gaps of the capitation payment model in Indonesia and how it affects private health facilities, including doctors' roles. Implementing capitation is a considerable breakthrough for Indonesia's health system as similar initiative had not been implemented prior to the Indonesian National Health Insurance (*Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional*-JKN). However, there is limited evidence on whether the Indonesian capitation payment model is consistent with the theoretical concept of capitation. Whittemore and Knafl's integrative review method guided the framework for the integrative review and analysis. Multiple types of academic literature were included in this integrative review which covers all studies and regulations related to capitation payment in JKN from 2014 until 2022. This integrative review finds that several practices of capitation payment in JKN are different from the basic theoretical concept of capitation. Reflecting on theory, the Indonesian capitation payment model does not provide any incentive for PHC facilities to create a competitive environment to attract members. *BPJS Kesehatan,* as the national health insurance administrator, uses the same list of capitated healthcare services for all of PHC facilities across Indonesia, resulting in health infrastructure disparities between remote and non-remote regions. Our integrative review highlights that at least there are four essential characteristics of capitation payment, i.e., lock-in requirements membership, the pre-defined scope of covered services, risk-adjusted calculation of capitation payments, and availability of risk management plan. As it happens, the capitation rate in JKN is calculated based on the availability of doctors and dentists but with a stark absence of regulation and plan as to how to diminish this resource gap. Hence, these two professions play a key role in terms of designating the capitation rate.

RC12-179.3

PUTRI, Theodora* (School of Regulation and Global Governance (RegNet), The Australian National University, Australia)

Csos' Participation in Creating Indonesia's Gender Responsive Criminal Justice System

In this article, I will present evidence of Indonesia's civil society organisations as significant actors in criminal justice reform. It's general knowledge that the Indonesian Criminal Code (KUHP) and Criminal Procedural Law (KUHAP) are products of past eras, both laws have complex problems and do not meet modern standards for fair and just criminal justice, especially when it comes to women victims' rights. Starting right after the 1998 national reform until now, Indonesian CSOs have relentlessly driven changes in the criminal justice system. These organisations play a significant role in raising the views, perspectives and awareness of law enforcement and policymakers about criminal justice and its relation to women's rights protection. The CSOs have contributed to many reform initiatives, such as developing women's service providers at the national and local levels, establishing the special police unit for women and children, and passing various laws, including the domestic violence law in 2004 and the anti-sexual violence law in 2022. I will use qualitative research methods, collecting empirical data through interviews with CSO activists, policymakers, law enforcement, and donor program representative, and combining the data from previous research, documentation, and annual reports. I hope this article will contribute to Indonesia's sociology of law, criminology, and civil society scholarships. I will conclude by arguing that CSOs have the social power to contribute to Indonesia's criminal justice reform in various ways.

RC05-85.2

PUURONEN, Vesa* (University of Oulu, Finland)

Local Politics As Perpetuator of Colonisation

Local Politics as a Perpetuator of Colonisation
The main aim of the paper is to critically consider municipalities as a local form of representative parliamentary multiparty democracy in the Sámi Homeland area in Finland from the point of view of post-colonial and decoloniality theories. The state and settlers have exploited and continue to exploit the natural resources of the area; the lands and waters have been mainly dispossessed. Municipalities can be regarded as an institutional setting, which prevents articulation and protection of Sámi interests, if they are different from the interests of the majority population: the Finns. Given most land and water is owned by the state, the municipal decision-making power is severely restricted despite the supposed autonomy. Combined with the inability to get backing for Sámi interests at the national level, the political system perpetuates the colonising system. The paper is based on empirical research: interviews of Sámi local politicians, documents of municipalities, and theoretical literature.

RC24-JS-96.5

PUWURAYIRE, Pearl* (Brandenburg University of Technology, Germany)

Analysing the Intersection of Formal and Informal Water Actors As a Socio-Material Practices

The role of informal water vendors in the advancement of the supply of water to urban dwellers especially poor dwellers have been largely regarded in contemporary urban studies and planning literature. However, the discourse does not take into account policies, programs as well as institutional reforms that have been considered useful in the deliberation of issues concerning water delivery by the formal sector. To propel a comprehensive argument in the discourses of water, this study examines the roles of the informal sector in the delivery of water. Discussions in this study also unveils the systems (water policies, programs and institutions) facilitated by the formal sectors in cities in Ghana by using the concept `hybrid urbanism` as the analytical framework. By using the ´building and dwelling perspectives´ to unpack issues of water from both residents and experts respectively, the study unveiled that water programs, policies and institutions have the tendency to perpetuate inequality and social injustice in secondary cities. The results also suggest that existence of informal water vendors in the supply chain of water in urban areas is as result of complex multi-faceted developmental issues that are deeply hidden in economic, legal and institutional glitches that exist in society. The study therefore recommends that in order to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 6, there is the need for water policies and programs to be strategically geared towards the needs of the urban poor without neglecting the abilities of the wealthy and middle-class. Also, educating, regulating and or managing informal water vendor forms a crucial part in ensuring the delivery of clean and safe water to all especially the urban poor in cities in the Global South.

RC10-152.3

PYAKUREL, Uddhab P* (Kathmandu University, Nepal)

New Democracy and Public Opinion Research: A Study of Survey of Nepali People, 2022

Almost all the governments in the world today rely on surveys to talk about the economic and social development of any society, and public opinion research works like a mirror not only to understand one's real image but also to introduce effective public policy in order correct the character of any kind of government. However, often the society doesn't easily accept the findings of such public opinion survey and the trend is stronger in newly emerged democracies like Nepal.

There was an attempt to capture various aspects of the people in Nepal based on their lived experiences in the previous years, and their aspirations and expectations for the days to come since 2017 in the name of Survey of Nepali People (SNP). This paper describes how Nepali people described their feelings on the unprecedented socio-political changes they see in recent years, and argue that the survey results are eye openers for 763 governments working at three different levels. It also brings the issue of how the governments are selective in taking ownership of the findings of Survey of Nepali People. Highlights of the strategies the survey team has been developing to overcome challenges coming from various corners of state are other components of the paper.

RC09-150.1

PYAKUREL, Uddhab P* (Kathmandu University, Nepal)
KOHONEN, Matti (Financial Transparency, United Kingdom)
SERASINGHE, UPP (University of Colombo, Sri Lanka)

Tracking COVID-19 People's Recovery Fund in the Global South Countries

There is a strong believe that a crisis response should be based on a human rights-based and sustainable development orientated recovery pathway which ensures that an adequate level of funding is made available both domestically and internationally, and that these funds are spent equitably, effectively and transparently primarily towards those who are the most impacted by the crisis – namely women, minorities and marginalised groups. However, countries have found to be suffered a severe blow during the Covid-19 crisis in terms of funds hidden in offshore tax havens to combat Illicit Flows and tax abuses, while companies operating in such tax havens should be barred from engaging in public procurement contracts mainly due to lack of transparency and accountability. This 'hidden stimulus' to corporate actors also needs to be measured, often enabled by tax exemption, tax waivers and secrecy of company operations during COVID-19 when transparency requirements in some areas were waived for rapid crisis procurement and contracting.

Adequacy is hard to establish, but official announcements by the UN secretary general establish a line of 10% of GDP as adequate. Only Chile, in 21 countries we study, reaches this level. In other words, governments in Global South countries often with their hands tied by international financial institutions are putting big corporations ahead of the people, despite the cost-of-living crisis they face. About 38% of the recovery funds went to corporates, while an equal 38% went to social protection, MSMEs got 20% and the informal sector 4%.

The study proposes a People's Recovery that primarily benefits larger corporates or the wealthy in society by looking first at the composition of COVID-19 recovery funding between four categories-social spending in social protection, funds benefiting large corporates, funds targeted towards Micro, Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises, and finally funds destined towards the informal sector.

Q

Inte-26.4

QI, Xiaoying* (Australian Catholic University, Australia)

Sociology-Making Against Its Conventions: Drawing on Concepts from Peripheral Formations

The question of concept-formation and concept-refinement in sociology is relatively neglected. Concepts, however, are elements from which theories are constituted. It is possible, therefore, to understand and reshape sociological theory by elaborating, refining and developing concepts. Conceptual innovation is at the root of invigorating theory by enhancing explanatory capacity and methodological sophistication in dealing with social and cultural phenomenon, relationships, and characteristics. It is argued in this presentation that the incorporation of select non-Western concepts into mainstream theory not only leads to a transformation, revitalization, and augmentation of the theory in question, but also enhances its sophistication. This approach goes beyond current concerns with Eurocentrism or Northern theory dominance by concretely generating alternate orientations contributing to theory development and achieving a global sociological theory.

RC44-622.3

QIAN, Jiwei* (National University of Singapore, Singapore)

Whole-of-Nation Innovation, Labor Market, and Industrial Transformation in China

The National Innovation System (NIS) had a significant impact on the labor market in China, by improving firm-level competitiveness via engaging with the global market and supporting technological diffusion. These dynamics between NIS and the Chinese labor market were similar to those of East Asian economies. However, since the 2010s, China initiated the whole-of-nation approach to overhaul its innovation system to improve its position in the Global Value Chain. In 2015, a major document "Made in China 2025" was released highlighting indigenous innovation as a national strategy. Further, after the outbreak of the US-China trade war in 2018, the government, universities, and firms have been mobilized to support indigenous innovation to address the adverse geopolitical shock. The whole-of-nation approach is government-led and mission-oriented. In the meantime, market-based incentives are used to leverage non-state resources in the preferred areas. Under the whole-of-national approach, the state has played a critical role in industrial transformation by coordinating the supply chain and promoting indigenous innovation. In this context, two research questions are raised in the present study. First, what are the roles of China's NIS in labor market outcomes? Second, what are the implications of the whole-of-nation approach for the structural changes in the Chinese labor market? Using city-level data between 2003 and 2020, this paper finds that before 2015, government's support for innovation facilitated labor mobility and promoted employment particularly in the private sector. After 2015, the rise of the whole-of-nation approach has reversed the previous trends and the structure of the labor market therefore changed. To be more specific, after 2015, the share of public sector employment increased with the government spending on science and technology. Also, the ratio between fixed asset investment and employment increased significantly with government spending on science and technology.

RC55-739.1

QIAN, Yue* (University of British Columbia, Canada)
FAN, Wen* (Boston College, USA)

Two Years Later: The Early-2020 COVID-19 Outbreak in China and Subsequent Flourishing

Two years have passed since the early-2020 COVID-19 outbreak in China. Exploiting the geographic concentration of China's COVID-19 cases in Hubei (the initial epicenter), we compare Hubei and non-Hubei residents to examine the medium-term effect of exposure to the COVID-19 outbreak on mental well-being. We examine flourishing—a more comprehensive assessment of well-being that is not merely the absence of mental illness—and investigate a broad set of psychosocial and economic mediators that may link initial outbreak exposure to subsequent flourishing. We use OLS regression models to analyze national longitudinal data collected in early 2020 and late 2021 (N = 3,169). Results show that flourishing scores remain lower for Hubei than non-Hubei residents two years following the early-2020 COVID-19 outbreak. Mediation analysis reveals that Hubei residents' lower incidences of job promotion and lower sense of control are the two most important mediators accounting for their lower flourishing relative to non-Hubei residents. Combined, this study provides the first evidence of the medium-term psychological vulnerability borne by individuals who lived in the initial epicenter of the COVID-19 pandemic. Findings on the intervening mechanisms shed light on the policy initiatives needed for post-pandemic mental well-being recovery in China and other countries.

RC28-414.4

QIAN, Zhenchao* (Brown University, USA)
SHEN, Yifan (Brown University, Hong Kong)
SHORT, Susan (Brown University, USA)

Educational Hypogamy and Wives' Earnings Advantage? Husbands' and Wives' Earnings Divergence after Marriage

Hypogamous marriages, in which the wife has more education than the husband, have become more prevalent thanks to recent improvement in educational attainment, especially women's. Does educational hypogamy indicate wives' earnings advantage at time of marriage? How do earnings change after marriage among husbands and wives of various educational pairings? Using data from the *National Longitudinal Study of Youth 1979,* we compare wives' and husbands' earnings up to ten years after first marriage. College-educated women in hypogamous marriage have lower earnings and lag behind their husbands in earnings less than college-educated women in homogamous marriage. The fixed effects analyses reveal that having children penalizes earnings to a lesser extent for college-educated women in hypogamous marriage than for college-educated women in homogamous marriage and gains earnings less for the husbands in hypogamous marriage than those in homogamous marriage. As a result, marriage premium for men and marriage penalty for women appear to operate differently among hypogamous couples.

RC11-172.1

QIU, Fengxian* (Anhui Normal University, China)
ZHAN, Heying (Georgia State University, USA)
THOMAS, Anna (Anhui Normal University, China)

Adaptive Cultural Solidarity: Understanding the Livelihood of Older Adults in Rural China —a Case Study of Lee Village

The older adults in rural China are witnessing major socio-structural changes as well as a major cultural transformation due to urbanization and population aging. The main objective of this study is to understand how older adults in rural China aged 60 plus obtain their sources of livelihood after their adult children have left rural homes to work in cities.This research utilized qualitative research method to analyse data from the case study of Lee village in Si County of Anhui province. Researchers selected 38 older adults aged 60s and 70s for in-depth interviews to understand their sources of livelihood. Qualitative data was collected and analysed. This research found that the livelihood of older adults in rural areas are sustained in four major ways: working on farm lands, taking odd jobs for an income; earning an income by adapting to the changing socio-cultural norms, and receiving a minimum basic pension from the government.

The significance of this research lies in its contribution to a renewed understanding of the cultural adaptation of older adults in rural China. Despite the lack of sufficient institutional support of retirement pension and reduced family support, older adults are shown to have a proactive attitude to face many challenges created by social changes. Their support for their children have changed from unlimited giving to limited assistance as they began to focus on their own later life.The older adults in rural China are responding to socio-cultural changes in a proactive way. This research deviates from the prevalent perception of older adults as a group of miserable older victims in Chinese society; instead, we argue that older adults in rural China are proactive agents adapting to social and cultural transformations.

RC06-106.12

QIU, Shuang* (Keele University, United Kingdom)

Gender and Family Practices: Living Apart Together Relationships in China

This paper primarily examines how gender and heterosexuality structure the lived experiences of people in living apart together (LAT) relationships in contemporary Chinese society. Despite China's sweeping socio-economic transformations over the past few decades, the growing diversity in family forms and structures has not changed the dominance of culturally prescribed understandings of co-residential heterosexual partnerships. Marriage remains an almost universal practice in contemporary China and married couples living with their dependent children (if any) to establish their nuclear family have been deeply embedded in people's perception of being a couple. Drawing on in-depth interview data with people engaging in a non-conventional partnership, the author explores how the family is constructed and experienced in the geographical split household. In the social context where modern individualised values regarding marriage and family and the persistent influence of Confucian familism are implicated with each other, I ask how women at different life stages negotiate their gender roles and make sense of their everyday family lives. Through looking at LAT women's practices of emotion, caring, and conjugal intimacy when living apart, it argues that practices of family and intimacy have closely implicated with gender, and gendered family lives and heterosexuality are reconstructed, rather than deconstructed, in order to reclaim conventional forms of family and gender norms in Chinese social, historical and cultural contexts.

RC06-JS-100.8

QIU, Shuang* (Keele University, United Kingdom)

Gendered Lives in LAT Relationships:Exploring Agency from a Relational Perspective

This paper is primarily concerned with the complex intersections among gender, class, and life stage through relational practices of living apart together (LAT) relationships in China. In-depth interviews with 35 LAT women in areas with contrasting socio-economic profiles were conducted to explore why they ended up living apart from their partner, perceived challenges or benefits, and the implications of this living arrangement on their understandings of their intimate relationships and family lives. This qualitative study takes a relational approach to understand the interplay between structure and agency and the analysis shows that the willingness and capacity to construct a 'conventional' family life is class related and subject to gender status. In the split households that are a result of structural constraints, family life is essentially shaped and constructed surrounding the gendered family roles and maintained through gender inequalities. Although there is evidence of the growth of individual reflexivity especially among young generation in making individual choices, the interaction and contradiction between the western notion of individualism and the Confucian familism traditions have significantly shaped the ways people negotiate and make sense of their personal lives. This empirical-based study provides an important insight of how agency is relational and potentially fluid as people's life stages change under different circumstances and contexts, through which the complex interplay of social circumstances, individualism, and relational bonds with others are captured.

TG10-843.3

QOZA, Phiwokazi* (University of Cape Town, South Africa)

A Critical Study of the Organization of Embodied Labour on Onlyfans during the State Administered Lockdowns in South Africa.

Two core arguments were found from a narrative literature review that informs ongoing doctoral research on digital sexual spaces. Firstly, it is widely held digital sex workers earn more than their public space counterparts and the ICTs mediated space is safer than the public spaces commonly associated with sex work -such as the streets or alcohol serving venues. Whereas online sex workers have reasonably less chances of being physically assaulted by men during work, many are susceptible to immeasurable psychological harm caused by capping (the download or secondary capture of performances and subsequent republication of material to other websites and social media applications without the consent and due remuneration to the performer), doxing (the investigation of the sex worker's biographical information such as real name and addresses, subsequent stalking and sharing of such information with other audience members, oftentimes to troll the sex worker) and trolling (a form of harassment, mostly through words or texts, intended to intimidate the sex worker). Therefore, the ICT mediated space may reflect offline inequalities rather than overcome them, producing algorithms of oppression that structurally silence women and expose them to other forms of violence.

Against this conceptual backdrop, developed outside of Africa, this research seeks to explore the experiences of South African black bodies on a type of ICTs mediated digital sex space, called OnlyFans, during "hard lockdown" (March 2020 to June 2020). It will do so by interviewing 20 to 30 black women, who joined OnlyFans at the start of the COVID 19 pandemic, through the method of topical ethnographic life histories between September 2022 to December 2022.

Doctoral Research Question : How can the migration of sex workers to audio visual content subscription sites during the early stages of the COVID 19 pandemic be understood?

RC33-492.1

QUANDT, Markus* (GESIS Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, Germany)

Using Comparative Survey Data to Describe the Religious Heterogeneity of Societies - a Test Application

Measures of cultural heterogeneity figure prominently in analyses not only of the economic performance of societies (Alesina et al. 2003), but are also hypothesized to affect solidarity, social capital, and conflict etc. (e.g. Putnam 2007). Such measures are usually variants of the Herfindahl concentration index, computed from the proportions of certain groups within each population. However, the provenance of the source information of such indices often is partially unclear and likely of mixed quality. For example, Alesina and co-authors partly had to draw on sources with largely untractable data collection methods or even only on expert estimates.

Recent attempts to improve on the limitations of existing international indices of ethnic or religious heterogeneity exist, but continue to rely on data sources of mixed types (e.g. Drazanova, 2020). Given the growing wealth of data from comparative surveys across the world, it therefore seems tempting to use the information that such surveys collect on the ethnicity or religious belonging of their respondents. The assumption is that most of these surveys follow a systematic approach towards achieving comparability, which should

ameliorate problems stemming from the inconsistent nature of mixed-source data compilations. But again, there are limitations. Besides the obvious one, - sample sizes might be too small for reliably estimating ethnic or religious minority shares -, there still is methodological variation. This includes differences in target populations, in data collection practice, and in the actual instruments.

To better understand the problems and opportunities of a survey-based approach to estimating heterogeneity indices, I will present analyses with religious group shares estimated from different comparative survey programs covering European countries. I will then proceed to explore the sensitivity of index estimates to selected properties of the base surveys and to the precision of the estimated shares.

RC02-JS-143.4

QUARREY, Marie* (University of Geneva, Switzerland)

Border Optimisation. Issues and Genesis of the Social Construction of Tax Optimisation Practices at the Franco-Swiss Border By Professionals

Un questionnaire relatif aux pratiques fiscales des contribuables transfrontaliers montre que 56% recourent à un intermédiaire fiscal. 70% d'entre eux utilisent des cabinets de conseil, déclarant en avoir « *besoin pour baisser les impôts* ». Comment expliquer ce lien *naturalisé* entre pratique d'intermédiation fiscale et optimisation ? Cette pratique est classiquement analysée comme relai de classes dominées (Bourdieu, 1979) devant l'Etat (Dubois, Burgy, Ramadier, 2017), ou l'instrument d'un rapport relativiste des dominants aux normes (Spire, 2012). Quid des travailleurs frontaliers en Suisse aux diplômes et salaires contrastés ? Il s'agit d'interroger la construction sociale de cette optimisation via 3 questionnements.

Quelles sont les conditions socio-historiques de l'émergence de cette optimisation ? La loi française a construit depuis 19735 un continuum des statuts différents selon les lieu de travail, résidence et profession des contribuables transfrontaliers. Capitalisant sur cette « pensée d'état » (Bourdieu, 2012) imparfaite, plusieurs organismes se spécialisent dans le « conseil aux frontaliers ». Ces professionnels travaillent à la (re)nomination (Bourdieu, 1993) des vides juridiques nationaux et interprètent des normes en faveur des contribuables frontaliers.

Quid des professionnels ? Les professionnels rencontrés ont des trajectoires d'ascension sociale qui contrastent avec les professionnels qui exercent dans les cabinets d'audit du Big4 (Liger-Belair, 2016).

Comment ces trajectoires influent-elles sur la qualification et construction des pratiques d'optimisation ? Nés dans la zone frontalière, certains professionnels réhabilitent l'optimisation frontalière, *raisonnement utilitariste issu d'une socialisation par la frontière qui pousse à tirer parti des côtés de la frontière et qui hiérarchise et distingue* les pratiques, ici de l'impôt, à l'aune de l'espace juridique.

Cette enquête par entretiens semi-directifs avec des acteurs différents (associations frontalières, cabinets d'aide administrative, gestionnaires de fortune) analyse l'émergence et la multiplication de ces professionnels de *l'optimisation frontalière qui* participent à naturaliser un rapport dé-moralisé à l'impôt dans le contexte frontalier.

RC28-422.1

QUILLIAN, Lincoln* (Northwestern University, USA)
MIDTBOEN, Arnfinn H. (University of Oslo, Norway)

Race or Immigrant Status? a Meta-Analysis of Field Experiments of Discrimination Against Foreign-Born and Native-Born Minorities in 13 Countries

We investigate the role of a foreign place of birth as a source of discrimination in hiring. To do this, we combine results from more than 125 field experiments of racial discrimination in hiring from 13 countries. We model rates of discrimination as a function of the applicant's place of birth, place highest degree was received, citizenship status, race or ethnicity, and controls. We examine the results of both a between-studies analysis, contrasting discrimination against native and foreign-born minorities, and a within-studies analysis, contrasting native and foreign-born minority discrimination rates in studies that include both groups. We find that place of birth has no statistically significant effect on callback rates net of other predictors. Highest degree from a foreign institution and foreign citizenship, on the other hand, significantly reduce callbacks. Race and ethnicity are also significant sources of discrimination. Foreign place of birth does not significantly affect callback rates as long as the last educational degree is from the country of residence and the immigrant is a citizen. Results of between-study and within-study analysis are mostly consistent. We discuss implications for theories of immigrant incorporation into host societies.

RC05-84.3

QUINLESS, Jacqueline* (University of Victoria, Canada)

Decolonizing Data: Unsettling Conversations about Social Research Methods

In this book, I outline Canada's colonial history and how it has had a devastating impact on Indigenous peoples. I explore and trace how ongoing structures of colonialization negatively impact the well-being of Indigenous peoples and communities across Canada, resulting in persistent socio-economic and health inequalities. The findings in book are important because they provide empirical support that Indigenous Cultural practices, ceremony, land-based living, traditions are medicine and run counter to ongoing structures of colonization and systemic oppression which is deeply engrained in society and proliferated in our institutions. The conversation focuses on how ongoing structures of colonialization negatively impact the well-being of Indigenous peoples and communities across Canada, resulting in persistent health and socio-economic, and political inequalities. Data is critical to addressing inequalities and data governance is a critical precursor to data sovereignty and in this book the approach to decolonizing data provides a deeper understanding of the social dimensions of health as applied to Indigenous peoples, who have been historically underfunded in and excluded from health services, programs, and quality of care; this inequality has most recently been seen during the pandemic. Drawing on both western and Indigenous methodologies, this unique scholarly contribution takes both a sociological perspective and the "two-eyed seeing" perspective advanced by Elder Albert Marshall to research methods and data outcomes. This book provides an opening for researchers and practitioners to think deeply about the extent to which the theories, tools and process they have been taught and also teach within various academic disciples that are applying contribute to ongoing forms of colonial harm. The conversation draws attention to how research design practices need to be culturally responsive, which means that researchers need to consider the ethical ways in which they work in partnership with Indigenous peoples, as they move forward with their research programs.

R

RC53-727.1

RABELLO DE CASTRO, Lucia* (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)
CARNEIRO, Cristiana (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)
TAKEITI, Beatriz (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)

The Postgraduate Program of Interdisciplinary Childhood, Adolescence and Youth Studies at the Federal University of Rio De Janeiro: Challenges for the Development of an Area Studies

This paper presents the background – motivational, institutional and theoretical – for the establishment of the Postgraduate Program of Interdisciplinary Childhood, Adolescence and Youth Studies of the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; it also presents the challenges facing the creation and the development of such an area studies that has been so far understood and formalized as distinct and separate disciplinary areas. The Program is the result of a five-year long investment which gathered scholars of the Federal University and other public universities of Rio de Janeiro whose expertise focuses on childhood, adolescence and/or youth issues. It encompasses at the moment 23 scholars from different areas of scholarship, such as education, psychology, architecture, social work, medicine, psychiatry, occupational therapy, political science and others. The problems of providing a real *interdisciplinary* training rather than one based on an aggregate of different disciplines as well as inscribing such a training in the social demands of peripheric societies like Brazil are aspects to be here discussed. Also, another relevant aspect concerns the development of the Program in view of the increasing demands of academic internationalization and the contribution that this Program can offer to Brazilian and Latin American societies on childhood, adolescence and youth issues.

TG03-JS-18.3

RADFORD, David* (University of South Australia, Australia)
HETZ, Heidi (University of South Australia, Australia)
KRIVOKAPIC-SKOKO, Branka (Charles Sturt University, Australia)

Researching with Refugee-Background Participants in Non-Crisis Contexts: Ethical and Methodological Considerations

Refugee-background communities are often considered vulnerable research participants (Block, Riggs & Haslam 2013). However, vulnerability is not an inherent trait of these communities; rather, vulnerability is produced and reproduced in relationships of power and exploitation. If done ethically, participating in research has the potential to be a meaningful process as it provides a platform for refugee voices to influence policies and practices and to challenge and change public debates which are often defined by deficit, fear, demonisation, and exclusion. For this presentation, we draw on two recent research projects with members of the Hazara Afghan community in urban and regional Australia (Radford et al. 2021, 2022) to explore key ethical and methodological approaches that sought to address the complexities of power, trust, sensitivity, consent, and reciprocal benefit. The two projects used ethnographic and interview-based methodologies to understand the settlement experiences and contributions of the Hazara Afghan communities who had settled in Adelaide, South Australia, and Leeton, NSW, after arriving in Australia as refugees and asylum seekers. We discuss the strategies we used in our engagement with the Hazara Afghan communities not as mere objects of research but as collaborators in the research process.

RC46-JS-104.3

RADULOVIC, Ugljesa* (University of Johannesburg, South Africa)
UYS, Tina* (University of Johannesburg, South Africa)

Paying the Ultimate Price: The Death of Whistleblower Protection

Whistleblowers have been credited as playing a crucial role in exposing South Africa's state of capture. It was because of their revelations that the country was able to make headway in re-democratising the state, and alerting its citizens to the large-scale ensnarement of the country's key structures. For the South African whistleblower, however, it was a case of being a Batman not a Superman. Superman is praised and adored by the structures and citizens of Metropolis. Contrarily, Batman is reviled by the authorities of Gotham and labelled a vigilante. Both heroes wear a cape. So where lies the problem of the Batman-ness of the South African whistleblower? It is in the death of legislated whistleblower protection.

South Africa's law intended to protect whistleblowers, the Protected Disclosures Act (PDA) and its amendment (PDAA), exists but has faced long-standing criticism due to its inadequacy. Primarily, the PDAA fails to meet international standards for whistleblower protection with its provisions being

limiting and narrow. In interviews conducted with South African state capture whistleblowers, and others who interceded to support them, notions regarding inadequate protection are overwhelming. It has, however, recently been reported that the state will review the legislative framework for whistleblower protection. Even once the law is amended, we should hope that the legislative revisions are effective ones which can eventually offer adequate whistleblower protection.

This qualitative research paper scrutinises the current legislative provisions by analysing the existing South African legal framework for whistleblower protection, and by examining the experiences of South Africa's state capture whistleblowers when enduring inadequate legislative protection. This paper also provides recommendations that should be considered when revising the legislative framework intended to protect South African whistleblowers.

RC39-568.1

RADZINSKA, Jowita* (SWPS University, Poland)
GOLINSKA, Agnieszka (SWPS University, Poland)

'Whatever Happens, Have the Courage and Honor to Act Decent...' the Limits of Hospitality in the Polish Reception of People Fleeing the War in Ukraine

Contemporary Europe faces challenges of multiculturalism and coexistence of different ethnic groups (Ahmed 2000) that are harder to tackle in the absence of community values such as solidarity and hospitality (Picozza 2021). We analyze how hospitality is a condition for welcoming (cf. Farahani 2021) Ukrainian migrants in Poland. In this paper, we answer the research question on the understanding of hospitality, as narrated by Polish people in response to the Russian invasion in Ukraine. We are interested in tracking their experience concerning the actual conditions of willingness and openness to be hospitable (Derrida 2000, Środa 2020) over time. As such, we explore the limits to hospitality in the temporal context of the refugee influx to Poland.

In terms of data and methods, we use results from two qualitative studies conducted in Poland. First, immediate reactions to the beginning of the war were tracked in the asynchronous exchange within a broader Qualitative Longitudinal Research (*ULTRAGEN: Becoming an adult in times of ultra-uncertainty: intergenerational theory of 'shaky' transitions* - 42 respondents, March 2022). Then attitudes to refugees from Ukraine after three months of the war were probed in six focus group interviews (*Uncertain times: Poles' views on the war in Ukraine* - May/June 2022).

We embed our findings in recent research on acculturation, supporting the importance of analyzing how members of the host society - in this case Polish interviewees - perceive the Ukrainian minority. We reflect on the similarity between the Ukrainian and Polish cultures as it emerged as an essential factor affecting hospitality in the data. The study participants expected Ukrainians to adopt some aspects of Polish culture, conditioning their hospitality. In summary, the analyses aim to map the understanding of hospitality, its risks and limitations, as well as the principles of guest-host relationships.

RC26-382.1

RAFFA, Valentina* (University of Messina, Italy)

Working for "Another" Representation of Gender-Based Violence: The Politics of Feminist Movements and Anti-Violence Centres in Contemporary Italy

The social representation of gender-based violence is influenced by stereotypes and prejudices according to which women are weak subjects with fewer rights than men. This stereotyped representation depends on the unfair relationship between men and women on which society continues to be structured. As shown by recent studies, the consequence of this is a process of further victimisation of women who are victim of violence and are often blamed by the media or even by a justice system that tends to justify violent men.

Gender violence began to exist as a social fact when the cognitive tools and the political conditions were created so that this phenomenon, that until that moment was considered normal, gained the status of reality. In Italy a leading role was played by the feminist movements of the 1970s that framed gender violence as a political issue, and by the anti-violence centres that, since the 1980s, have generated a new culture on gender violence that highlights the aspect of the relationship of power between men and women and frames gender as a space for the exercise of power.

This contribution analyses the representation of gender-based violence produced by feminist movements and contemporary anti-violence centres in Italy, focusing on their methodology and the innovative actions inspired by tangible and practical approach. The aim is to retrace their work of deconstructing the stereotyped social representation of gender-based violence and to identify good practices in the fight against violence and in the transformation of the pre-existing relations in terms of gender issues. This analysis will use qualitative data collected through focus groups and in-depth interviews to feminist movement's activists and workers of anti-violence centres in Italy.

RC02-45.4

RAGHAVAN, Anirudh* (Ashoka University, India)

The Moral Investor : Equity Markets, Speculation and Retail Investing Boom in India

Between 2020-2021, as India battled the Covid pandemic, the equity markets in the country were bouyant with the emergence of a retail investor boom. From holding just 1 percent of the freely traded equity share , the individual small scale retail investor, held upto 10 percent by the end by 2021. These retail invetsors are largely middle class professionals in the large cities of the country such as Delhi and Mumbai. This paper will investigate the dynamics of this retail investor boom and challenge the functionalist explanations given by economists in India. The popular argument is that the investor was drawn to equity markets when other avenues of invetsment and savings such as fixed deposits in banks and debt mutual funds showed poor returns. Or else, the investor was simply better informed about the equity markets, having had time during the months long covid lockdown to read and study. However, neither explanation sufficies to show what prompted the retail invetsment boom during the pandemic, or to explain why it didnt occur previously. Using ethnographic data from a year long study of retail investors in Delhi and Mumbai this paper traces a shift in the moral conception of the equity markets. From being understood as gambling and as a market meant for criminal elements, the stock market was reframed as a site of legitimate welath creation. Over the course of two decades from 2000 to 2020, policy measures by the equity markets regulator SEBI, the growth of financial journalism in the country and the emergence of 'fin-cluencer' (financial influencers) on Youtube and Instagram transformed the equity markets from being framed as an uncontrolled volatile space to one of measured risk. Further, the Indian middle class, this paper shows, is moving away from being 'risk averse' towards 'prudent risk taking'.

TG11-853.7

RAHMAN, Md. Masudur* (Jatiya Kabi Kazi Nazrul Islam University, Bangladesh)
SULTANA, Faizah (Centre for Genocide Studies, University of Dhaka, Bangladesh)

Gender Based Violence (GBV) and Women's Empowerment in 21st Century: A Critical Analysis in Bangladesh

This study attempts to examine in what manner Gender Based Violence (GBV) is seen in recent Bangladesh and tries to explore how these types of GBV become the major barriers to women's empowerment in Bangladesh in the 21st century. Bangladesh is a developing country where women are being empowered gradually with the advancement of society. But GBV is also recorded as a regular incident in society that sometimes becomes a barrier to women's empowerment. Against this backdrop, this study is significant to find out the overall scenarios of gender-based violence and its effect on women's empowerment. It is a mixed method study that covers both quantitative data as well as qualitative data to make the study representable. In the quantitative method, this study analyzed secondary numeric data from the Bangladesh Peace Observatory (BPO), a large data platform in Bangladesh. On the contrary, in the qualitative method, this study conducted five Focus Group Discussions (FGD) and 10 Key Informant Interviews (KII) to cover the in-depth stories about the factors, impact on women's empowerment, and the way forwards of GBV. The population of the FGD is the students of the University of Dhaka, Bangladesh, and the experts, gender specialists, civil society people, academics and researchers are the respondents of KII. This study identified the several types, motives, and factors of GBV which are the major barriers to women's empowerment in Bangladesh. This study would help the readers, policymakers, and researchers to realize how GBV is the barrier to women's empowerment in Bangladesh.

RC47-JS-28.4

RAHMAN, Tyka* (State Islamic University (UIN) Bukittinggi, Indonesia)

Public Sphere and Islamization

The Face of Muslim Youth after Islamization (Post New Order Era): Projecting The Future of Public Sphere in Indonesia
Islamization is the most visible thing after the New Order in Indonesia, especially the dramatic rise of Islam in public life. Following Ariel Heryanto's arguments in "Identity and Pleasure: The Politics of Indonesian Screen Culture" (2018), the revival of Islam in the contestation of moral piety based on religion and the power of religion commodification. Commercialization of Islamic symbols become frequently appears in media. The intertwined relationship between Islamic politics and popular culture become a huge social phenomenon. This study examines the knowledge system that controls youth social life and their projection of the future social and political sphere should be. Islamization works through the reproduction of knowledge. This is important to understand because it determines whether social and political spheres will be produced. Especially last five years there are a lot of academic discussion about the contemporary social issue held by Islamic organizations and institutions. The dialogue political religion provides the recognition of

locality based on ethnicity. It is important to know what discourse they want to construct. Youth for the next decades will become the civil society that is sovereign and the balancing power. Using fieldwork with the qualitative method, this research examines youth activism in an urban area. The data was collected from university student. The paper describes the aspects driving the social life of youth, political views in an educational sphere, and also whether screen culture still has the power to shape youth identity after more than a decade of Islamic Commodification Post New Oder Era. Islamic politics has been controlling the youth's knowledge system and political view through religious organizations and figures.

Keywords : Islamization, Public Sphere, Youth's Knowledge System

RC55-741.5

RAHMANI, Fereydoon* (ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR, Canada)

Marginalized Communities' Quality of Life: Kurdish and Non-Kurdish People 1999-2019

Diverse approaches are used to estimate the people's quality of life or some domains of community's living conditions. Classical economists have used GDP or economic growth as indicators for community's living standards, while health scientists are using physical indicators to examine the health-related quality of life. It nearly took four decades for the quality-of-life analysis to establish itself as a polygonal discipline of social sciences. Since the quality-of-life studies is rooted deeply in the social indicators' movements, creating global agencies such as Club of Rome, UNDP, and IIASA also were certainly effective in further expansion or development of the discipline. Quality-of-life analysis finds its real meaning when "the predicament of mankind" is fairly incorporated into academic investigation.

Conducting a series of field analysis (both Top-Down-Model and Bottom-Up-Model) between 1999 and 2019, the author is showcasing the subjective quality-of-life gap within the Kurdish, and non-Kurdish, as well as Muslim, and non-Muslim populations in the Middle East. In this paper, some major findings of the discussed empirical fieldworks are put together to shed some light on the well-being and general quality-of-life of these communities for the first time.

The results show how the subjective quality-of-life, as well as life satisfaction has deteriorated within the period of the research, and how religion, gender, ethnicity, nationality, and the level of marginalization have played a role in this comparison. Software programs like SPSS and LISREL are used to analyze which indicators best explain these populations' well-being. The research results show that the overall and universal quality-of-life within the Kurdish citizens has been extremely lower than the non-Kurdish citizens living in agglomerations like Tehran, and within the Kurdish Iraqi regions the disparity has become extreme, while measurements for the underprivileged Kurdish Yezidis is indicating the worst level of satisfaction.

RC22-337.1

RAHMANI, Masoumeh* (Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand)
ADDS, Peter (Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand)
TROUGHTON, Geoff (Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand)

Explaining Māori Atheism in Aotearoa New Zealand

Indigenous experiences represent one of the most neglected yet critically productive sites for exploration within the fast-emerging field of atheism and nonreligion. Recent cross-cultural research demonstrates that atheism — like the broader nonreligion construct — incorporates a wide range of self-understandings, views, and commitments. Inclusion of Indigenous perspectives extends our understanding of this diversity, adding essential insights for the development of a rich and comprehensive understanding of atheism.

Between 2006 and 2018, the percentage of Māori (Indigenous New Zealanders) identifying with "no religion" on the national census increased from 36.5% to 53.5%. This change coincided with a substantial decline in Māori affiliating with Christianity and traditional Māori religion. Despite these dramatic shifts, we know little about Māori atheism, or indeed the individual, sociocultural, and historical processes contributing to Māori deconversion.

This paper addresses this gap and aims for a causal explanation of why and how some Māori became or remain atheists. We identify key causal factors of atheism at the individual and societal levels based on in-depth interviews with Māori a/theist. Given the complicated post-colonial and bicultural context of Aotearoa New Zealand, our analysis will also pay a close attention to the intersectionality between the history of colonisation, Christianisation, and the impact of Māori cultural revitalisation policies on the emergence of Māori atheism.

TG10-848.3

RAHN, Falk* (Leibniz University of Hanover, Germany)
GALL, Korbinian* (Leibniz University of Hanover, Germany)
BRAUNSMANN, Katharina* (Leibniz University of Hanover, Germany)

Algorithmic Decision Support Systems in Discourse: From a Tool to an Organizational Algorithm

Our paper presentation addresses the topic of the increasing use of algorithmic decision support systems in organizations in the course of various digitalization processes. This includes social administrations, a particularly controversial field of implementation of algorithms (e.g. O'Neil 2016; Eubanks 2018, Egbert 2018, Egbert and Leese 2020), where we observe efforts to gain public legitimacy for the use of such systems. In this context, our paper presentation examines the implementation of the so-called "AMS algorithm" in the Austrian Public Employment Service (AMS) by using discourse analysis (see e.g. Lopez 2019). The paper shows that organizations undergoing digital transformation are involved in discourses about the use of digital technologies and as such are at the center of attention; they help shape discourses around algorithms and thus contribute to their perception in society. Using the sociology of knowledge approach to discourse analysis (SKAD) (Keller 2011), we identify three discourse strategies that shape the course of AMS discourse: (1) the strategy of placing the algorithm in the discursive field of social administration of aid and efficiency, (2) the strategy of referential mobility of the algorithm, and (3) the strategy of incorporation of the algorithm by the AMS organization. Through our discourse analysis approach, we show, firstly, that the social situatedness of digital technologies contradicts the notion of technology as a neutral tool. Secondly, it shows that the AMS occupies an important and supportive position in the discourse. Following this, it shows that public discourses around implementing algorithmic decision support systems are a central point, embodying the dynamic relationship of algorithms and social structures in today's society.

RC03-JS-122.7

RAIMUNDO PAULINO SILVA, Raimundo* (Universty of São Paulo, Brazil)
ROSA, Samuel (Universidade de São Paulo, Brazil)

Impacts of the Pandemic and Housing Conditions: A Sociological Study with Residents of the North and South Area of Natal-Brazil

This article aims to analyze the impact of the Pandemic - Covid-19 (SANTOS, 2020) on the lives of residents of the North and South zones of the city of Natal-Brazil. As a research question for this theoretical-empirical study, we ask: to what extent has the pandemic impacted on the lives of the residents of these two different neighborhoods in the capital potiguar? From a methodological point of view, this is an empirical study, which we talked with residents of both neighborhoods, trying to find out to what extente the pandemic (Covid-19) had an impact on their lives. Data collection was carried out with ten residents of each neighborhood and the data analysis technique was anchored in Amado (2013). Theoretically, we start by thinking about the "city", from Simmel (2005), one of the first classical theorists to reflect on it, through the Chicago School, with Robert Park being the first to study urban space from a sociological point of view, Howard Becker; the anthropologist Marc Augé also discusses the city as a socio-anthropological space, and finally, Brazilian theorists such as Otávio Velho, Frúgoli Jr., Licia Valadares, Mario Eufrásio, Vera Telles, Bianca Freire-Medeiros, and others. In addition to Marc Augé's discussion of the periphery, we will also dialogue with Feltran, Alexandre Magalhães and Victor Lage who study the urban periphery. From the appropriation of the most different concepts of urban space, including the neighborhood and the periphery, based on the discussion of these theorists, we hope to present, in a problematical way, a debate that relates the city, the neighborhood and the periphery. From the analysis of the data collected from the residents, we cannot yet show conclusive results, since at the moment we are relating such data to the theoretical framework, in order to prove our hypothesis or not.

RC16-235.2

RAJ, Aditya* (Indian Institute of Technology Patna, India)

Network Analysis and Computational Modeling in Sociology

Today we make meaning of our lived experiences in the digital world where different dimensions of social networks inundate and inform us. They guide also for better or worse outcomes. Our concurrent research shows that "stars" in the social networks today influence choice of lifestyle, consumption patterns, and even policy discourses. It is important, therefore, to situate the growing significance of network analysis in sociological comprehension. We need to draw from computational modeling also to surmount the curse of dimensionality and situate domain specific information. Data mining with ethical sensibilities and critical interpretative theoretical insights will further reduce the gap from empiricism and recognize theorizing. Human behavior is complex but simple and, yet, sharp computational modeling in sociology is needed to help theorize the social world in the digital world.

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

RC04-78.4

RAJ, Aditya* (Indian Institute of Technology Patna, India)

Promises of India's New Education Policy 2020

The union cabinet of India approved National Education Policy (NEP) in July 2020. It aims to fulfill the unfinished agenda of previous education policy in India and seeks to make education in India holistic, flexible, interdisciplinary, inclusive, equitable, and in line with future need. Some salient points are formative years of children, emphasis on learning to learn, flexibility of courses, cultivation of critical thinking, teacher training, revamping educational institutions, use of educational technology, evoking indigenous knowledge, glocal knowledge partnership, and it's like. NEP 2020 is a very important knowledge document with great promise. This paper is from a research that looks at the crucial aspect of delivery and implementation of NEP 2020 using discourse analysis and emergent trends. The focus is on how the global skill requirement is expected to be meet and, yet, India's national aspiration and indigenous knowledge is realized. How India's diversity and multicultural ethos are threatened or strengthened is a current theme of analysis in this paper. A comparison with other nations educational policy is also looked into to situate India's NEP 2020 globally.

RC10-161.5

RAJ, Subhendu* (PGDAV E COLLEGE, India)

Assessing COVID-19 Challenges to Public Health in India

Coronavirus 19 cataclysm has inflicted social turmoil, debilitating infirmities and killed people apart from crippling key sectors such as healthcare, economy and employment from which India hasn't recovered fully yet. Largely because with more than half a million Covid deaths India holds the ignominious position of being the country with second highest deaths in the world. More alarming is the fact that the deaths haven't stopped despite discovery of vaccines.

Since March 2020 India's populist authoritarian democracy has compromised Covid India's medical preparedness, economy, people's livelihoods , not only because of deficient public policies/ strategies in managing it but also because responding to pandemic needs a 'compassionate state' which is missing. India's public healthcare institutions historically have remained neglected/ under-invested. Even Government statistics concede that India's public expenditure on health is *only 1.28% of its GDP* and is *even lower than countries that are classified as the "poorest" in the world* . Lack of governmental subvention, lopsided reliance on lockdown, non-implementation of *3T's* (Tracking, Testing & Treatment) *approach* comprehensively created the worst humanitarian health crisis within 2 years as the pandemic tested India's health infrastructure, shortcomings in medicinal and hospice care alarmingly.

India had the strictest lockdown enforcement in the world imposed with brute force but with least State support/ subsidy package scarcely helped in 'containment' of the virus. A -7.3 negative GDP growth rate in 2020 induced crises which immisserized and impacted livelihoods of people negatively. State's efforts have been perfunctory and humane policy interventions, general policy initiatives and timely economic strategies to save both lives and livelihoods have been missing despite the ameliorative potential that such measures contain. Perspicaciously , it is alternative policies of State welfarism, food subsidies, cash transfers, free health intervention that can revive economy,livelihoods/ earnings as also public health upliftment which hasn't happened till date.

RC10-JS-12.4

RAJ, Subhendu* (PGDAV E COLLEGE, India)

Increasing Hunger & Poverty UNDER COVID 19 Progression in India

India's record in mitigating hunger, poverty amidst its population has never been very edifying although there were marginal percentage decreases due to indirect fallout of limited development over 75 years of independence. However, since March 2020, Covid19 has impacted the vulnerable population severely. The first two 'waves' of this cataclysm posited healthcare crisis and aggravated the existing poverty and hunger crises of India's lower classes.

CMIE data indicates that in the second 'wave' (in May 2021) rural unemployment reached 14.34% and urban unemployment touched 14.74%. India's has a vast unorganised economy of agricultural workers of 260 million workers. Covid halted almost all economic activities and affected all types of workers including salaried workforce, of which the unorganised workers, informal economy was the worst hit. 'Of these, the lockdown has put an estimated 136 million at risk as many of these people are selfemployed or work as casual labourers'. Agriculture, the mainstay of rural people suffered (despite the fact that Agriculture was the only sector to register higher production in 2020-21 when all sectors were showing downward trend) largely because frequent lockdowns disrupted supply chains and market access.

Pandemic's impact of scuttling rural / urban employment has unavoidably worsened access to food. Hunger crisis has aggravated resultantly. National Family Health survey in its first phase report noted worryingly that there has been an increase in the number of malnutritioned and wasted children up to the age of 5 in 16 states during 2019-20 . This was on top of the notoriety that India is ranked 94th in the Global Hunger Index. India's populist authoritarian democracy hardly bothers about correcting such opprobrium as it is not a political priority but a social one. Thus, the vicious circle of hunger and poverty has become impossible to break in the era of pandemic.

RC18-267.5

RAJA, Anand* (Prof. Rajendra Singh (Rajju Bhaiya) University, India)

The Meeting of Hindu Nationalism and Vikas: A Power Ploy

The Meeting of Hindu Nationalism and Vikas: A Power Ploy
Narendra Damodardas Modi, the Prime Minister, is India's most powerful and popular leader; one of the many populist and authoritarian leaders in today's world. Populism takes different shapes in different nations and time zones. The core of populism involves the 'Us vs Them' thematic in various guises and the leader playing to the gallery. Modi uses both these tactics.

Modi has called himself a 'Hindu-Nationalist'. This ideology is a variant of the Hindu religion and the idea of geographical nationalism. The Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS) and its political wing, the Bhartiya Janta Party, are centred around this ideology. Modi also used the dreams and longings for fast economic growth or *Vikas* to appeal to the electorate, most of whom live in precarity.

Hindu-Nationalism serves to distinguish the people who are Hindu and patriotic against non-Hindus and Anti-Nationals. The former, who have the combined forces of state and non-governmental organisations behind them, are pitted against the latter, who are not as well organised. The battle between the two is being played politically, socially and culturally.

This paper proposes that Modi and his BJP are politically successful because they mirror Hindu-Nationalism and ambition for *Vikas*. Both are Durkheimian collective representations; 'beliefs and sentiments common to an average citizen of a society'. When people see both reflected in Modi and the institutions, people gain psychological legitimacy and upliftment. This is paid back by Modi and his hegemonic apparatus.

Such 'mirroring' can explain the scale of Modi's victories in National Elections and his ever-growing political power. The unification of an individual in a collective existence is in line with the philosophy of Ekatm Manavvad, which is the guiding philosophy of the RSS. There is increasing authoritarian power because of comprehensive mirroring.

RC39-571.4

RAJAMANI, Nithin* (Tata Institute of Social Sciences, India)

Livelihoods in Peril: A Sociological Analysis of Impact of Extreme Events on Wetland Based Livelihoods in Kerala, India.

This paper brings a sociological analysis of the impact of extreme events on livelihood among three different livelihood groups depended on a wetland based social – ecological system. The paper argues that the impact of extreme events on livelihood is multidimensional, and there is a need for deeper analysis of impact of extreme events on social interfaces and socio-cultural and ritualistic practices associated with livelihood systems.

The paper analyses the impact of increasing – both in terms of frequencies as well as threshold – extreme weather events on the ecosystem based livelihood communities in the Kole wetlands in Kerala, India. Kole wetland is a Ramsar site and a social-ecological system of huge significance. The paper analyses in detail how does the extreme events impacted the livelihood systems, calendar and assets- especially social assets/ capital for consecutive years since 2018. The impact of extreme events on the cultural and ritualistic practices of agricultural, fishing and duck rearing livelihood groups depended on the Kole wetlands, and the impact of extreme events on the nature of social interface among the communities are analysed in detail.

Following a qualitative paradigm, the paper gathered data using multiple methods, including situational analysis, participatory research techniques, interviews, oral histories, and archival and secondary data. The collected data were managed and analysed manually. Thematic analysis of the data had done. The paper is structured on grounded theory approach.

The paper advocates that the assessment of impact of extreme events on livelihoods should consider the broader spectrum of livelihood and move beyond the conventional notion of only economic estimation of impacts. The impact of extreme events on livelihoods demands a deeper sociological analysis and it can initiate changes in policies and programmes on disaster management and livelihood adaptation and resource governance.

WG05-JS-74.2

RAJAN, Joseph Benhar* (Executive President, India)
BIJU S K, Biju S K (Government College, India)

People Centric Governance : A Comparative Analysis of Tqm in Kerala and Batho Pele in South Africa

The 'people first' approach is deep routed in a philosophy which values people and their strength. This concept owes its origin to the self advocacy movement began in Sweden in 1968. The people-centric approach is now a days increasingly recognized in various fields such as organisation management,

governance, development, etc. There are anecdotes on governance approach that places people as the focal point. Two noticeable cases with respect to governance are found in South Africa and in Kerala, India.

The shift towards democratic system of governance in South Africa since 1994 and subsequent white paper on *Batho Pele* (People First) in 1997 led the way for people-centric governance. Kerala stepped into people-centric governance with the enactment of Kerala Panchayat Raj Act and Kerala Municipality Act in 1994 and launched People's Plan Campaign (PPC) in 1996. However, PPC in Kerala has given over emphasis to planning, which is one of the aspects of whole spectrum of management. But with the introduction of Total Quality Management (TQM) since 2013, the scope of people first concept in local governments has been widened from planning to management. There are similarities between the principles of TQM applied in the local governments in Kerala and the principles behind *Batho Pele* in South Africa. In this context, the present paper attempts to juxtapose the experience of South Africa and Kerala on people-centric approach in governance; so as to draw lessons from former. This would further enrich Kerala on its democratic decentralization.

RC04-75.1

RAJCAN, Adam* (Macquarie University, Australia)
BURNS, Edgar (Waikato University, New Zealand)

What Do We Know about Australian and New Zealand Sociology PhDs in the Latest Decade (2010-19)?

PhD students today will become the professors of tomorrow. What do we know about this cohort of young academics and researchers that will be the future teaching and research workforce of sociology in this part of the world? Has the effort to publish during sociology PhD enrolment become the new normal? Other unknowns about the emerging cohort of sociologists include what discipline changes in PhDs are apparent? How many publications are achieved during PhD candidacy? Do students undertake Thesis by Publication (TBP)? In light of the concept of cumulative career advantage, are men and women similar in their research productivity while completing their PhDs? Reflection on this new information includes asking about changes this implies about doctoral supervision practices, and whether the highest academic qualification is no longer a PhD, but a PhD with publications? This paper present selected highlights of PhD characteristics and publishing activity within the Australian-New Zealand academic environment that is different from both North American and the European settings.

RC24-355.10

RAJORA, Suresh* (University of Kota, India)

Climate Change, Growth and Net Zero: Tough Choices to Indian Policy Makers

There is no issue more important than temperature rise causing global climate crisis. Nonetheless the existential issue for the developing countries cannot be ignored. Therefore, should growth remain the central goal of policy or should net zero emissions and its subset of goals takes priority?

The developed countries, account for just 12 per cent of the global population but are responsible for 50 per cent of all the planet warming greenhouse gases released from fossil fuels and industry over the past 170 years. The challenges facing the humanity and the inadequacy of efforts and commitment to "common but differential responsibilities" to tackle the threats were reminded in COP 26- Glasgow too.

In fact India is a rapidly growing economy with a low level of per capita energy consumption. Indian experts criticized the developed nations for once again failing to deliver the promised- USD 100 billion a year- climate finance.

The first ever mention of fossil fuel "phase down" in an international climate agreement is an important indication of the energy transformation underway. The Glasgow climate agreement binds nations to do more for climate change. But the energy transition is likely to be gradual and expensive. However **India has been making efforts to retain policy space to avoid any disruption to its economic rise.** Fuel of the future- green hydrogen- is the cleanest fuel and companies can bring renewable energy from anywhere to produce green hydrogen, henceforth India can be one of the largest producers of green hydrogen in the world. With this backdrop Indian declaration in Glasgow COP26 highlights that 50 per cent needs of the energy shall be fulfilled by renewable energy sources by 2030 and Net Zero emission of carbon would be achieved by 2070.

RC40-582.2

RAJPUT, Shivani* (Miranda House, University of Delhi, India)
THOUNAOJAM, Beauty* (Jawaharlal Nehru University, India)

Sociological Study of Cross-Cultural Consumption: A Case Study of Ngari

A Meitei household and its cuisine is incomplete without Ngari and its distinctive smell which can become an element of fascination or repugnant to the unfamiliar ones; equivalently, the smell is aromatic and appetizing for the ethnic communities of Manipur. The fermentation of Ngari, a labor intensive process, involves techniques of food preservation that is particularly unique to the cultural system of Manipur. Within the last decade the consumption

and distribution of Ngari has taken place outside its geographical and cultural location. Its olfaction has bargained and continues to negotiate with the dominant food culture of the metropolis. How do we interpret this cultural interaction outside its ethnic domain?

The paper aims to study shifts in post-liberalized India's global consumer landscape by examining new forms of consumption of Ngari, in and outside of Manipur. Consequently it will explore Ngari's changing relation with its ethnic communities. A sociological enquiry of its commodification — from an immutable cultural entity to an ephemeral one — will be the focus of the study. Since consumption of Ngari is intertwined with a Manipuri identity, what constitutes this 'new being' in the global time marked by cross-cultural consumption?

*Meitei is an ethnic community of Manipur, a North Eastern state of India. The food culture of the community, determined by its geography and ecology, is starkly different from the mainland. Ngari, a non-salted fermentation of fish, is used as a flavor enhancer in most Manipuri dishes and its homology is reflected in the food system of the neighboring regions, extending to the South-East Asian societies.

RC33-501.3

RAKOVICS, Zsofia* (Eötvös Loránd University, Faculty of Social Sciences, Research Center for Computational Social Science, Hungary)

Investigating Dynamic Social Networks of Politicians Constructed By the Similarity of Their Speeches

This work was motivated by social network analysis and applied the network concept in a social research focusing on natural language processing. The aim of the analysis was to provide a dynamic network of politicians (PMs) based on the linguistic characteristics of their speeches and explore the language- and political polarization patterns observed in their communication.

This research analyzed 20 years of Hungarian parliamentary speeches based on the Word Mover's Embedding (Wu et al. 2018) document embedding method. This method embeds the speeches in an abstract vector space in which the relationships between speeches, politicians, or parties can be mapped, and networks can be constructed.

Examining the transitivity of the graph (Wasserman & Faust 1994) generated by the similarity of speeches by parliamentary term and party, an increase over time could be observed, suggesting the homogenization of the speeches within a given party. This tendency was also indicated by the classification of the document vectors by party. For the examined 20-year-long period, we trained gradient boosting models yearly that classified the speeches into the corresponding party based on the document vectors. By comparing the performance of the models, we obtained an improving trend, indicating an increasing separation between parties.

The patterns of intra-party homogenization and inter-party polarization evident in the speeches were in line with the characteristics of neopopulism-theory (Csigó 2016); a speculative mediatized political space emerges in which politicians observe the strategies employed by other politicians to appear popular and distinguish themselves from others by creating self-referential communication bubbles.

RC33-501.5

RAKOVICS, Zsofia* (Eötvös Loránd University, Faculty of Social Sciences, Research Center for Computational Social Science, Hungary)

Investigating Language- and Political Polarization through Two Decades of Parliamentary Speeches

Computational methods of social science are becoming increasingly important because of the growing amount of naturally generated data available for research purposes. This work applied Natural Language Processing, Machine- and Deep Learning techniques on all transcripts of the parliamentary speeches held by politicians of the Hungarian Parliament from 1998 to 2022, roughly 500.000 unique texts. Political communication has undergone significant change over the last two decades. The aim of the research was to provide a picture of the language- and political polarization through speeches in the parliament.

Firstly, we used keyness analysis to identify keywords that distinguish particular – pre-given – groups of speakers (e.g. parliamentary factions and parties). Secondly, by measuring similarities of these keywords, we mapped the patterns of change in speeches, revealing the political communication strategy of each party. Thirdly, based on the keywords as features we built state-of-the-art (XGBoost and BERT) classification models to predict the party of the speakers. Evaluating these models for each parliamentary term (or year) enabled us to examine the amplitude and characteristics of language- and political polarization over time.

Based on the results of the analysis, the patterns of change in political communication strategies were mapped both for the governing- and the opposition parties. Moreover, according to the results of the classification models, increasing language- and political polarization was observed between the governing parties and all other parties of the Hungarian Parliament.

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

RC15-218.8

RALPH, Brittany* (Monash University, Australia)

The Complex Role of Alcohol and Autonomy in Men's Lives

Alcohol is a deeply embedded, yet often harmful aspect of Australian social life - and nowhere is this complicated dynamic more evident than in lives of men who drink heavily. When Australian men drink, they are more likely to be violent and take life-threatening risks. Our recent study of men's risky drinking practices in Victoria highlights how the masculine imperative to be autonomous and in control can prevent them from enacting care for their friends on a night out or intervening in unsafe consumption practices (Roberts et al. 2019). Yet, in other projects we document how alcohol can break down barriers to men's expression of homosocial intimacy and promote emotional self-disclosure - even among middle-aged and older groups of men who are often assumed to be more firmly invested in 'traditional' masculine identities. In this presentation, we bring together findings from three in-depth, qualitative studies with over 150 Australian men to discuss the complex role of alcohol in men's lives, and consider how these findings could be leveraged to improve health outcomes. In particular, we illustrate how public health initiatives aimed at reducing alcohol-related harm, promoting healthier masculinities and improving men's mental health could benefit from a focus on challenging the persistent cultural discourse of manly self-reliance.

RC04-75.5

RAMA, Sharmla* (University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa)
HOSKINS, Ruth (University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa)

Reflecting on the Teaching and Learning Experiences and Lived Realities of the Students in the Bachelor of Social Science Extended Curriculum Degree at the University of Kwazulu-Natal, South Africa during the COVID-19 Pandemic

The COVID-19 pandemic created challenges and opportunities for students, and academics in higher education, particularly the shift from contact face-to-face to a flexible blended mode of delivery for teaching, learning, and assessment. The University of KwaZulu-Natal (UKZN) responded by developing key plans to support and guide remote, online teaching, learning and assessment during this period in South Africa. This paper examines, through the adoption of an exploratory, qualitative research design and purposive non-probability sampling strategy, the teaching, learning, assessment, and feedback experiences and lived realities of the first-year students in the Bachelor of Social Science Extended Curriculum Degree (BSS4) during the pandemic. The College of Humanities offers the BSS4, and this programme is embedded in UKZN's commitment to national imperatives prioritising transformation in higher education, including the equity of access, equity of outcomes, inclusivity, representativity, and social justice. Additionally, in the University's Strategic Plan under Goal 1 – Excellence in Teaching and Learning – one of the key intentions is to achieve a diverse socio-economic student body by increasing the number of first-year students from quintile 1-3 schools. These are schools with no school fees, they have poor or inadequate infrastructure and resources, and are in historically under-resourced, and disadvantaged communities. BSS4 is offered at the Howard College and the Pietermaritzburg Campuses and enrolls about 1300 first-year students. It is a four-year programme that provides students with a planned and formal foundation, augmented modules, and psycho-social support services. The humanising, empowerment and engaged pedagogic philosophies underpin the teaching practice, delivery, assessment, feedback, and student support in this programme. To what extent did the shift to a flexible blended delivery impact the pedagogic practice? This paper will, therefore, also reflect on the lessons and good practices that can be adopted to further enhance quality inclusive teaching and learning in the future.

TG09-835.2

RAMA, Sharmla* (University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa)
HOSKINS, Ruth (University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa)

Teaching the Sociology Honours Research Module then and Now: Reflecting on Innovative Curriculum (Re)Design and Optimizing the Use of Technology to Enhance Student Engagement and Success

Transformation in higher education institutions (HEI) in South Africa is about redressing the historical inequalities of apartheid and colonialism and foregrounding equity of access, equity of outcomes, inclusivity, representativity, and social justice. The COVID-19 pandemic propelled curriculum and digital transformation efforts. The University of KwaZulu-Natal (UKZN) responded by developing key plans to support and guide remote, online and a flexible blended mode of delivery of teaching, learning and assessment. This included online workshops and e-resources to build the digital competency of academic staff and support the adoption of a digital pedagogy to enhance excellence in teaching and learning. Pre-COVID 19 the Sociology Honours Research module's mode of delivery was a three-hour weekly face-to-face contact seminar. The Learning Management System (LMS), that is Moodle, was used as a repository for the module resources rather than a tool to encourage student engagement. Students taking this module usually struggle to navigate the technical nature of

the content. The COVID-19 related restrictions to contact teaching, therefore, necessitated a rethinking, reimaging, redesign and re-development of the curricula, teaching practice, mode of delivery, assessment, feedback, and support in this module in a remote online virtual space. This paper is a critical reflection on the ongoing innovative curriculum (re)design and the optimising of the use of technology to enhance student engagement and success in the Sociology Honours Research Module. The paper presents two intersecting reflections, that is, one from the module coordinator and lecturer of this module, and the other contextualising the institutional and College of Humanities curriculum and digital transformation agenda pre-COVID, during COVID-19 and for the post-pandemic era. This papers also prompts a discussion on how we weave together humanising, empowerment and engaged pedagogic philosophies with a digital pedagogy to enhance student engagement, student success and quality inclusive teaching and learning.

RC30-JS-154.2

RAMALHO, Jose* (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)
HAMDAN, Tarik (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)
AUCAR, Leonardo (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)

Trade Unions Under Attack: Labor Reforms and the Dismantling of Social Rights in Brazil

Affected by the sophistication of work flexibility and control mechanisms and the economic insecurity resulting from the coronavirus pandemic, unions face perhaps the greatest challenge in their history as they see their collective power once again in check. Campaigns and actions to restrict their practices and deconstruction of national labor protection laws became recurrent, as in the case of Brazil. But, in addition, the union institution has suffered from a reduction of its structural capacity of representation due to the continuous changes in production processes, the adoption of new technologies by companies, and the formation of an increasingly fragmented labor market (in terms of gender, race, age, among others).

The proposal of this text is to bring arguments to the debate on this "crisis of trade unionism", from an analytical perspective that values efforts to resignify practices of resistance, collectivism and solidarity, at the national and international level.

The empirical reference will be the metallurgical trade union experience of a Brazilian industrial sector that has as characteristics the predominance of transnational companies in the automotive sector, the production concentrated in a regionally consolidated territory – the ABC of São Paulo, and a history of intense organized public participation, forged in situations of labor confrontation and negotiation common to the countries of Western Europe and, therefore, with a social democratic profile.

The intention here is to verify how the questions to the various levels of power consolidated over the last six decades by the Metalworkers´ Trade union of the ABC are answered by their leaders in the period of the health crisis, as manifested in regional and national bodies in which their institutional power has lost strength, and how they react to the dismantling of Brazilian labor legislation with the 2017 Labour Reform.

RC37-546.3

RAMEL, Frederic* (SciencesPo, France)

Beyond Bellephonic Sound: Musical Diplomacies in the Ukraine War

British Secretary of State for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport Nadine Dories proclaimed culture and sport the "third front in the Ukrainian war". Russia, Ukraine but also national institutions in Western countries recognize this strong dimension in their own strategic conducts. Music is clearly part of this War whether on the side of belligerents or of third party States, cultural actors and artists even though they try to escape he dilemmas they cause. What does mean listening music in such figuration? Does it entail a "bellephonic sound" dissemination that could not be transcended or are there some experiments of musical diplomacies that tend to have another representation of otherness even in a context of war? By focusing on several musical programs and institutions in Europe since the beginning of Ukraine War, this paper aims at sheding light on the role of music as a source of recognition in strategic context from public diplomacy to people-to-people diplomacy.

RC05-JS-124.5

RAMIREZ, Allison* (University of California, Los Angeles, United States)

Race and Indigeneity: Accounting for Kinship in Racial Boundaries

The analysis of processes of racial boundary formation, especially in everyday practices, allows for researchers to understand how racialized distinctions are made, remade, and understood. For Native Nations, membership is heavily influenced by place-based Indigenous kinship practices. Kinship systems reinforce laws that maintain place-based forms of social organization; however, Indigenous kinship practices are not always accounted for in discussions of

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

American Indian racial boundary formation. The overlooking Indigenous kinship practices has provided space for misidentification, especially when misidentification is grounded in anti-Indian and anti-Black racism helping to future settler colonial occupation and silence racial violence in the United States. Overlooking Indigenous kinship systems also leaves room for Native identity and trauma to be appropriated, namely by white American settlers. In this presentation, I define race and indigeneity as intersecting yet distinct processes that influence how American Indians are classified and identify themselves. I argue that instances of racialized "boundary crossing" that are not based on one's lived and historical relationship to a people and place indicate a form of racial violence and a sociological process deserving of critical attention.

RC20-292.2

RAMIREZ LOZANO, Julianna Paola* (CENTRUM Catholic Graduate Business School. Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú., Peru)

ORTEGA-GASPAR, Marta (Universidad de Málaga, Spain)

Centennials Consumption Culture. a Comparative Analysis of Peru and Spain.

El presente trabajo busca conocer las percepciones y realidades acerca del consumo responsable en los 'centennials' para ello se analizan sus conocimientos, deseos y prácticas referidas al consumo. Se recoge información de datos primarios sobre pensamientos y prácticas de consumo a través de una encuesta entre jóvenes universitarios en Perú y España. Entre los resultados es de destacar que se observa un consumo especialmente sensible al cuidado medioambiental. Los 'centennials' se muestran responsables y respetuosos con el medio ambiente (conciencia del pago justo a proveedores, respeto por los derechos humanos de colaboradores, la ética de la gestión empresarial). El análisis sugiere una tendencia hacia una mayor concienciación medioambiental en las prácticas de consumo que es un rasgo común entre la generación de los 'centennials' y que puede ser un interesante indicador de cambio social hacia una sociedad más sostenible y respetuosa.

RC14-215.5

RAMIREZ LOZANO, Julianna Paola* (CENTRUM Catholic Graduate Business School. Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú, Perú., Peru)

Challenges and Opportunities of Virtual Education for Business Training for Entrepreneurs in the Latin American Context

Retos y oportunidades de la educación virtual para la formación en negocios para micro empresarios en el contexto Latinoamericano

La pandemia ha significado un gran desafío para el sector de las micro empresas en Latinoamérica. La enseñanza y capacitación en negocios ha significado un aporte necesario para la reactivación económica. De esta manera una Escuela de Negocios mediante un programa de responsabilidad social basado en un voluntariado docente ha logrado capacitar de manera virtual a miles de micro empresarios mediante el uso de nuevas tecnólogias como el google classroom y el redes sociales como el Facebook desde donde han podido conectarse a clases en vivo e interactivas dictadas por docentes de una escuela de negocios. Este caso peruano implica todo un aprendizaje desde el ámbito de la gestión de la responsabilidad social universitaria pero también desde la comprensión de las diversas oportunidades que ofrece la virtualización que ha permitido llegar a más microempresarios, de todo el país. El estudio surge de la experiencia práctica desarrollada con el programa Mejorando mi bodega, que nace de una alianza entre Centrum Pucp y las empresas ISM y mi banco. Para mayor detalle: www.mejorandomibodega.com

Esta experiencia peruana nos demuestra que es posible contribuir directamente en la formación de conocimientos y competencias en micro empresarios, personas que en algunos casos no han recibido formación universitaria pero que sin embargo necesitan complementar sus experiencias en negocios con herramientas y competencias que les permita mejorar sus negocios y crecer como personas; lo cual les trae como beneficio mejorar su calidad de vida, todo ello además contribuye directamente en la reactivación económica del país, más aún en tiempos de pandemia.

RC11-173.2

RAMIREZ-MUÑOZ, Elisa (Universidad Pablo de Olavide, Spain)

LARA-MERCHAN, Ana (Universidad Pablo de Olavide, Spain)

GARCIA GONZALEZ, Juan Manuel* (Universidad Pablo de Olavide, Spain)

"Thank You for Asking Us and for Listening to Us": Experiences of Loneliness and Emotional Health Among Older Adults Living in Long-Term Care Facilities

Background. Loneliness increases the risk of having worse physical and mental health, and affects individual well-being and community life. Loneliness is made up of multiple aspects and each person experiences it differently. Yet,

we have a limited understanding of the meaning that older adults give to the feeling of loneliness and how they cope with those issues. The scarce research about this topic from a sociological perspective is centered on community-dwelling older people, and there is almost nothing about older adults living in long-term care facilities.

Objective. The objective of this communication is to analyze the experiences of loneliness of older adults living in long-term care facilities, how they cope with these issues, and the relationship between loneliness and intensity of family links in a (post)pandemic context.

Methods. We conducted a cross-sectional research that included 390 semi-structured in-person interviews with people living in 25 long-term care homes in Andalusia (Spain) selected by type of management (public, private) and the number of residents (<50, 50-100, 100+).

Preliminary results. Social and emotional loneliness is prevalent in the institutionalized elderly population of Andalusia, as well as the risk of family and social isolation. Among the needs of people who are in a situation of loneliness or isolation, we identified a need to reactivate meaningful relationships, individualized attention, a feeling of belonging and the assumption of an active role within the institution. The current residential model, both public and private, is deficient in addressing the emotional well-being and psychological health of residents, covering primarily material needs and physical care (with notable deficiencies) but not of a psychological or sociological nature. *Work in progress. More detailed results would be presented at the conference.*

RC10-155.4

RAMIS MOYANO, Rodrigo* (Instituto de Estudios Sociales Avanzados (IESA-CSIC), Spain)

Does Ideology Matters? a Systematic Review of Participatory Institutions Implementation By Political Parties

Does party ideology matter when it comes to implementing participatory institutions? Even if the question has appeared in a considerable amount of research, the attention devoted to it is mostly partial or secondary in empirical work and has offered no systematic and cumulative evidence. This becomes relevant for the democratic process itself: different partisan strategies regarding citizen participation might imply different democratic impacts depending on the ideological orientation of the government.

To tackle this question, we use a knowledge-gathering strategy: systematized review. Our study universe is all papers that consider party ideology as a variable affecting the implementation of (any kind of) participatory institutions, published in English between 1990 and 2021 and indexed in WoS or Scopus, bibliographic databases in which the works have been systematically searched. This strategy, complemented by studies cited by the collected works themselves, has generated a sample of around forty works.

The review of this literature shows us the diversity of approaches that exist to this object of study, as well as the diversity of their results. The relatively few studies based on a larger n show mixed results. But when we also include work that focuses on a few cases, the result seems to lean towards the non-influence of partisan ideology. The study of different types of participatory institutions or in different regions could be behind these disparities. However, the scarcity of comparative studies and the lack of dialogue between these studies make it difficult to generalize their conclusions. This raises the need to think of ways to include ideological orientation of their initiators in the main databases on participatory institutions.

RC04-JS-107.3

RAMIS SALAS, Mimar (University of Barcelona, Spain)

SCHUBERT, Tinka* (Institute for Applied Research and Project Support, Germany)

Zero Violence Braves Club, Preventing Violence in Educational Centres

Bullying among peers in schools is a growing problem with devastating consequences for children and adolescents from an early age on, worldwide. Children and youth who are victims of this deeply damaging scourge will have effects on their emotional development as well as their academic achievement, and its impact affects the whole school community extending into the mid and long run. To face this challenge, relevant research findings are showing how the *Zero Violence Brave Club* is being implemented in many schools within the larger framework of the Dialogic Model of Violence Prevention with very positive results. The latter is a successful educational action analysed in the INCLUD-ED project [Strategies for inclusion and social cohesion in Europe from Education], funded by the 6th Framework Program of Research of the European Commission. The *Zero Violence Brave Club* has proven to decrease peer bullying occurring in schools of diverse contexts cultivating a deeper feeling of solidarity among peers through defining and keeping a culture of zero tolerance to any form of violence in educational centres from very diverse types of contexts as refers to socio-economic and cultural backgrounds. This paper will present some of the results of a larger research line analysing the social impact of this evidence-based intervention. Particularly, data from 7 schools in Spain which are very different among them -in terms of public or private ownership, religious or lay background, and population served (including also cultural minorities and students with special needs- will be presented, challenging the misconception that the impact of educational interventions depends on

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the context. The results shed light on how the particular functioning of this intervention contributes to prevent and put an end to bullying in schools, increasing solidarity among peers in the school and beyong, with benefits for overall wellbeing.

RC46-647.2

RAMNUND-MANSINGH, Aradhana* (MANCOSA, South Africa)

South African Lone Mothers Challenges: Graduation in Adversity

46% of all South African children live in lone mother households, with 75% of lone mother households living below the poverty datum line. Children face structural and systemic inequalities and adversities. Limited knowledge of universities' application and funding processes and associated demands primarily because they are first-generation university graduates.

The study explored the experiences of twenty-five black women graduates raised by a lone mother. Respondents included alumni and senior students from the University of KwaZulu Natal and Stellenbosch University. NVivo was used to identify critical themes for analysis. Purposive snowball sampling facilitated access to participants. Compliance with ethical protocol remained consistent.

Crenshaw's (1991) intersectionality and Bell Hook's (2003) multiple forms of oppression provide a framework for data analyses. Findings included entrenched patriarchal lived challenges in lone mother households. Socially constructed roles of care for siblings and elders, domestic chores, and confined dwellings impacted their academic time. Absent running water, electricity and food insecurity intensified challenges to graduating successfully.

The focus is on the adversity and challenges in lone mother families for black women's successful university graduation. Respondents' fortitude, mental agility, support and role models are significant success indicators. A clinical intervention offers mechanisms for risk mitigation and increased successful graduation.

RC46-647.3

RAMNUND-MANSINGH, Aradhana* (MANCOSA, South Africa)

The Queen Bees and Imposters Are Responsible! Women in Academia – the Unspoken Challenges

The boys' network in academia has controlled the patriarchal narrative for centuries with their policies, processes and demeanour towards women in academia. The current inclusionary and equity legislation in South Africa gives women in academia opportunities to rise into leadership portfolios. These women progress slowly due to excessive workloads, stress and burnout. Recent Department of Higher Education (2020) statistics revealed that these factors significantly impact research outputs and funding apportionment. Women in academia are obstructed by two enemies, both inclined to disempower them. The research analysed lived experiences of women academics at the University of KwaZulu Natal. Twenty female academics at various levels in their career were interviewed from five UKZN campuses. The findings confirmed that the boys' network was pervasive in their career development. However, the barriers to their growth and success were themselves. The approach of sabotage occurred in two ways. On an upward trajectory, the queen bees aligned themselves with the boys' network to ensure that no women rise with her. Secondly, the academics suffering from imposter syndrome were victims of academic bullying, resulting in anxiety and a further loss of self-esteem and self-worth. The details of the narratives analysed into themes give insight into the experiences of women academics and their daily challenges—the self-doubt on the one hand and the refusal to support and mentor on the other, thereby continuing the cycle of disempowering women in academia. The theoretical frameworks of the social construction of reality underpinned the findings and the queen bee syndrome.

RC53-JS-125.1

RAMOS, Anne* (University of Fribourg, Switzerland)
FOOKEN, Insa (University of Siegen, Germany)

Age(ism), Adultcentrism or Generational Ordering? Linking Childhood and Ageing Research

Age serves as a significant social marker of differentiation in societies. This in turn calls for procedures such as protection, welfare, and control, as age means assignment of social status (age of consent), definition of social roles (voting age), and specification of social demands (school enrollment, age of retirement). Although age is a fundamental component of subjective experience and personal identity, it is rarely understood as a social variable, unlike gender or ethnicity, for example. Yet, both childhood and aging research show that age defines social positioning: Children *do not yet belong*, old people *do not belong anymore*. Focusing on theory, this paper asks about the implications of age for these two life stages, thus linking two separate fields of research. How is age constructed with reference to children and the elderly? How are children and old people generationally situated in their everyday lives in relation to time and space? Does the prevailing (ostensibly ageless) adultcentrism result in a twofold, 'age-legitimized' marginalization? Or, on the contrary, can potentials

also be derived? To answer these questions, the concepts of 'generational order' and 'ageism' will be intertwined in order to initiate a promising dialogue between childhood and aging research.

RC29-426.3

RAMOS, Marilia* (Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)
SCHABBACH, Leticia (UFRGS, Brazil)
DE MATTOS PIMENTA, Melissa (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)
COSTA, Ana Paula Motta (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)
HELLMANN, Aline (Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)

The Implementation of the National Socio-Educational Assistance System (SINASE) to Assist Young Brazilian Offenders

This research was funded by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP)and the main questions are: a) How is the implementation of the National Socio-educational Assistance System (SINASE) in assisting young offenders in the twenty six Brazilian states and in the Federal District?; b) are there similarities or differences in the implementation of SINASE in Brazilian states ?; c) which factors affect (positively or negatively) the implementation of the system? The research was conducted in two stages. The first stage was an online survey with actors representing the local level (socio-educational care units) and the federative level (the state administrations). The second stage sought to deepen the investigation of Stage one through online focus groups, with actors from the three levels of analysis: local, federative, and national. We found two major results in Stage 1: low adherence by actors linked to the System of Guarantees and Rights. Secondly, the absence of a well-defined standardization in the distribution of attributions and competences among the members of the System of Guarantees and Rights. Thus, we concluded that there is no homogeneously structured system in the country, which makes a detailed investigation of these different realities necessary. We observed in stage two a heterogeneity in the practices by the various professionals and institutions that work in SINASE. This heterogeneity, and even inequality, reflects the differences in the realities of the various Brazilian states and municipalities, but also reveals the absence of national cohesion, especially in regard to the construction of a dialogue between the various institutions that operate at the national level.

RC39-578.1

RAMOS TORRES, Rogelio* (Centro de Investigaciones y Estudios Superiores en Antropologia Social, Mexico)

September 2017 Eartquake Insights: From Criminal Species Extermination to Criminality As a New Element in the Relationship between Fishermen and Domestic Sea. the Case of Paredon Bay in Chiapas, Mexico

The lecture is aimed to show the results from a three year fieldwork research in the mexican southpacific coast during the recovery process after the 7th september earthquake that struck the states of Chiapas and Oaxaca. Some of the biggest damages registered in seabord fisheries such as Paredon Bay in the Chiapa's isthmus, were closely related with the socioecological relationship between population and water, and the evolution this relationship has performed in the last forty years. At the beginning of this period, different economic powers extracted local sea products without limitations, in which inhabitants were often involved.

The initial economic success, particularly impressive in the case of shrimp fishing, boosted the material transformation of the village, increasing as well the use of water and electricity. Paredon was settled on a wetland, and the growing use and waste of water created severed problems in the undersoil, such as the eartquake showed. The lack of a drainage system has affected the sea too, as the final receptor of waste waters. Together, inmoderate explotation, unruled urban growht and ecological damage, have driven to a permanent state of crisis and landscape deterioration.

The extermination of a big number of local species initiated around twenty years ago, forced fishermen to sail much far away from seashore searching for their catch. Since this became more and more common, fishermen eventually came across the drug traffic routes coming from central America. As time went by, those contacts got stronger by mixing criminal and fishing activities. The last twenty years the organized crime has had an increasing influence in the region. That influence grows during times of acute crisis such as the one triggered by the earthquake, in which this kind of powers find an opportunity to capitalize.

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RC08-139.3

RAMOS ZINCKE, Claudio* (Universidad Alberto Hurtado, Chile)

CORTES MORALES, Alexis (Universidad Alberto Hurtado, Chile)

Pensamiento Crítico y Sociología. El Caso De Chile

¿Qué caracteriza hoy al pensamiento crítico en Chile, en su vertiente que fluye desde las ciencias sociales, en especial desde la sociología?¿Qué diferencias tiene con respecto al pasado y con respecto a la situación en otros países de América Latina? Asumiendo el concepto de relato crítico (científico social) como narrativas que, apoyadas en evidencias, hacen diagnósticos cuestionadores de determinadas realidades o de la sociedad en general con miras a su transformación, esta comunicación aborda estas preguntas. Para ello se apoya, por un lado, en la revisión sistemática de las Antologías del Pensamiento Crítico Contemporáneo en América Latina organizadas por CLACSO y el contraste con la Antología Chilena en la misma colección y, por otro, en la revisión de las principales obras críticas de las ciencias sociales producidas en Chile en las últimas dos décadas. De este modo, se muestran los principales reacomodos y emergencias en el pensamiento crítico: renovación de tópicos, enfoques teóricos y formas de producción, surgimiento de centros productores de diferente cuño y, junto a ello, una decisiva interacción con los movimientos sociales -estudiantil, mapuche, ambientalista, de género, etc. Paralelamente, ha tomado forma una mayor versatilidad en los espacios académicos para la actividad crítica y han entrado a funcionar medios de restricción o constreñimiento de la labor crítica que operan no ideológicamente, sino que indirectamente por vía del mecanismo de las indexaciones. De tal modo, se ha reconfigurado un campo intelectual crítico diferente al de décadas anteriores y que presenta una marcada articulación con el ciclo de movilización social experimentado por el país desde la década del 2000.

WG05-777.1

RANA, Minakshi* (Mehr Chand Mahajan DAV College for Women, Chandigarh, India)

KAPUR, Sonia (University of North Carolina, Asheville, USA)

NISHA BHARGAVA, Nisha (Mehr Chand Mahajan DAV College for Women, Chandigarh, India)

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RIYA SINGH, Riya (Mehr Chand Mahajan DAV College for Women, Chandigarh, India)

Exploring Pre-Existing Vulnerabilities of Domestic Violence Among Women in the Post COVID-19 Era: A Study across 3 Northern States of India

The COVID-19 pandemic is a human, economic and social crisis. The imposition of the lockdown to control the further spread of the infection resulted in increased levels of stress, anxiety, insecurity and financial instability among masses.[1,2] Existing literature has already established that the heightened emotional responses lead to increased vulnerability for the occurrence of incidences of domestic violence. The National Family Health Survey (NHFS)[3], 2016 and 2019 have reported the pre-existing vulnerabilities of domestic violence (DV) among women especially in India where the prevalence of DV was reportedly high. Being married, low level of education, substance abuse, poor socio-economic status of women, unemployment were established risk factors[4]. In addition, own family as a most common source of support (61%) and reluctance to report the issue to police (only 3% sought help from police) are also existent. However, while data has indicated that domestic violence rates have increased in India, we explore what factors have contributed to the increased vulnerability for domestic violence and the existing gaps in policy to adequately address these in the post covid times. Since, non-profit organisations (NGOs) have been the forerunners for many welfare schemes, we collected data through interviews with non-profit sector professionals across the three northern States namely Rajasthan (26.3), Delhi (25.8) and Haryana (20.6%) which have the highest reported rate of DV as per NFHS 2019,. Our findings indicate that a number of factors have played an important role but the changed living situation has added onto the existing factors and that there is a lack of policies to address these situation in crisis situations such as the pandemic. More studies, including other stakeholders are needed to develop a better understanding of the impact of crisis on the pre-existing vulnerabilities. Such an understanding is required in order to establish more sustained systems.

WG05-772.2

RANA, Minakshi* (Mehr Chand Mahajan DAV College for Women, Chandigarh, India)

SHOBNA, Shobhna (Mehr Chand Mahajan DAV College for Women, Chandigarh, India)

Perception of Women of Reproductive Autonomy: A Cross-Sectional Exploratory Study in Punjab

Around 45,000 mothers die due to causes related to childbirth every year in India and nearly five women die every hour in India from complications developed during childbirth, with heavy blood loss caused by haemorrhage being a major factor, as per the World Health Organisation report[1]. However, Right to Reproductive Autonomy has been traditionally compromised in the Indian patriarchal society, wherein child bearing is a compulsion attached to the institution of marriage. Findings suggest that husband's subsequent reaction, on being refused sexual relations, include reprimanding women (67.5%), refusing her financial support (59.1%) or forcing sex on her (67.2%), in the "Land of five rivers", i.e. Punjab, a North-Indian State being the forerunner of the Green Revolution.. The present study has tried to explore factors including women's informed consent for conceiving, individual decision regarding the spacing between children, the choice regarding the number of children (including the influence of gender preference) and the socio-economic and mental preparedness while family planning. A self-structured interview guide was prepared to explore the ground reality by analyzing the perception of women aged 25 to 49 years across different strata in the state of Punjab. The findings indicate that numerous cultural factors affect the women's right to reproductive autonomy and status of education and employment are not found to be significantly related with the exercise of rights of reproductive autonomy. A change in social mindset coupled with implementation of progressive laws is the need of the hour. More studies on marital disputes, domestic violence and mental well-being of women concerning reproductive autonomy can be conducted to come up with the better understanding of the phenomena and devise effective mechanisms to ensure autonomy among women for their own health and identity.

[1] https://www.unicef.org/india/what-we-do/maternal-health

RC32-478.5

RANA, Usha* (Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya Central Univ., India)

Girl Child Trafficking in Central India during COVID-19 Pandemic: A Sociological Analysis

Historically evident that the global pandemic crisis not only impacts society economically and socially but also exacerbates significant risk factors for the most exploited group of persons. Social isolation and economic distress intensify the possibility of unemployment, interpersonal violence, and homelessness. This lead to pose a threat to the marginalized and precarious group of being victimized and trafficked. Although in the absence of critical analyses of the impact of COVID-19 on human trafficking, especially girl trafficking, it is impossible to assess the actual condition. Therefore, the study aims to focus on revealing the prevalence and potential consequences of COVID-19 on girl child trafficking in central India. Particularly, the study investigates major determinants of girl child trafficking in Madhya Pradesh state in central India based on primary and secondary data. Further, it discusses the case studies with the help of non-government organizations (NGOs), which have been actively participating in mitigation programs of girl child trafficking in Madhya Pradesh for a long. The findings of this study point toward the intersectionality in human trafficking in terms of increment in the number of trafficked girls child. Most of these girls are from tribal communities, marginalized communities, and poor and broken families. This indicates the presence of a structural vulnerability in Madhya Pradesh, which creates a risky environment for the girl child. Additionally, this study provides a social framework to guide policymakers in developing an effective mechanism to deal with human trafficking during the global crisis.

RC14-203.5

RANA, Usha* (Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya Central Univ., India)

Reflections of Psycho-Sociological Impacts of OTT Platforms: A Study from Central India

The journey of television entertainment in India started in 1959 with the emergence of "Doordarshan". The "Doordarshan" ruled the television industry for more than four decades with a variety of shows, including drama, mythology, fiction, etc. But, in recent years, India has witnessed rapid growth in viewership on different entertainment media, specifically Over the Top (OTT) platforms. Due to the increment in the number of mobile users and accessibility to the high-speed 4G internet, people are inclining toward the OTT platforms for daily entertainment. These platforms adopt the "Artificial Intelligence" techniques to acquire customers by suggesting the shows as per their search history and interests. In this direction, this study investigates the phenomenon of change in the interest in viewership from television to OTT platforms. Particularly, this

study analyzes the available contents on OTT to reveal its impacts on society. To this end, we adopted qualitative methods with unstructured interviews and group discussions to collect data. Forty-eight respondents aged between 16-40 years were selected by purposive sampling based on their daily access to the OTT. The results show that the viewers have more freedom to invest their time at their convenience due to the availability of content round the clock, unlike the television. On the other hand, the results indicate that the contents on OTT platforms promote the use of abusive language, violence, and obscenity due to the absence of a proper censorship body and the lack of awareness among the viewers about censorship. This is because youth is hammered psychologically to the condition of "Hero Syndrome" and prefer objectionable content, which leads to the number of seasons of a particular show.

RC30-JS-42.4

RANASINGHE, Thamali* (The University of Queensland, Australia)
SYDES, Michelle (Griffith University, Australia)

Perceptions of Immigrants As a Threat to Economy, Culture and Security in Australia

Despite the importance of immigration to Australia, limited research exists on whether the causes of support among Australians for restricted policies for migrants are driven by perceptions that migrants are a threat to the economy, culture, and crime in the country. The sociological literature on group threat theory and immigration predicts that when the size of an outgroup increases, a sense of threat among non-immigrants increases, which leads them to be increasingly opposed to immigration.

Using waves of the Australia Election Study (AES), this paper advances our understanding of Australian public attitudes to immigration levels and support for policies curtailing the rights of migrants, in light of the established international literature. This analysis is aimed at examining the heterogeneity of such attitudes across varying interpersonal and social factors against key demographic variables on survey data between 1996-2019. By examining how such views differ across such population segments and by individual differences, and how the magnitude/direction of such associates have shifted over time, we discuss the implications of our findings from both theoretical and a policy perspectives.

RC40-585.13

RANGA, Mukesh* (CSJM University, India)

An Assessment of Impacts of AI Revolution on Agriculture in India

AI is cultivated as significant tool in present time to allocate the activities of human beings in day-to-day life. AI performs the activities of forecasting, thinking, analyzing, assessing, interpreting and responding like human beings with more accuracy and less time. Recently it has attracted the attention of IT organizations to use AI as major technological tool after mobile and cloud platforms. AI is boosting the energy of individuals and markets. India is a developing country with more than six villages and agriculture is major source of livelihood. John McCarthy, an American commuter scientist first introduced the word "Artificial Intelligence" at Dartmouth conference in 1955. Agriculture is one of the oldest activities of human being. India with vast diversity is the world's largest producer of milk, pulses and jute, and ranks as the second largest producer of rice, wheat, sugarcane, groundnut, vegetables, fruit and cotton. India has varied climate from humid and dry tropical of south to temperate alpine in the northern reaches. It has diversity in ecosystem. In India majority of rural population is dependent on agriculture. In India agricultural productivity, competitiveness, and rural growth are major areas that needs concentration for growth. Majority of farmers are using traditional technology. AI has emerged as an effective tool for farmers to get the opportunity for better output. Present paper discusses the scope and constraints of Artificial Intelligence in rural areas in India.

RC26-383.3

RANGA, Mukesh* (CSJM University, India)
RANGA, Neelam (Culture and Environment Conservation Society, India)

Impact of Digitalization on Rural Empowerment

Digitalization improves the opportunities to have multiple options to utilize man, machine and material in an effective way. Digitalization helps in addressing challenges and enhance the ease of business and life. Digitalization has reduced the barrier between producer and customer, government and public, teacher and students, job providers etc. It has helped the rural economies to strengthen themselves. Digitalization is supporting rural people to take their decision in effective way. It has helped them get knowledge of government schemes, share their views with other people to solve their social and administrative problems in an effective way, pay their bills and receive their grants, get updated information about weather conditions and cultivation technologies. Digitalization is helpful in saving money and time. In India two third of population is residing in rural areas. Rural India has varied culture,

diversified area, multiple languages, low income and poor infrastructure. Despite of urbanization still rural has a major share in consumption of products and services. Presently the government has taken several steps to upgrade digitalization in governance to support rural population. The share of internet users is increasing at faster pace. Information technology is also emerging as major tool for agriculture. Technology has made the agriculture cycle more modern starting from growing the crops to marketing it to customers. Present paper discusses the impact of digitalization in rural areas of India.

RC52-717.6

RANSIEK, Anna* (Department of Mathematics and Computer Science, FU Berlin, Germany)
MISCHAU, Anina (Department of Mathematics and Computer Science, FU Berlin, Germany)

(Gendered) Gatekeeping in the Recruitment and Support of (female) Early-Stage Researchers in a Mathematical Cluster of Excellence

Up to now, the equality of women and men in the academic profession in general and in the academic field of mathematics in particular has not been nearly achieved. The proportion of women in mathematics is still continuously decreasing with each academic career level. Our sociological qualitative study investigates possible causes and mechanisms of the reproduction of these gender disparities in a mathematical cluster of excellence, with focus on the role of gatekeeping. We assume that gatekeepers, due to their field-specific power positions, have the ability to influence women's advancement in the science system, e.g. by selection in recruitment or by providing career-relevant information in support.

In our presentation, we will share findings from 44 qualitative, semi-structured interviews with scientists in leadership positions in the cluster. In particular, we will focus on their recruitment and support activities as elements of gatekeeping, as well as their (gendered) attributions about their profession in connection with their recruitment and support. Our presentation addresses the following questions:

How are gender disparities (re)produced in the recruitment and support of (female) early-stage researchers?

What role do (gendered) perceptions on the profession itself, understandings of excellence or implicit (unreflective) criteria in the selection of the eligible play in the (re)production of gender disparities in (mathematical) academia?

What are the implications for addressing gender disparities in mathematics?

RC23-343.4

RANSIEK, Anna* (Department of Mathematics and Computer Science, FU Berlin, Germany)
MISCHAU, Anina (Department of Mathematics and Computer Science, FU Berlin, Germany)

Being a Woman or Being a Mathematician? (Self-)Perceptions of Female Early-Stage Researchers in an Excellent Mathematical Research Environment.

Gender equality in the academic field of mathematics is far from being achieved. The proportion of women in mathematics is still continuously decreasing with each academic career level. Our project analyses possible causes and mechanisms of the reproduction of these gender disparities in a mathematical cluster of excellence in which equality is formulated as a goal and implemented in various measures. Against the background of sociology of knowledge (Berger & Luckmann) and field theory (Bourdieu), the mathematical subject culture and the development of a "mathematical identity" as well as gatekeeping, and scientific practices of recognition and support are part of the analysis. In addition, the inequality-reducing potential of career-supporting measures in the area of equality within the cluster are being examined.

The results we like to present are based on qualitative semi-structured interviews with female early-stage researchers. The focus of our presentation is on the self-perception of these women as (female) mathematicians as well as the (gendered) attributions they have to deal with against the background of scientific practice in general and the specific mathematical subject culture in the cluster. We will highlight the tensions these women see in being addressed as women but wanting to be mathematicians. We will also outline the (sometimes) dismissive attitudes of these women toward equality policies and identify the resulting implications for equality (and diversity) policies in mathematics. Based on our results we will also propose initial ideas for a debate on intersectionality in the field of equality policy.

The following questions will be addressed:

How do female early-stage researchers constitute themselves as (female) mathematicians between self-perception and external attribution?

What are the perspectives of these women on equality policies?

To what extent do our findings affect the discussion on equality and diversity policies in mathematics as well as the general debate on intersectionality?

RC40-583.4

RANSOM, Elizabeth* (The Pennsylvania State University, USA)

Food Security amidst Disasters in a Post-Growth World: Opportunities and Tensions

There are a growing number of disasters globally, and the destabilizing impacts are only anticipated to increase. From the social science research, it has been established that disasters disproportionately impact vulnerable populations, increasing food insecurity and making it more difficult for those populations to recover from disaster. Simultaneously, we have a growing number of scholars calling for degrowth, post-growth, and/or post-development world in agri-food systems (see McGreevy et al. 2022). Yet, there has been little consideration for how our existing understanding of food insecurity amidst disasters could inform calls for a post-growth world. Similarly, calls for a post-growth world recognize the need to change dominant forms of agri-food systems, but may not fully appreciate the challenges of ensuring food security during a period of increasing disasters. This works seeks to explore the opportunities and tensions that exists between these two sets of literature.

RC47-JS-114.3

RANTA, Eija* (University of Helsinki, Finland)

Emerging Anti-Racism Activism and Discourses of Racism in Times of Political Polarization in Bolivia

Advocating for the rights of Indigenous peoples has been central to the activism of social movements in Bolivia for decades. In a country where a large part of the population belongs to one of the thirty-six recognized Indigenous groups (Afro-Bolivians being one of them), the land rights, autonomy and self-determination of Indigenous peoples have been at the center of the politics of social movements. Furthermore, for the past 15 years or so, Indigenous issues, plurinationalism, and decoloniality have played a significant role in state discourses and policies, although not without disputes and contradictions. As in many parts of the world, the debate about race and racism has intensified significantly in recent years in Bolivia, but instead of anti-racism activists leading it, it appears to have become a fierce battlefield between the governing regime and the political opposition. This paper examines the emerging anti-racism activism in times of political polarization, when political elites have become active in the discursive deployment of the notions race and racism for a variety of purposes. Using fieldwork observations and interview data, it analyzes Indigenous activists' complex navigation amidst challenging political scenarios, as well as their perceptions and experiences concerning racism and anti-racism. The aim of the paper is to enhance an in-depth and contextualized understanding of how and why issues of indigeneity, race and racism have become increasingly visible in the contested national politics over the last few years. Importantly, the paper suggests that in times of political polarization, discourses of racism intersect with concerns over democracy and authoritarianism. Furthermore, it underlines the importance for the autonomy of Indigenous and anti-racism activists, and warns of the attempts by political parties to instrumentalize anti-racism struggles.

RC09-JS-132.3

RANTA, Eija* (University of Helsinki, Finland)

Reforming and Resisting Development: The History and the Present of Development Alternatives

This paper examines the history and the present of development alternatives. Drawing on a historically grounded analysis, it suggests that there is a constant and contested interplay between critical discourses of alternatives and the continuous practices of development aid apparatus that aim at integrating and, thus, taming radical, alternative proposals to its agendas. Consequently, development alternatives may bring new concepts, ideas, and methodologies to development discussion, reforming its practices. Alternatively, they may resist development altogether, imagining civilizational shift beyond capitalism and colonialities. This paper will identify three main historical times during which new utopian ideas – democratic, ecological, and inclusive – have been proliferating in terms of how to rethink, renovate and transform the concept and practices of development; namely, 1960s-1970s, 1990s, and contemporary times. Through a historical analysis of development alternatives, it will discuss what kinds of similarities and differences exist between the radical ideas and alternatives of each era. Furthermore, it discusses how changes in the global political economy have lead into the proliferation of utopian thinking and pluriverse proposals during certain eras, and not during others. Through a detailed analysis of alternative development approaches, post-development and contemporary transition alternatives, such as Buen Vivir/Vivir Bien, the paper aims at enhancing a historically grounded, nuanced and in-depth understanding of the complexities and situatedness of utopian thinking and pluriverse proposals.

TG10-JS-19.5

RAPOLIENE, Grazina* (Lithuanian Centre for Social Sciences, Lithuania)

GEDVILAITE-KORDUSIENE, Margarita (Lithuanian Centre for Social Sciences, Lithuania)

TRETJAKOVA, Vaida (Lithuanian Centre for Social Sciences, Lithuania)

Barriers for Older Users of Digital Technologies

As European and world populations are aging, more attention is given to social inclusion of older people, in particular in relation to digital technology use. The level of ICT use among older adults in Lithuania is significantly lower than in Western and Northern European countries. 53 percent of population aged 65-74 years never use the Internet, while in most Northern and Western European countries this share varies between 2 and 15 percent. The situation does not improve significantly despite many practical initiatives, and has intensified during the COVID-19 pandemic, as older people had to practice physical distancing, consequently becoming even more excluded from social life. The aim of this study is to explore the barriers of ICT use based on qualitative semi-structured interviews with older ICT users (N=36) and their facilitators (N=9). The difficulties revealed by the study can be divided into three groups: 1) adjustment to the digital technologies as a unique system (its specific principles of functioning, English and technical language), 2) psychological relationship with an unknown and complex subject (a spectrum of fears, insecurity, shame of not knowing, experience of one's limitations, lack of patience), and 3) changes that informants relate to old age like deminishing motivation to engage with innovations, experienced learning difficulties, and bodily changes (sensivity of fingers, weakening sight and memory). The limit separating things which learning would require too much efforts, even if wished (e.g., electronic banking), might sometimes be covered by the lack of need. Some findings different from previous studies are discussed. To overcome the barriers, access to mentoring would be beneficial. Research project is financially supported by the Research Council of Lithuania (LMTLT), agreement No S-MIP-21-58.

TG10-845.3

RAPOLIENE, Grazina* (Lithuanian Centre for Social Sciences, Lithuania)

GEDVILAITE-KORDUSIENE, Margarita (Lithuanian Centre for Social Sciences, Lithuania)

Distrust and Fear - Obstacles for Digital Inclusion of the Older People in Lithuania?

Trust is at the core of human interaction and an integral part of different types of sociality as belonging, integration, inclusion, participation, cohesion or solidarity (Endress 2014; Carpiano 2006). Trust is seen as one of the components of social capital, together with social networks and norms of reciprocity (Putnam 2000; Delhey and Newton 2003). However, Eastern and Central European countries are characterized by low levels of trust. In 1999, the average percentage of trust in the parliament in this region was only 26, compared to 41 percent in Western European countries (Inglehart et al. 2014; a similar gap was estimated by Papaioannou, 2013). Lower levels of digital literacy also characterize Eastern and Central European countries. Fifty-three percent of population aged 65-74 years in Lithuania never use the Internet, while in most Northern and Western European countries, this share varies between 2 and 15 percent. Are (dis-)trust and digital exclusion interconnected?

Based on qualitative semi-structured interviews with older ICT users (N=36) and their facilitators (N=9), this study discusses lack of trust, insecurity and fear as obstacles to use digital technologies for older people. Lack of trust manifests as fear and hesitation in gaining new digital skills. The narratives include arguments about unclear, insufficient or potentially insecure messages, pop-ads, stream of false, unreliable information, and unclear functioning. Feelings of insecurity range from a general lack of trust in electronic communication to specific moments of communication in social space because of discrepancies in earlier experiences and attitudes to communication. The strategies to overcome the distrust are discussed. Among others, the role of intergenerational networks in overcoming digital exclusion and lowering the dis-trust play a significant role.

RC13-191.2

RASANEN, Pekka* (University of Turku, Finland)

OKSANEN, Atte (Tampere University, Finland)

KAAKINEN, Markus (University of Helsinki, Finland)

HAWDON, James (Virginia Tech, USA)

SEDGWICK, Donna (Virginia Tech, USA)

Exposure to Online Fake News on Covid-19 and Consumption Preferences. a Comparison of the United States and Finland

Since the beginning of current Covid-19 pandemic, various speculations have been presented about the long-term consequences of the pandemic to consumer citizens. While it is still too early to say how much daily activities

of citizens will actually change after of the pandemic. Some existing studies indicate decrease in the use of public transportation, travelling, and avoiding social gatherings. At the same time, online shopping, buying take-out food and the use of online communication tools have increased. However, some citizens have changed their behaviours more than others. This paper aims at offering possible explanations why such behavioural disparities have taken place. We examine how does exposure to online fake news on coronavirus connect with changes in daily consumer activities. Our theoretical motivation comes from social embeddedness theory and recent notions of media 'infodemics'. The data come from comparable and nationally representative survey samples of Americans and Finns, aged 16 to 75 (N=3,108). The surveys were collected in November 2020. We examine self-reported measures on such activities as stopping the use of public transportation, stocking up food at home, and avoiding public places. We expect to find both socio-demographic and national differences in the changing behaviours. Especially, we expect to find that changes are more visible in the United States compared with Finland. In conclusion, the increased significance of social media as the source for relevant information retrieval is discussed.

RC32-483.3

RASHID, Kazi sharmin* (School of Social Sciences, Australia)

Integration into Australian Labor Market: The Case of Transnationally-Married Muslim Bangladeshi-Australian Women.

This paper explores the Australian labor-market integration of transnationally-married Muslim Bangladeshi-Australian women. Muslim women such as Bangladeshi-Australian women who enter transnational arranged marriages are homogenized as cultural victims by dominant Australian (and European) policy, public and media discourses. Muslim transnational brides, in particular, are assumed to lack cultural capital (educational qualification, language proficiency) with consequences for their socio-economic integration to the host nation (e.g. Australia). Such homogenization masks the heterogeneity of transitionally-married Muslim women as well as the complexities of the integration process. Using a postcolonial-intersectionality approach to analyze quantitative and qualitative data obtained from a national survey (n:122) and 16 semi-structured interviews with Bangladeshi-Australian women, this paper presents ways in which these women's experiences of labor market integration have been shaped by discourses and power relations regarding race, gender, class, culture, migration, as well as material conditions in Australia. This has manifested in gendered expectations concerning child rearing and home duties, misrecognition and/or racialization of institutionalized (overseas academic credentials and work experience), and embodied (hijab and attire) cultural capital, lack of social capital, racism, gender discrimination, and lack of Australian government assistance [HECS/HELP] particularly for temporary residents. This study shows that these factors, in multifarious ways, limit the participants' (most of them are employed and hold tertiary educational qualifications) opportunities to access jobs relevant to their level of education, to upskill and/or re-skill.

RC32-470.10

RASHID, Md Abdur* (Associate Professor, Department of Sociology, Hajee Mohammad Danesh Scince And Technology University, Dinajpur-5200, Bangladesh)

BITHI, Habiba (Under graduate Student, Department of Sociology, Hajee Mohammad Danesh Science and Technology University, Dinajpur-5200, Bangladesh)

SUMON, Md. Saidur Rashid (Department of Social Work, University of Manitoba, Canada)

Living Experience of Transgender Community in a Permanent Settlement: A Study on the Manab Palli, Bangladesh.

An individual who is born with a gender identity different from the male and female sex is considered as transgender. In Bangladesh, these transgender people are commonly known as *Hijra,* who are socially excluded due to a lack of social recognition and fundamental human rights. In mainstream society, hijra people are tabooed and excluded because of the stigma about them which creates gender discrimination. They cannot get a formal education, employment and medical attention. In 2013, the Bangladeshi cabinet recommended a policy allowing hijra as a third gender on all government forms, such as passports and national identification cards. The total number of hijra in Bangladesh is 12,629 (BBS, 2022). Sustainable Development Goal 5 advocates for **Gender equality**, to achieve this goal Bangladesh's government took the initiative for providing housing to the transgender community of Dinajpur in 2011 which is known as "*Manab Palli,*" and this settlement is considered as the study area for this research. This study examined the experiences of transgender people in the settlement. Both trans-feminism and social exclusion have been used as theoretical lenses. Guided by Qualitative methodology, intensive fieldwork has been initiated. To record the voices of the respondent, in-depth interviews in the form of testimonio were used. After thematic analysis, it was observed that their economic situation, the social perspective of community people towards them, and other amenities all improved with the establishment of Manab Palli. One of our respondents named Bokul declares, "even if I die, I will never leave

this place", which indicates that they feel comfortable here and are leading a more routine existence than they had before. Gender inequality can be minimized if accommodations are made for all transgender people. Therefore, the outcome of this study will facilitate the policymakers to adopt adequate policies to ensure a settlement for all.

RC30-441.7

RASHID, Saman* (Mid Sweden University, Sweden)
OLOFSSON, Anna* (Mid Sweden University, Sweden)

Rising Inequalities in the Wake of the Covid-19 Pandemic: A Study of Foreign Born's Labour Market Situation 2019-2022

Based on earlier crises, the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic might aggravate the already-wide employment gap between foreign (out-side Europe)- and native-born people, creating a long-term employment crisis. The aim of this paper is therefore to investigate how the pandemic has affected the labor market situation for foreign-born individuals in Sweden during 2019–2022. In the paper, we combine sociology and economics with an intersectional approach, which enables the identification of mechanisms and trends affecting the labor market for the foreign-born. We use a labor force survey (Labour Force Studies, LFS, collected by Statistics Sweden) to analyze the effects of the pandemic on the labor market situation for foreign borns. The preliminary results show that during the investigated period, the employment rate fell more for the foreign-born (out-side Europe) compared with the native-born. Furthermore, we found that within the foreign-born group, the employment rate fell more for foreign-born women than for native-born women. The results indicate that the labor market situation has worsened more for women than men and for the foreign-born than the native-born and that foreign-born women are most affected. By identifying the underlying discriminatory structures and the groups that are particularly vulnerable, the results can provide a basis for policy actions aimed at preventing a further weakening of the labor market situation for foreign-born individuals and creating essential settings for increased resilience in future crises.

Aust-18.4

RASMUSSEN, Mary Lou* (The Australian National University, Australia)

Australian Young People, Reproduction, Inequality and Climate

The International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) (2021) recently put out a position paper entitled *The climate crisis and sexual and reproductive health and rights*. In the paper they warn against a perceived shift towards the promotion of forms of personal responsibility as a means to address "unsustainable patterns of consumption and production, particularly in high-income countries". They argue specifically against the use of contraception as a strategy for climate change mitigation because the focus of "such narratives – explicitly or implied – is women and girls in lower income countries, where rates of fertility are comparatively high...It is a deeply unjust and harmful distraction from countries' responsibilities to address the structural drivers of the climate crisis." (2021:10). The IPPF is rightly concerned with the ways in which concerns about climate crisis are potentially impacting women and girls in lower income countries. These associations are also having an impact on young people in the Australian context where rates of fertility are already comparatively low.

For some young Australians relationships to reproduction are increasingly mediated by questions of climate, population and inequality. Here we trace the ways in which thinking and feeling about inequality have become entangled with young Australian's decision making about reproduction and climate. This paper is based on interviews conducted by ANU research interns with young people aged 24-35. Four specific groups of young people were recruited for this pilot study (young people committed to environmental causes; young men; LGBTQA+ young people; and young people from lower socio-economic backgrounds).

RC39-566.5

RASMUSSEN, Mary Lou* (The Australian National University, Australia)
WILLIAMSON, Rebecca (The Australian National University, Australia)
ALLEN, Louisa (The University of Auckland, New Zealand)
ROBERTS, Celia (Australian National University, Australia)

Pregnant Women's Experiences of Seeking Shelter and Health Care in the 2019-20 Bushfires in the ACT and NSW South Coast: Implications for Practice

Introduction and Research Questions

During the 2019-20 bushfires, pregnant women were asked to evacuate and seek shelter from smoke and fires. What actions did they take when asked to seek refuge? How did health and government authorities respond to their need for shelter and care? What are the implications for public health practice and disaster management?

We interviewed 23 mothers living in Canberra or the NSW South Coast about their experiences of being pregnant, giving birth and/or parenting a new-born baby. All participants had to seek refuge from smoke. Some were directed to evacuate because of the threat of bushfire. We asked participants to describe the steps they took to seek refuge from fire and about the effects of this on their capacity to care for themselves and their foetus/new-born baby.

Methods

Interviews were conducted face-to-face or via Zoom and were approved by the ACT Health and ANU Ethics Committees. Interviews were audio-recorded, transcribed verbatim and coded by team members.

Results

Participants reported various strategies used to seek refuge and health care after being told to evacuate from their homes/places of residence. Participants made divergent decisions about avoiding smoke/fire: some stayed where they were, some went to shelters, some went to shelters and subsequently left and sought refuge elsewhere. Women also talked about challenges associated with seeking health care related to their pregnancy/birth during the bushfires.

Conclusions

Our study provides empirical evidence about the complex ways pregnant women respond to orders to evacuate and the health-related actions they take during bushfire events. We demonstrate that women want place-specific and time-sensitive advice. They also want places of refuge and health care that can cater to pregnant women/women with newborns in the event of having to evacuate from their homes and their communities.

WG01-JS-48.4

RASULI, Juma* (Veer Narmad South Gujarat University, Afghanistan)

SARWARI, Abdul (Veer Narmad South Gujarat University, India)

KARIMI, Fatima (Veer Narmad South Gujarat University, India)

A Study on the Impact of Digital Marketing on Export Growth Afghanistan – India

The main purpose of marketing is to help companies increase their performance while putting their goods and services across from customers. Today's businesses compete intensely with each other in the order to expand and guarantee their long-term existence in the market. According to Ayyagari, Beck, and Demirgüç-(2007) Kunt's study, the expansion of enterprises is crucial for every nation's economy as a whole, hence additional motivational factors must be taken into account to help firms expand. Clients' recruitment and retention are essential for many Afghan businesses that export goods to India because they are at this stage of their life cycles. As a result, to attract clients throughout India, including rural areas, businesses must have a clear marketing purpose and strategy in place. Afghan traders have always relied on word-of-mouth marketing to spread the word about their products and services. The paradigm of marketing has changed away from the provision of connectivity and toward the sale of commodities as digital marketing has gained prominence. Technological improvements, new marketing channels, and the ongoing change in the media environment have all contributed to this transformation (Bhattacharya and Bolton, 2000). The purpose of this study is to ascertain the effect of digital marketing on Afghanistan's export growth to India, we have created the simple linear regression model below to better understand how digital marketing affects export growth and sales, and Primary data for the study was acquired through a survey form made especially for it. Data on both the quantitative and qualitative levels were gathered using a semi-structured questionnaire the sample size was 60 traders.

RC53-729.7

RATH, Archana* (O.P. Jindal Global University, India)

Rethinking Child Citizenship in India: Age, Agency and Law

While formal citizenship guarantees certain rights with regard to birth, period of stay, or descent, the associated responsibilities and participation are a focus of limited research for children in India. Citizenship in a substantive sense embraces social and political interpretations which involve viewing the child as an active member, irrespective of the age of the child. The Constitution of India and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989 recognise the age at which a person can be distinguished from an adult, as 18. However, national and international legislation create possibilities for children less than 18 years of age to be considered as adults due to the kind of work or crime that they engage themselves in. 16 year-olds can be tried as adults if they commit heinous offences as per as the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Amendment Act, 2021, while 14 year-olds can work as adults in non-hazardous enterprises in accordance with Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2016. The International Labour Organisation Minimum Age Convention No. 138, 1973, seems to uphold this, with provisions for children as young as 14 to work, while recognising the age limit in national laws to be lower. The research question of the paper is, how do law and politics reimagine child citizenship in India? The methodology is a normative study based on interpretative analysis of age-related sections in specific national and international laws. The paper explores the possibility that law seems to recognise age as a construct, arguing that rethinking child citizenship in India involves reimagining agency of children being constantly created and recreated by law in practice.

RC31-457.4

RATH, Saroj* (University of Delhi, India)

LEENA, Ms (Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, India)

Trafficking in Persons in India: Dealing with the Surprising Lack of Legal Infrastructure

India is home to 17 Percent of world population. As per the United Nations India is the top "destination for human trafficking in South Asia". Trafficking in human beings is the third largest organized crime (after drugs and weapons) violating basic human rights. There is no exact figure on human trafficking in India as only a few studies on this subject have been done so far. It is calculated that there are 36 million annual victims of human trafficking worldwide. Experts estimate millions of women and children are victims of sex trafficking in India. Despite being a victim country, India lacks legal infrastructure to deal with the very notion of Human Trafficking. Prostitution in India is legal although the law is vague. It is illegal on the ground. But there are strange peculiarity involves with the profession. The Immoral Trafficking Prevention Act, 1956 ("ITPA"), the main statute dealing with sex work in India, does not criminalize prostitution or prostitutes per se. As long as it is done individually and voluntarily, a woman can use her body in exchange for material benefit. But the IPTA punishes acts by third parties facilitating prostitution like 1) living off earnings, 2) brothel keeping, and 3) procuring. Since India is a densely populated country with lots of strain on resources, the unprecedented measures undertaken by the government to deal with Covid19 pandemic disrupted economic activities and made poverty-stricken women more vulnerable to trafficking. This paper argues immediate amendment in the definition of trafficking in Section 370 of the Indian Penal Code is essential to undertake vigorous investigations, prosecutions and convictions of traffickers.

RC32-470.5

RATHA, Sre* (Manipal Centre for Humanities, India)

Being a Mother in STEM Academia in India: Examining Academic Cultures, Institutional Support and Individual Strategies to Maintain Work-Life Balance

One of the defining constructs of "womanhood", motherhood, has undergone changes as women entered the workforce. While motherhood is seen as integral to the life-cycle of a woman, in the workforce it is often an impediment to women's career ascension. This causes a dilemma in women's lives while trying to balance their responsibilities at work and familial/childcare duties. In large part, these narratives are propounded and constructed by workplaces' (lack of) understanding of motherhood, its challenges and its sociality outside the workplace. This is evident by the dearth of institutional and infrastructural support for working mothers in most workplaces.This can directly have a negative affect on women's ability to perform at work and their career trajectories. This is particularly noteworthy in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) workplaces as evidenced by the steadily diminishing number of women as one ascends the academic/corporate rungs, a phenomenon known as the "leaky pipeline" effect. The historically male-dominated nature of these fields also has direct consequences on the workplace cultures leading to women's issues being insufficiently discussed at best or outrightly dismissed at worst. While working mothers in STEM have received significant academic attention in the West, Indian scholarship has paid lesser attention to the intersections between STEM academia and motherhood. Using a qualitative approach, this study, through narrative interviews administered among mothers in STEM academic careers in India, attempts to highlight the lack of support mothers receive in Indian academia. These narratives further provide a backdrop to probe into the questions regarding construction of motherhood in workplaces. The paper will also touch upon mothers' individual strategies to cope and negotiate with the same and thus attempt to present a critical look at workplace cultures in the traditionally male dominated STEM fields and the structural challenges they pose for women's career advancement in India.

Inte-21.5

RAU, Henrike* (Ludwig Maximilian University of Munich, Germany)

GREALIS, Eoin (Ludwigs-Maximilian-Universität (LMU), Germany)

EMRICH, Lukas (Department of Geography, LMU Munich, Munich Germany, Germany)

Going Full Circle? the Potential Role of Prosumerism in a Circular Society

Current efforts in the European Union to foster a circular economy include an emphasis on promoting circular consumption. However, the scope and nature of circular consumption practices remain under-explored, calling for

contributions from environmental sociology. In particular, an over-emphasis on economic aspects of circularity has hitherto eclipsed social, cultural and material aspects of circular consumption. These include (infra)structural and cultural conditions that foster people's engagement in resource-intensive routine everyday practices and potential pathways for shifting these practices towards greater circularity. Conceptually, linkages between the production of less resource-intensive goods and services that facilitate circularity, and their consumption in households deserve further attention, facilitating a new appreciation of the potential role of prosumerism.

This paper presents conceptual insights and good practice examples from CircEUlar, a Horizon-funded European project that explores potential circular pathways for an EU low-carbon transition. Particular attention is paid to forms of prosumerism that focus on the provision and use of services in the context of housing and domestic resource use. Efforts towards product lifetime extension such as repair, maintenance, reuse and repurposing as well as commoning practices intended to reduce consumption and increase sufficiency will receive particular attention. The paper concludes with some policy recommendations to enhance circularity across the European Union.

RC06-104.1

RAUB, Amy* (WORLD Policy Analysis Center, University of California Los Angeles, USA)

Mapping Barriers and Supports for Caring Fatherhood: An Analysis of Laws in 193 Countries

Men's desire to be engaged, caring fathers in fundamentally shaped by both cultural norms and laws and policies that either support or create barriers to more equal involvement in caregiving. Drawing on data from the WORLD Policy Analysis Center, this session will examine three main ways that laws and policies impact men's opportunities to care. First, when laws explicitly reinforce gendered norms around caregiving that exclude fathers. For example, as of 2021, 11 countries prohibit discrimination at work against women with family responsibilities, but not men. Second, laws can support men's engagement in care, by enabling working fathers' the opportunity to engage in caregiving while maintaining their job and still receiving income. While much of the literature has focused on approaches to men's engagement in infant caregiving in high-income settings, the proportion of low-income countries guaranteeing paid leave specifically for fathers has quadrupled since 1995 and increased more than six-fold for middle-income countries. Third, gender-neutral laws can support men's engagement in caregiving by making it feasible for all caregivers to share in care responsibilities during routine childhood illnesses, long-term disability-related or other serious health needs for children, care for an adult family member's serious illnesses or accidents, and end of life care. However, in the majority of countries leave is either unavailable or unaffordable for many families. This session will also highlight how data can support civil society organizations already working to create change at scale that matters to engaged fathers, drawing on an example from South Africa of Sonke Gender Justice's successful campaign to expand paid parental leave to reach more families and caregivers, including fathers, adoptive parents, and parents who had a child by surrogacy.

RC32-JS-150.1

RAUB, Amy* (WORLD Policy Analysis Center, University of California Los Angeles, USA)

Understanding How Laws and Policies Contribute to the Economic Gender Gap in 193 Countries

Despite international agreement on the importance of closing the economic gender gap for individual women, their families, and national economies, progress in many countries has stagnated. While economic, social, and cultural factors contribute to gender disparities, these gaps are also fundamentally shaped by the legal environment that determines economic opportunities. Drawing on data from *Equality within our Lifetimes: How Laws and Policies can Close – or Widen – Gender Gaps in Economies Worldwide* (UCPress, early 2023), this session will give an overview of three main types of laws and policies that matter to economic gender inequality using data from 193 countries. First, it will examine laws directly targeted at ending all forms of gender discrimination at work. For example, despite #metoo, 50 countries globally have not even taken the very first step of legally prohibiting sexual harassment at work, and in many more, legal gaps undermine protections from all forms of sexual harassment. Second, laws that promote gender equality at work will only be effective if all women have pathways to access justice. However, in 55 countries gender discrimination is prohibited at work, but women have no protection from being fired for reporting that discrimination. Third, it will be impossible to achieve gender equality in the economy without addressing gender inequality in unpaid care. Yet, in 66 countries working women have paid time available to care for a newborn infant, but not men, and in more than 100 countries there are no provisions in place to help workers balance work and their older children's everyday health needs. This session will also highlight how this type of legal data has been used by policymakers and civil society as part of successful efforts to change the legal environment that limits women's economic opportunities, drawing on examples from countries around the world.

RC34-507.1

RAVAL, Chandrikaben* (Gujarat University, Ahmedabad -Gujarat, India)

DHRUVA, Shailaja (Part 2, opp. Star Bazaar, India)

Change and Challenges of Educated Rural Youth in Context of the COVID-19 Pandemic

The Covid-19 is the global pandemic which is affecting all over the world and every part of society. Rural youth constitute a vast group that often faces both the challenges of age-specific vulnerabilities and those of total areas.

This paper presents evidence of the experience of the youth covid-19 pandemic and lockdown in their rural areas. We did a study about 600 rural youth from Gujarat after the second wave of the corona. The main objectives of the study are to know the socio-economic profile of the respondents. To know the impact of covid-19 on their live hood, mental health, education, economy, migration, and psychological aspects.

The questionnaire is used for data collection 500 rural educated youth are selected as respondents.

The study explores various concepts and sociological theories i.e. corona education, stress labour forces, mindset, hygiene, etc. power and control, subaltern perspective, conflict, and interaction theories are included in this study.

The study discusses the impact of covid-19 on rural youth in their various aspects of life and focused on the impact of the second wave in rural Gujarat. The issues of health services emerging in this stage and rural youth faced some problems and challenges as well

The role of government and NGOs played their role but some myths and mindsets of rural people and patriarchal structure caste and culture lack of infrastructure and communication have affected rural areas. The paper shows the change, opportunities and challenges of rural youth. The paper concludes with some important remarks and suggestions.

TG03-805.4

RAVESLOOT, Saskia* (Sciences Po - Paris School of International Affairs, Belgium)

The Universal Periodic Review : Supporting the Ban on Intersex Genital Mutilation?

The Universal Periodic Review (UPR) assesses the human rights records of all 193 United Nations Member States at regular intervals of four and a half years. In 2022, the UN Human Rights Council closes the third UPR cycle. All countries will be reviewed three times since 2008, against the benchmark of The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) and its core human rights treaties. The UPR has resulted in more than 93,000 recommendations received by States under Review (SuR) from their peers. Less than 1% emphasises the rights of a particular group of individuals: intersex children and adults. Intersexuality is identified against the framework of a binary understanding of sexuality, whereas intersex persons are considered somewhere in between the two categories of women and men, imposing a linear layer to the binary outline. Although human rights are universal, intersex persons experience one of the worst forms of human rights violations: Intersex Genital Mutilation (IGM). This is a medical intervention imposed on individuals with perfectly healthy bodies, with only one goal: conforming to the prevailing medical and socio-cultural norms. While significant research is conducted on the rights of persons of diverse sexual orientation and gender identity in relation to the UPR, the rights of intersex persons have scarcely been discussed. This article broadens the scope and integrates the ban on IGM into the discussion of UPR recommendations. The findings of the discourse analysis of 750 UPR recommendations reflect that only a few address IGM. This article argues that to support this plea and to build an *opinio juris* for the ban on IGM, compromises should be made by prioritising the right to free, prior and informed consent and the right to physical autonomy, over the ban of IGM.

RC31-453.2

RAY, Manashi* (West Virginia State University, United States)

Social Mobility in Transnational Spaces: Subjective Perceptions of Indian Women Entrepreneurs

The reproduction and negotiation of spatial and social inequality across national borders is especially complex in transnational spaces because migrants simultaneously occupy social locations/positions in origin and destination countries, which often leads to status inconsistencies (Faist et al. 2021; Nowicka 2013; Weiss 2005). The framing of social position in transnational spaces is thus bifocal, assessed through the lens of experience and perceptions of social position in home and destination countries.

Using Bourdieu's theory of capital and a feminist intersectional perspective, my paper focuses on the life stories of 15 Indian women transnational entrepreneurs (TEs) engaged in cross-border business in infotech and manufacturing primarily between India and the US. I examine the interplay of institutional structures, cultural practices, and social arrangements that particularly condition these women's agency and their social actions in both

enabling and constraining ways: first, I analyze the transference and conversion of their capital and skill sets in host societies, and second, the profitability of cross-border businesses in transnational spaces.

By studying women TEs' *habitus*—their transnational way of life, resources deployed for business performance, and networks—I look closely at changes in their social position and ensuing empowerment in the process of migration over time and between sites. While I examine different types of capital embedded in transnational spaces, I emphasize geographical/regional locations in India and western countries as crucial for the appreciation and conversion of varying forms of capital for women entrepreneurs, which impacts their identity. Ultimately, I show how women TEs subjectively assess their own economic capital (class), status, and social mobility across multiple scales (individual, local, national, familial, social networks), which in no way ignores the working of nation-state borders. Women TEs' individual perceptions of their social positions expand our understanding of social mobility beyond objective or "official" definitions of upward or downward mobility.

RC02-40.1

RAY, Manashi* (West Virginia State University, United States)

To Flee or Not to Flee? Im/Mobility Among Ukrainian Glass Artists and Entrepreneurs

Since February 24, 2002, the war in Ukraine has been the most important story of our time. Some 7.4 million Ukrainians have been recorded as refugees across Europe; another 4.13 million have applied for temporary residence in another country (UNHCR, Sept. 22, 2022). Poland has welcomed the highest number of refugees while Moldova has the largest concentration of refugees by population. Ukrainians have also moved on to other countries, especially those who crossed into Poland, Hungary, and Slovakia, which have open borders with other EU states. But many more have not fled Ukraine—which had a 44 million prewar population—particularly men between the ages of 18 to 60 years, who were barred from leaving the country for war efforts. Further, it is estimated more than one-third of those who had left may have returned to their home country (UNHCR cited in NBC, June 30, 2022).

To investigate divergent forms and determinants of im/mobility among Ukrainians during the ongoing war, this paper adopts the *aspiration-capability* framework (de Hass 2021; Schewel 2019) to explain the process that leads to both mobility and immobility outcomes. It focuses on how *capability* to migrate or not to migrate as a refugee is dependent on capital accumulation and the portability and convertibility of resources in the destination country and physical location in Ukraine.

Based on data collected through virtual interviews with 12 glass artists located in Kiev and Sumi, Ukraine, who were able to sustain their global businesses despite the war, this paper conceptualizes im/mobility as a continuum experienced by these artists. Interviews addressed whether or not participants fled during the war; who in the family migrated and who preferred to stay and why; and which country was their choice of refuge. My findings highlight how im/mobility is negotiated within families under a prolonged stressful situation.

RC02-45.3

RAY, Rajorshi* (IIT Kanpur, India)

Financial Actors in Context: An Ethnographic Study on Financial Intermediation and Its Role in Platform Dependent Entrepreneurship in India

Digital platforms are said to be reshaping and restructuring markets across the globe. Embedded within the market is the idea of the growing dependence of individuals on credit and debt. The literature in sociology of finance discusses the role of intermediation done by networks and individuals for seeking credit. However, the extant literature has not examined the point at which certain networks and individuals are invoked in the life-cycle of a debt. The literature on platforms characterises platforms as self-contained systems and has demonstrated that sometimes platforms themselves act as creditors. We bring the two literatures (sociology of finance and sociology of platform) into conversation, we propose our provocation: When and why in the life-cycle of a debt are certain financial actors invoked by platform dependent entrepreneurs (PDE hereafter)?

For this paper, we draw on ethnographic fieldwork conducted in the city of Kolkata from October, 2020 to January, 2022. We studied platform dependent entrepreneurs (*n=51*) engaged with ride-hailing platforms (OLA and Uber) through semi-structured interviews (both in-person and telephonic) and participant observation. In addition, we also interviewed individuals (*n=18*) who acted as moneylenders, brokers, bank employees and employees from non-banking financial corporations. Our findings indicate that the platform infrastructure pushes the PDE to seek multiple types of loans from multiple sources. By following a debt from loan-seeking to its repayment, we found that PDE`s need to invoke multiple specialised actors at various points in the life-cycle of a debt. This is because at various points in the debt life-cycle, only particular actors are able to assist the PDE`s due to their expertise. Finally, we observed that, platforms act as providers of creditworthiness to platform dependent entrepreneurs for seeking loans from non-platform sources.

RC21-306.4

RAYAMMARAKKAR FASAL, Fathima* (PhD Scholar, India)

Ethno-Religious Migrant Communities and Their Role in Co-Production of Urban Spaces: A Study of Migrant Businesses and Local Marketplaces in Bangalore

Space and spatiality are key theoretical constructs increasingly brought to the sociological study of socio-political processes in cities. Massey (1999) conceptualises space 'as constituted through interactions, from the immensity of the global to the intimately tiny'. Research on Markets as social and public spaces reveals its potential as a site of various vibrant social encounters (Watson, 2009). Yang's study of 'Bazaars' explores the role of markets in linking indigenous communities to larger networks of commerce, culture and political power. This study using grounded theory approach explores how ethnic-migrant communities co-produce places significant for local businesses in Bangalore, A South Indian city transformed into an I.T hub of Asia. Local markets in Bangalore sustained by Muslims are the sites of the study, to understand how ethnoreligious migrant traders and associated actors build political spaces, trans-local networks and strategies in the urban co-production of places.

Studies on Muslims in India reveals gaps in the literature that have avoided this heterogeneous community's everyday life, aspirations, and agential potentials. Therefore, the nuances of intra-community relations, gendered and spatialised experiences have scope for empirical exploration and theorisation. Moreover, scholarship on the intersecting themes of ethnicity, economies and spatialities offers insight for future research — especially as communities negotiate, make claims, and create places and economies within urban terrains where tenures and property ownership are constantly in a 'state of flux' (Rajagopalan, 2011; Benjamin and Raman, 2001). My research thus explores: How are local economies in Bangalore, where poor groups, Muslims and migrants have relative socio-spatial and economic clout, affected by urban land transformation politics in the city? What entanglements of relations with state and society do the traders of markets manoeuvre in the making/remaking of marketplaces? What has been the role of migrant women and their gendered experiences in place-making with respect to the marketplaces?

RC47-661.2

REBON, Julian* (Universidad de Buenos Aires- Conicet, Argentina)
ITZIGSOHN, Jose (Brown University, USA)

The Social and Institutional Bases of the Solidarity Economy

This paper examines the bases for the emergence and growth of solidarity in the economy. The economy is the realm of instrumental rationality. Yet, there are many economic activities—such as cooperatives of all kinds, mutual aid organizations, or associations of producers or consumers—that operate on a logic of solidarity. Our goal is to investigate the social and institutional bases that can support the development of solidarity in the economic realm. We do so by analyzing three very different experiences of solidarity economic organization— the Argentine recuperated enterprises, the Mondragon cooperatives, and the experience of self-management in the former Yugoslavia—and extrapolating from them what forms of social embeddedness and what kind of institutions can sustain solidarity. We identify three elements that can contribute to the emergence and expansion of the solidarity economy. First, institutions that generate interests in cooperation. Second, a collaborative relation with the state that can help the solidarity economy growth while allowing for its autonomy. Third, the presence of social movements that make their goal to build and expand the solidarity economy.

RC48-681.1

REBUGHINI, Paola* (Milan University, Italy)
LO SCHIAVO, Lidia (University of Messina, Italy)

Critical Agency and Creative Imagination: Snapshots of the Future in Youth Movements

Kairos is the fragile catching-up with the right moment; today when it happens into the high complexity in which we are living, it let us glimpse what a sustainable future could be. This effort is crucial for contemporary youth movements that – especially with the economic 'great recession', the pandemic, and the emergency of climate change – tackled with uncertainty, individualization and crisis of representative politics. The aim of this presentation is to analyse this systemic issue with the help of a research fieldwork in Italy, based on the analysis of a network of experiences of youth mobilizations as reinvention of politics, characterized by the encounter of personal meaningful activities and innovative forms cooperation in different fields, from worker rights to environment protection. These creative experimentations of emancipative activism, rooted in everyday troubles, in the local dimension, in horizontal relations, in the mutual recognition of fragility, represent a form of critical agency, but also a strategy characteristic of a time where the future can be glimpsed mainly from local and concrete experiences, rather than based on abstract long-term visions.

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

RC40-585.2

RECKINGER, Rachel* (University of Luxembourg, Luxembourg)

Goodness Groceries! Can a Mobile Sustainable Food Shopping App Foster Food Literacy and Ethical Choices? Entailments for Suppliers, Citizens and Researchers

Within currently rising concerns around sustainability of food systems, in the related economic areas of regenerative production modes, responsible supply chains and informed consumption, there often remains a *practice gap* between what citizens know they should do and what they actually do. This is preceded by a *knowledge gap*: the knowledge of what a sustainable product specifically is tends not to be entirely consensual, blurred with potentially contradicting injunctions between different claims of sustainability. Instead of trying to solve this puzzle with metrics, we propose an App that makes various components of sustainability transparent, thus *qualifying sustainability complexity*. Our aim is not to hierarchically determine 'the best' sustainable choice, but rather to relationally empower citizens to choose the product with the sustainability criteria that most fit their values and priorities.

Goodness Groceries! is a University of Luxembourg consumer study piloting a mobile sustainable food shopping App in partnership with a supermarket chain. The App acts as a virtual shopping companion providing eco-responsible and ethical product information of selected daily food products, each time for up to four types: local organic, local conventional, imported organic and imported conventional. The information provided is based on self-assessments made by product suppliers. Each food item is granted criteria in the four main themes of Environment, Social Well-being, Economic Well-being and Good Governance, subdivided into relevant indicators (SAFA guidelines, FAO 2014)–marked with easy-to-recognise icons. The user-friendly App is designed to scan alternatives of the same product via a QR code whilst shopping, to analyse if this helps consumers make an informed choice – or not, and why.

Starting in Autumn 2022, entailments of the (ongoing) study and App in terms of structural obstacles for researchers, necessary supply chain adaptations for suppliers and analysis of citizens' shopping habits and App usage feedback will be discussed.

RC40-JS-109.6

RECKINGER, Rachel* (University of Luxembourg, Luxembourg)

Values-Based Territorial Food Networks (VTFN): Qualifying Sustainable and Ethical Transitions of Alternative Food Networks (AFN)

Localized food growing and livestock rearing initiatives with more direct transformation and commercialization structures, often at comparably small scales, gained ground worldwide. They represent various types of 'alternatives' to industrialised agri-food processes and to standard producers/consumers divides characterizing the global food system. While these alternatives are not always new, they have sparked growing scholarly interest.

Over time, the literature has addressed them via four main conceptual denominations: Local Food Systems (LFS), Short Food Supply Chains (SFSCs), Civic Food Networks (CFS), Alternative Food Networks (AFN). These concepts have distinct foci, partial overlaps, and they seek to capture an immense heterogeneity of empirical phenomena. Yet this conceptual plurality risks to conceal that these empirical initiatives, despite their differences, have structural commonalities at food system level, relevant for understanding pathways to a sustainable food system transformation.

Therefore, I argue for an overarching concept subsuming the existing ones. *Values-based Territorial Food Networks (VTFN)* would take into account the diverse perspectives from the four main concepts in this field, classify their specificities and address their shortcomings. The social critique at their core, leading to transitions, is constructed around values of 'doing things differently', at the level of specific territories. The more robust and authentic these sustainability values in VTFN are – in terms of environmental integrity, social well-being, economic resilience and ethical governance – the more likely they are to be incorporated into practices, to become more and more legitimate and gain a voice at negotiation tables, in order to help reorient the current corporate agrifood regime.

RC04-75.12

REDONDO-SAMA, Gisela* (Rovira i Virgili University, Spain)
SORDE-MARTI, Teresa (Univ Autonòma de Barcelona, Spain)

Dialogic Leadership for Social Justice

This paper presents the transformative dimension of dialogic leadership as a shared practice for social justice that improves schools and neighborhoods. Through close collaboration, participation and dialogue between teachers, students, families and community members, educational agents demonstrate to generate leadership in classrooms and beyond the schools.

Leadership embraces approaches that consider possibilities beyond administrative and managerial activities and the sociocultural perspective, and dialogical learning shows the possibilities to transform the sociocultural context and to improve the learning processes with impact beyond the school. In this vein, the inclusion of dialogic leadership in challenging contexts demonstrates to enhance processes and dynamics of change, influencing the implementation of actions to improve social justice, particularly in deprived areas.

Research on dialogic leadership has demonstrated that leaders in different positions can contribute to advancing social justice. Furthermore, there is evidence of the relevance of empowering the diversity of communities existing in schools to create, develop and sustain leadership practices within and beyond the schools. It is necessary to advance knowledge about the synergies between educational agents to identify those dialogic leadership practices that increase participation, creating leaders in very diverse contexts.

This research is based on qualitative techniques using the communicative approach to study how educational leaders and other members in schools enhance the participation of the community through dialogic leadership, enabling the community to lead activities for social change.

The results provide insights on how to improve education by developing dialogic leadership that promotes community participation. This process of change allows the overcoming of stereotypes, facilitates the social inclusion of diverse populations in schools and brings us the opportunity to create leaders for social justice.

RC27-390.1

REHAL, Satwinder* (The University of the Philippines Open University, Philippines)

No Longer Elusive: Discourses over the Philippines' First Olympic Gold Medal

The 2020 Tokyo Olympics shall go down in the annals of Philippine sports history when the country won its first ever gold medal following Hidilyn Diaz's victory in the women's 55kg weightlifting event. The victory in effect ended the country's 97 year wait for the elusive gold. The victory however brought to fore various discourses in the public captured in both mainstream and social media content. The argument holds that socially constructed normative discourses abound in a society and reflected in media narratives. The central research question follows: What different narratives appear to inform the Olympic gold medal win by Hidilyn Diaz, and how can these be explained in relation to existing and pre-existing discourses around gender, economics, nationalism, and politics in the Philippines? The data is drawn from content derived from purposively sampled mainstream and social media content in the Philippines and thematically analysed guided by Fairclough's three-dimension model of discourse analysis which focuses on the use of language that is analysed as text, discursive practice, and social practice. The analysis of media text over Diaz's gold medal victory reveals the reinforcement of and challenges against pre-existing discourses around entanglements of gender, culture, nationalism, economics, and politics which tend to play out in everyday Filipino society. The paper contributes to nascent research in sport communication in the Philippines on the sociological dimension between media and social practices where dominant pre-existing discourses are played out in media narratives about sports performers.

RC10-JS-112.2

REICHERT, Frank* (The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)
FIEDLER, Anna Julia (The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)

Sympathetic but Inactive? – Explaining Youth Non-Participation in Social Movements

Its vivid civil society made Hong Kong one of the cities with the most protests worldwide. Youth activists also gained prominence over the past two decades and were among the most active groups throughout the anti-extradition bill protest movement in 2019. However, some youth who were sympathetic to the movement's causes did not participate in the movement, and others who were initially active dropped out subsequently. In this research, we examined why some youth dropped out ("erosion") and why others who sympathized with the movement never got involved ("non-conversion") using a mixed-methods design. On the one hand, structured questionnaires were completed by 536 undergraduate students in Hong Kong. These students were either of Hong Kong (local), mainland China (mainland), or of other origins (overseas). On the other hand, semi-structured interviews were conducted with 13 purposely selected students who had completed the questionnaire. The analysis revealed that non-local students were less likely to resonate with mobilization efforts as they lacked information due to language barriers and did not feel addressed by protest communication. Mainland students felt particularly excluded by hostile anti-mainland sentiments. However, ineffective (esp. ineffective violent) protest tactics, conflicts between different facets of students' identities, and specific barriers (e.g., residency status) appeared to be more critical factors that discouraged students from joining protests. The findings indicate that non-participation results from careful negotiations and decision-making processes. Due to conflicting identities, individuals may perceive their ability to contribute in a meaningful way as limited, or they may not feel that they belong. This situation particularly affects minority groups in culturally diverse societies and may be further amplified in post-colonial societies, such as Hong

Kong. Therefore, non-participation is not merely the opposite of participation. It should be viewed as a measure of societal (dis-)connectedness, (in-)accessibility, and (non-)resonance to movement communication.

RC22-328.2

REID, Stephen* (Christian Research Association, Australia)

Understanding the Catholic Community in Australia: History, Methods, and Applications

When it comes to religious demographics, Australians are fortunate in that the 5-yearly Australian Census includes a question about religion. In fact, the optional question has been asked in all Australian Censuses since the first one held in 1911. According to the most recent Census, held in 2021, Catholics made up one-fifth of the Australian population. At the same time, a national count of attendance revealed a continued rate of decline amongst Mass attenders, exacerbated by COVID-19 but not entirely as a consequence of.

This paper will describe how the Catholic Church utilises Australian Census data to assist with understanding the changing face of Catholicism, and religion more broadly, in contemporary Australian society. It will outline the nature of the data acquired by the Church from the Australian Bureau of Statistics since the 1991 Census, what the data tells us about Australia's Catholics, and how the data is used for mission and ministry planning at parish, diocesan and national level.

RC38-560.5

REIF, Karina* (PUCRS, Brazil)
SCHUSTER RODRIGUES, Francisco (PUCRS, Brazil)

Characteristics of Research on Ultra-Deepwater Oil and Gas Platforms

Brazilian pre-salt oil and gas operations are carried out 200 km from the shore. To access these exploration and production platforms located in ultra-deepwater regions, a one-hour helicopter flight is required. During the period on board - usually two weeks -, people work and reside in the same place. Thus, communications and family life are restricted, characterising an isolation condition.

These platforms remotely positioned in the ocean and subject to severe meteorological phenomena configure hostile workplace environments. Front-line workers handle heavy and oversized equipment; operate noisy machines; and are exposed to chemicals or toxic products. In addition, there are hazards related to processes, such as blowout and explosions, which could affect the integrity of the entire place.

The opportunity to interview workers on board allows researchers to have access to the point-of-view, challenges or difficulties experienced by workers in a more accurate way. The field observation and participation help in the perception of the interaction and the support network among workers, which would be more challenging to identify only through onshore interviews.

The aim of this presentation is to discuss the characteristics of research on platforms and show how the researchers dealt with all limitations of this field in a project in Brazil. In order to be able to embark and investigate strategies that offshore workers use to deal with the peculiarities of their work, researchers had to take basic safety courses, complying with the Brazilian Navy, to respond in case there is an emergency.

On two one-week long offshore experiences, in 2017 and 2018, the researchers got involved with the workers' routine and conducted biographical interviews. Every experience which took into account the proximity with workers and their limitations added more richness to the results comparing to the online data collection which took place during the Covid-19 pandemic.

RC24-JS-60.6

REINA-BERMUDEZ, Luis* (Universidade Federal Integracao Latinoamericana, Brazil)
PARRADO, Yesenia (Universidad Nacional de Colombia, Colombia)
RONDON, Claudia (Universidad Nacional Abierta y a Distancia, Colombia)

Political Economy Analysis of Energy Transition in Colombia: The Window of Opportunity of a New Goverment

El extractivismo como método de producción de energía se pueden entender como un legado de dinámicas coloniales, tanto las derivadas de procesos de conquista como del establecimiento de un sistema-mundo posguerra. Por ello, pensar en la transición energética se convierte en una oportunidad para romper con imposiciones transnacionales, dándole importancia a procesos de desarrollo tecnológico, social, económico y cultural en la esfera local. Y para ello, la reciente elección presidencial en Colombia plantea para los autores la existencia de una ventana de oportunidad para acelerar la transición energética con cambios institucionales que contribuyan en temas ambientales, puntualmente, de cambio climático. La ponencia pretende realizar un análisis de economía política de los esfuerzos de transición energética colombianos referidos tanto a la implementación de energías alternativas y limpias como

tanto en el sentido de la restricción de uso y explotación de combustibles fósiles. Posteriormente analiza el programa de gobierno y el plan nacional de desarrollo del país en mención para identificar las propuestas de cambio institucional y de política energética. Esto implicará reconocer la ambición tanto de un nuevo carácter de la transición energética guiado por la sostenibilidad fuerte como un nuevo papel geoeconómico del país en relación a los energéticos. Finalmente, se enuncian algunas consideraciones normativas en relación con la actual crisis climática y de energía.

RC44-624.1

REINECKE, Juliane (University of Oxford, United Kingdom)
DONAGHEY, Jimmy* (University of South Australia, Australia)

Stitching Governance for Labour Rights: Towards Transnational Industrial Democracy?

The 2013 Rana Plaza disaster demonstrated that the prevailing model of private labour regulation through social auditing had failed to protect its alleged beneficiaries – workers at the end of corporate supply chains. The problem is that these private governance institutions show little concern with the democratic representation of those affected: workers and their representatives are often neither involved in a meaningful way, nor have been empowered by it. By its very nature, global supply chains undermine institutions of democratic labour regulation: democratic oversight and binding state regulation as well as workplace level democratic participation. Thus, the objective is to explore whether meaningful private transnational labour governance can emerge in a way that that is underpinned by the democratic representation of those affected – the workers. Thus, empirically, the question is what kind of institutions might promote more deliberative, representative and inclusive decision-making processes within private transnational, governance arrangements?

We argue that a model of "transnational industrial democracy" emerged based on both traditional principles of industrial democracy and more market oriented reliance on MNCs to act in a state like capacity. In this way, worker interests were represented not just through Bangladeshi unions and Global Union Federations but also through NGOs. In addition, the key leverage utilised was not one of threatening production but exerting pressure on MNC brand image. That said, while the Accord did prove a meaningful initiative in transnational labour governance problems did emerge for example in terms of the exclusion of important national actors in Bangladesh, including the government and the employers' association. Ultimately, the argument presented is that what is needed is a new paradigm of global labour rights, rooted in principles of transnational industrial democracy.

RC18-264.1

REIS, Elisa* (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)
LOPEZ, Felix (IPEA, Brazil)

Change and Continuity in the Perceptions of Poverty, Inequality, and Role of the State Among Brazilian Elites

The paper compares opinions and perceptions of Brazilian business, political, and bureaucratic elites about three issues: poverty, inequality, and the role of the State in redistribution. For this purpose, we revisit survey data collected in 1990 and 2013. The first section proceeds to dialogue with the literature to circumscribe our concept of elite, and to present key issues in the academic debate on national elites, such as their internal homogeneity, the relative weight of long-term socialisation and of short-term interests. The second section details the sample selection and data exploration methodology. In section three, we describe and analyse the major results of the survey. Based on the survey results, section four discusses key arguments in the literature. We address also how to interpret the differences between elite sectors, particularly with regards to the leeway for adopting wealth redistribution policies. Moreover, we highlight the importance of considering the long-term stability of values and perceptions, as well as of identifying where opportunities for change lie. We conclude pointing to the role of politics for reverting high levels of income and wealth inequality.

RC28-404.4

REISEL, Liza* (PO Box 3233 Elisenberg, Norway)
KHURANA, Atika (College of Education, University of Oregon, USA)
TORVIK, Fartein Ask (Centre for Fertility and Health, Norwegian Institute of Public Health, Norway)

Pubertal Maturation and Gender Gaps in Educational Achievement in Norway and the United States

Across the developed world, girls are outperforming boys in academic achievement. Girls attain higher reading scores and receive higher marks than boys in most school subjects. Emerging research investigates whether this pattern can be explained by gender gaps in developmental maturity – that girls on average mature at an earlier age than boys, and therefore are better able to live up to expectations in school at a given point in time.

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

Extant studies on pubertal development and school performance show mixed results depending on types of developmental measures, but earlier peak hight velocity, which is a measure of adolescent growth spurts, seem to be consistently associated with better school performance on average. But because there is considerable variation within gender as well as between, it is not clear whether this association helps explain the gender gaps in academic achievement.

The association between maturity, gender and school performance may also be influenced by socioeconomic background, as well as the school context. The timing of school selection, tracking and final exams vary across national contexts, which may have consequences for how the relationship between social background, maturity and gender is played out. In Norway there are high stakes exams at age 15-16, which has consequences for further school selection and vocational tracking, whereas in the United States most adolescents transfer to their designated high schools from local feeder schools, without high stakes exams or final grading at this age.

The paper investigates the relationship between timing of pubertal development and the gender gaps in school performance in the United States and Norway, using linked survey and register data. Preliminary findings indicate that pubertal development is more strongly associated with school performance among adolescents in Norway than in the United States, but it still explains relatively little of the gender gap in performance.

RC47-JS-34.2

REJI, Neha* (Ph.D. Sociology-Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur, India)

Church, Crisis, Women: A Study of the Ongoing Conflict between Jacobite and Orthodox Churches of Kerala Syrian Christians

What does a church conflict site with an "unusual" presence of women defending church's ownership imply? And thus ask the questions of how a contested atmosphere changes normative ideals of "being" and spaces. What roles are gendered bodies supposed to play (or not) differently/similar/outside their gender-defined boundaries? What does all this do (or not) to state and judiciary who come as clarifiers? These questions make me ponder the centrality of women in Kerala's Jacobite Syrian Christian churches and their contestations which has complex dynamics of fragmentation, until the final split into Jacobite and Orthodox factions in 1912. This church is again under tension with 2017 Supreme Court verdict, wherein state is supposed to hand over Jacobite parishes to Orthodox. The state enactment of court ruling faced disagreement from Jacobites. The contestation between these two groups, their claims, and articulations at socio-political levels serve the paper's plot and will employ gender as an analytical category in understanding everydayness of church, services, organization, and meetings, during its disputed times. I am interested in capturing extension of crisis in church's activities, accommodation, confrontation, mobilization, and disengagement and thereby look at (re) framing of gender, family, and church.

Why is gender an analytical tool? What difference does that bring compared to men and women taken in isolation? Understanding conflict through gender would not only concentrate on "what" Jacobites are doing but also look at "why and how" they are doing what they are doing; this historicizing will highlight genderization of bodies. The 'acceptance' provided within religious contours of sacrificial-valorized narratives on women excites this research to look into how and why women are visibilised. Clearly, it is not invisibility of women in these institutions that is of interest here, but contexts where their visibility and adaptations find themselves at junctures inviting exemptions from norms.

RC40-JS-109.5

RENARD, Marie-Christine* (Universidad Autonoma Chapingo, Mexico)
RASGADO, Graciela (Universidad Autónoma Chapingo, Mexico)

Making Standards for Cocoa Excellence: The Cocoaqualitystandards.Org

Cocoa is a commodity produced in the South, mainly by small producers, and mostly traded to the North in a buyer driven value chain. The world of cocoa quality assessment is undergoing changes in the last years. Cocoa is generally divided between bulk cocoa and excellence cocoa (finest flavor). Yet, no international standard exists to define what is cocoa of excellence. The Codex Alimentarius has norms for cocoa and chocolate, in paste and powder, without differentiation by quality.

A multistakeholder initiative, the Cocoaqualitystandards.org is trying to set on a definition and a common international standard for the cocoa of excellence. Cocoa Excellence, driven by the Alliance of Biodiversity and the Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT), organizes competition of finest flavor's cocoa in the world, using metrics criteria of quality.

Behind all technical norms exist interests and social actors who legitimize them. The paper aims to determine which values underpin the making of that standard, which values are hidden or not taken into account.

RC37-

REPA, Marcus* (Sao Paulo University, Brazil)

Androids and Humans: Representations of Artificial Intelligences

The article aims to discuss the representations and social imaginary present in fictional films that present social aspects concerning human relationships with artificial intelligence, especially androids. Thus, it is considered that audiovisual production with this theme is permeated by relationships between appearance and reality (BADIOU, 2015). In this sense, representation in cinema is thought by conventions and chaining of sounds and images (SORLIN, 1985), being these combined with the way in which films can be perceived by the public and critics, producing new realities (MERLEAU-PONTY, 1983). Thus, audiovisual productions potentiate discourses as an exchange of signs (FOUCAULT, 2014), in which the real and the imaginary (ZIZEK, 2018) allow meanings and metaphors (MARTIN, 1990) to satisfy our desires and imagination (NICHOLS, 2005) in movies sequences. Thus, through the reading of images (JULLIER ; MARIE, 2012) combined with theories of industrial robotics and estrangement (MORI, 1981; 2012) and the boundaries between science fiction and reality (HARAWAY, 2009), it is aimed to discuss the films Ex-Machina (2015) and The Trouble with Being Born (2020). In both productions, we seek to understand the ways in which the film conceptions highlight the human experience mediated by intelligent agents (RUSSEL; NORVIG, 2013) and, likewise, how these films question the modified social behavior in the face of communication and interaction with these systems.

Inte-24.6

REZAEV, Andrey* (Rikkyo Institute for Global Urban Studies, United States)

Comments on COVID-19 in Brics Countries

The author will comment on the presentations made from the viewpoint of Comparative Sociology

RC46-650.4

RHEAUME, Jacques* (Université du Québec à Montréal (UQAM), Canada)

Community Development in the City: A Clinical Sociology Approach

Community development is a major issue in a world in great transformation, with a neo-liberal ideology dominating the economy and politics, in many countries, valuing exclusively individual performance and success in the work situation as well as in many spheres of life. That is combined with a decline of reliance on regulating social institutions, conducing to a fragmented social actions and individualism, far from a more democratic and collective ones. We will first refer to some inspiring recent theoretical views in that respect, specially the works of Harmut Rosa, François Dubet and Danilo Martucelli. The second part will be to present some experiences of community groups in Montreal, a Canadian city, involving vulnerable populations, people living in precarious conditions and marginalized from the mainstream society. We present more particularly three community organizations offering possibilities of social re-integration for homeless or marginalized youth and drugs consumers adults. Fort the youth, one is about transitional community housing, another one, offers a work training situation and for the adult population, it is a street journal organisation. These action-research studies have been using a qualitative and clinical sociology methodology, based on individual and collective life stories. We discuss the possibilities and limitations of such methods from a clinical sociology perpective to address community development issues.

RC46-642.2

RHEAUME, Jacques* (Université du Québec à Montréal (UQAM), Canada)

The Development of Clinical Sociology in Canada, France, Latin America.

Looking at the development of different initiatives based on a Clinical Sociology perspective in some countries, I will try to focus on the similarities and differences present in the theoretical and methodological views related to the specific social and national contexts. That is based on the different writings of many authors who are members of groups or organizations in France, Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina, Chile, Columbia, and Quebec Province. It constitutes more informally a real network of members sharing their experiences, confronting and debating their epistemological as well as their methodological choices. The political and economical national situations will also be evoked, as well as the academic ones, and the relationship between the researchers in the academic status and the practitioners in the field. A brief comparison will also be included regarding the development of Clinical Sociology in USA.

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

RC44-633.5

RHOMBERG, Chris* (Fordham University, United States)

Authoritarian Innovation in the United States: The Role of Judicial and Subnational Labor Governance

I apply Curato and Fossati's (2020) concept of "authoritarian innovations" to analyze the historical foundations of rising authoritarianism in the United States, showing how incremental changes, often framed as in defense of individual rights, have undermined core democratic institutions, limited space for popular participation, and dis-empowered the ability of actors to resist authoritarianism.

I focus on two areas of labor market and workplace governance as critical but understudied sites for these processes in the American context. First is the "return of judicial repression" of workers' rights (Rhomberg 2012). For decades, decisions by the federal courts have reduced the scope of union power and workers' collective action, in effect reverting to a pre-New Deal regime based on conservative constructions of freedom of contract and rights of due process and free speech. Second, I argue that under American federalism the U.S. has had not one unified, national labor regime since the 1930s but *two* competing, sub-national regimes: the New Deal order in the North and West Coast regions and an "anti-New Deal" regime, based in the former Confederate Southern states. Historically associated with anti-democratic, one-party control of state government, the Southern regime features more restrictive labor laws and a weaker welfare state. Together, judicial repression and dual regime rivalry have reduced the scope of democratic governance and contributed to the decline of an organized working class actor able to resist the rise of authoritarianism.

The analysis draws on historical evidence from studies in American political development, labor history, and welfare state research. It sets a foundation for a subsequent, quantitative analysis of the dual regime hypothesis that I am pursuing with Todd Vachon and Laura Bucci, using cross-sectional time series data for the 50 states from the 1980s to the 2010s (Bucci and Jansa 2021; Vachon and Wallace 2018).

RC32-470.20

RIBADEAU DUMAS, Hugo* (Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales (EHESS), France)

"Dosti Kranti Hai": Friendship As a Revolution? the (dis)Empowering Potentials of Extra-Household Socialisation in Urban India

The study explores the role of friendship in challenging and consolidating gender inequality in India. A survey (n=1,000) was conducted along with a series of in-depth interviews (n=30) in Purnea, Bihar, and Margao, Goa. The findings offer insight into how individuals understand, experience, and leverage socialisation beyond the household. Friendship patterns reveal social fractures and disparities embedded in the fabric of the two cities. For instance, as compared to Margao, Purnea's women face a larger number of barriers in building and sustaining friendships, while men thrive with greater social capital.

Urbanisation happens to be a game-changer: certain urban resources make it easier for friendship to flourish, including for women. From that perspective, in a context grounded in kinship traditions, friendship can be perceived as disruptive and even as '*revolutionary*', as a respondent put it. The study suggests that the weight friendship carries in the life of people is correlated with self-confidence and open-mindedness on societal issues.

Yet, the empowering potential of friendship is not straightforward. Friendship is undoubtedly complex. There is significant variation in the understanding of what friendship encompasses and how it should be practiced. Gendered patterns overlap with class, caste, and generational differences. Certain friendships can be disempowering, both from an emotional and social perspective. Far from destabilising traditional norms, friendship can also at times contributes to rigidify social expectations in terms of manhood and womanhood. In this context, a significant number of people, especially women, remain ambivalent, and at times fearful, of friendship.

Put together, this study provides empirical evidence and theoretical reflections regarding the link between the practice of friendship and the process of empowerment. In conclusion, it brings to the fore the social role of (mis)trust in the interplay between these two concepts.

WG08-799.4

RIBADEAU DUMAS, Hugo* (Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales (EHESS), France)

"Rahul, What Is Friendship?" - (Re)Defining Emotional Bonds Outside Kinship in Urbanising India

In the 1998 Hindi blockbuster *Kuch Kuch Hota Hai,* a professor asks Rahul – a student, and the main protagonist of the movie – "*Rahul, what is love?*". His answer – "*Love? Love is friendship*" – has become one of the most legendary lines of Indian cinema. Fair enough, Rahul, but what is friendship? This article investigates how friendship is understood, practiced and performed in urbanising India.

In India, kinship has traditionally represented a central space of socialisation. Yet, a wide range of urban factors have now significantly increased the likeliness of emotional bonds to bloom outside one's own family and community. In this context, the present study examines the extent to which friendship – in the way it is understood and practiced in contemporary India – can potentially challenge pre-existing social norms, particularly in relation to gender and caste.

The article offers methodological reflections on the challenges related to observing and measuring friendship, a concept which is ontologically fluid, highly contextual and largely intangible. The article champions a use of mix-methods to grasp the different dimensions of friendly love.

The study is based on doctoral fieldwork undertaken in two small cities of India, Purnea (Bihar) and Margao (Goa). First, the study mobilises a quantitative survey (n=1,000) to map how men and women engage with friends, both in terms of volume and nature of their relationships. Second, the research leverages in-depth interviews (n=40) to understand how urban dwellers perceive friendship, and how this varies across gender, class and caste. Finally, the article relies on ethnographic observations to explain how individuals perform friendship, in private and in public.

The study provides novel insights on popular conceptualisation of friendship, beyond Western theory, and attempts to answer a critical question: can love among friends foster social change?

RC37-547.2

RICCIONI, Ilaria* (Free University of Bozen-Bolzano, Italy)

New Entanglements of Religions, Politics, Economies and Cultures: The Peculiarities of the Theatre As Public Sphere

What are the manifestations in arts showing the new balances between Religion, Politics and Culture in contemporary globalized society?

Contemporary globalized and digital society is less and less definable in terms of a group of members, and more recognizable in an exchange of relations based on an economic logic. Contrary to the artistic process in modernity until its denouement, or in contemporaneity, collective action has been retracted in favour of individualized mass action; the steady disappearance of the collective phenomenon, initially in favour of a private reality, has gradually been transformed and transferred to the mass media, even appending the reduction of experience to the lack of a shared reality. The sociology of Arts offer us insights into significant irregularities in terms of understanding society and its complex development dynamics inquiring artistic collective actions, but also re-introducing participation, shared experience and recapturing public spaces. This paper will go through some art manifestations as they become places for the reconstruction of sociability and civic sense, of belonging and collective celebration. Theatre, music, performances, installations, but also museums recapturing with their presence places and spaces, reshaping or elaborating collective emotions, or being the evidence of a clear social awareness into social problems and needs, as well as solidarity and ethics, beyond social engagement.

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RC16-246.3

RICCIONI, Ilaria* (Free University of Bozen-Bolzano, Italy)

Singularity and Social Resistance in the Interplay of Imaginaries, Politics and Religion

In post-traditional societies like today's, social change and the very dynamics of the intertwining of phenomena are essentially set in train by the technical factor.

With the privatization of society by neoliberal capitalism, the values of a shared social sphere are progressively eroded in favor of an immoderate individuality. And the idea of the public, understood as the reality of all, shared, common good, no longer exists in the imagination of this era, and clearly indicates how the collective imagination is also triggered and conditioned by emotional, irrational and hardly justifiable charges, which, however, change the balance of a society and its values. In this sense, the function of the imaginary comes forward as a possible way out, also through art forms such as performance, theatre for example, or installations that are the expression of a socially engaged action, in the sense of an art whose widespread practices undeniably transform the way of perceiving the social fabric, identity, differences and social inequalities sanctioned by neoliberal social structures, placing reflection on the individual as a synthesis of a much broader reality of which it is part.

But a society mainly dependent on technical factor, is also a society with an image-driven imaginary, which is again mainly driven by preordered images. In this paper, the aim will be to consider how a visual society, such as today's, can comprehend and leave room for free-thinking, for an experienced-based imaginary, which is a necessary assumption for critical thinking and potential singular perspectives. Together with the capacity of individuals to build their images connected to their level of experience.

How can this pre-logic area, a realm of creativity, be preserved from atrophy in a society invaded by images as types of pre-formed thinking and connect, instead, the experience to sense-making?

RC21-JS-63.1

RICH, Peter* (Cornell University, USA)
OWENS, Ann* (University of Southern California, USA)

The Neighborhood-School Structure: A Unifying Framework for Studying Social Contexts within Segregated Systems

Robust literatures separately estimate school effects and neighborhood effects on children's educational, economic, health, and other well-being outcomes. Scholars increasingly acknowledge that both contexts matter and consider neighborhood and school effects jointly. Depending on the study design as well as the timing, outcome, and measures of school and neighborhood conditions, these studies have produced varying conclusions. This variation does not indicate lack of knowledge—one would not expect a unifying consensus that neighborhoods or schools universally "matter" more. However, research is often constrained to studies that add to the evidence on one or the other context's dominance, and scholars continue to consider neighborhoods and schools as independent contexts, without attention to how they affect one another from a systemic perspective that considers families' selection processes and policies that connect neighborhoods and schools.

We argue for a richer project of jointly studying neighborhoods and schools that engages scholarship on neighborhood and school selection and segregation processes. We introduce a broader framework—the neighborhood-school structure (NSS)—that describes how neighborhood and school contexts reciprocally shape and reshape one another through the actions of families and policymakers. Schools do not merely reflect neighborhoods or serve as a mechanism through which neighborhoods could affect children; they also influence the composition and characteristics of neighborhoods via cyclical sorting processes that unfold over time. This interdependence is a structural feature of spatial stratification that influences how families navigate housing and school choice markets. The NSS—the relationships between neighborhoods and schools—should be modeled, both conceptually and empirically, when considering how neighborhoods and schools affect individuals and how families navigate residential and school choice. We conclude with recommendations for bringing the NSS to bear on both outcomes-oriented studies of neighborhood and school effects as well as studies of contextual selection and segregation.

RC49-685.2

RICHTER, Dirk* (Bern University of Applied Sciences, Switzerland)
DIXON, Jeremy (University of Bath, United Kingdom)

Models of Mental Health Problems: A Quasi-Systematic Review of Theoretical Approaches

Mental health and mental illness have been contested concepts for decades, with a wide variety of models being proposed. To date, there has been no exhaustive review that provides an overview of existing models. This presentation reports on a quasi-systematic review of theoretical models of mental health problems.

We searched academic databases, reference lists, and an electronic bookshop for literature that proposed, endorsed, reviewed, or critiqued such models. Papers, book chapters, and books were included with material by researchers, clinicians, non-medical professions, and service users writing between 2000 to June 2020 being considered.

Based on 110 publications, we identified 34 different models which were grouped into five broader categories (biology, psychology, social models, consumer models and cultural models). Many models bridged two or more categories. Biological and psychological approaches had the largest number of models while social, consumer and cultural models were less diversified. Due to the non-empirical nature of the publications, several limitations apply in terms of search and quality appraisal.

We conclude that the uncertainties around what constitutes a mental health problem have become more pronounced in recent decades. We were unable to detect any approaches which might act as a basis for consensus within the academic field, amongst clinical professions, or between stakeholders. Key areas of contestation are: (1) the characterization of mental health phenomena as a disease (or not), (2) the etiology of such phenomena, (3) the boundary between mental phenomena and mental health problems, (4) whether to take a first or third-person perspective. Debate remains as to whether acknowledge that some models are commensurable with others, or whether a meta-theory can be developed.

RC49-686.2

RICHTER, Dirk* (Bern University of Applied Sciences, Switzerland)

Variation Is the Norm: A Multidimensional Account of Neurocognitive Diversity

Recent psychosocial and medical research has revealed that the traditional understanding of mental illness as described in conventional classification systems such as ICD/DSM is no longer valid. New research and service user/survivor activism suggest that the neurodiversity model may be a promising account that could aid both support services and user/survivor identity. This presentation explores the pros and cons of the diversity account and proposes a fundamental change of how to view mental health problems, namely a multilayered and multidimensional model of neurocognitive diversity. In particular, the follwing dimensions will be explored: (1) mental phenomena (e.g. mood, hearing voices); (2) psychosocial consequences of phenomena (e.g. social exclusion, interpersonal conflicts); (3) appraisal of phenomena (e.g. identfying as being divergent or disabled); (4) aetiology (e.g. trauma, biological or psychosocial vulnerability); (5) perspectives (first person or third person); (6) ethical/legal implications (e.g. autonomy, human rights); (7) support preferences (e.g. therapy, supported employment); (8) sociocultural aspects (e.g. stigma of mental health problems, treatment willingness). Consequences of the neurocognitive diversity model for support services will be analysed.

RC04-JS-116.5

RICUCCI, Roberta (Univ. degli studi di Torino, Italy)
DE BOTTON, Lena* (University of Barcelona, Spain)
CAMPDEPADROS, Roger (Universitat de Girona, Spain)

Integrating Immigrant Students and Increasing Local Students' Acceptance in Europe through the Buddy System and the Dialogic Learning

The European Union establishes that the social integration of immigrants is a two-way process that involves both the host society and the immigrants (European Commission, 2003a: 8-9; European Commission, 2003b: 17-18). Focusing just on one side does not provide social cohesion. Just actions that contemplate both parts in their planning achieve it. We present an innovative action within the H2020 project Key Development Strategies for Long-Life Learning, consisting of designing teaching materials and learning methodologies based on the buddy system (Baloche & Brody, 2017) and dialogic learning (Flecha & Soler, 2013). According to the literature, we hypothesise that some expected results are double-side acknowledgement and acceptance, which produces social cohesion in the classroom and school. As a result, we get immigrants and refugees integrating into the school and host society, and the local students get used to accepting and understanding the foreign and immigrant students. And thus, obtaining more integrated and cohesive societies. The innovative actions involve students working on learning content related to the eight competencies of lifelong learning through theoretical understanding, applied content or methodologies, and interactive co-creation activities. Since an essential part of the project is implementing the buddy system online, another of the outputs will be testing how the online environment works and to what extent it achieves higher or lower inclusion than the offline's, or just different and complementary kinds of inclusion and integration. The pilot phase will occur between October 2022 and April 2023 in schools and educational centres in seven countries, such as Italy, Greece, Turkey, Israel, Germany, Norway and Spain. So by June 2023, we will be able to present data and evidence to confirm or nuance the hypothesis.

RC42-603.1

RIDGEWAY, Cecilia* (Stanford University, United States)

Status: Why Is It Everywhere? Why Does It Matter?

Status is a form of inequality based on esteem, respect, and honor. It is ancient and universal yet nevertheless pervades modern institutions, organizations and everyday life. Although we see it all around us in the workplace, the classroom, the neighborhoods we live in, the groups we socialize in, we barely understand status as a social process, what it is and why it matters both to individuals and for inequality in society. Status is often dismissed as a vanity at the individual level and, at the societal level, as a simple gloss on the better understood inequality processes of wealth and power. This is a major mistake that underestimates both the power of status as an individual motive and its central role in perpetuating durable patterns of inequality based on social differences such as gender, race, and class. I argue that status hierarchies are best understood as a cultural invention to organize and manage social relations in a fundamental human condition: cooperative interdependence to achieve valued goals that cannot be achieved alone but that create nested competitive interdependence to maximize individual outcomes from the shared effort. This invention is a two-fold cultural schema, consisting of a deeply learned basic norm of status allocation and changing common knowledge status beliefs that people draw on to coordinate judgements about who or what is more deserving of status. Because status beliefs become attached to social

differences such as gender, race, and class, status perpetuates inequalities based those differences as people spread status everywhere through their cooperative endeavors. Thus status is inherently a two-edged sword, part useful social technology for organizing cooperative achievements and part agent of injustice based on social difference.

RC38-557.4

RIEMANN, Me-Linh* (Catholic University of Leuven, Germany)

The Case of James: A Migrant's Path into the Gig Economy

James' career trajectory was marked by several major setbacks and disappointments, which could be retraced both to his personal upbringing and the structural conditions he was faced with. His early biographical project of becoming an IT specialist was obstructed by his father's insistence on a more traditional university degree (petroleum engineering), which he experienced as invasive and alienating. James portrayed the belief that working in the oil industry would bring about job security as a collective myth in Nigeria, resulting in an oversupply of petroleum engineers, who struggle to compete for very few positions available.

James tried to maintain ties to his earlier biographical interest in computer science by following free online courses. His training seemed, however quite fragmented and ill-directed. Given his lack of formal credentials and the meagre job opportunities in Nigeria, James became interested in online labour platforms. He soon witnessed how the fierce competition drove freelancers into a downward spiral of undercutting each other's prices.

As an action scheme of taking control, James decided to go abroad and pursue a master degree in the Netherlands. The institution turned out to be fraudulent, targeting international students for financial gain. Highly indebted and with little-recognized credentials, James found himself in a difficult situation after graduation. He feared returning to Nigeria, not only due to the lack of opportunities but also because of the violence and crime rates. His chances of getting a work permit in the Netherlands, however, appeared very slim. James turned to an online platform to remain economically active in the meantime. His work experiences were marked by the rating system, the blurring of temporal boundaries, incidences of discrimination and difficulties of combining his informal training with the pressure of being available 24/7.

RC47-JS-34.3

RIGHETTI, Nicola* (University of Vienna, Austria)
MARCHETTI, Rita (University of Perugia, Italy)
PAGIOTTI, Susanna (University of Perugia, Italy)
STANZIANO, Anna (University of Urbino, Italy)

Religion-Based Movements and Right-Wing Alliances Against Abortion and Lgbtqi+ Rights. the Case of the Italian 2022 Elections on Twitter.

This paper analyses messages over morality issues to unravel the relationships between religious movements and right-wing politics, focusing on the case of LGBTQI+ and abortion rights debate during the 2022 Italian election campaign.

Over the last decade, right-wing leaders have increasingly supported traditional Christian values becoming political references to religion-based reactionary movements striving for illiberal shifts regarding LGBTQI+ and reproductive rights.

The Italian context has proven an interesting laboratory to study religion-politics relationships, and the 2022 elections are particularly interesting. They were won by Fratelli d'Italia, a far-right party that has voiced pro-life and traditional-family values for years, and signed accords with religion-based movements to oppose LGBTQI+ rights and abortion.

Given that moral issues are a privileged perspective on contemporary religion-politics relationships and the strategic role of social media communication for social and political movements, this paper focuses on social media discussions about LGBTQI+ rights and abortion to unravel the relationships between religion-based movements and right-wing politics, addressing the following questions:

- What religious networks and actors discussed the topics of abortion and LGBTQI+ rights during the elections, and what are their relationships with the right-wing actors and networks?

- What were the religious and secular frames used in the debate? How, and how much, were they used and integrated?

These questions are answered using computational methods, including network analysis and topic modeling, to advance the understanding on the religion-politics relationships in the contemporary society.

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Aust-17.2

RIGNEY, Daryle* (University of Technology Sydney, Australia)

Indigenous Australian Nation Building – Voice, Treaty, Truth

Australia has entered a new era of potential agreement making and reconciliation between settler states and Indigenous authorities – Voice, Treaty, Truth. This presentation details aspects of First Nations Australian self-determination efforts to assert self-governing powers through processes of Indigenous Nation Building as an applied political and sociological project.

RC02-49.1

RIMAC, Tomislav* (ESCI, Pompeu Fabra University, Spain)

Communion and Generative Social Change: A Study of Intra-Organizational Processes Enabling Individual and Collective Agentry

Social change happens through various means and targeting different issues such as poverty, environmental protection, and social justice and equality. Organizations can be either sites for social change, or agents in creating social change, or social change organizations themselves. In this theory-building paper, we focus on generative social change that creates possibility for further action, opens dialogues, amplifies individual and collective efforts, and generates and mobilize resources. Through three in-depth case studies of two Indigenous community-based enterprises in Mexico and Chile and one social enterprise in Egypt, we look critically and expansively at varieties of explanatory organizational mechanisms used by these organization in affecting dynamics and outcomes of social change and explore the role of agentry in the social change process. We show how everyday practices, community-based governance, and shared cognition are important parts of the change agentry repertoire of social and community-based enterprises and constitute important mechanisms for implementing social change at the individual and organizational level. In our analysis, we pay focus on rituals, Indigenous community habits and customs ("usos y costumbres"), and cosmology as factor that contribute to building of organizational communion, a factor that we see as essential for enabling individual and collective agentry leading to generative social change. Our work contributes to the conversation that generates new points of leverage and insight for studying, theorizing, and influencing social change, including (i) augmenting current views of social change that often focus on reducing the negative, (ii) drawing attention to processes and states important in explaining social change but which are often treated as insignificant, and (iii) pointing that no process, especially in the context of social change, is inherently positive across different contexts and time.

RC40-585.14

RIMAC, Tomislav* (ESCI, Pompeu Fabra University, Spain)

Innovation As a Deviant Behavior: A Comparative Study of Introduction of New Agricultural Practices, Forms of Organizing, and Modes of Collaboration

This paper investigates the dynamics of innovation processes that deviate from institutionalized norms of acting and that are directed at social change. Through comparison of three in-depth case studies; (i) introduction of biodynamic practices in cotton cultivation in Egypt, (ii) creation of a new form of regional collaboration in the agriculture sector in Catalonia, and (iii) establishment of food hubs as a new organizational form in the agriculture sector in the United States, we contribute to theory building about the innovation processes. Building on Merton's work on deviance, we conceptualize innovation as a deviant behavior of entrepreneurs who, unable to act on their opportunities within the given institutional context, choose to pursue their goals through illegitimate means of acting. The specific historical contexts provide reference points for our research and allow us for the examination of the interplay of cultural, regulatory, and normative institutions and their impact on the innovation process. We portray entrepreneurs as rational actors who make choices and decisions based on structural, as well as psychological and cultural arguments resulting in deviant behavior that can be simultaneously perceived either as a liability or as an asset. We show, that in order to legitimize their deviant innovative practices, entrepreneurs need to be able to keep multiple evaluative principles in play and to manage and exploit the resulting friction of their interplay. Finally, the paper shows that opportunities are opened for those who can understand and make the most of the local institutional regime and are able to create distinctive business models which can shape the institutional environment and facilitate entrepreneurial activities.

RC20-301.1

RIMON-ZARFATY, Nitzan* (Sapir Academic College, Israel)
SCHICKTANZ, Silke* (Department of Medical Ethics and History of Medicine, University Medical Center Göttingen (UMG), Germany)

Frozen in Time – a Comparative Analysis of Emerging Temporalities Among Social Egg Freezing Users in Germany and Israel

Assistive reproductive technologies are increasingly used to control the biology of fertility and its temporality. Cryopreservation is a key technology for this practice. Cryo-technologies make it possible to stop and start biology with its bounded temporality or clocks, to halt, suspend and initialize metabolic or biological activity. They can therefore be perceived as challenging and as redefining the boundaries between life and death and between youthfulness and aging. This paper aims at expanding our understanding of the way temporality emerges and is negotiated in the contemporary practice of cryopreservation of reproductive materials, by focusing on the practice of 'social egg freezing' (SEF). SEF is a particularly interesting case as it aims to enable women to disconnect their reproductive potential from their biological rhythms. Based on 39 qualitative semi-structured interviews with Israeli and German SEF users, we will present socio-empirical findings illustrating different reproductive temporalities and their connection to the social acceptance of and expectations towards the practice of SEF. The cross-cultural comparative findings reveal three types of attitudes: postponing motherhood/reproductive decisions (German interviewees); singlehood and "waiting" for a partner (Israeli and German interviews); and the hope for multiple children (Israeli interviewees). These findings will be comparatively discussed in the context of relevant cultural scripts such as Israeli pro-natalism and social expectations from German mothers. The analysis uncovers temporality formations embedded in gender and reproductive moral values; including the 'extended present', 'waiting', and 'reproductive futurism'. We conclude by discussing the contribution of our comparative findings, highlighting the gendered and cultural imaginaries (re)constructing medical technological innovations and related temporalities, for advancing the theoretical framework of 'cryopolitics'.

RC38-555.2

RINALDI, Débora* (Universidade Pontifícia Católica do Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)

Public Policy Analysis Via Qualitative and Biographical Research: Possibilities, Limitations, and Contributions

In Brazil, as in the rest of the world, broad-scope studies that assess the effects and impacts of public policies tend to do so via quantitative research methodologies. Even the qualitative studies tend to similarly work with a large amount of interviews that, for the most part, follow pre-determined scripts, seeking their explanations based on the frequency of repetition of certain phenomena within and between cases, thereby prioritizing "representation" over depth. Under this light, and based on the result of a recent biographical study about one of the main conditional cash transfer programs in Brazil, Bolsa Família or Family Allowance, the current presentation promotes a discussion on the possibilities, limitations, and contributions of researches that analyze the effects of public policies from the perspective of qualitative methods, i.e. methods open to data production which allow us to work with a small interview sample, albeit rich and dense in content, that can be analyzed in depth. Some of the study's specificities will be presented, as well as its results and contributions to debates about conditional cash transfer programs in relation to personal skill development. Finally, there will be a discussion on the possibilities, limitations, and contributions of open, biographical research for public policy analysis and improvement.

TG11-JS-15.3

RINALDI, Jen* (Ontario Tech University, Canada)

Huronia's Double Bind: How Institutionalization Bears out on the Body

Frequently missing from histories of forced institutionalization are close readings of the enduring impact on survivors' corporeality. In this presentation the author analyzes interview data featuring people who survived the Huronia Regional Centre: a total institution designed to warehouse people with intellectual disabilities that operated in Ontario Canada from 1876 to 2009. These interviews reveal the impact of institutional technologies on the bodies of the institutionalized, and how institutional survivors resisted those technologies. Institutional rituals meant to organize and cleanse residents, resulted in the reification of institutional subjects as inescapably contaminated. Drawing from Mary Douglas's theory of dirt and Julia Kristeva's interpretation of dirt as abjection, the author engages with interview data on daily institutional care routines, particularly dressing, eating, showering, and the administration of medication, to show how these rituals produced for the institutionalized subject meanings around gender and disability as markers of defilement. The author argues that the kinds of deeply oppressive and often violent rituals central to lived experiences of institutionalization are grounded in the assumption that disabled gendered bodies are already-abject, hence the institutional demand for the institutionalized to be brought under control.

WG08-795.1

RINALDI, Jen* (Ontario Tech University, Canada)

What Survivors See: Creative Condemnations of Total Institutionalization

This paper presents a 2013-2016 research project that documented the history of the Huronia Regional Centre from the perspectives of survivors. Located in Ontario Canada, Huronia housed children with intellectual disabilities from 1876 until its closure in 2009, and is notorious for its deeply violent history. The author of this paper is a member of a research collective, called Recounting Huronia, which formed in an effort to support the institution's survivor community and to center their stories. Survivors are co-researchers and equal partners in this collective.

Together the collective visited Huronia in 2014 so co-researchers could take pictures of the buildings and grounds. In monthly workshops following this site visit, the collective used collage techniques to transform selected photographs. This adapted version of photovoice (a methodology developed by Caroline Wang and Mary Ann Burris) enabled co-researchers to focus on what in the photographic image they deemed important and impactful--essentially making the work of critical consciousness-raising accessible to intellectually disabled institutional survivors.

This paper showcases co-researchers' manipulated photographic images of the Huronia Regional Centre, to illustrate the emotional resonances of total institutional space. Total institutionalization is a sociological concept first coined by Irving Goffman referring to the bureaucratic management of a population sub-set. Total institutional models continue to exist in myriad forms, especially prevalent as a tool for managing disabled populations. The images this arts-informed project produced lay bare the affective impacts of total institutional spaces, to show how models of total institutionalization are designed to produce violence against the institutionalized.

RC06-JS-91.2

RINALLO, Jenny* (LEST – Aix Marseille University, France)

Forming One's Own Family in Times of Labour Market Uncertainty and Dependency from the Parents: A Comparison between French and Italian Young Adults

In France and Italy, structural and ideological transformations affect young adults' independent living arrangements. Atypical employment contracts and partial reforms in the Bismarckian welfare state generate uncertainty and dependency on family resources, undermining the departure from the parental home. Besides institutional changes, secularisation and the individualisation process are ongoing in both countries - despite at different speeds. The declining share of married people combines with the increasing share of cohabiting or solo living. However, gender roles and socio-economic inequalities diversified the ways men and women live independently, further selected by the effect of the family of origin's structure and financial situation, especially in Italy.

Therefore, the main research question is whether and how occupational position, social class and family of origin characteristics affect the selection process underlying alternative, independent living arrangements from a gender perspective in two most-similar national contexts.

The analyses are based on 2011 EU SILC cross-sectional data. Multinomial models with Heckman selection are performed to analyse whether the unobservable that decrease the living in a married couple and solo-living (*vs* unmarried couple) occur with unobservable that reduce the chance of living out the parental home.

The male-bread winner hypothesis shows men's occupational position is more crucial to living in a partnership. The Malthusian hypothesis about the economic costs of marriage makes men's standard contract positively associated with being in a married couple in Italy but not France. The secularisation hypothesis found French women more likely to live alone, while family dependency affects Italian women's propensity to live out of the parental home.

From a comparative and gender perspective, this contribution provides new evidence on the influence of economic position and socio-origin on how young adults set up their independent living arrangements. Few studies account for the selection mechanisms in the leaving home phase

RC50-699.3

RIORDAN, Tyler* (University of Queensland, Australia)
HOFFSTAEDTER, Gerhard (University of Queensland, Australia)
ROBINSON, Richard (University of Queensland, Australia)

At What Cost? the Corporeal Dimensions of Convenience

Digital technologies are accelerating the speed at which consumers and tourists access goods and services. Businesses and customers alike rely upon ideologies of convenience (Huberman 2021) to conceal the labour behind products and services like on-demand food delivery. However, the convenience of the platform economy for customers comes at a cost as exemplified by the recent deaths of workers. We sought to understand the impacts of food delivery on the lives and bodies of migrant workers in Brisbane, Australia. To answer this question, we conducted a 12-month ethnography with delivery workers (n27) and key stakeholders (n10). This included semi-structured interviews, participant-observation, and an innovative method of shadowing workers by bicycle. This approach introduced data from interlocutors (about the body in motion) alongside auto ethnographic insights (from the body as a data collection tool). Based on this data, this paper argues that migrant food delivery workers are highly skilled and employ a range of strategies and tactics to cope with mental and physical challenges of their hard (and underpaid) labour. Further, while workers use their bodies as a resource, so too do consumers, restaurants, platforms and governments who are dependent on the bodies of migrants to maintain their ideologies of convenience. These results diverge from much of the literature which focus on the benefits of digital technologies and obfuscate the costs to (migrant) workers. This research cuts through the hype of the "sharing" or "gig" economies to further expose the power imbalances and inequities which are often absent from discussions of the "future of work" in industries such as tourism and hospitality.

RC48-666.5

RIOS OYOLA, Sandra* (University College Roosevelt, Netherlands)

Social Representations of Human Dignity in Colombia

In this paper we examine the Colombian society in order to assess how transitional justice measures are actually responding to people's experiences and understandings of dignity. The purpose of this paper is to better circumscribe the notion of dignity to the Colombian context (thanks to the analysis of social representations); and to better understand the social expectations in terms of dignity restoration.

The impact of the idea of human dignity has moved beyond the legal sphere of human rights and has become a crucial component of the political culture in many countries. Furthermore, its use in everyday language has also influenced how people see themselves and their own struggles, including perceiving acts of social and political mobilization as a way of reclaiming their dignity. The notion of dignity has been critical to mass mobilization and has become a powerful motivation for protest participation in places such as Colombia, Chile, Ukraine and Tunisia.

Following the debates on human dignity in philosophy and legal scholarship, we understand that there is no unique or universal definition of human dignity that can be applied to every social context. It is necessary to examine how the idea of human dignity is represented in a specific context. Our analysis is based on the findings of a survey conducted in Colombia in 2020. In this survey we asked to 300 respondents key questions regarding the idea of dignity, loss of dignity, and restoration of dignity and questions related to the conflict in Colombia, particularly regarding issues on victimhood and responsibility.

RC31-457.7

RISHI, Pooja* (South Texas College, USA)
CLARK, Jennifer* (University of Texas Rio Grande Valley and South Texas College, USA)

Of Borders, Trumpian Walls and Security Discourses: Performing National Security at the Southern Border

Borders are interesting spaces where definitions of nations, nationhood and national security are constructed, and national security discourses are performed. Since 2016 the US-Mexico border particularly along the Rio Grande Valley (RGV) has emerged as the performative site where notions of national security policy in its various facets were defined. The RGV border community has received both national and international attention as the space for both Trumpian nationalistic Public Policy initiatives as well as social movements of resistance. In this paper we attempt to interrogate the discourses and Public Policy initiatives around border security structures in the US, especially the symbolism of "The Wall " and assess if they were indeed responses to evolving material challenges along the US-Mexico border. This is especially crucial given that since 2016 "The Wall " along the Southern border between US-Mexico border occupied a central space in the discourse even though border structures have a longer history. We will look at US Congressional Records to locate these national security responses in the continuum of material challenges and developments along the U.S. Southern border. This is a preliminary effort to explore the discourses around the Trumpian Border "Wall" and locate them in the broader literature on performing national security around Borderlands. We hope the paper will add to the literature that humanizes forced migration and interrogates efforts to securitize borders.

RC31-455.1

RIVAS-SANCHEZ, Hector Eloy* (Athabasca University, Canada)

Migrant Insurgencies in the Post-Pandemic Border Regime: Undocumented Activism in Canada

The Covid-19 pandemic has significantly transformed both the border regime and the migrant justice activisms (MJAs) in the Canadian context. As new bordering tactics have been deployed from above and undocumented migrants' precarities have further expanded in the post-pandemic era, Canadian migrant justice activists have crafted innovative, hybrid and unruly repertoires of contention that contest the challenges imposed by the post-pandemic border regime while practicing everyday forms of mutual aid committed the expansion of human welfare and freedom of movement within and across biopolitical borders. Using a political process approach to the study of social movements, this paper will analyze 1) the ways in which the post-pandemic border regime has affected undocumented migrants and the MJAs in the Canadian context, 2) the ways in which undocumented migrant and MJAs have responded to those challenges through new and expanded repertoires of contention, and 3) how such repertoires have had an impact on both the Canadian border regime and the lives of the undocumented population.

This paper will deliver results of a multi-sited ethnographic project that the author has been conducted in 4 Canadian provinces since the beginning of the COVID-19 crisis until today.

RC03-JS-122.1

RIVERA-NAVARRO, Jesus* (University of Salamanca, Spain)
VIDAL BLANCO, Raquel (Salamanca University. Departament of Sociology, Spain)
GONZALEZ SALGADO, Ignacio (Salamanca University. Departament of Sociology, Spain)
RAMOS-TRUCHERO, Guadalupe (University of Valladolid, Spain)

Food Environmental and Inequalities. Determinants in Adolescent Food Consumption in Spain

Introduction. The physical and social environment is very relevant to understand food consumption in the adolescent population.

Objective: To study the factors that determine the inequality in food consumption in adolescents in Spain.

Method. We made a selection of three areas of different socioeconomic level in two Spanish cities, Madrid and Bilbao. We classified both cities' neighborhoods according to socioeconomic level. We built an index through which we stratified Madrid and Bilbao neighborhoods into three tertiles: high, medium and low. **After building the classification according to the above criteria we selected the first neighborhoods of each tertil.**

In each area of different socioeconomic level, we selected two neighborhoods and, in each neighborhood, two schools.

We conducted 12 semi-structured to key informants, 12 to adolescents and 12 to parents and mothers of adolescents, and 6 focus groups to adolescents, 6 focus groups to parents and mothers of adolescents and 12 to teachers.

Results. Across all socioeconomic levels, there was a tendency for adolescents to purchase and consume high-fat food. Female concerned about their diet more for the physical aspect than for health, in male it also happened but mediated by the making of physical activity. In all the studied schools the quality of food was considered at lunch. However, in the schools of the low socioeconomic level neighborhoods this effort to watch food during lunchtime was not effective because the food that was brought by adolescents from home was unhealthy.

Conclusions. Food policies in educational centers in the cities studied emphasized healthy food in schools and in neighborhoods of all socioeconomic levels. However, the daily practices, in relation to food, in each of the families and the greater or lesser consideration of physical activity means that the desired results are not achieved, especially in areas of low socioeconomic level.

TG10-JS-19.4

RIVOIR, Ana* (Universidad de la República, Uruguay)

Elder People and Access to Data. a Case Study about the Postpandemic Challenges for the Digital Appropriation Gap.

The presentation deals with the processes of appropriation of ICT by older people through which they can get out of digital exclusion in a context of progressive digitization of society and of services (Abad, 2014; Llorente et alt, 2015; Lüders et alt, 2017) taking to account the specific characteristics of digital divide in this sector (Sourbati and Carlo, 2015; Hunsaker and Hargittai, 2018)

The study was conducted in Uruguay, which has significant digital development, digital inclusion policies for the elderly and data protection privacy laws. (Rivoir, Morales and Casamayou 2019; Rivoir, Escuder & Liesegang, 2020)

The presentation is based on research that aims to analyze the personal data literacies processes (Pangrazio & Selwyn, 2019) that allow identifying the needs of older people in the use of data and to characterize their knowledge about the implications of sharing personal data through digital platforms. Due to the Covid19 pandemic and the increasing use of platforms, these issues became more important. Through an innovative methodology, a cumulative digital literacy process was carried out in three workshops during three months in 2021 achieving the development of digital skills and understanding of the needs for the use of data. It was supported on a theoretical intentional sampling of 16 older people was carried out. The qualitative technique was carried out through the Zoom platform and the discussion forums through WhatsApp.

RC23-344.4

RIVOIR, Ana* (Universidad de la República, Uruguay)

Protecting Personal Data in the Digital Society in Latin America

Platformized activities rely on network effects, and use strategies of constant user engagement, to gather and leverage the personal data of platform members so that they can govern the rules of interaction within a particular business space. This means that personal data is highly valued by platform businesses, and they experience a strong drive to gather and leverage this data to extract profits or advance their competitive advantage in the marketplace. This private drive to use personal data has exposed consumers to a series of risks, such as privacy violations, anti-competitive practices, profiling, and disinformation. This has caused governments around the world to regulate business practices that use personal data.

This presentation focuses on identifying citizens' perceptions and meanings about the private sector's use of their personal data, co-constructing citizen audit tools that reflect the values of local communities, and disseminating its results with policymakers to reflect the resulting divisions. of the research from the perspective of the participants. The particularity and richness of the project lies in the approach it adopts that transcends the conceptions of the branch of law and seeks to rescue the meanings, from an interpretivist episteme, in 5 particular cases of study of various kinds: in Chile with a migrant population, in Colombia with rapiteneros, in Paraguay and Peru with young women and in Uruguay with older people. 12 new citizen audit tools were developed and they provide some findings about process of appropriation of data from appropriation of technologies and value giving and meaning the uses.

RC20-293.6

RIYAZ, Aminath* (The Maldives National University, Maldives)
MOOSA, Sheena (The Maldives National University, Maldives)
NAEEM, Aishath Zeen (The Maldives National University, Maldives)
HASSAN, Aishath (The Maldives National University, Maldives)
HASSAN, Maurifa (The Maldives National University, Maldives)

Determinants of Happiness and Life Satisfaction in the Maldives: Findings from the World Values Survey Wave 7

A country that uses one language, adheres to one religion, and has relatively no poverty could be hypothesized to have a happy and satisfied populace. There is no comprehensive study that has investigated these factors of the Maldivian society, which is a high middle income small island developing state. The literature on happiness and life satisfaction shows two approaches: a more focused approach limited to psychological determinants, or a social determinants approach where several predictors are taken into consideration. This paper uses the latter to examine the happiness and life satisfaction indicators of Maldivians using the data from the wave seven of the World Values Survey (WVS). A total of 1039 residents (41% urban, 59% rural; 47% males, 53% females) from an age and gender stratified random sample participated in the quantitative survey which contained a section on measures of happiness and wellbeing. To determine the predictors of happiness and life satisfaction, two regression models were drawn on self-reported level of happiness (measured on a scale of very happy, rather happy, not happy, not at all happy) and level of life satisfaction (on a 1 to 10 scale). These were measured against economic status, social status (importance given to family and friends), subjective health status, level of religiosity, gender, age, marital status, and locality as determinants. Good health ($p<.001$), importance given to family ($p<.001$) and being married ($p=.002$), were found to be the significant predictors of happiness. Being married ($p.<001$), good health ($p<.001$), urban living ($p=.033$) and increased income ($p<.001$) were found to be the significant predictors of life satisfaction. Gender and age were not found to be predictors of happiness or life satisfaction. The implications of these findings are discussed from an equity perspective and its implications for social and development policies.

RC01-34.2

RIZZO, Emanuela* (Military Academy (MILAC) At ETH Zurich, Switzerland)

Swiss Military Families: Facticity, Challenges and Implications for Employee Retention.

The military and the family are greedy institutions (Segal, 1986), as both demand a considerable amount of time, energy and loyalty. As a result, important tensions arise between the two. Over the last decades, important changes in societal trends have taken place and shaken the traditional understanding of the family, which have led to intensified friction between the two institutions.

The study conducted at the Military Academy (MILAC) at ETH Zurich is the first in Switzerland to explore the relationship between the country's military and the family. Its aim is to identify the facticity, composition and hurdles of Swiss military families. Furthermore, the collected data will provide a better understanding of the improvement strategies that are most helpful for employee retention. Based on 17 qualitative interviews with selected professional officers, their partners and experts, first data was collected and coded using the six-phase approach (Braun & Clarke, 2006).

Initial results show that the reconciliation between work and family strongly depends on the rank and the role of the enlisted personnel, with the reconciliation being the hardest at the beginning of the military career. The low predictability of inland deployments as well as the high flexibility that the military spouse has to muster are among the most mentioned strains for the family.

Segal, M.W. (1986). The Military And the Family As Greedy Institutions. *Armed Forces & Society, 1 (13).*

Braun, V. & Clarke, V. (2006). Using thematic analysis in psychology. *Qualitative Research in Psychology, 3(2).*

WG08-795.2

ROACH ANLEU, Sharyn* (Flinders University, Australia)
SARANTOULIAS, George (Monash University, Australia)

Signs and Posters, Images and Icons: Governing Contagion through Instruction, Information and Emotion Regulation

The COVID-19 pandemic during 2020 and beyond made visible many taken for granted aspects of social and emotional life typically shrouded by the busyness of daily interactions and relationships. Using various powers, including those made available by emergency management legislation, governments restricted individual mobility with bans on international travel and movement across state borders, slowed interaction by limiting where people can go, the spaces they can occupy, where they can stand or sit, requiring the wearing of face masks and prohibiting a range of activities and amenities. Central to the amalgam of new norms is communication of information and instructions in the form of simple images and icons in posters and signs widespread across public (and private) settings. Such posters are a visible part of the inventory of 'governing through contagion', often relying on legal and medical-scientific authority, as well as appeals to collective wellbeing, and sometimes individual self interest which also anticipate emotions and their management. This regulation invoked emotion in several ways: fear of contagion, distrust, anxiety, frustration, feelings of commitment and satisfaction in doing the right thing, and advancing community wellbeing. Two sociological concerns animate this paper: the emotional dimensions of social control and visual research. It relies on photographs of posters/signs in public locations across Adelaide (South Australia) and Melbourne (Victoria) to investigate the recalibration of social interaction by the requirements to wear face masks during the pandemic. The signs and posters anticipate that individuals will (be able to) interpret instructions correctly and then have the motivation and capacity to modify their behaviour and shape their emotions in the same ways to maintain the interaction without disruption.

RC12-178.1

ROACH ANLEU, Sharyn* (Flinders University, Australia)
MACK, Kathy (College of Business, Government & Law, Australia)

The Challenges of Emotion and Judging

Judicial officers must regulate their own feelings to maintain a detached, emotionless demeanour, to be (and appear to be) impartial. Nonetheless, recognition of emotion in judicial work remains unsettling for judicial professionals and for courts as institutions: First, judicial wellbeing can be compromised when judicial officers suppress their feelings or engage in deep or surface acting to maintain an appropriately 'judicial' demeanour. Second, a display of emotion that departs from the enduring script of judicial dispassion can lead to complaints, a perceived need for more professional education, even discipline of individual judicial officers. Both concerns arising from the intersection of judging and emotion that characterises emotion as an individual, easily recognisable quality that must remain incidental, minimised, and disavowed. Yet, achieving and communicating impartiality necessarily entails emotion work shaped by feeling rules and situational demands. Emotions are

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practices which enable judicial officers to do their work, but the repertoire of emotions, felt and displayed, is limited by the practical context and the ideals of the judicial role.

RC34-520.3

ROBARDS, Brady* (Monash University, Australia)
GRAF, Darren (Monash University, Australia)

Young people's social media use in the context of imagined employment futures

Young people's social media use is highly scrutinised and surveilled by peers, family, and even imagined future-employers. A common refrain in advice to young people is 'don't post anything you wouldn't want your grandma or future boss to see', and indeed employers increasingly use social media to vet job applicants and surveil employees (Carrillat et al. 2014; Nikolaou 2014). Duffy and Chan (2018) assert that young people are increasingly subject to a 'hidden curriculum of surveillance' when it comes to their social media use, learning to internalise the risk of using social media and the threat social media visibility might pose to imagined employment futures. In what ways does this limit and shape social media practices? And how does this constrain their capacities to engage in youthful experimentation, identity-work, and connect to experiences of belonging?

In this paper we examine how young people in Australia navigate this tension between the pressure to and pleasures of being visible and active on social media, with moral panics around young people's social media use and the threat of employment doom or even 'cancellation' associated with this visibility. We draw on focus groups with 72 young people (16 to 35) in Australia where we discussed social media use in the context of employment, to explore processes of identity-work, impression management, and audience segregation. We report on findings that point to complex privacy and content management strategies on social media, anxieties about the future, and the internalisation of discourses that frame young people as productive only as future employees, with blurred boundaries between 'personal' and 'professional' lives.

RC30-443.3

ROBERT, Peter* (TARKI, Inc, Hungary)

Excluded from Work, Excluded from Politics? Young People's Integration at Work and Engagement in Political Participation

The paper deals with the influence of employment relations on various forms of political participation, such as voting at national parliamentary elections, participating in lawful public demonstrations, or signing petitions. These activities are seen as signs of democratic engagement and the extent of this involvement is an indicator of the quality of democracy. Previous studies on the relationship between labour force participation and political participation revealed that unemployment (with its social and economic consequences) has a negative effect on voting, as well as on political activity. Precarious features of employment (temporary contract, employee vs. self-employed status, low degree of job autonomy) also affect political participation negatively. Unemployment risk and non-standard employment is particularly prevalent among young people, which makes this analysis even more appropriate for them. In addition to information on employment, the study controls for the regular correlates of participation in political science literature like being interested in politics, being satisfied with the government or democracy, trust in political institutions as well as for socio-demographic measures like gender, age, education, urban-rural difference, financial situation.

The paper employs European Social Survey data with a focus on respondents, being not in education, aged between 18 and 29. ESS rounds 1-9 between 2002 and 2018 are worth using to perform the analysis on a larger sample (N=40 000) of the cohort. The data allow to investigate and compare a wide range of European countries that differ in terms of employment relations, political culture and traditions; nations from Northern, Western and Southern Europe, as well as post-socialist societies. The paper intends to contribute to the literature in two respects: a) the difference how employment influences the forms of political participation; b) the difference between the countries (country groups) in the above association.

RC04-76.5

ROBERT, Peter* (TARKI Social Research Institute, Hungary)

How Do Unhappiness and Marginalisation at School Undermine Academic Performance?

Literature in sociology of work shows that happier and more satisfied workers perform better at the workplace. Analogously, literature in sociology of education claims that subjective well-being of high-achieving students is generally higher compared to low achieving students. The analysis of this association is combined with an intersectionality approach, where children's lack of subjective well-being is interpreted as a form of marginalisation. Types of this deficit are dissatisfaction with life as a student, with things learned at school, or with other children in the class. More concrete forms of marginalisation include feeling unsafe at school, being hit by other children at school, being called unkind names by classmates, or being regularly left out by other children at school. The paper assumes and explores a negative relationship between forms of deficit in subjective well-being, marginalisation at school and lower levels of academic performance.

Data come from the Hungarian investigation of The International Survey of Children's Well-Being (ISCWEB), conducted in 2019 in schools among pupils aged 10 and 12 years old, with paper-pen method (N=2000). The child questionnaire, which covered a wide range of subjective well-being items at school was supplemented by a teacher questionnaire, this is the source of the students' grades, the dependent variable in the analysis. As for the independent variables, items on subjective well-being and marginalisation at school, a parental questionnaire serves as a further addition and allows to control for parental education and financial conditions. Demographic controls are also considered, such as gender, regional variation, and ethnicity. A multivariate model of the negative relationship between lack of satisfaction and marginalisation at school and academic achievement demonstrates that deficits in subjective well-being at school can be seen as an extension of the analysis of marginalisation, intersectionality and educational inequalities.

RC20-294.1

ROBERTS, Anthony* (Colorado State University, United States)
RAVETTA, Emilia (Colorado State University, USA)
HAGAN, Alex (Colorado State University, USA)

Occupational Polarization, Threat Perception, and Mass Preferences for Restrictive Immigration Policy: A Conditional Process Model

Over the last two decades, the rise of anti-immigrant attitudes has motivated extensive comparative research on the micro- and macro-level determinants of mass attitudes toward immigrants. A prominent explanation from this literature is economic insecurity and anxiety fuels the social psychological perception that immigration is a threat to the economic, cultural, and social conditions of society. However, despite decades of empirical research, it is unclear whether this process is driving the recent shift in mass preferences for restrictive immigration policy, particularly outside the United States and Europe. Drawing on data from the most recent wave of the World Value Survey (2017-2021), we examine whether threat perception mediates the effects of occupational insecurity on preferences for restrictive immigration policy and whether these mediated effects are moderated by the macroeconomic conditions of countries. Empirically, we estimate a series of multilevel process models using an international sample of 33,590 adults from 42 developed and developing countries. We find the routine task intensity (RTI) and offshorability (OFF) of occupations are not directly or indirectly associated with preferences for restrictive immigration policy because of substantial cross-national heterogeneity in these effects. We account for this heterogeneity by examining whether these effects are conditioned by country-level market income inequality, unemployment, and economic development using multilevel conditional process models. We find market income inequality and the rate of unemployment moderates the direct and indirect effects of RTI and OFF on preferences for restrictive policy where low levels of inequality and unemployment nullify these effects and moderate to high levels amplify the positive effects of RTI and OFF. Overall, these findings show the growing tension surrounding immigration and recent populist movements to restrict immigration may be partially attributable to the increasing precarity of work within an increasingly unequal and competitive economic environment.

RC02-55.2

ROBERTS, Anthony* (Colorado State University, United States)

The Covid-19 Pandemic and Contemporary & Future Income Inequality in the United States: A Machine Learning Approach

The economic fallout from the Covid-19 pandemic has renewed concerns about income inequality in the United States. However, despite evidence of the uneven impact of the pandemic across industries, geographies, and households, studies are still unclear about the extent to which the pandemic affected the trajectory of income inequality in the United States. The paucity of monthly estimates of labor income limits our capacity to examine these effects because the timing and duration of health-related restrictions varied substantially between March 2020 and September 2021. Accordingly, this study estimates monthly personal income between January 2000 and May 2022 using multiple imputation for combined surveys with the monthly Current Population Survey (CPS) and the Annual Social and Economic Supplement of the CPS. Drawing on repeated cross-sectional data on a representative sample of 40 million U.S. workers between January 2000 to May 2022, we construct, validate, and train models of income and working hours using random forest regression to identify the most salient predictors of income and working hours with supervised ensemble machine learning. Additionally, we estimate distributional models with unconditional quantile regression to observe the effects of geographic, socio-demographic, industrial, and occupational determinants across the observed distributions of income and working hours in the U.S. Model estimates show the incomes and working hours of minorities, service workers, and urban residents were most affected by the pandemic and these effects were strongest among workers at the median and lower

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percentiles of the income and working hours. And despite a recovery in income and working hours since late 2021, this economic loss exacerbated market income inequality in the United States by 16 percent from January 2019 and January 2022. More importantly, these models predict the disproportionate impact of the pandemic is likely to accelerate the growth of income inequality over the next decade.

RC34-514.3

ROBERTS, Kenneth* (University of Liverpool, United Kingdom)

Education-to-Work Transitions in Post-2004 European Union Member States after 30-PLUS YEARS of Transformation

After 30-plus years of political, economic and social transformation, young people in some of the European Union's post-2004 member states still face working lives in which they can expect to earn less than a half of their counterparts in 'the West'. Why are some young people dropping-out of university knowing that even if they obtain 'graduate jobs' they will be able to earn more as migrant farm labourers? The single European market was supposed to eliminate these inequalities. What is wrong with the theory? This paper examines differences between the 27 current EU member states in higher education participation rates, youth unemployment rates and average monthly earnings. It shows that the extent to which youth in new member states have 'caught up' varies with the geographical location of their countries, and exactly when and how their countries' transformations began after which the states and their economies became locked into 'path dependence'.

RC13-194.2

ROBERTS, Kenneth* (University of Liverpool, United Kingdom)

Time Use, Work and Leisure in the UK before, during, between and Following the COVID-19 Lockdowns

This paper presents findings from time use surveys in the UK which were conducted prior to, during and following the Covid-19 lockdowns in 2020 and 2021. These findings are set against the background of evidence from similar surveys in the UK, and globally, from the 1920s onwards. Movements into and out of successive lockdowns during 2020 and 2021disrupted former temporal routines with consequences that were enduring in 2022. There had been no return to the old normal, or even towards that normal. The new normal was a population with more leisure time than pre-pandemic but which was also spending more time doing paid work. There were differences by sex, age and income, but overall time had been released for other uses by people doing less travelling, less studying and less unpaid child care. Extra leisure time was being filled mainly by the media.

RC06-102.3

ROBERTS, Steven* (Monash University, Australia)
ELLIOTT, Karla (Monash University, Australia)
PRATTES, Riikka (Monash University, Australia)

Exploring the Drivers and Impacts of Men's Participation in Front Line, 'low Level', Paid Care Work: Insights from Australia

Australia's Health Care and Social Assistance (HCSA) sector is facing significant attraction and retention challenges, especially in jobs in personal care work and nursing – challenges that have been amplified by the COVID-19 pandemic, which has further increased the demand for such workers. Given the HCSA workforce is currently comprised of just 20 percent men, (and only 13 percent in areas such as aged care), one potential solution to this crisis lies in addressing men's underrepresentation in paid care work. Against the grain of the much research that highlights that care work is antithetical to valued forms of masculinity, we argue for the value of research into this issue that proceeds from the perspective of aiming to learn from the experiences of men who are employed in front line, low paid care roles. In this talk, we present initial findings from an Australian Research Council funded project that qualitatively explores the drivers to participation in, and attitudes towards, care work amongst men currently employed as 'Personal Carers and Assistants' and 'Aged/Disabled Carers'. Drawing on the concept of 'caring masculinities' (Elliott 2016), we are concerned to unpack and analyse what we call men's 'care trajectories', which include, for example, caring responsibilities as a young person, experiences of fatherhood, or even limited opportunities for better paid work. We consider whether and how these biographical experiences come to produce a habitus that is commensurate with and indeed stimulating of men's journeys towards paid care work. Lastly, we attend to whether these men's biographies produce not just an embrace of values of care, but also the second crucial part of Elliott's formulation: that is, a rejection of domination and its associated traits.

Aust-18.2

ROBERTS, Steven* (Monash University, Australia)

Sort of in Everything, Everywhere All at Once: Reflections on Australia's Contemporary Class Inequalities, from the Macro to the Micro

The strong discursive commitment to a culturally idealised narrative that Australia is an egalitarian and just land of a 'fair go' betrays the reality: the country is deeply unequal, with access to education, housing, employment and wealth and so on cut by numerous intersecting and compounding dimensions of social difference, including but not limited to Indigenous status, 'race', gender, disability, sexuality, gender identity, and social class. In this talk, I reflect on several co-conducted research projects that illuminate different aspects of marco and micro level class-based inequities. Consideration is given to troubling class-based wage penalties, even as working-class people experience upward social mobility; the way class is implicated in access to and knowledge about vital Australian public services; and the 'othering' present in public and even academic discourses that render working class people as 'less good' in essentialist fashions. These insights contribute to the growing volume of sociologically informed research evidence about the deeply ingrained and pervasive nature of contemporary class-based inequalities.

While marked by its own particular form, class inequality in Australia, in keeping with Lynnette Finch (1993), is argued to be a product of and still informed by what was imported via the colonisation process – a quasi-Victorian socio economic-cum-moral hierarchy that rests on an understanding of the urban poor and racialised 'others' as being dangerous, degenerate, decadent and deserving of what they (don't) get in material terms. In closing, I suggest that sociological analysis must remain attentive to the rigidity of class relations even amidst the shifting substance of changing forms, mechanisms and processes of inequality that occur in new times. We can then more readily remind ourselves that rather than land of the fair go, Australia remains, to riff off Raewyn Connell, a thousand miles from fair.

RC04-JS-123.6

ROBINSON, Oral* (University of British Columbia, Canada)

Doing Care: The Role of Social Networks in Promoting International Students Migration

Social scientists have noted the role of 'global care chain' in facilitating transnational processes such as maintaining and sustaining migration, families and labour processes. However, its application to international student migration – one of the fastest growing categories of migrants in many western societies –has been undertheorized. This has created a gap in understanding the role of social networks and transnational processes in determining how international students negotiate information flows and arrive at their decisions about where to study. Drawing on the narratives of 30 IS at a Canadian university, this paper investigates how IS arrive at their decisions to study overseas. It found that care and nurturing was one of the key motivators for international students' migration. In particular, it reveals that family, friends, ethnocultural and religious communities, and professional networks in both origin and settlement countries were intimately involved in doing care work for international students. These include providing accurate migration information to ease psychological stress of migration, and tangible supports such as housing, orientation to the new environments, financial resources, friendships, companionship, counseling and pastoral work. The paper discusses these carework in the context of the wider social capital and global care economy, with special consideration of how the post-pandemic world will either reinforce, undermine or sustain these networks. We recommend broadening existing theories to better accommodate students' fluctuating transnational social networks and account for how care is performed in these networks in the context of social change.

TG09-835.3

ROBINSON, Oral* (University of British Columbia, Canada)
WILSON, Alexander (University of Toronto, Canada)

Reconceptualizing Open Pedagogy in the Post-Pandemic Classroom to Meet Transformative Goals

The post-pandemic higher education environment has transformed in ways that make learning easier and more convenient. For example, online and asynchronous practices are increasingly being normalized, making learning more accessible and engaging. However, these practices increase workload of both students and educators, require learning and adopting to new technologies. At the same time, the implications for engaging in certain pedagogies such as advocacy and activism might be more challenging. In particular, instructors committed to decolonizing, social justice and transformative work must be intentional about how to continue to meet these objectives in these newer settings. In this presentation, we discuss reconceptualize the practice of open pedagogy and position it as a practice that can be employed in course designs and lesson plan to meet these objectives. While contested, open pedagogy is primarily seen as a framework for producing free educational resources, and is based on principles of such as reuse, retain, redistribute, revise and remix. However, we seek to broaden this definition to elucidate how it can

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

become a standard classroom practice. In so doing, we reconceptualize open pedagogy as a framework for redesigning courses and lesson plans to foster: (a) connections in the classroom rather than isolation; (b) creative expression rather than limited or narrowly defined tasks, readings and assignments; (c) the use of a wider spectrum of (formal and informal) resources and ways of knowings; (d) students as sources of knowledge and decentering the 'teacher'; and (e) the development of strategies to tackle social injustice. We supplement this theorizing with survey results from three Sociology courses at a higher education institution (n=290) to elucidate the advantages of these strategies. Hence, we recommend the expansion of the definition of open pedagogy to account for accessible practices for instructors and students to engage in transformative work.

RC50-691.1

ROBINSON, Richard* (The University of Queensland, Australia)

The (Tourism Worker) Clash: 'Should I Stay or Should I Go…'

COVID-19 had a deep and prolonged impact on tourism employment (Baum et al., 2020). Across most developed nations a combination of tight labour markets and a seeming reluctance for tourism and hospitality workers to return are manifest in critical labour and skills shortages - compounded by a lack of mobility for various 'stop-gap' labour markets; backpackers, working holiday makers, migrants and international students. An Australian study set out to understand a) why workers left the industry and b) what would bring them back. It mobilised paradox theory (e.g., Lewis & Smith, 2014), which has explained tourism employment phenomena like "tourism businesses declaim that their employees are their greatest asset, and yet, in countries such as the UK, tourism and hospitality represent the lowest paid sector within the economy" (Baum et al., 2019, p.252). A diverse demographic and sectoral sample of key informants, who left tourism employment during COVID-19 and hadn't returned, was recruited (*n*=16). The sample included migrants and Indigenous, the young and old, who had worked in restaurants and accommodation (front and back of house), bars, retail, tours, attractions, administration, and airline, across contingent, line level, managerial and executive levels. Nine informants further volunteered for an innovative dyadic technique whereby they nominated a significant other (a personal or professional contact) who proffered their perspective on the key informant's experiences. Finally, the significant others' recollections, and the author's iterative analysis, was member checked in a third interview with the key informant. In all 34 interviews, ranging in length from 135 to 25 minutes, were conducted and interpreted mobilising paradox theory as an analytic frame. These worker narratives concomitantly bring to life 'the clash' between the paradoxical affordances (e.g., passion, travel, sociability), untenability (indecency, insecurity, inflexibility, unviable progression) and COVID-inducements (disconnection, distrust, survivor syndrome) of tourism employment.

RC39-579.5

ROBLES, Lisette* (JICA, Japan)

They Who Can't Stay and Yet Who Can't Move: Examining Disaster Displacement of Those Affected By the 2020 South Japan Flooding

The frequent occurrence of extreme weather events and natural hazards brought forth disasters that underscored people's long-standing insecurities across various dimensions of their lives. More so, these disasters contributed to creating unique narratives of vulnerabilities and resilience building. Among the critical challenges of disasters is displacement, where the affected population is driven to move away from their habitual place of residence to escape from disasters and ensure their safety. Groups and communities with various vulnerabilities to multiple and often compounded insecurities are at the core of these displacements. And thus, addressing people's forced move requires a human security perspective that situates those displaced at the center of protection instruments and empowerment initiatives against the critical and pervasive threats to their safety and well-being. This paper will examine the case of the displaced residents of Kuma Village in Kumamoto, Japan, from the 2020 South Japan Flooding from a human security lens. As an individual-based security approach, it attempts to answer the questions: 'security of whom,' 'security from what, and 'security by what means.' This paper illustrates how protecting people from the disaster and empowering them to move forward and recover is enmeshed with complex issues, including the COVID-19 pandemic, challenging rural conditions, and the aging population. By using the temporary housing as a spatial reference to people's displacement, the paper presents how the displaced residents staying in the temporary housing found immediate protection; and yet struggled to move to a permanent home beyond the existing structural concerns. The paper presents the universality of disaster displacement as a human security concern that indiscriminately affects people regardless of their level of development. The basis for this paper is the fieldwork conducted in Kuma Village in the last quarter of 2021.

RC46-652.2

ROCHA, Zarine* (University of Auckland, New Zealand)

Applied and Clinical Sociology in Aotearoa New Zealand

This session will present the findings of our recent edited volume, *Applied and Clinical Sociology in the Aotearoa New Zealand*. This book is the first to explore the concept of Clinical Sociology in this unique context, looking at how sociology is applied outside of North America and Europe, and what makes sociology "clinical" across different national and cultural positionings. We explore the development and potential of clinical and applied sociology in Aotearoa New Zealand, looking at the intersections around public and applied sociology, and expanding the field to include new grounded theorizations, applications and case studies. Aotearoa New Zealand has a unique position in the social sciences and in the global community: as a small country, it has a vibrant social scientific community, a significant diversity of scholars and practitioners, and frequently innovative and unusual approaches to addressing social problems. New Zealand, as a multicultural nation, is structured around a bicultural national framework based on *Te Tiriti o Waitangi*, and much research in the country emphasizes the importance of Māori approaches to the theory and practice of sociology. Case studies from Aotearoa New Zealand bring much that is new to the clinical sociology literature, including indigenous- and migrant-centered sociological applications and practice. As an interdisciplinary project, we find that it is the interconnections and overlaps, the *whanaungatanga* [close connections/relationships] within the social sciences, that make the clinical practice of sociology so valuable in addressing the complexities of everyday life.

RC32-470.7

RODRIGUEZ, Leal* (University of Auckland, New Zealand)

Saving Whose Face?: Masculinity Construction in One Philippine Private University

Numerous gender initiatives exist in the Philippines. Yet the focus remains on women and more recently LGBTQ+ concerns, overlooking issues of masculinity that contribute to a patriarchal society. Philippine universities experienced various issues of gender-based violence, from sexual harassment cases to fraternity-related violence, despite these institutions' gender policies and the country's existing gender laws. Universities serve as a product of the country's complicated colonial history (Spain from 1565 to 1898; the United States of America from 1898 to 1946) and contributed to both colonial interests and the interests of the local indigenous elite. Currently, the local Filipino elite are known to send their children to private and religious universities, as part of the "tradition" of their family, highlighting the links between gender issues and the country's historic and cultural gender context. I then ask, how can we utilise feminist research methodology to understand the construction and perpetuation of harmful masculinities in a post-colonial context such as the Philippines?

This presentation serves as a critical reflection on utilizing feminist methodologies in understanding the relationship between feminism and research on masculinities, specifically masculinities in the Global South. Utilising a feminist case study and online feminist interviews, I explored the interplay between institutional mechanisms and institutional gender culture in one private and religious Philippine university. Through a critical feminist lens, the study unearthed what the participants call a "saving face" culture, which prevented the institution's gender policy from being enacted. Applying an indigenous Filipino framework, Sikolohiyang Filipino, I connect this "saving face" culture to Raewyn Connell's conception of "hegemonic masculinity" which ties to the colonial and religious nature of higher education and extends to the country's greater gender order. Utilising this feminist methodology, we explore embodiments of power and privilege through a colonial and class lens which inform systems of gender construction.

TG11-854.5

RODRIGUEZ CASTRO, Laura* (Southern Cross University, Australia)

Post-Conflict and Post-Dictatorship Latin American Migration to Australia: Doing Difficult Memory-Work through Desire-Centred Research

Latin American migration to Australia nospans over five decades. Despite a growing and celebrated Latin American diaspora in Australia, little is known in public imaginaries about the difficult histories, desires and struggles that have shaped those who fled their countries due to conflict and dictatorships. This presentation draws from fifteen in-depth interviews with Spanish-speaking mestizo migrants from post-conflict and dictatorial Latin America living in Australia. Drawing from decolonial interventions and scholarship in Latin American memory studies the article argues for desire-centred research praxis in which trauma, damage and deficit narratives are decentred. The stories narrated reveal how migrant's intergenerational, everyday and place memories are part of difficult memory work that is unsettling normative understandings of Latin American migration in Australia. Thus, this article discusses the entanglements, possibilities, and limitations of desire-centred difficult memory work.

RC20-293.4

RODRIGUEZ MARTINEZ, Pilar* (University of Almeria, Spain)
LOPEZ NARBONA, Ana Maria (University of Malaga, Spain)

Intersectionality on the Perception of Health

This paper is presented in the framework of the project PID2021-127113OB-I00. Intersectionality is a powerful theoretical concept for understanding the multiple oppressions and discriminations that certain social groups suffer. Social positions that exist on a hierarchy of social power are not independent (Crenshaw, 1991); on the contrary, they shape human experience jointly. Gendered health inequalities may be addressed from the intersectionality-based approach. This article offers quantitative data analysis of the multiple interactions of Sex, Citizenship, Civil Status and Scale of Income as sources of inequality, discrimination, oppression and subordination, which impact on the Perception of Health. Using World Values Survey data base (Wave 7, 2017-2021), *Binary Logistic Regression* (SPSS) has proved to be a strong tool to analyze these complex interactions. Results suggest that Sex and Citizenship, and the interactions of these two variables, have the strongest impact on the Perception of Health.

RC14-209.1

RODRIGUEZ MARTINEZ, Pilar* (University of Almeria, Spain)

Social Networks, Extremism and Pro-Violence Attitudes

In this paper we present the results of a survey of adolescents (N=1170) in secondary schools in the province of Almeria, Spain (UAL2020-SEJ-C1947). The survey was conducted in class groups by cell phone in May 2022. In this research, attitudes about extremism, and pro-violence and illegal acts were studied and measured with the scales proposed by Ozer u Bertelsen (2018). The results of the study indicate that the lower the level of education of the adolescents' mother, the more right-wing they are, and the more they attend religious services, the higher they score on the violent extremism scale and on the pro-violence and illegal acts scale. Having a foreign parent makes them score higher on extremism, but it is not a significant variable in explaining the use of violence and illegal acts. And the more social networks they use daily, the higher they score on the index of use of violence and illegal acts, but the more social networks used daily is not a significant variable in explaining extremism. In the discussion we will put forward some hypotheses about the difference between extremist attitudes and pro-violence attitudes and illegal acts to advance a sociological analysis of violent extremism in the digital world.

RC48-JS-67.4

RODRIGUEZ-AMAT, Joan Ramon* (Sheffield Hallam University, United Kingdom)
BELINSKAYA, Yulia (University of Vienna, Austria)

City Invaders: 8-Bit Video Games for the Right to the City

Video games moved away from the shared screen of the living room to the almost intimate and personal interfaces of the mobile phone. Almost seven decades since Higinbotham's earliest game, they also invaded the cities in a form of a collective urban action.

Mobile enhanced urban spaces have stirred the city culture and generated extensive academic research. Yet, the fascination for the cosmopolitan beat has been inherent to modernity and to some romanticised belief in the catharsis of breathing shared humanness: from the flâneur to flash mobs, from Metropolis to urban-caching, the question about the transformation of the urban space and place matters.

The discussion on the field is upgraded here by bringing together three conceptual strands of social science: the considerations of the city as a communicative space; the research on geomedia and the city as a social interface; and the strategies for a communicative city as a locus for encountered discrepant interests: between city branding and the right to the city.

This paper revisits the ramified work initiated by the French urban artist Invader and their 8-bit tiled pixelated video game alien characters materialising city invasions. The study uses the mobile data collected during auto-ethnographic itineraries in Paris in May 2022. The analysis is then further combined with a review of the extended network of devices-locations-archives-rewards that build the creation of the artist and its inspirational offspring: from the nostalgic video game culture at the heart of the artworks to the mobility-related initiatives that reproduce them for strategic, political or commercial purposes.

This paper barely scratches the surface for further outer-space exploration; but the emerging multi-layered map and networks highlight how video gaming cultures transcended the living room, and the bedroom, to become powerful tools to invade the city and give it back to their playful citizens.

RC21-319.4

ROESCHERT, Franca* (University of Greenwich, United Kingdom)
VACCHELLI, Elena* (University of Greenwich, United Kingdom)

Participation and Contested Forms of Citizenship in the City of Sanctuary

The UK-based network 'City of Sanctuary' aims to create more welcoming conditions for those who had to flee their homes. This is done through activities designed to highlight the contributions of refugees to society and create opportunities for communities and refugees to meet in order to build a positive vision of cities as proud agents able to welcome people seeking asylum (Darling et al., 2010).

City of Sanctuary's mission is in strong contradiction to a set of government policies around immigration widely described as the 'hostile environment'. As part of the hostile environment, migrants are criminalised and required to prove their immigration status in a variety of contexts (see Humphris, 2020), among other strategies to expose potentially illegalised migrants to the Home Office's draconian measures such as imprisonment and deportation. Despite the well documented efforts to integrate refugees and asylum seekers at a local level, City of Sanctuary practices have been criticised by scholars as re-enacting government prescribed passivity and exclusion of refugees and asylum seekers. This is usually done through forms of protection and control leading to hindering their everyday agency (Mosselson, 2021), in this way reinforcing legal distinctions of citizen and non-citizen, rather than encouraging participation and sharing of power.

This paper examines the practices of City of Sanctuary groups in London and how participation of those seeking sanctuary is discussed and enacted by those involved in City of Sanctuary groups. By doing so, the paper assesses whether the City of Sanctuary effectively enforces a top-down understanding of citizenship or allows for participation and bottom-up claiming of citizenship rights by those seeking sanctuary. This exploration provides insight into practices of in- and exclusion in urban contexts and in how far refugees and asylum seekers in the City of Sanctuary can claim meaningful power within the movement.

RC40-JS-90.5

ROEVEN, Lara* (Cornell University, United States)
WOLF, Steven (Cornell University, United States)
SENGERS, Phoebe (Cornell University, USA)
LIU, Jen (Cornell University, USA)
RUBAMBIZA, Gloire (Cornell University, USA)
PERSAUD, Donny (Cornell University, USA)
WEATHERSPOON, Hakim (Cornell University, USA)

Hiding Technical Complexity or Erasing Social and Ecological Difference? Abstraction in the Design of a Data Infrastructure for Digital Agriculture.

This paper juxtaposes the theorization of abstraction in critical agri-food studies and computer science to understand how abstraction is understood and used in the early development of a networking infrastructure for data transfer in agriculture. Network scientists create and use abstractions to hide technical details and expand data interoperability, while social scientists have produced critical scholarship on the industrialization and simplification of agriculture, highlighting the potential risks of overriding social and ecological variability. We focus on the development of a data infrastructure that supports an open-ended set of digital agriculture applications. As envisioned, this infrastructure will enable data capture, integration, and actuation across all types of farms and all nodes of value-chains. Drawing from the theorization of abstraction in critical agri-food studies and computer science, we explore the network scientists' understandings, ontologies, and use of abstraction for agricultural innovation, and how abstraction sits with ongoing processes of agricultural industrialization. We build on the scholarship on agri-food industrialization, digital infrastructure studies, and networking research to examine our interviews with the network scientists and to provide an ethnographic account of their research practices and meetings. Our findings indicate that the scientists engage critically with issues such as vendor lock-in and the right to repair. Nevertheless, the distinct contexts in which the data infrastructure will be used and the different needs of human and nonhuman elements of agri-food systems need to be considered in order to prevent the exacerbation of social inequality and ecological degradation. Through the symmetrical treatment of abstraction in computer science and critical agri-food studies, this article presents the results of a long-term collaboration between computer and social scientists.

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

RC07-121.1

ROGERS, Peter* (Macquarie University, Australia)

New Concepts of Liberty

Since World War II there has been a continuous movement to reject centralised state authority and distribute power more broadly. Since the 1970s this has manifest in the relentless expansion of free-market liberalism, advancing into the anthropocentric neoliberalism of the 21st century. This paper will discuss the emergence of these 'new concepts of liberty' by extending and adapting Isaiah Berlins seminal 'Two Concepts of Liberty'. Using a genealogical analysis I will adapt Berlins intellectual history to propose a new encounter with the hypocrisy of market-led freedom. I propose that a deep critique and problematisation of 'financial fundamentalism' is required to address the fictional automatic balance of Hayek's new economic authority. Instead of liberating the individual through the freedom of self-interest a new self-serving authoritarianism of efficiency has taken root; obsessed with cost reduction, economic growth, quality and risk-management, supply chains, efficiency and the measurement of deliverables. These obsessive compulsions towards market-efficiency are inherently limited by the a priori assumption that automatically balancing markets deliver freedom better than centralised governments. The new authoritarianism of amoral markets will be questioned by reworking the faulty assumptions underpinning modern freedom and authority, proposing potential solutions to the continued imbalance of capitalism and democracy as we search for more meaningful and 'new' concepts of liberty.

RC09-151.2

ROGOWSKI, Lukasz* (Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań, Poland)

Visual Representations of Rural Development. Challenges of Using Visual Research Methods in Studying Rural Areas.

Visual methods have gained a relatively established tradition in social sciences. With their development, new challenges arise regarding their appropriate application to research problems. One such challenge is the lack of in-depth reflection on the differences in the application of visual methods depending on the type of research terrain. Most visual projects deal with the urban environment, and the principles developed within them are transferred to other areas.

The purpose of the proposed presentation is to reflect on the use of visual methods in rural research. This will be done using the example of the RurAction project, which was funded by the European Union in the Horizon 2020 Marie-Sklodowska-Curie actions Innovative Training Network. The project aimed to study social entrepreneurship in rural areas and the social innovations implemented there. One of the project's components was a comparative visual study carried out in rural regions of three countries: Greece, Ireland, and Portugal. Among the topics covered were those related to regional development, in particular:

- (1) Networking of local farmers

- (2) New uses of farmers' traditional ways of working

- (3) Creation of local community centers

An interdisciplinary research team of sociologists and photographers created a documentary film on these issues and photographic documentation that later made up the visual-textual narrative in the form of a virtual photo exhibition.

The presentation will discuss topics such as:

- (a) Ways of working with the local rural community on visual documentation, including their ethical challenges

- (b) Ways to produce relationships between visual and verbal narratives about local development

- (c) Ways of reconciling knowledge in the collaboration of sociologists, photographers, and the local community

- (d) The role of the natural environment in visual research on rural development

The presentation will be illustrated with selected excerpts from the documentary film and photographic exhibition.

TG11-851.1

ROHN, Emmanuel* (University of Guelph, Canada)
TENKORANG, Eric Y. (Memorial University of Newfoundland, Canada)

Femicide in Sub-Saharan Africa

Femicide is one of the leading causes of premature death in sub-Saharan Africa, but scholarly work on this topic remains limited. A systematic search of bibliographic databases, such as Scopus, Google scholar, Web of science, and grey literature resulted in the inclusion of 21 scholarly articles on femicide. The studies were conducted in Ghana, Nigeria, South Africa, Botswana, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, and Zambia. Results indicate femicide, particularly intimate partner femicide (IPF), is common in sub-Saharan Africa. We found suspicion of infidelity, jealousy, and sexual rejection were major factors leading to the majority of IPF incidences. Guns played a significant role as well. Meanwhile, the media framed femicide as isolated events and not a systematic problem. Cultural norms and beliefs associated with masculinity were important correlates of femicide Additionally, witchcraft femicide was common. Accusations of witchcraft were a handy pretext for the ruthless treatment of impoverished and marginalised elderly women. It is important to increase investment in violence prevention, enhance risk assessments at various points of care, assist women facing intimate partner violence, and place restrictions on gun ownership for those with a history of violence. Improvements in data collection and management are critical defence resources as well.

TG11-855.3

ROHN, Emmanuel* (University of Guelph, Canada)
TENKORANG, Eric Y. (Memorial University of Newfoundland, Canada)

Structural Barriers to Help-Seeking Among Female Victims of Intimate Partner Violence in Ghana

Purpose The literature shows that the majority of Ghanaian women who experience IPV do not seek help, but there is limited understanding of the barriers to their help-seeking behaviours from either an individual or an institutional perspective.

Methods This study used qualitative data from 30 women in three of Ghana's 16 administrative regions (Ashanti, Upper East, and Greater Accra) to explore IPV victims' experiences of help-seeking. Fifteen staff at the Domestic Violence and Victim Support Unit (DOVVSU) in the three selected regions were also interviewed to examine barriers to help-seeking from an institutional perspective.

Results Results of the thematic analysis showed lack of trust in formal support channels, lack of knowledge about DOVVSU, and fear of partner arrest were common barriers identified by victims. From an institutional perspective, barriers ranged from inadequate resources, including administrative and logistical support, to inadequately trained personnel, visibility and distance to DOVVSU offices, lack of privacy at DOVVSU offices, and financial constraints.

Conclusion The findings suggest the need for future interventions to take into account both individual and institutional factors associated with victims' help-seeking decisions. The development of a multifaceted solution responsive to the needs of IPV victims should involve addressing the various barriers identified in this study.

RC01-31.6

ROHR-GARZTECKI, Marek* (Collegium Civitas, Poland)

Easternisation of the Atlantic Alliance

The Eastward enlargement of NATO in years 1999-2004 in parallel to a similar process undertaken by the EU, was generally portrayed as an exercise in which the former Warsaw Pact countries and some Soviet Union successor states were "socialized" in intrinsically Western norms and values (Schimmelfenning 2003, 2005).

We argue that this process was far from one-sided. Over the past twenty or so years, by the virtue of being inside the "European family", the new NATO members from Central and Eastern Europe were able to gradually affect the strategic priorities and the perception of threats facing the Alliance. The current war in the Ukraine only made this process visible.

We distinguish three phases in NATO's view of those states: the first one, during the Cold War, when they were seen primarily as an enemy and the second, when they were treated as its secondary members, needing assistance and tutoring. We posit that that the third, current phase started with the first Russian invasion of Ukraine in February 2014, that elevates those countries into a pivotal role in the Alliance.

The paper is based on data collected by the author as a part of a longitudinal study tracing the reform of the armed forces of the Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland as NATO members. It reviews the four post-Cold War NATO Strategic Concepts, results of the opinion polls, as well as literature of the subject including newspaper and magazine articles. The original data consists of face-to-face interviews conducted by the author in four intervals since 1997 with key informants such as generals, ministers and parliamentarians in Brussels, Budapest, Prague and Warsaw.

RC47-JS-76.3

ROJAS, Hugo* (Alberto Hurtado University and Millennium Research Institute on Violence and Democracy, Chile)

Towards Comprehensive Reparation for Victims of Police Violence during the Chilean Social Uprising in 2019: Lessons and Proposals from the Theory and Practice of Transitional Justice

This paper presents the main lessons of transitional justice in public international law and comparative experiences in the field of reparation for victims of state repression. The objective is to contribute to the formulation of public policies for the comprehensive reparation of victims of police violence during the social outbreak that occurred in Chile between 18 October 2019 and 17 March 2020. The Subcommittee on Historical Truth of the Human Rights Commission of the Constitutional Convention (2020-21) held public hearings during August 2021 to hear victims' views and needs. The recently elected government of President Gabriel Boric created the "Roundtable on Integral Reparation for Victims of Human Rights Violations in the Social Outbreak", whose members are currently touring the country to interview victims in order to generate concrete proposals. This research aims to systematise the demands and spaces for participation of the victims of state repression during the 2019 social outbreak, on the one hand, and to evaluate the capacity shown by public administration institutions to provide material and symbolic reparations to those who have reported having suffered abuses by the police, on the other.

RC52-714.2

ROLANDSSON, Bertil* (University of Gothenburg, Sweden)
BERGQUIST, Magnus (University of Halmstad, Sweden)

Automated Decision Making and Professional Work in Healthcare.

Technologies of automation and algorithmic data processing are becoming an integrated part of decision-making in healthcare, increasingly transforming professionals' work practices. Researchers have emphasised how this type of Automated Decision-Making (ADM) foster challenges associated with labour-saving automation. Still, we lack empirical studies examining institutional conditions shaping such technological solutions. To recognise the impact of institutional conditions, this study investigates how the introduction of ADM in healthcare involves human expertise.

We approach ADM as a technology that changes the way we conceptualize automation from being a matter of executing work routines, to becoming an integral part of clinical and managerial decision making. The analysis engages in the fact that ADM, reconfigures the relationship between professionals and technologies in healthcare, as well as the distribution of responsibilities and competence demands. ADM thereby also fosters expectations on new forms of professionalism in healthcare. By professionalism, we here refer to the performance of good work, informed by knowledge and skills recognized as necessary to the conduct of professional services (Friedson, 2001). The study draws on a purposive sampling strategy comprising two cases (Bryman, 2012); one large university hospital and another regional hospital in Sweden. The analysis comprises 25 semi-structured interviews with specialisations located at various parts of the healthcare organisation. We interviewed radiologists working with lesion segmentation, clinicians from neurosurgery, oncology, and pathology. We also interviewed nurses specialised in mobile unit emergency care and psychologists using ADM for prediction of mental illness.

RC04-JS-50.2

ROMA, Warren* (University of Southern Queensland, Australia)

Leading Schools from the Rainbow: The Challenges and Complexities of Being an LGBT Primary School Leader in Australia

School leaders face many challenges in leading schools. Identifying as lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender (LGBT) and being a school leader places additional layers of complexity on the person. Research suggest LGBT-identifying persons experience marginalisation, oppression, silencing, inauthenticity, and disenfranchisement. This paper seeks to explore the challenges and complexities they face, the impact this has on their ability to effectively lead, and ways these challenges and complexities can be ameliorated.

A major theory underpinning the research field is identity management. This refers to the hypervigilant analysis that LGBT school leaders make in any of their surroundings, and all the subconscious adjustments they make to protect the integrity of their identity.

Drawing on grounded theory and identity management, the proposed paper will examine the experiences of LGBT primary school leaders in Australia from public, Catholic, and independent school sectors. Using grounded theory, and drawing on semi-structured interviews with Australian LGBT school leaders, their responses will be used to create a framework that highlights the challenges and complexities they face. Suggestions for ways to ameliorate their complexities will be extracted from their responses.

The proposed paper will contribute new insights to this under-researched area within the primary school Australian context. Currently, most research available is limited to American high schools and universities with Caucasian participants. It is hoped that these findings can be used to create positive change for Australian LGBT primary school leaders, and that the paper can be replicated globally and provide positive change.

RC21-314.3

ROMANO, Javier* (Universidad de la República, Uruguay)

Cuerpos y Fronteras: El Derecho a La Ciudad En Situación De Movilidad

La comunicación presenta resultados de la investigación: *'Migraciones y frontera: el caso de ciudades limítrofes de Uruguay y Brasil'* . La investigación produjo conocimiento acerca de las vivencias, imaginarios, historia de vida y corredores geográficos por los que transitan las personas en situación de movilidad. Se exploraron los sentidos de las categorías: Frontera; Territorio; Cuerpo; Cuidados; Desplazamientos forzados entre otras. Las relaciones entre el cuerpo y el territorio constituyen un campo de problemas de larga duración, desde las ciencias sociales y la esfera política la correspondencia entre el mapa y la realidad se construyó históricamente como un espacio de disputa. En términos contemporáneos la propagación de la pandemia COVID XIX produjo una transformación radical de las relaciones que las sociedades mantienen con su entorno. Como nunca antes *el afuera* se introyectó en la vida cotidiana, es así que desde la intimidad hasta las esferas del trabajo y la salud se produjo un nuevo espacio material para la construcción de relaciones sociales. Para Achille Mbembé la pandemia modificó las formas en las que nos relacionamos con nuestros cuerpos, tanto es así que: "Nuestro cuerpo se ha convertido en una amenaza para nosotros mismos" (Bercito, 2020). La afirmación de Mbembé hace referencia a la *amenaza*, junto a su planteo, podemos agregar -en el marco de una política de gobierno global- que la amenaza forma parte de un conjunto más amplio de emociones que tiene centralidad en las políticas del miedo donde éste funciona como un dispositivo de gobierno de las sociedades transparentes. La presentación de la comunicación será oportuna para intercambiar acerca de las nuevas territorialidades, del miedo a los/as otros/as, al futuro, a las enfermedades, a la inseguridad, a las pérdidas, al desempleo, a la soledad en tanto denominadores comunes de las prácticas de gobierno y de producción de socialidades.

RC30-446.5

ROMANOVICH, Nelly* (The Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy and Public Administration (RANEPA), Russian Federation)

Survival Skills of Russian Entrepreneurs Against the Backdrop of a Crisis

Two years of the pandemic have put small and medium-sized businesses in an unprecedented struggle for survival. This crisis had a negative impact on many entrepreneurs who lost not only their income, but also the business itself. However, those entrepreneurs who managed to keep their business and sometimes even increase their income are ready to share their experience and talk about the skills that helped them to survive. The all-Russian study of entrepreneurs' opinion which was conducted at the end of 2021 made it possible to study the invaluable experience of the small and medium-sized businesses survival in a crisis situation and analyze the lessons learned by businessmen. As a result, the passed test can be considered not only as a negative factor, but also as a powerful stimulus for the development of Russian enterprises by acquiring the skills which can help them to overcome the current crisis.

The need for a safety cushion and the rapid development of online technologies, the awareness of the constant demand for new knowledge and constant development as a way to survive - these and other lessons helped Russian business survive. They told about this to researchers from the Association of Regional Research Centers, who held 23 CEP sessions with entrepreneurs from 23 regions from Vladivostok to Kaliningrad at the end of 2021. CEP sessions are focus group discussions with competent expert entrepreneurs, who are essentially "survivors of the crisis", which means they can share survival recipes. Some kind of declarations of intent were made that will determine the fate of Russian small business in the short term. Lessons such as "responsiveness", "business diversification and business optimization", "business flexibility and customer focus", "training", "refusal of loans" and the right attitude towards government support will set the direction for entrepreneurs in the coming years.

Inte-28.1

ROMERO, Mary* (Arizona State University, USA)

Corporatization of Knowledge in the New American University

Building on Raewyn Connell's analysis of the "good university", this paper reflects on the development of the New American University's corporatization of knowledge while advocating a charter that claims the university "is a comprehensive public research university, measured not by whom it excludes, but by whom it includes and how they succeed; advancing research and discovery of public value; and assuming fundamental responsibility for the

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economic, social, cultural and overall health of the communities it serves." I examine the ways that faculty and students attempt to democratize learning, decolonize knowledge hierarchies, and fight for equality.

RC32-475.3

ROMERO, Mary* (Arizona State University, USA)

Masculinities and Anti-Immigration Politics in the US

This paper draws on Raewyn Connell's conceptualization of the gender order to examine masculine and feminine constructions that framed anti-immigration discourse and policies in the US during the Trump administration and the years following his loss for a second term. White, upper middle-class, women in the administration used traditional gender roles in supporting the anti-immigrant policies implemented in the Trump administration. Following his term, white male Republicans constructed anti-immigration sentiment and used their positions as governors to limit asylum seekers in bordering states. Strong-arm tactics demonstrated their stance against immigration in opposition to governors in states characterized as sanctuary spaces for migrants and refugees. Masculine and feminine constructions are also examined in relation to the different refugee populations during this period and the wider US population

RC12-178.2

ROMERO SANCHEZ, Adriana* (University of Wisconsin-Madison, USA)

'Justice Orthopedics': Meanings and Sensibilities and Penal Change in Colombia

Since 2016, Colombia has been implementing one of the most challenging peace agreements. Not only for its complex design but also the political opposition, the implementation has been sluggish and has encountered numberless barriers. A central component of the agreement was to address the needs of victims of human rights violations. The Special Jurisdiction for Peace (JEP, in Spanish), a new institution in charge of the judicial component, has been working for more than four years, from a macrocriminal perspective. Despite the incipient advance of the processes, the participation of victims in the dialogic judicial procedure, and the intervention of other parties and actors in the system, have shown a lively transformation of the perception and expectations of the process. A set of new practices and discourses has been critical for accomplishing the functions of a bewildering model of justice, even for the judges and legal advisors, in a country that is still in the middle of conflict and fearing the truth that may be revealed. In this paper, I want to show how judges, legal advisors, lawyers, and perpetrators contribute to transforming the perception of this institution, and at the same time benefit from the role they are meant to play. For this reason, I want to discuss the concept of "justice orthopedics" as a set of mechanisms in which mindsets and sensibilities towards justice and punishment are transformed, as an informal process of penal change. In doing so, I connect scholarship on the sociology of punishment and cultural sociology. This paper aims to contribute to the debate about the conditions in which changes in mindsets and sensibilities of justice and punishment take place.

RC06-102.1

ROMERO-BALSAS, Pedro* (Universidad Autonoma de Madrid, Spain)
MEIL, Gerardo (universidad autónoma de madrid, Spain)
ROGERO-GARCIA, Jesus (Universidad Autonoma de Madrid, Spain)

Parental Leave's Use By Latin-American Fathers in Spain

Studies that focus on how the migrant population knows and uses family policies are scarce and are only present in Central European and Nordic countries. Studies in the Nordic countries analyse how migrants are influenced by the pioneering design of family policies in these countries of the involvement of men in childcare. Both the investigations of the Polish population in Norway (Zadkowska et al., 2020), and the population of other European countries in Europe (Kvande and Brandth, 2017), show how migrants change both the forms of care, how the discourse regulations of care influenced by the design of family policies, especially the parental leave agenda.

The heterogeneity of the immigrant population is diverse both from their place of origin, culture and social class. We focus on the Latin American migrant population with children and with employment in Spain. The lack of knowledge of the recognized rights in terms of parental is expected to occur more frequently among the migrant population. Among these social groups, it is also to be expected that prejudices against using long leaves and dividing them up over time so that parents can "take care of their children alone" while their partners return to work.

This work is based on an online survey of parents with at least one child under 7 years of age (QUIDAN Survey), which is representative of young families residing in Spain. In total, 3,100 parents were interviewed.

We carry out multivariate model using logistic regression for fathers of children from 0 to 6 years old, where the dependent variables are the use of different parental leave, and the independent variable is the country of birth. We use several control variables as a level of education, age, age of the children, working conditions and ideals about gender and care.

RC24-363.2

ROMERO-LANKAO, Patricia* (University of Toronto Scarborough, Canada)
EFROYMSON, Rebecca (Back Ridge Laboratory, USA)
ROSNER, Nicole (National Renewable Energy Laboratory, USA)

Engaging Communities and Stakeholders to Achieve Energy Equity: Lessons and Best Practices

Although the restructuring of energy infrastructure requires community and stakeholder engagement, such engagement can result in opposition and rejection. Examples include public opposition to nuclear energy, wind energy, and siting of bioenergy infrastructures, due to concerns about security, privacy, noise, and potential health and socioeconomic impacts. To target this challenge, scholars and practitioners have examined the significance of engagement, public perceptions of and responses to new energy technologies.

However, fewer efforts attempt to understand, describe, and explain the links between community engagement and equity in transitions such as those associated with bioenergy. This paper is a collaborative effort combining a systematic literature review with a meta-analysis to addresses the gap. Meta-analysis is often applied to find commonalities within a variety of research papers and methods. It involves the pooling of data that quantitatively examine whether relations and patterns described in individual papers hold across a broader body of scholarship. While meta-analysis is frequently combined with systematic literature reviews to synthesize the results of previous research, in our approach, we combine both to systematically investigate patterns on the framing of community engagement and equity, with an emphasis on the siting of energy infrastructure. Utilizing a community-center approach to stakeholder engagement, the paper will detail:

- General methods and guidelines for bottom-up justice and equity approaches to community engagement in the development of bioenergy and other energy transition infrastructures;

- Specific examples that reveal how these methods and guidelines must be adapted to the local context and histories of each case study, as well as how we can learn from the lived experiences shared by community members; and

- A series of lessons learned and best practices in community engagement that can inform transition policies development in bioenergy and beyond.

RC24-365.3

ROMERO-LANKAO, Patricia* (University of Toronto Scarborough, Canada)
ROSNER, Nicole (National Renewable Energy Laboratory, USA)

Towards Equity and Justice in Energy Transitions in Los Angeles

The transition to zero-carbon and equitable energy futures is now as inhibited by social, cultural, and institutional factors as by technological factors. While many historical transitions revolved around technologies and investments, the current energy transition will additionally need to create enabling political and sociocultural conditions via programs and policies. Therefore, programs that target sociocultural and institutional factors will be as crucial as those targeting techno-infrastructural factors. The goal of this presentation is to highlight results from LA100 Equity Strategies, a two year-project undertaking a community-informed analysis of policy strategies for Los Angeles. This project aims to ensure the city's transition to 100 percent clean energy and improved energy benefits for underrepresented populations. By creating new community engagement mechanisms, the project is creating options for community-tailored innovations – such as community solar, cooling center, and electric mobility solutions – that address structural energy injustices. We will present results and lessons learned from listening sessions and policy analysis aimed to examine barriers to energy equity that community members and community-based organizations highlighted. These barriers may contribute to the inequitable distribution of program benefits identified in the National Renewable Energy Laboratory's statistical analysis of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) programs. We will then consider these barriers to determine community identified opportunities for modifying the existing program design to be more equitable. Finally, our analysis will inform the future design of strategies that address those identified barriers in accessing the benefits of existing LADWP programs and services.

RC03-JS-122.2

RONDEROS, Camila* (Fundación Keralty, Colombia)

Proyecto a-Guajira: Promoviendo La Salud En La Alta Guajira

El Proyecto A-Guajira surge en el marco de la Línea de Comunidades Rurales Saludables de la Fundación Keralty y promueve la recuperación del valor del cuidado comunitario, así como la creación y mantenimiento de la salud en territorios aislados o dispersos, respetando y recuperando la cultura y las tradiciones de las comunidades allí presentes. Esta, es una iniciativa innovadora de promoción de la salud basada en un enfoque comunitario y en una teoría enfocada en los recursos, talentos y conocimientos con los que cuentan las comunidades para cuidar y mantener su salud en las dimensiones física, emocional, social, espiritual y ambiental llamada salutogénesis.

En este sentido, el modelo trabaja desde la identificación y réplica de los activos en salud de los territorios rurales, que se entienden como una herramienta material o inmaterial que hace que un individuo o una comunidad puedan mejorar su bienestar. Así, trabajamos de la mano de las comunidades de Yorijarú y Kulesiamana en la elaboración de herramientas como el catálogo de etnobotánica con plantas medicinales, en donde se reúnen conocimientos de medicina tradicional wayuu y medicina occidental. La implementación de esta y otros activos de salud reconocidos por la comunidad, se han reflejado no solo en el fortalecimiento de las costumbres del pueblo indígena wayuu sino que se ha registrado una disminución de casi el 40% en prevalencias de indicadores de salud priorizados como: las Infecciones Respiratorias Agudas y las Enfermedades Diarreicas Agudas.

Desde el modelo, buscamos dejar capacidad instalada en las familias e instituciones que habitan el territorio, permitiendo la recuperación del valor del cuidado comunitario, así como la confianza, capacidades, visión y protagonismo de las personas para impulsar cambios positivos en su bienestar y condiciones de salud de una manera integral, respetuosa y sostenible.

WG08-799.1

ROODSAZ, Rahil* (University of Amsterdam, Netherlands)

Enduring Midlife Love: Temporal Qualities and Possibilities

Enduring midlife love: temporal qualities and possibilities

This paper proposes temporality as an analytical lens to study love, focusing on the temporal qualities and possibilities of *enduring love at midlife*. Keeping midlife love alive means negotiating some of the main late modern societal challenges: work pressures, parenting expectations, multiple care responsibilities, fear of commitment, and fear of missing out. Feminist scholars have observed that love entails contextual, qualitative, and repetitive care that is potentially at odds with results-oriented activities in other domains of modern life. The everyday acts (kissing, hugging, listening) that are important for enduring love could either conflict or resonate with, for instance, work, parenting, or leisure temporalities. How do middle-aged people succeed in maintaining an enduring love, especially when society values individualism, speed, and youthfulness? Simultaneously, the gendered, ageist, classed, and racialised exclusionary mechanisms of beauty norms attest to the importance of social positioning for people's experiences of ageing. Moreover, people of colour and working-class men and women are excluded from linear notions of progress/resignation, and concerns related to 'career stagnation' or an 'empty nest' may not resonate with less privileged groups in society. Rather than assuming midlife as a universal phase, this paper suggest to instead ask how midlife love generates different experiences of temporality. Insight into these differences will not only provide a more inclusive picture of the predominantly white, middle-class based understanding of midlife love crisis, but may also help diversify underlying notions of the good life beyond late-modern imperatives of improvement and progress.

RC23-345.4

ROONEY, Natasha* (Deakin University, Australia)

Micro and Macrocosms: Ayurveda and the Microbiome

"One thing to remember, as the Ayurveda says, '*Yatha Pinde Tatha Bradmande*': As is the microcosm, so is the macrocosm. As is the body so, is the universe." This paper explores how the microbiomization of the self and society within the Postgenomic Era impacts understandings of traditional medicines and in particular Ayurveda. Ayurveda is a medical system originating in South Asia and commonly translated as the 'science of life'. Ayurvedic researchers are now utilizing scientific research on the gut microbiome as a frame in which to view Ayurvedic practices that focus on diet and digestion. For instance, researchers have suggested that one's *Prakriti* (one's constitution, similar to phenotype) can potentially be used as a stratifier of the gut microbiome and may produce evidence for a conceptual framework for personalized medicine in Ayurveda (Jnana et al., 2020). Here, Ayurvedic researchers place themselves within a scientific framework which helps to transcribe Ayurvedic ideas and practices into biomedical and microbiological terms. This paper uses ethnographic data and interviews to explore how Ayurvedic practitioners use the microbiome to help (or hinder) their understandings of the body, society, and universe.

RC05-95.2

ROOSE, Joshua* (Deakin University, Australia)
NILAN, Pam (University of Newcastle, Australia)
TURNER, Bryan (Australian Catholic University, Australia)

Masculinities, Citizenship and Right-Wing Populism in Australia

This paper reports findings from an Australian online survey with 335 male respondents and 50 follow-up interviews. The data was collected for a research project titled *Far Right in Australia: Intellectuals, Masculinity and Citizenship*. We were guided by earlier findings in the field which show right-wing populism is primarily supported by white men. Scholars have found an affinity between disenfranchised working-class men and right-wing extremism. The men in our survey sample were primarily from occupations that match contemporary definitions of 'working class'. In the survey data and interviews, we found much evidence for the discourse of white male victimhood. The men's responses expressed anxiety and resentment about the life and career circumstances in which they found themselves, but tended to locate the blame away from changed socio-economic structures, towards so-called 'woke' thinking and the push for cultural change to achieve greater equity and diversity. Anti-government rhetoric was intense. Right-wing populist ideas seemed to be influential and were tied to active misogyny.

RC48-680.1

ROSA, Marcelo Carvalho (University of Brasilia, Brazil)
CARVALHO, Priscila* (Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais/ Federal University of Minas Gerais, Brazil)
PENNA, Camila (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)

Modes of Gathering: Methodological Contributions for Studying Landless and Rural Collective Action Dynamics

Studing collective actors as the effect of the association of heterogeneous elements (Law, 2004, Rodríguez-Giralt et al, 2018) has opened innovative ways for understanding the constitutive heterogeneity and instability of social movements. In our work, we are interested in the continuous composition and recomposition of rural movements in Brazil and South Africa (Rosa et al, 2022). While attentive to instability, we also identify recurrent patterns of association of heterogeneous elements that are produced by collective actors while trying to engage in political debates and to modify norms and behaviors. For instance: Contag, a Brazilian trade union organization, gathered family farming, participatory institutions and policy claims and literally transported those elements from national to international arenas, using them to open new venues for its political agenda. In this paper, we draw from cases of rural activism to further develop the notion of "modes of gathering" (Law, 2004) suggesting these modes often enable the production of new connections, but also modify the assemblages they are connected to, producing new gatherings (agencements), which can potentially affect the composition of the collective actors themselves and produce unexpected effects. Post-structuralist inspired approaches still pose important methodological challenges. We expect to contribute to this research agenda by developing analytical tools that help researchers to grasping the continuous formation of heterogeneous actors.

RC35-529.1

ROSA, Marcelo Carvalho* (UFRRJ, Brazil)

Ontoformativity: Southern Challenges to Peripheral Sociologies and Social Theories

The aim is to present a concrete conceptual advancement in the contemporary debates of social theory, including the areas of southern, post-colonial and decolonial studies. The paper invites readers to come to terms with the ambiguous legacies of the hegemonic ontology of social theories and its consequences on social research. It addresses a gap in the dominant literature by suggesting that the critical sociological attempts to democratize the discipline should be committed with the possibility of amplifying its ontological foundation and not only to the inclusion of unexplored realities into the hegemonic narratives on the peripheries as the victims and reaction to the centre. It is a plea for the development an intellectual attitude where every empirical research becomes an open ground for the manufacturing of new subjects heavily dependent on theoretical and methodological innovations. Drawing on the efforts and limits of the current literature, the paper develops the notion of an **ontoformative ethics** as a theoretical-methodological programme to amplify the canonical scope of the discipline. By **ontoformativity** I mean specifically the continuous combination of research and theory in order to produce new relevant analytical ontologies, expanding our possibilities to deal with multiple, unequal or incommensurable worlds. The proposed amplification is anchored in already existing research subjects that cannot be circumscribed to the current theory due to geopolitical limitations of the hegemonic principles and by its ontological circumscription to the scope of the capitalist modernity imagination.

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RC28-411.2

ROSCHE, Benjamin* (Cornell University, United States)
MACY, Michael (Cornell University, USA)

The Consolidation Paradox. Why SES Disparities By Race Cannot Explain the Racial and SES Segregation in US High School Friendship Networks and What Does.

Already Coleman's (1966) landmark study found that peers are crucial to students' school achievement. More recent studies highlight the importance of cross-SES friendships, which provide lower-SES students access to the human, cultural, and social capital of higher-SES students and positively impact their school achievement and later socioeconomic attainment (Chetty et al. 2022a). Given the importance of cross-SES friendships, it is, therefore, key to understand their formation.

In a much-discussed study, Chetty et al. (2022b) describe the spatial distribution of cross-SES friendships in the US, revealing a lack of cross-SES friendships and that the socioeconomic disconnection is largest in racially segregated areas. Due to data limitations, however, Chetty and colleagues are unable to examine the association between race and SES segregation at the network level.

Prior research in sociology highlights two reasons for why same-race and same-SES friendships should coincide in friendship networks. First, due to the consolidation of race and SES (i.e., SES disparities by race). If race and SES are correlated, racial segregation reduces the opportunities for cross-SES friendships and racial homophily reduces the realization of them. Second, due to differences in social closure by race. If SES homophily differs by race, racial segregation will also affect the prevalence of cross-SES friendship. Moreover, differences in SES homophily by race also determine which groups will be most affected by socioeconomic disconnection.

Accordingly, this paper disentangles the degree to which the race and SES segregation in US highschool friendship networks is the result of (i) schools' distribution of race and SES, (ii) schools' consolidation of race and SES, and (iii) race-specific SES homophily.

The results show that same-race and same-SES friendships coincide at the network level but—paradoxically—not due to the consolidation of race and SES. Instead, we reveal that race-specific SES homophily explains the coincidence of same-race and same-SES ties.

RC43-617.2

ROSEN, Christian* (Brandenburg University of Technology, Germany)

Hybrid Arrangements in the Formalisation of Pueblos Jovenes in Arequipa, Peru

This paper deals with the hybrid practices of the state and residents in the development of pueblos jovenes in the Peruvian Secondary City of Arequipa. These urbanisaciones are often founded in processes of informal land invasion by neighbourhood associations established for this purpose. This contribution builds on the findings of ethnographic field research in three different neighbourhoods and analyses these processes and the subsequent long road to formalisation of the land by the state. It shows how the inhabitants struggle for the provision of infrastructures and what means they use to help themselves in times of need. In addition, the importance of these infrastructures for the process of formalising neighbourhoods and transferring property rights to the residents is analysed. The complex interplay of formal practices of state actors and informal practices of residents and the resulting forms of hybrid urban development are examined. Finally, the article describes the partly conflictual relations between two groups of actors within the pueblos jovenes. On the one hand, actors with high resources, who regard the land as an investment, often push for formalisation in political offices in order to later resell the land at a high price. On the other hand, poorer actors, who move to these parts of the city out of great need and lack of resources and try to push development there in order to improve the poor living conditions and to enable a higher standard of living for themselves and their families.

RC31-460.7

ROSEN, Rachel* (University College London (UCL) Institute of Education, United Kingdom)
DICKSON, Eve (University College London, United Kingdom)

(EN)Countering Raceless Narratives: Migrant Mothers and Children with 'NO Recourse to Public Funds'

In the UK, the 'no recourse to public funds' (NRPF) condition borders social support for undocumented migrants and those with time-limited leave to remain. Previous research has highlighted NRPF's detrimental impacts, particularly on single-parent families headed by mothers from former British colonies, who are racialised as 'Other' and already economically marginalised. The only potential state support available is for 'children in need' under the *Children Act 1989*. In practice, this support is minimal and difficult to access as Street Level Bureaucrats (SLB) in cash-strapped local authorities interpret 'need' through, often racialised, frameworks of deservingness.

Drawing on an ethnographic study with mothers with NRPF and their children, we consider the ways that 'race' and racism appeared in our interlocutors' narratives. We demonstrate that suffering was articulated most profoundly, and made sense of, largely through 'de-raced' interpersonal encounters. Where 'race' did appear explicitly, it referred to micro-level aggressions including by intimate others, usually other people of colour, or in abstract terms of 'good' Whiteness. What's more, in much of the scant scholarship on NRPF, we find a striking absence of 'race', with systemic racism rarely granted explanatory purchase for SLB's decision making.

Speaking against such erasures, we argue for the importance of listening to silences to address the ways that racism pervades Britain's internal and external borders. In asking what we can learn from its presence *and* absence, we offer three tentative ways of making sense of the spectre of 'race'/racism: (1) The overdetermined Whiteness of the research encounter. (2) A context where post-racial fantasies dominate state discourses and individualised neoliberal subjectivities prevail. (3) The often faceless and fleeting nature of encounters between families with NRPF and SLBs, which mean that systemic racism is obscured by hyper-violent interpersonal acts and the daily challenges of sustaining life under duress.

RC23-JS-94.2

ROSENFELDT, Adrian* (La Trobe University, Australia)

Bringing Religion and Science Back Down to Earth in the New Millennium

This paper examines the post-9/11 God debate in the 'global north' while focusing on the most prominent and influential English God debaters. Through a close study of God debaters, Richard Dawkins, Karen Armstrong, Christopher Hitchens and Terry Eagleton, I argue that New Atheist and religious apologist ideas and arguments about God, science, and identity are driven by mythic autobiographical narratives and Protestant and Catholic cultural heritage. This approach is informed by criticism of the New Atheist polemic as being positivistic and the religious apologists as propagating 'sophisticated theology.' In both cases, the God debaters are perceived as disassociating themselves from human lived experience.

Ostensibly, the post-9/11 God debate is about ideas and conceptions of God, religion and science. However, I argue that the English 'Protestant' New Atheists, Dawkins and Hitchens, share a particular individualistic scientistic cultural heritage that is deeply offended by the coordinated and flagrantly religious nature of 9/11, and the movement by religious fundamentalists to have Creationism taught as a science subject in American schools. I also demonstrate how the recognisably 'Catholic' literary theorist Terry Eagleton, and former nun and religious historian Karen Armstrong, find the reductive New Atheist propositional view of religion distinctly unsophisticated and alien.

In this post-9/11 God debate identity-making is recognisable in the way these English atheist and religious identities are performed, cultivated and recreated in the public arena. Identity-making is a dark performance art where many unacknowledged elements remain hidden so that the illusion of a one-dimensional identity can be maintained: whether it is the identity of the rational atheist scientist or the religious spiritual being. It is through reconnecting the God debaters' intellectual ideas to their Protestant or Catholic cultural heritage that the God debate can be grounded in a recognisable human reality that eludes reductive distinctions and disembodied abstractions.

RC47-JS-28.1

ROSENFELDT, Adrian* (La Trobe University, Australia)

The English Post-9/11 God Debate between Religious Apologists and New Atheist Agitators

This paper explores the post-9/11 New Atheist movement in the West and the religious apologists' response to this cultural phenomenon. In 2006, Richard Dawkins' atheist manifesto *The God Delusion* became a lightning rod for discussion and debate, and the term, the 'New Atheists,' was first used by journalist Gary Wolfe in an article for British magazine, *Wired*. In this study I have deliberately concentrated on the two English 'Protestant' New Atheists, Dawkins and Hitchens, while also emphasising the fact that they felt compelled to write their atheist texts in reaction to 9/11 and the movement by religious fundamentalists to have Creationism taught as a science subject in American schools. I explore just why these particular events in America galvanised these two English Oxford intellectual elites into publicly denouncing all religious belief.

On the religious apologists' side of this new millennial debate, 'Catholic' literary theorist Terry Eagleton, and former nun and religious historian Karen Armstrong, have publicly challenged New Atheist beliefs. Eagleton's highly critical review of *The God Delusion* in the *London Review of Books* has become a sensation in its own right, and, as I will show, is largely governed by his Catholic Dominican distaste for what he recognises as Dawkins' Protestant positivistic scientistic worldview. I also demonstrate how the Thomistic 'ineffable God' espoused by Armstrong in her encounter with Dawkins in *The Wall Street Journal*, is distinctly offensive to his Protestant sensibilities. I maintain that it is no coincidence that all four of these English God debaters are recognised as leading intellectuals in Britain and that this is salient to their habitus and identity-making, that I contend cannot be detached from their intellectual

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

ideas. In this study I emphatically reconnect these God debaters' seemingly disembodied intellectual ideas and arguments about God to their cultural and social background.

RC15-230.1

ROSSI, Elisa* (University of Modena and Reggio Emilia, Italy)

Patient's Participation in Medical Consultation

Cancer patients' agency in challenging their 'sick' role, the social stigma put on them, and in collaborating with medical and health professionals in their own care process is increasingly important, especially in times when healthcare systems intend to realise a patient-centered approach. Differently from a doctor-centered approach, which traditionally enhance institutional, asymmetrical, and monological interactions, a patient-centered approach is improved by medical dialogue and considers patients not merely roles, rather individuals with personal needs and fears, able to express their own ideas, to tell their stories, to ask questions, and to suggest options when interacting with practicioners. By presenting some research data, this contribution focuses on patients' involvement during medical consultations in the oncology field. Research was conducted at a local level in five health structures that deal with oncology, surgery, and radiology care. The corpus of data includes about 80 videorecorded consultations, divided in first visits and follow up visits. Data transcription followed a simplified version of Conversation Analysis norms. The principal aim here is to examine in some example of transcribed extracts in which ways and with what effects health physicians facilitate patients' participation in three stages of the visit: history taking, diagnosis, and treatment. The theoretical framework used for data analysis combines a constructivist theory of systems of communications, with studies on dialogue, and some conceptual aspects drawn from Conversation Analysis. Objects of the analysis in this contribution are: 1) the forms of communication created in doctor-patient interactions, observing in particular their cultural presuppositions (value, positioning, expectations) and the type of actions (dialogical/monological) produced by professionals; 2) the forms of patients' participation and agency within interactions, for example questions, opinions, oppositions, emotions, concerns, narratives, etc. Preliminary results highlight a connection between certain physician's dialogical actions and specific types of patient's involvement.

RC14-203.6

ROSSI, Tulio* (Universidade Federal de Uberlandia, Brazil)

Contributions of the Sociology of Cinema for Analysing Streaming TV Shows

This paper presents an approach combining research agendas on Digital Sociology and Sociology of film and cinema, considering specifically the spread of Serial TV Shows on streaming platforms such Netflix and HBO-Max. One understands that, since around 2006, with the facilitated traffic and consumption of multimedia – music; photos; videos and animation – on the internet, the presence of audiovisual contents in everyday life became even more intensified than before, with cinema and broadcast television. We believe this technological shift brings relevant changings on how societies and individuals relate to electronic mediated images and constitute symbolic and valueting references through social life. However, much of the cultural and imagetic references set in motion in present digital media were established by cinema and television currently the 20th century, being seen almost as a natural perception, although historically produced.

Insofar, one proposes to review Pierre Sorlín's (1977) sociological approach to films as constitutive parts of ideology – as historical and social shared ways of conceiving reality – as much as his methods for analyzing sets of films but considering both technical and cultural specificities of today digital societies. So, it's presented an analytical reflection that places together a connectivity culture (VAN DJICK, 2016) and a cinematic culture, in order to comprehend how today´s ideologies are part influenced by specific recurrent imagetic constructions diffused by streaming platforms, by using cinema and television languages. Since, one focus our attention to fictional series and how they can be related to contemporary individualization (BECK, 2002) processes which endorses reflexive and "do-it yourself" biographies as ways of living and coping present systemic challenges. Besides all the individualized possible ways of consuming streaming contents with different devices, its shows offer viewers higher chances of relating to evolving characters season by season, when compared to isolated films.

RC06-116.3

ROSSMEISSL, Felix* (Institute for Social Research Frankfurt, Germany)

'Doing Family' in Western Jihadist Subculture and Its Effects on Radical Careers

Researchers often ask how family backgrounds affect radicalisation of young European jihadists. Rarely do they examine how members of the jihadist subculture handle their family lives. In our qualitative research on the jihadist careers of young men from Germany we pursued this question and focused on how young radicals are "doing family". Thereby we gained interesting insights into family related causes of jihadist radicalisation. We found that family backgrounds not only affect jihadist careers, but that radical careers also change the young men's family lives, with family conflicts retroacting on careers and reinforcing ideological convictions. Presenting case studies of young jihadists, I will elaborate on two subcultural family practices and their effects on jihadist careers.

The first practice I will focus on is the political-religious empowerment of young jihadists towards their parents. We observed that the young radicals reject their parents' authority by means of sacred subcultural norms and identity. They perceive themselves as 'true Muslims', devoted to god's authority and a community of brothers. Relying on this self-perception they repulse the role-models and expectations of their 'infidel' parents. So, the jihadist subculture especially appeals to young men in adolescent and other familial conflicts. Submission to subcultural norms grants them autonomy from parental authority and helps to create their 'own' lives.

Secondly, I will focus on the young men's attempts to preserve this independence. When the families don't break up due to the sons' radicalisation, they mostly end up in long-lasting conflicts. We found that these emotional contentions become a situation of proof for the young jihadist. They try to stay 'steadfast' and hold on to their subcultural identity. They must prove to themselves and their brothers that they don't lose their convictions due to familial sentiments. Living through these conflicts often reinforces ideological commitments and leads to radical actions.

RC12-179.4

ROSSNER, Meredith* (The Australian National University, Australia)
MCCURDY, Martha (UNISG, Switzerland)
TAIT, David (Western Sydney University, Australia)

Active or Passive Participants? How Higher Levels of Involvement By Lay Participants Impacts on Their Experience of Justice.

Jurors for the most part are passive listeners – they sit through days, sometimes weeks, listening to other people talking. Several jurisdictions encourage jurors to ask questions of witnesses, while others keep jurors focused by making evidence presentation more engaging. Previous research from Arizona suggests that giving jurors a somewhat more active role increases their satisfaction without having an impact on outcomes. Besides jurors, there are a range of other lay participants in court hearings, including witnesses, litigants and defendants. Drawing together several randomised controlled trials and evaluations carried out by the researchers over more than a decade, this paper examines how different levels of participation for these court users impacts on their judgements (such as verdicts), their assessments of the fairness, honesty and credibility of judicial officers and lawyers, and their own sense of presence and engagement. We compare how these impacts vary by type of technology used, including immersive visual evidence, distributed courtrooms (multi-channel video with screens for each remote participant) and immersive virtual court platforms.

RC51-701.1

ROSZCZYNSKA KURASINSKA, Magdalena* (Univeristy of Warsaw, Krakowskie Przedmiescie 26/28, 00-927 Warsaw, Poland)
WROBLEWSKA, Nina (University of Warsaw, Poland)

Technological Enablers of Citizen Science – a Diagnosis of Technological Advancement of NGOs in Poland

Citizen science is a social innovation that requires adoption of proper technological solutions. According to Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology (Venkatesh et al., 2003) a perceived likelihood of adopting an innovation depends on four key constructs, including facilitating conditions – 'the degree to which an individual believes that an organization's and technical infrastructure exists to support the use of the system' (Venkatesh et al., 2003). Facilitating conditions can be understood as compatibility of an innovation with norms, values, and believes of targeted population. People are more likely to adopt a technology if it feels familiar. If an innovation is very different from what people are used to using, the adoption process might take longer or not be picked up at all.

In our research we studied technological solutions that NGOs working for the protection of the environment in Poland are using to diagnose their potential to implement citizen science projects. We have decided to study all NGOs, regardless their experience in running citizen science projects, to better understand the context in which the social innovation is supposed to take place.

We interviewed 28 board representatives, managers and initiators of social movement and conducted a desk research of 65 NGOs in Poland. Every technological solution was recorded and later categorized. Altogether, we found and coded 45 different technological solutions used for communication, education, data gathering, and data visualization.

Our study shows that although majority of NGOs see a great potential in citizen science, they are lacking proper technological solutions to implement and manage such projects. Only a few NGOs run citizen science projects in

the past for which they mostly used internationally recognized applications like Amber or GLOBE program; two used platforms developed locally. We will discuss how affordances of today's technologies influence the future of citizen science.

RC16-235.3

ROUDOMETOF, Victor* (University of Cyprus POB 20537, Cyprus)

Globalization, Glocalization and the ICT Revolution

This paper explores the relationship between globalization and the information-communication technologies (ICT) revolution. It argues that the impact of ICTs does not by and large conform to the predictions often attributed to or conventionally associated with globalization. Specifically, the empirical record is at odds with predictions of a single, all-encompassing unified digital world. In order to sufficiently reconfigure our sociological interpretations to align with the empirical evidence, it is necessary to expand the meaning conventionally ascribed to globalization. In most accounts, globalization is seen as synonymous with global integration or the construction of a singularity. Instead of accepting this misleading interpretation, it is possible to incorporate the notions of glocalization and localization into the analysis of global processes. These concepts are seen as relatively autonomous vis-à-vis globalization. Glocalization refers to the construction of local-global hybrids that use ICTs to construct a fusion between the two. Augmented reality offers a specific illustration of such glocal fusions; and this notion is explicitly incorporated into contemporary accounts of the so-called "meta-verse". In contrast to glocal hybridity, localization refers to the construction of new "places" that use ICTs to re-articulate or redefine a "sense of place" in contemporary social environments. The use of geomedia offers a specific illustration of these processes. Taken together, glocalization and localization provide a conceptual means for the interpretation of the consequences of the information-communication (ICT) revolution in techno-social relationships. Their outcomes include: the reconstruction of "places" through digital means; and the construction of newfound third spaces of glocality. In the first instance, ICTs lead to a reconstruction of local places; while in the second instance ICTs lead to multiple glocalities. Specific examples of these outcomes are used for the purposes of illustration.

RC16-241.4

ROULLEAU-BERGER, Laurence* (French National Center of Scientific Research -ENS Lyon, France)

Non-Hegemonic Theory and Post-Western Sociology from China to Europe

In social sciences the challenge that has developed over the past twenty years is a major one, revolving as it does around the question of the international recognition of non-Western knowledge. From the production of an epistemology shared with Chinese and European for 17 years (Roulleau-Berger, 2016; Xie Lizhong, Roulleau-Berger, 2017, Roulleau-Berger, Li Peilin, 2018) we have produced the post-Western sociology to enable a dialogue "à parts égales" on Chinese and European theories, to consider the continuities and discontinuities, the assemblages and disjunctions between sociological knowledge spaces situated in different societal contexts, to work on the gaps/intervals between them. Post-Western Sociology is producing an ecology of diverse knowledges from China and Europe and we can observe, on one hand, the multiplication of Chinese epistemic autonomies vis-à-vis Western hegemonies and, on another hand, theoritical assemblages between Chinese and European sociologies. This groundbreaking contribution is to co-produce a Post-western space in a cross-pollinization process where "Western" and "non-Western" knowledges do interact through cosmovisions, as well as the co-production of transnational fieldwork practices. Post-Western sociology is above all relational, dialogue-based and multi-situated (Roulleau-Berger, Li Peilin, Kim, Yazawa, 2022).

RC03-63.2

ROUQUAUD, Ines* (Universidad Pablo de Olavide, Argentina)

Servicio Social De Andalucía: Cambios e Innovaciones En La Gestión Durante COVID-19. Perspectiva De Abajo Hacia Arriba.

Los estudios sobre las burocracias de la calle refieren a los empleados públicos ejercen su profesión en relación directa con los ciudadanos. Se los ha definido como los que están en la línea de fuego receptando las demandas y necesidades sociales de sus atendidos y que además enfrentan las presiones internas de sus estructuras organizacionales, en contextos donde los recursos generalmente son escasos. Para enfrentar estas condiciones van generando patrones de conducta que fueron definidos por Lipsky (1971, 1980, 2010) y que pueden llegar a modificar las políticas públicas que implementan.

La emergencia por Covid-19 alteró el contexto mundial y originó nuevas políticas y/o modificar las existentes cuya ejecución llevó a adoptar nuevas medidas de atención no presenciales, como aplicar o intensificar el uso tecnologías y otras innovaciones que pudieron transformar las prácticas sociales. Este trabajo se propone analizar cómo influyeron estos cambios en los entornos de trabajo

de los profesionales del Trabajo Social en la implementación de la Estrategia Regional Andaluza para la Cohesión e Inclusión social. Intervención en Zonas Desfavorecidas." (ERACIS).

Nuestra hipótesis de trabajo es que la innovación en la gestión y fundamentalmente el desarrollo del e-social work puede tener un impacto en la promoción de capacidades comunitarias en barrios vulnerables.

En esta comunicación se presentarán los resultados de la primera etapa de la investigación que consiste en una encuesta aplicada a los profesionales de la región.

RC05-86.6

ROUTRAY, Sanjeev* (Assistant Professor, Brunei Darussalam)

Migration Narratives: Delhi As an Imagined Space of Belonging and Citizenship

India is poised to urbanize on an unprecedented scale in the next few decades. Internal migration remains the most significant driver of urban transformation in India. Rural-urban migration offers us a window to view the varying imaginaries, potentialities, and possibilities of belonging and citizenship in the city. Drawing on migration narratives of poor migrants of Delhi, the paper examines how the individual and collective struggles for a 'better life' inform the imagination, embodied subjectivity, and aspiration of the rural poor who throng the city. I will examine how the city is imagined a) as a space of adventure, autonomy, and freedom from the disciplining grids of parental, village, and familial control, b) as a space of escaping poverty and participating in the labor market, and c) as a space of liberation from the exclusionary logics of caste and gender. In doing so, the paper will argue that the imaginaries are not static but rather ever shifting in response to the contextual predicaments of the migrants in Delhi. In analyzing the discursive realm of imagination, the paper will illuminate how the narratives of rural-urban migrants contest the idea of an inexorable process of individuation. Through various embodied representations, the poor argue that an autonomous existence in the city is not desirable, as it empties the moral contents of living and sharing in the community. The paper will also provide concluding remarks on solidarities and conflicts over belonging and citizenship in the host neighborhoods. It will demonstrate how place-based stigma, rudimentary infrastructure, and social cleavages contribute to forging imaginations of belonging and citizenship in these dense neighborhoods.

RC02-49.5

ROUTRAY, Sanjeev* (Assistant Professor, Brunei Darussalam)

'Almost like Engineers!' Material and Symbolic Practices of Plumbers in Delhi

Most of the plumbers in India—along with a significant number in the Middle East— originate from a particular district in the eastern state of Odisha. For the past seventy to eighty years, the water and sanitation infrastructure in the cities of India has been intricately linked to a community of plumbers belonging to an intermediate caste of Odisha. This occupational monopoly has entailed the creation and maintenance of unprecedented material and symbolic practices. The plumbers have learned the skills they need not in their home state, but on site in their new places of work through informal apprenticeships. They do not only plumb the material depths of the urban landscape by installing and repairing pipes, ducts, and ditches as they cultivate technical skills, but also constantly plumb the cultural and symbolic depths of their caste, village, and kinship networks as they aspire to upward mobility. While the solidity of caste networks among the members of this intermediate caste has entrenched their occupational monopoly, these networks foreclose the entry of the members of other oppressed castes into the occupation. At the same time, the material practices of plumbing entail the handling of 'polluting' substances which often threaten the symbolic boundaries of otherwise closed caste relations. Drawing on ethnographic fieldwork over twelve months, in depth interviews, and oral histories, this paper examines how these communities guard their *pollution secrecy* while reinforcing their occupational calling in novel ways.

RC37-543.3

ROVAI, Mauro* (Federal University of São Paulo, Brazil)

Endless Exile – Alain Resnais's the War Is over

The aim of this text is to analyze the film "The War Is Over" (La guèrre est finie / La guerra ha terminado - France / Sweden, 1966, directed by Alain Resnais and screenplay by Jorge Semprún). The idea is to point out a possible sociological discussion on the topic of exile, mobilizing the notion of the imaginary. The methodological approach is an internal analysis of the film, to allow the elaboration of sociological considerations along with the expressive elements of the filmic construction, such as the use of shots, camera movements, music, flash-forward, among others. To do so, we shall focus on the "leaps" within the film's narrative order, in which a main character (Diego) anticipates an imaginary series of sequences and events that might or might not have occurred. The main theoretical reference will be Cornelius Castoriadis' book "The imaginary institution of Society" (L'institution immaginaire de la Société). This presentation examines some aspects already explored in other sociology

and cinema meetings held in Brazil or in previous ISA (International Sociological Association) forums and congresses. Originally, the research was sponsored by Fapesp (São Paulo Research Foundation - Brazil).

RC27-391.1

ROWE, David* (Western Sydney University, Australia)

Sport, Diplomacy, Gender and Region: Positioning the FIFA Women's World Cup Australia and New Zealand 2023

Sport mega events, including multi-sport events like the Olympics, are historically male dominated. Recently, however, this gender power imbalance has shifted, with women's sport becoming increasingly prominent in the global sport field. The FIFA Women's World Cup is the largest and most conspicuous women's sport event, attracting teams from around the world performing before substantial co-present crowds and massive media audiences. In taking place at specific locations, sport events are necessarily enmeshed in the histories, politics, and socio-cultural relations of host regions, nations and cities. As a result of its popularity and capacity to facilitate interactions in both state and civil society domains, sport has strategically asserted its role in public diplomacy – an obvious unmasking of its oft-claimed apoliticality. However, like the institution of sport itself, sport diplomacy has mostly been focused on and practised by men from affluent societies in replicating prevailing asymmetries of power. In being held for the first time in Oceania and shared by the settler colonial nations Australia and Aotearoa New Zealand, the FIFA Women's World Cup 2023 constitutes a 'new entanglement' ripe for sociological analysis. This presentation focuses predominantly on the significance of the tournament regarding sport diplomacy's engagement with a range of tensions and conflicts, including regional geo-political rivalry with China, the threat of inundation of Pacific Islands as a result of climate change, the assertion of Indigenous rights following colonial invasion and dispossession, and the persistent disadvantage of women in sport and society. It analyses these 'pressure points' in relation to the struggles within and between the sport, media and political fields (following Bourdieu), exploring the implications for sport diplomacy and its material-symbolic outcomes of holding a woman-focused mega sport event in a region that has quite suddenly emerged as a highly sensitive geopolitical zone of superpower conflict.

RC19-277.2

ROWE, Rachel* (University of New South Wales, Australia)

A Tale of Two Bonds: The Technoscientific Features of Experimental Finance in Social Services and Public Health

Financialisation poses a challenge for conventional welfare and public health metrics. The prerogatives of finance potentially disrupt norms of national and international statistical expertise and introduce new priorities within health and welfare policy making. In this tale of two bonds, I focus on the techno-scientific dimensions of social impact bonds and pandemic bonds. The paper's double aim is to explore the instrumentalization of data, infrastructures and actors, and to consider the ways in which these techno-scientific arrangements may enable, reproduce or co-produce financial logics within social policy and public health knowledge-making. One way the paper does this is by tracing the World Bank's pandemic bonds from their initial design during the Ebola outbreak in West Africa, to the COVID-19 pandemic and subsequent closure of the bond. While pandemic bonds marshalled conventional data sources, consequential roles for third-party analytics firms emerged to determine whether conditions for payments to investors and/or developing countries had been met. This application of measurement and calculation strategies presents a challenge to alternative rationales of distribution and efforts to address structural drivers of inequality. One of the most vociferous criticisms of pandemic bonds has been their lagging release of funds to poor countries (Jonas 2019, Erikson 2020). Given this, if better predictive data and algorithmic observation are seen to enable faster financing, perhaps what we are witnessing is just the beginning.

RC34-JS-71.5

ROWLEY, Harriet* (Manchester Metropolitan University, United Kingdom)

Exploring the Potential and Limitations of Co-Produced Research Using Film; A Comparison of Two Participatory Projects in Manchester with Young People.

Although methodologies that seek to co-create knowledge have grown in popularity, the initial heady excitement needs to give way to more critical and sober reflections on the limits of coproduced research (Rowley et al., 2022). Similarly, the use of film in participatory research has been celebrated as a method which can support empowerment, self-advocacy and has become a favourite in satisfying the 'impact agenda' (Braden, 1999; Kindon et al., 2012). However, as Shaw (2015) argues there is no inherent 'magic' in the use of film which guarantees these results whilst much less attention is given to the potential harm and ethical issues that can result.

This paper compares two different projects undertaken by the author which used film. The first was coproduced with young people and documented their experiences of homeless on the streets of Manchester, UK and the second young people's experiences of 'lockdowns' during COVID-19 who were

members of a youth representation forum. The former was a case study in the 'PARTISPACE' (H2020) research into the spaces and styles of young people's participation across eight EU cities, and the latter, an Erasmus+ project called 'Partibridges' involving universities and youth associations in four cities, three of which were in 'PARTISPACE'.

The paper will explore why different deliberative ethical decisions were made in how young people coproduced these projects, collaborated in the process of making the films and how they were involved in the dissemination. It will argue that using film in coproduced research is fraught with ethical issues in relation to processes of empowerment for young people especially when balancing the potential of symbolic violence with that of self-conscientisation. It will reaffirm the importance of forms of solidarity, witnessing and hope, familiar in community development, as important processes which can work against the inevitable limitations of coproduced research.

RC32-477.1

ROY, Bijoya* (CENTRE FOR WOMEN'S DEVELOPMENT STUDIES, India)

Making Reproductive Health Safe: Stratified Reproduction and Reproductive Justice in India

During the second decade of the twenty-first century in India, obstetric violence and broader issues of reproductive violence (contraception and abortion) unfolded the terrain of stratified reproduction and reproductive injustice. It seeks to bring into conversation the three theoretical frameworks i.e. stratified reproduction, reproductive violence and reproductive justice. Drawing from the narratives of the *Dalit Adivasi Bahujan* (DAB) and religious minority women, this paper interrogates how the reproductive oppression, population control and eugenic dimensions of the population policy have shaped their reproductive lives.

DAB and religious minority women have a higher risk of dying at childbirth, interference with their reproductive lives and experience much reproductive injustice. It illuminates how social welfare policies punish their right to have a child. Overall, in different ways, their reproductive health becomes more precarious. With an emphasis on reproductive injustice in India and at a time when casteist practices and their consequences are being critically engaged with, the paper documents the struggles for reproductive justice that will enable to explicate challenges and possibilities for DAB and religious minority women and their communities. In India, the women's movement has generally confined these issues within the reproductive rights framework. It now needs to expand its framework and integrate the intersectionality of caste, poverty, religion and ethnicity as they shift the idea of increasing reproductive choice to reproductive health care access. These three frameworks will help to understand the tensions within the landscape of reproduction of women from marginalised communities who are '*medically underserved and over surveilled*' that can strengthen and influence the policy.

RC44-619.5

ROY, Rianka* (University of Connecticut, United States)

'Online Is Just a Backup': Shortcomings of Virtual Protests for Tech Workers' Unions in India

This paper examines the ambivalence of online protests for tech workers' unions in India. Tech unions and their target groups constitute high-skilled tech workers. Union organizers are proficient in using digital tools and have access to ample digital resources—two key ingredients of successful online mobilization (Schradie 2019). But contrary to expectation, why is online organizing not their top preference?

To answer the question, I rely on in-depth semi-structured interviews, conducted since 2020 with ten representatives of two unions in India—the Forum of IT/ITES Employees (FITE) and UNITE. Additionally, I participated in five virtual campaigns that these unions organized since 2020. FITE was formed in 2015, based on a Facebook group 'We are against TCS layoffs.' In 2017, FITE was first registered as a trade union, the same time as UNITE's registration. I also analyze 1419 Facebook posts of FITE, KITU and NDLF-IT from 2020, the first COVID year, when in-person gatherings were suspended.

I find that tech unions now increasingly turn to hybrid methods of organizing, strategically combining virtual and non-virtual campaigns. Online activities make these unions visible to their potential members *within* the tech community. But non-virtual activities are better aligned with their current agenda on solidarity with non-tech labor groups, plans for political outreach and aim to strengthen connections with current and future members.

Besides, organizers identify three major limitations in online campaigns—a. slacktivism, or the discrepancy between online commitment and in-person participation; b. internal disputes about the control over online resources; c. surveillance. The three conditions affect FITE and UNITE in varying proportions. But both unions agree, especially in view of the pandemic-time experience, that online platforms are not designed to support labor organizing but to serve corporate interest.

Reference

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RC05-JS-72.3

ROY, Tuhin* (Sociology Discipliine, Khulna University, Bangladesh)

HASAN, Md kamrul (Bangladesh Institute of Social Research Trust, Bangladesh)

SONY, M. M. Abdullah (University of Debrecen, Hungary)

RAHMAN, Md. Habibur (Khulna University, Bangladesh)

CHOWDHURY, Shima (National University, Bangladesh)

"We Want to Get Back Our Normal Life": Social Integration and Rohingya Refugees in Bangladesh

Background: Integration and inter-ethnic relations of refugees in the context of conflict has become a subject of research and debate over the past few decades. Following ethnic-cleansing in the Rakhaine province of Myanmar in 2017, the Rohingya people fled mainly to Bangladesh, Malaysia, Indonesia, and the Philippines. However, few of the existing research studies have explored issues of integration in the context of the Rohingya refugee crisis in Bangladesh.

Methods: A multi-method qualitative study was designed to explore patterns of inter-ethnic relations and the integration of the Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh society. Both Rohingya refugee people and representatives of the host communities were recruited to the study. 12 in-depth interviews (IDIs), 6 key informant interviews (KIIs), and two focus group discussions (FGDs) were conducted. All interviews were transcribed and read to develop themes about issues of inter-ethnic relations and integration.

Findings: Findings revealed that religious sentiment and a concern for the humanitarian needs of the Rohingya people motivated local people of the host community to welcome the Rohingya people initially, but later inter-ethnic relations deteriorated between them. Participants from host communities expressed reluctance to welcome and allow the refugees to live permanently in Bangladesh, claiming disruption in their normal life. Moreover, both the host community people and refugees lived in spatially segregated areas. Local people reported facing several social problems including encroachment in their spaces, security threat, and identity crisis, scarcity of resources, unemployment, low wage and drug abuse due to the migration of Rohingya refugees. With little hope for repatriation, some refugees said that they were adopting aspects of the local cultures. Overall, findings point to increasing tension between host and refugee communities.

Conclusion: To avoid long-term conflict between the host community and refugees, all stakeholders working in the area need to foster harmony between these ethnic communities.

RC16-241.3

RUAN, Ji* (Guizhou Minzu University, China)

'Ritualized Relational Work' As Ethical Support for Corruption: How Do Banquets Promote Guanxi Exchange Among Rural Cadres in China

Although banqueting play important role in *guanxi* exchange in Chinese society, how banquets promote *guanxi* among rural cadres has received little attention.Based on an ethnographic case study of a Chinese county, this article finds that the practice of banqueting with a large number of interaction rituals provides ethical support for exchange among rural cadres. Their instrumental banqueting(*fanju)* can be understood as a process of 'relational work' to justified their exchange and strengthen their relationship, and what the rural cadres try to beautify and strengthen are mainly the relationship between friends, or between superior and subordinate, which are two of the five cardinal relationships of Confucianism (*wulun*). Unlike the concern of avoiding "commensurate the sacred with the profane" of the relational work in the West, the style of relational work in *fanju* attempt to show 'valuing righteousness over profit' of Confucian morality. During the process of banqueting , rural cadres use a large number of interaction rituals to show their 'benevolence and righteousness' , constructing and emphasizing private rather than public morality. As such, their banqueting may provide ethical support for collusion of corruption practice. The use of interaction ritual for relational work, which is found in rural China, can be regarded as a new type of relational work, 'ritualized relational work', contributing to the present literature.

RC39-580.6

RUBIO MENGUAL, Inaki* (University of Basque Country UPV/EHU, Spain)

VILLAR, Alvaro* (University of Basque Country UPV/EHU, Spain)

Discounted Deaths: The Eruption of COVID-19 in the Geriatric System of the Community of Madrid

In this session, we will explore a new category of analysis that we have called "discounted deaths," with which we will seek to examine forms of dying occurring outside the scope of the triple meaning of the term "to count"—i.e., deaths that did not count, deaths that were not counted, and deaths for which there was no account. To do this, we will look at the empirical case of elderly people who died in Madrid's nursing homes during the first wave of the pandemic, between March and May 2020. Compared to other affected groups, theirs were deaths that were deemed tolerable. People who died in nursing homes were first excluded from the assistance mechanisms available under the health emergency and then buried in solitude, away from their loved ones, who were not made aware of their situation until they were in their final moments. These were lives abandoned to their fate, lives that were lost in a context of structural precariousness and permanent undocumented status and that, once the cloak of exception was lifted, seem to have disappeared suddenly and for good. What was posed in terms of a tragedy and seemed to have strained the geriatric system and the state's duty of protection toward vulnerable populations, today appears to have evaporated without any trace. Finally, this experience should be taken into consideration to rethink situations in which death is discounted, both in the social sciences and in the fields of medical and social intervention.

RC24-365.4

RUDEK, Tadeusz* (Jagiellonian University, Krakow, Poland)

HUANG, Hui Tzu (Jagiellonian University, Krakow, Poland)

A Journey to the West? a Reflexive Public Reason for Energy Transition in China and Taiwan.

Urlich Becks' works on risk society and the reflexive modernization theory prove that the rising level of uncertainties and risks are directly connected with the previously assumed model of linear development- based on techno-scientific achievements. At the same time, technological and economic perspective dominates scientific reflection and public discourse.

Different speeds and paths across political and social contexts of implementing climate mitigation policies showed the weakness of these perspectives in shaping public trust and responding to public expectations- in other words creating reflexive public reason. One of the key elements of climate change policy and political action is energy transition.

The aim of this paper is to propose a new way of understanding energy transition paths by the **reflexive public reason mode**l, which is going to be introduced. This paper illustrates the mechanisms of the energy transition using the example of the energy transition in Taiwan and the People's Republic of China. Based on three types of sources: 14 in-depth semi-structured interviews with researchers from SSH and STEM working at universities in both regions, 300 press articles, legal documents and strategies on the energy transition, issued between 2005-2020 in the P**eoples Republic of China** and **Republic of China** (Taiwan). The choice of mainland China and Taiwan is due to the importance of both regions for the climate and energy policy on a global scale. Whereas both regions and societies have a similar cultural code, however, they exist in two different and separate political and social systems

RC04-82.7

RUDOLPH, Sophie* (University of Melbourne, Australia)

GERRARD, Jessica (University of Melbourne, Australia)

Understanding the Material, Epistemic and Affective Dimensions of Racial Domination

The processes and practices of the settler colonial state are steeped in racial hierarchies, inherited from colonialism and racial capitalism. Taking as a starting point Aileen Moreton-Robinson's (2015) analysis of the settler colonial state as invested in patriarchal white sovereignty, we examine the efforts made by the settler state to make and uphold Australia as a white possession in the face of unceded Indigenous sovereignty. The production of 'white colonial paranoia' (Moreton-Robinson, 2015, xxiii) through the unresolved tension of settler colonial governance on unceded Indigenous land engenders, we argue, both formal and informal education practices that bolster white racial dominance. In this paper we demonstrate how pedagogies of the state are employed to benefit the settler colonial fiction of white possession and continue a project of racial injustice. We offer examples of pedagogies of the state that are delivered through material, epistemic and affective means and we argue that an understanding of racial domination in Australia must be cognisant of the multi-layered project of racial domination. We suggest projects for divesting from racial domination could benefit from a reparative justice approach that considers the material, epistemic and affective dimensions of domination.

Reference:

Moreton-Robinson, A. (2015). *The White Possessive: Property, Power, and Indigenous Sovereignty*. University of Minnesota Press.

RC48-676.4

RUELAND, Anna-lena* (Leiden University, Netherlands)

Resisting Big Science: How the Opposition Movement Against the Thirty Meter Telescope Sustained Momentum

Big Science projects, which cost billions of dollars and revolve around expensive, large and complex instruments, are increasingly common in research. These projects are embedded in local communities through their physical infrastructure, economic contributions, and societal outreach. Yet it is not uncommon for local residents to oppose Big Science projects. In South Africa,

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

for example, local communities were concerned by the land acquisition process for the Square Kilometer Array and questioned whether project expenditures would benefit them. In southern France, health and safety concerns led some local residents to oppose the construction of the International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor. Typically, however, opposition to Big Science projects is short-lived, either because local concerns are addressed or because the opposition movement fails to sustain momentum. The story is different for the Thirty Meter Telescope (TMT), a billion-dollar astronomy project planned to be built on Mauna Kea, Hawai'i. Native Hawaiians and local residents have sustained opposition to the TMT for more than ten years. How did the local movement against the TMT manage to sustain such momentum? The present study seeks to answer this question by drawing on social movement theory and the literature on place attachment. Using data from interviews and participant observation, this study argues that five factors – elite support, persuasive frames, strong place attachment, community leadership, and resources – were decisive for movement survival.

RC30-447.3

RUELLAND, Isabelle* (University of Quebec in Montreal UQAM, Canada)

Citizen Care Workers in Public Health: Critical Reflection Based on Research on Community Outreach Practices on COVID-19 in Disadvantaged Neighbourhoods in Canada

In Canada, the strategy of the citizen community health worker had been using in specific public health programs (HIV-AIDS, breast cancer, etc.). During the pandemic, the community health practices that emerged are more the result of independent citizen initiatives or supported by local community organizations. It is an incremental mode of action created by and for citizens to quickly respond to the needs of vulnerable communities in a crisis context. Public institutions now perpetuate these practices to act on other social issues such as violence, mental health, etc. Various issues are raised by the deployment of these community health practices which are becoming institutionalized. With these practices, are we in front of real public services and a democratization of health institutions in which citizens would have a place through their practice or should we see a new form of precarious work which accentuates inequalities between workers within public health institutions? How to understand the tensions between care civic engagement and the institutionalization of citizen community health practices? The reflection on these questions will be supported by the results of research carried out with citizens, mostly migrant women, who have played a caring role in community health within their neighborhood since the start of the pandemic and that continue now paying that role. To problematize these practices, we propose the critical perceptive of the analysis of the activity of citizen work. We document the daily life of citizens community health activities, their work conditions as well as the interactions and power dynamics between actors, the place given to citizens in the organization of public services. Considering and analyzing citizen work as an activity remains a key to describing power dynamics at a micro-social level and to examining the potential for the renewal of public services organizations from below.

RC46-648.5

RUGUNANAN, Pragna* (University of Johannesburg, South Africa)

"Refugees, Family Well-Being and Urbanisation Trends in Africa"

Africa is a continent with diverse in its social, cultural, economic, political and environmental architecture. It is a continent constantly on the move and the migration configuration reflects this diversity and complexity. Research shows that Africa only accounts for 14 per cent of international migrants, but the focus on African migration gives more emphasis to displacement, irregular migration, and refugees. Contrary to sensationalised narratives, the majority of African migrants do not wish to leave the continent, and displaced people and refugees would prefer to return to their home countries. This paper seeks to provide an overview of how refugees and their families adjust to new environments and what are the trends in terms of family well-being, urbanisation and integration of refugees within the African context. The paper will highlight certain regions and provide a comparative in terms of refugee resettlement, endowment, and empowerment in relation to clinical sociology interventions.

RC06-JS-100.5

RUGUNANAN, Pragna* (University of Johannesburg, South Africa)

MEYERS, Celine (University of Johannesburg, South Africa)

Transnational Family Practices Among Zimbabwean Women Migrants in South Africa

In the early 2000s, Zimbabwean women increasingly accounted for a larger ratio of the migrant population in South Africa. Economic drawbacks such as poverty and unemployment remain core migration push factors for Zimbabwean women to South Africa. They are forced to leave their children and elderly parents behind to pursue a breadwinner role in South Africa, leading to an increasingly transnational family context. Using polymedia theory as a conceptual framework, this article examines the transnational family practices by examining two sets of research on Zimbabwean women in South Africa. The first set of research results, conducted in 2011, using in-depth interviews with ten Zimbabwean refugees mothers living in Hillbrow, looks at transnational family practices and discusses intergenerational support from adult children to elderly parents and between grandparents and grandchildren. Building on this, the second set of research results on fifteen Zimbabwean women living in South Africa, examines how Platforms such as WhatsApp, Mukuru and Malachia are key to experience a sense of intimacy and virtual care, particularly among Zimbabwean transnational families. As mobile phones increasingly evolve, there is a continuous need for up-to-date research on contemporary transnational family practices, and comparing these two data sets, over a ten year period, shows how transnational care practices evolve over time. The findings reveal several examples of care practices toward their children, siblings and elderly parents who remained in Zimbabwe, and to maintain a sense of togetherness. Findings indicate that transnational family practices are not free from challenges and issues such as internet access, connectivity and affordability remain core issues for both the migrant women in South Africa as well as the families left-behind in Zimbabwe.

RC03-62.4

RUIZ-ANGEL, Elena* (Universidad de Huelva, Spain)

Resilience Capacity of Women Victims of Gender Violence in Spain.

The communication we present is contextualized in Spain in 2019, in the midst of the worldwide tension generated by the COVID-19 pandemic.

It focuses on the analysis of the 2019 Macro-survey on Violence against Women published by the Ministry of Equality, the largest statistic on the victimization of gender-based violence in our country, conducted every four years.

The aim of the survey is focused on knowing the prevalence for each type of violence that takes place within the couple -physical, sexual, psychological and economic- and the resilience of Spanish women in the face of gender violence. The risk factors of Spanish women aged 16 years and older to suffer gender violence in the different typologies (physical, sexual, psychological and economic violence) have been analyzed according to their sociodemographic characteristics (sex, level of education and employment status).

A quantitative methodology was used for the scientific analysis of the data, using the R statistical package (R Core Team, 2022). The frequencies and statistics of the study variables were calculated. For hypothesis testing, contingency tables were performed with the chi-square test for the relationships between qualitative-nominal variables and Student's t-test for the comparison of means between groups. The significance level assumed was p < .05.22:49.

As main conclusions we found that Spanish women over 50 years of age are those who claim to suffer the greatest degree of gender violence. Those who suffer psychological control violence have a medium-higher educational level, while women with a medium-low educational level are those who suffer sexual violence. Women without a job are the most at risk of suffering gender-based violence, showing a situation of economic dependence on their partner or ex-partner.

TG10-849.5

RUIZ-ANGEL, Patricia* (Universidad Pablo de Olavide (Sevilla), Spain)

Access to Digitisation in Spain during the Period 2006-2022.

This paper analyses the evolution of the Spanish population's access to technological resources and access to the Internet, which are key resources for digital consumption. We focus on the analysis of the Survey of Cultural Habits and Practices in Spain published by the Ministry of Culture and Sports, which is carried out every three to four years. The aim of this paper is, on the one hand, to analyse the evolution of cultural practices in Spain from 2006 to 2022; and, on the other hand, to determine the profiles of the people who have more access to digital resources. It also analyses the socio-demographic and attitudinal components within a holistic model in which to test the impact and evolution of each one of them. To this end, we have used a quantitative methodology in which we have analysed the Survey of Cultural Habits and Practices (EHPC), aimed at a sample of 16,000 people aged 15 and over living in Spain. This survey is the most important in the field of analysis of the cultural habits and practices of Spaniards, and its methodology allows us to carry out a longitudinal analysis of the continuities and changes in cultural practices in Spain and Andalusia. As a preview of the results, we can state that in Spanish households the digital equipment that has evolved the most is internet access, from a consumption of 43.3% in 2011 to 80.5% in 2019. 2015 was the year in which the majority of Spanish households, around 78%, were equipped with digital devices, producing important structural effects on the population's cultural practices.

RC03-JS-122.6

RUIZ-ANGEL, Patricia* (Universidad Pablo de Olavide (Sevilla), Spain)

RUIZ REPULLO, Ruiz Repullo, Carmen (Universidad de Jaén, Spain)

Digitized Cultural Practices in Two Different Territorial Areas: Spain and Andalusia in the Period 2006-2022.

In this paper we analyse digitisation in cultural practices in two different territorial areas, Spain and Andalusia. We focus on the analysis of the Survey of Cultural Habits and Practices in Spain published by the Ministry of Culture and Sports, which is carried out every three to four years. The aim of this paper is, on the one hand, to analyse the evolution of cultural practices in Spain from 2006 to 2022; and on the other hand, to determine the socio-demographic and attitudinal components that mark such cultural practices of the Spanish and Andalusian population. We have used a quantitative methodology where we have analysed the Survey of Cultural Habits and Practices (EHPC), aimed at a sample of 16,000 people aged 15 and over living in Spain. This survey is the most important in the field of analysis of the cultural habits and practices of Spaniards, and its methodology allows us to carry out a longitudinal analysis of the continuities and changes in cultural practices in Spain and Andalusia. As a preview of the results, we can observe that in Spanish households, the digital equipment that has evolved the most has been internet access, from 43.3% consumption in 2011 to 80.5% in 2019. 2015 was the year in which the majority, around 78%, of Spanish households were equipped with digital devices, producing important structural effects on these cultural practices. These technological changes influence and modify cultural uses, blurring work and leisure times (Canclini, 1995).

RC39-575.7

RUIZ-ESTRAMIL, Ivana* (Centre for Social Studies University of Coimbra - Institute for International Cooperation and Development Studies University of the Basque Country, Portugal)

Climate Crisis, Asylum and Refuge: Environmental Justice from International Protection

The objective of this communication is to put on the table the urgency of recognizing international protection for people who are forcibly displaced due to the impact of the climate crisis in their territories of origin. Based on a qualitative methodology and analysis of secondary sources of information, this communication proposes to contextualize forced displacement within the climate crisis, to then share two specific results. In the first place, to argue the need to adapt international protection to the new global contexts of lack of protection, as a measure that guarantees minimum rights for those people who leave their countries of origin forced by the environmental impact on their lives and means of subsistence. Second, to highlight the importance of recognizing the category of "climate refugees" in receiving countries, as a tool for making visible and responsible for the protection of those affected by this type of displacement. From these two results, the discussion opens towards the idea of "environmental justice" based on the recognition of a "climate debt" by industrialized nations with respect to those regions that today suffer the environmental consequences of an economic development that they did not form part of. By way of conclusion, it is highlighted that guaranteeing international protection to those people who go to industrialized States for climatic reasons would be a point that would complement the commitment to the "Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030", since it would provide security to those people who need it after being affected by the impact of the climate crisis on their livelihoods and their territory.

TG03-814.1

RUIZ-ESTRAMIL, Ivana* (Centre for Social Studies University of Coimbra - Institute for International Cooperation and Development Studies University of the Basque Country, Portugal)

International Protection in the European Union in the Face of New Scenarios of Lack of Protection

Starting from the evolution of international protection in the European Union (EU) in the last decade, this communication aims to address the new "Regulation (EU) 2021/2303 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 December 2021 on the European Union Agency for Asylum and appealing Regulation (EU) No. 439/2010". This analysis is based on two investigative periods, the first between 2014 and 2019, and the other currently underway since the beginning of 2022, worked from a qualitative perspective. This comunication is based on the hypothesis that this new regulation strengthens a strategy that focuses attention on the protection responsibilities of third countries, as a measure that curbs the pressure on the European asylum system. Together with this strategy, I analize the protagonism acquired by three categories of protection (subsidiary protection, humanitarian reasons and temporary protection), used as tools legitimized by the urgency of protection required by people from

certain contexts, which shows us the variety of forms that lack of protection acquires today. As a discussion, the need to update the refugee definition and the binding provisions is raised, with the aim of guaranteeing protection and preventing both the externalization of the responsibility to protect and the unequal consideration depending on the region of origin. By way of conclusion, I argue the need to create mechanisms that guarantee safety on the journey and protection in the reception of those people who arrive in the EU, emphasizing the commitment in terms of protection, against attempts to hinder the access to the EU, be it migration or forced displacement.

RC54-737.2

RUIZ-REPULLO, Carmen* (University of Jaen, Spain)
PAVON-BENITEZ, Laura (University of Granada, Spain)
RODRÍGUEZ-GUZMÁN, Carmen (University of Jaen, Spain)
RUIZ-ANGEL, Elena (University of Huelva, Spain)

Invisible Violence at the Centre: Strategies of Psychological Gender-Based Intimate Partner Abuse

This paper shows some of the research results of the project Una realidad invisible: violencia psicológica de género en la pareja carried out in the Autonomous Community of Andalusia, Spain. The fieldwork was carried out from March to June 2022. During this period, both in-depth interviews (N=17) and focus groups (N=2) were carried out. The total number of participants is 27 people (21 women survivors and 6 professionals specialised in gender-based violence from different fields). Two main age groups were established in the women survivors of gender-based violence: young women aged 18-25; and adults in three age ranges: 30-40 years, 40-50 years and 50-60 years; residents in rural and urban areas of Andalusia; with and without children. Among the main conclusions we can highlight the different manifestations that psychological violence takes on in the context of the couple, many of which are very normalised in our society. This fact makes it difficult for women victims-survivors not only to detect the violence they suffer, but also to get out of it. In this sense, there are some differences between young and adult victims. The fact of having children with the aggressor makes it more difficult to break off the relationship and to denounce it. We also found differences in terms of the environment in which they live. The rural environment presents greater difficulties for victims of gender-based violence.

TG11-851.3

RUIZ-REPULLO, Carmen* (University of Jaen, Spain)

¡Cuidado Con Ellos! La Importancia De La Despatologización Del Agresor Sexual

This communication shows some of the research results of the SEXVIOL Working Group, within the framework of the project "Sexual violence in Spain: Study of its incidence through the analysis of statistical and legal sources". In it, 178 sentences associated with prosecution processes of sexual assault issued by the Provincial Court of Madrid between 2016 and 2018 have been analysed. Among the main conclusions, we can highlight the demystification of sexual aggressors, who are often seen as unknown persons, predators, monsters, non-persons, etc. In contrast, the results show that in more than 80% of sexual assaults there was previously some kind of link between victim and aggressor, with 17.4% being an intimate link (partner or ex-partner). The use of weapons only appears in 13.5% of the cases of sexual assault prosecuted. In 90% of the assaults, extreme violence is not used. 70.2% of the aggressors did not have a criminal record of any kind and only 1.7% had a record for sexual assault. These data belie the social configuration that continues to exist around sexual aggressors and which only serves to divert our gaze. The wolf is closer than we think.

RC32-JS-146.3

RUOKONEN-ENGLER, Minna-Kristiina* (Goethe University Frankfurt, Germany)

Climbing up Together? Intergenerational, Gendered Negotiations of Upward Social Mobility in Migrant Families

The upward social mobility induces a change of social status and societal position. According to Pierre Bourdieu, these changes are supposed to be followed by the transformation of the habitus, comprising of alienation from the life world of respective family and its social position. This argument that is mainly concerned with the idea of reproduction of distinct, hierarchical class positions, seems to neglect the power of intergenerational family dynamics and the importance of family support networks in the context of upward social mobility processes. Taking this into consideration, I ask in my paper how upward social mobility processes are induced and intergenerationally negotiated in the context of migrant families. I am especially interested in interrogating the gendered notions and emotional underpinnings of these negotiations. In my argumentation I draw on empirical material from my ongoing research project on intergenerational negotiations of social upward mobility experiences in migrant families in Germany. The research project explores from a biographical perspective how social upward mobility experiences are individually processed and intergenerationally negotiated in migrant families. It asks how social

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upward mobility influences intergenerational and gender relations, experiences of belonging and respective family support structures and aims at developing a theoretical model to explain the dynamics of the intergenerational and gendered negotiations of upward social mobility processes.

RC24-369.2

RUSER, Alexander* (University of Agder, Norway)

Counter-Expertise, Weaponised Common Sense and the Promises of Local Climate Knowledge

Climate change and climate change politics are driven by expert knowledge. Climate change itself is a scientific discovery, that required the collaboration of specialized researchers from a variety of scientific disciplines. Likewise, climate change politics are informed by expert advice that combines insights from natural science research with economic, medical and political expertise.

Instead of paving the way for comprehensive evidence-based decision making, the institutionalisation of scientific expertise at the international level and the inclusion of expert advice in the formulation of national policies has provoked concerted and comprehensive attempts to discredit scientific expertise. Next to the formation of a versatile countermovement, spearheaded by a coalition of think tanks, pressure groups, media outlets and conservative donors in the USA, to provide counter-evidence and to undermine the impression of scientific consensus, tactics to erode trust in scientific expertise increasingly include the weaponisation of common sense. Ever since US Senator Inhofe tossed a snowball in the Senate to disprove global warming, climate science is confronted with common-sense arguments to discredit scientific expertise and to pit the "dogmatic" advice of aloof elites against the everyday experience of ordinary people.

In my talk I will argue that this weaponisation of common-sense arguments is not only an increasingly strategy in the repertoire of professional climate change (politics) deniers but effectively prevents any traditional paths for reconciliation with scientific knowledge be it "increased scientific literacy" or improved ways of communicating scientific research. I will the outline how the a focus on local climate knowledge and the pursuit of a "narrative turn" in our understanding of climate expertise itself, can contribute to bridging the gap between scientific knowledge and personal experience. By broadening our understanding of what constitutes climate knowledge and any including "folkways" of knowing, we can "disarm"common-sense arguments, align scientific expertise with personal experience.

RC24-370.4

RUSER, Alexander* (University of Agder, Norway)

Roundup the Unsuspicious Suspects: The Role of Small Non-State Actors and Informal Networks to Undermine Climate Change Consensus

Non-state actors such as NGO´s, social movements, foundations or local citizens associations promise to play a key role in promoting just ecological transitions by increasing the legitimacy of policies, enhancing the transparency of their implementation and improve the accountability of decision makers. At the same time sociological research has exposed the contribution of non-state actors to erode trust in climate science and subsequentially climate politics. This – mostly US American - "counter movement" consists of relatively large, well-funded think tanks and foundations who maintain close ties to economically powerful donors, industry and influential media outlets.

In recent years, however, new, and in some ways complementary networks have emerged outside the USA. Unlike their publicly visible and well researched American counterparts these networks include small organisations, think tanks masquerading as membership associations, obscure media outlets and a plethora of weak ties to online activists or conspiracy theorists. And yet these networks of unsuspicious suspects have managed to forge connections with the above mentioned countermovement and, even more importantly, with political actors and populist parties.

Drawing on social network data from Germany the talk will outline how these networks evolve without the large-scale funding or organizational structures of their kindred spirited in the USA. It will show how after an initial phase of institutional learning *from* American climate change deniers, German climate skeptic networks developed their own unique techniques of producing, disseminating and aligning their messaging within specific political and cultural contexts. The talk will conclude with an outlook of a potential "dark side" of non-state actor involvement and point towards future research opportunities to identify how small, weakly organized and unsuspicious non-state actors can undermine climate change consensus

RC04-67.1

RUSSMANN, Mareike* (German Centre for Higher Education Research and Science Studies (DZHW), Germany)
NETZ, Nicolai (DZHW, Germany)
LÖRZ, Markus (HIS Institut für Hochschulentwicklung, Germany)

Dropout Intentions of Students with Disabilities

The Covid-19 pandemic has changed the conditions under which students study, work, and live. Importantly, the impact has likely varied across student groups. For instance, recent research shows that the already higher risk to drop out of higher education among students with disabilities has further increased in the wake of the pandemic. Currently it is unclear what precisely causes the higher dropout intentions of students with disabilities. Therefore, we present an in-depth analysis of the mechanisms explaining dropout amongst students with disabilities – a group which has thus far hardly been considered in the dropout literature. To do so, we integrate Tinto's model of student integration, which focuses on students' academic and social integration into higher education, with social stratification research, which highlights the importance of private resources for academic success. Specifically, we consider students' financial, home learning, and mental resources. All of these resources have been strongly negatively affected by the Covid-19 pandemic and are related to drop out of higher education. Based on data from the large-scale nationwide survey "Studying in Corona Times", we find that students with disabilities are substantially more likely to voice dropout intentions during summer semester 2020. Linear regressions and Oaxaca-Blinder decompositions show that their lower academic integration is most relevant for explaining this difference, followed by their fewer mental resources, more scarce financial resources, and lower social integration. Overall, our results highlight the importance of considering both the higher education environment and private resources for understanding student-group-specific dropout intentions – even in times after the Covid-19 pandemic.

RC08-137.5

RUVITUSO, Clara* (Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut, Berlin, Germany)

A Transnational Trajectory between Consultancy, Academia and Care Work: The Pioneering Sociological Lens of Cynthia Hewitt De Alcántara

My presentation introduces the unknown intellectual and professional transnational trajectory of the US-American sociologist Cynthia Hewitt de Alcántara (1942) from the gender and sociology of knowledge perspectives. Based on her written production and an in-depth interview conducted in July 2022, I will focus on the author's production in Mexico between 1966-1985, reconstructing the interconnections between the contexts of knowledge production (between consultancy, academia and care of children) and her sociological contributions. Firstly, I will analyze her controversial research contesting modernization processes within the Mexican green revolution and the situation of women in peripheral rural contexts. Secondly, I will refer to the contexts of production and international reception of her pioneering book on sociology of knowledge "Imágenes del campo. La interpretación antropológica del Mexico rural" in which she analyzed the entangled paradigms and socio-political tensions (local/global) within anthropological interpretations on rural Mexico.

RC35-524.2

RUVITUSO, Clara* (Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut, Berlin, Germany)

The Production and Circulation of Knowledges Under the Lens Conviviality-Inequality: Topics for Sociological Research and Challenges

The perspective of conviviality-inequality opens up challenges and topics for sociological research on the production and circulation of academic knowledge. To the research that has been developed around the concepts of centers, peripheries and semi-peripheries, structural heterogeneity and intellectual dependency, is added the relevance of analyzing negotiations, tensions and transformations in the difference, especially around marginalized knowledge, other epistemologies and multi-medialities. Based on an analysis of different recent investigations on medialities of conviviality in Latin America, I propose to highlight central methodological challenges and innovative topics arising when thinking about the production and circulation of academic knowledge under the lens conviviality-inequality, within the current dilemmas and articulations of the digital transformation and the decolonization. First, despite the structural inequalities in the circulation of knowledge reflected in the hegemony of Eurocentric, white and masculine canons, other knowledges and epistemologies emerges on the margins, managing to negotiate academic recognition and circulations, both at local and global levels. Secondly, to make difference visible, various medial and inter-medial strategies are used, mixing traditional genres, digital media and aesthetic representations (poetry, arts,

music, corporality).These topics and perspectives suppose greater efforts in inter/transdisciplinary and intercultural exchanges, as well as transformations in the established notions of archive and sources.

RC26-387.5

RUZZEDDU, Massimiliano* (University Niccolò Cusano, Italy)

Understanding Smart Societies: The Role of Sociological Theory

In the recent times, the word 'Smart' has denoted the massive use of ICT's and other new technologies in social spaces. More exactly, this word is referring to the recent technological progresses, which are causing unprecedented changes in the contemporary societies: new opportunities to improve social life quality, create new jobs, start communication flows etc; on the other side, these innovations require totally new social skills and long processes of adaptation.

This paper aims at demonstrating that sociological theory can provide epistemic tools for reliably describing, understanding and, where possible, managing those changes.

This will imply three levels of analysis:

– cultural reception: the outcome of innovation processes always depends on the cultural models that characterize all social contexts;

– new social needs: technological progresses might generate new expectations among social groups, such as free time, new kinds of job, higher social skills etc.

– policymaking matters: technological innovations always imply advantages and criticalities, which trigger important social changes; Policymakers are supposed to manage those changes in the most effective way.

More specifically, the theoretical tools on which I will rely, will be basing upon Elias' work about multilevel analysis; within this framework, I will show how ICTs will impact at all levels -micro, meso and macro- of social life, in terms of social production, educational needs and managements strategies; we will show how policy-makers can manage this impact through the innovation theory, especially Etzkowitz's Triple Helix model.

WG05-JS-87.3

RWANGMEI, Peter Dichunlung* (Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur, India)

JHA, Munmum (Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur, India)

Trans-Asian Railway: Hopes and Threats for the Traditional Society of the Mountainous Tribal Belt of Northeast India

A decade-ongoing project Trans-Asian Railway under the Look East Policy of India, is a welcoming project for the natives, whose primary occupation is shifting cultivation, as they have been reeling under the hardship of life in the mountainous region, especially on roadway transportation. In this study, the Noney district of Manipur has been selected because it is the most affected district, where the tallest railway bridge in the world and the longest tunnel in India are under construction. Maximum substations and the intersection station lie in this district. Recently, it has witnessed an initial sign of a deadly threat, a massive landslide that swept away the chunk of the mountain, taking 61 lives near the ongoing railway construction site on the 30th of June 2022. To see the impact on indigenous livelihood and practices, we have chosen 80 respondents from the 12 worst affected villages. We used the interview method: unstructured in-depth interviews and focus group discussions (FGD) to expose the challenges and threats to the indigenous institutions, which are likely to come from the service sector, the Trans-Asian Railway, built to bolster a global economy and geopolitics. We argue for implementation and clearance from Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for every developmental project in such an ecologically sensitive zone. The study concluded the Trans-Asian Railway brings hope to the natives, resulting in them deviating from their traditional knowledge and posing a threat to indigenous sustainability.

RC30-JS-20.1

RYE, Johan Fredrik (Department of Sociology and Political Science, Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Norway)

SCOTT, Sam* (University of Gloucestershire, United Kingdom)

The Mobility-Immobility Dynamic and the 'Fixing' of Migrants' Labour Power

Low-wage labour migration from lower to higher income economies has become a precondition for capital accumulation. As part of this, neoliberal actors (businesses and states) strive to actively produce migrants with a strong work ethic. They do this in numerous ways. In this paper we draw upon Labour Process Theory to argue that a 'mobility-immobility dynamic' is one of the main ways capital now controls working-class labour migrants. The mobility-immobility dynamic relates to low-wage workers' need to move (and often circulate) internationally but, once they have moved, a desire by businesses and states to keep them in place. The fixing of working-class migrants both across space (through transnational mobility) and in place (through immobility) underlines the importance of a multi-scalar approach to understanding the control of the transnational working-class. We draw on evidence from European horticulture – involving 36 in-depth interviews with migrant worker, employers and community stakeholders in Norway and the UK – to highlight the mobility-immobility dynamic in practice.

S

RC32-486.6

S, Suriya* (Department of Development Studies, Madras School of Social Work, India)

Secularising Marriage: A Leeway in Hindu Law

Secularising marriages can be defined as the process of eliminating the legal value of religion and customary practices in giving legal sanction to a marriage. In Indian context, the process is analysed with the reference to Special Marriage Act 1872 & 1956; mandating the registration of Hindu marriages and envisioning the implementation of Uniform Civil Code, as they give scope for a civil marriage. The present study unravels the hitherto research on a regional Hindu law culminated by the Self-Respect movement which conducted non-religious and non- ritualistic marriages to counter Brahmanisn and patriarchy. Arguably one of the foremost radical social reform movements in India was the Self-Respect movement which had a critical engagement with the women's question through its radical politics of social justice and effectively countered the national movement and Indian nationalists' quest for distinct Indian modernity through gender reforms. The movement chose to instill self-respect in human beings who have been denied dignity due to caste and religious oppression. It is in this context, the movement had propagated specific kinds of marriage reforms in the form of non-ritualistic marriage, claiming that traditional marriages was always upholding caste supremacy and subordinating women's position in marriage. The movement advocated that, without conforming to any religious practices, a man and woman should take a dissoluble contract to enter into a conjugal relationship. Such marriage practices were legislated under Hindu personal law as The Hindu Marriage Act (Madras Amendment) Act 1967. Taking this context, the paper traces the shift from movement politics of marriage reform to legislative measures that had to contend with Hindu national homogenization of law reform which insisted on the sacramental aspects of Hindu marriage over secular and contractual nature of diverse marriage practices among the Hindus as in the case of the "Self-Respect marriages".

RC42-609.4

S., Lakshmi* (Govt. K.N.M. Arts & Science College, University of Kerala, India)

Screen-Media Parenting Practices & Its Impact on Social-Interaction of Pre-Schoolers.

The global expansion of mass-media and increased exposure to screen-media among children have elevated significantly since COVID-19 pandemic due to the omnipresent influence of digitalization in every sphere of life. Increased screen-time and early introduction has caused concerns regarding child development.

Various global clinical case studies have found the prevalence of virtual autism, speech delay, and cortex thinning in young children caused by excessive screen-time. According to American Association of Paediatrics, exceeding recommended daily levels during early childhood is prone to development disorders linked with social, emotional and cognitive vulnerabilities.

The underlying problem of concern of this study is about early introduction to screen-media and excessive exposure to screen-time as a matter of detaching children from the social world and its prospective impact on social development. The research was conducted with a framework characterized by Exploratory Sequential Mixed Methods approach. The base of the research was qualitative where it assessed a target population of ten parents of pre-schoolers, under the age of five years for case studies and specific themes derived from the study was quantitatively tested using an online survey conducted among fifty parents within the district of Trivandrum, Kerala. Both the data was then integrated and thematically interpreted for robust outcome.

The findings of the study demonstrated screen-time of pre-schoolers exceeding the advisable daily levels and prevalence of early introduction to digital devices below the age of 1. Children spent more time on passive screen-time and had limited parental interactions during screen-time. Therefore, it is important to promote screen-media parenting practices to foster meaningful socialization of children in the modern digital world and prevent screen-time as a catalyst of alienation from social interaction, which is a potential threat associated with overall child-development.

RC47-JS-11.2

SA VILAS BOAS, Marie helene* (Universite Cote d'Azur, France)

Establishing God's Kingdom in Brazil : Traditionalist Catholic Movements in the State of Rio De Janeiro (Brazil)

The Brazilian elections of 2022 have been characterized by a high mobilization of religion during the electoral campaign. If religious references in electoral discourse are not new in Brazil, they were placed in the heart of the far right campaign in 2022. This new situation is linked to the growing mobilisation of religious movements, in parallel with the consolidation of far right actors. This paper analyses the rôle that a tradionalist Catholic movement, the Dom Bosco Center (CDB) in Rio the Janeiro, plays in the promotion of orthodox religious conceptions within the local political field. Created in 2016, during the impeachment process of the former left president, Dilma Rousseff, the CDB is composed of lay members. The center defends national catholicism, claims for the establishment of God's Kingdom in Brazil and invests candidates for local election. It can be considered as one of the radical support's group of the far right President, Jair Bolsonaro.

Based on an ethnography of the CDB conducted during five months, the paper will question how religious thoughts are transformed into political action. Such a perspective implies to consider two questions : the first one concerns the political organisation of the CDB. It is based, internally, on the creation of a hierarchical and elitist organization, that strictly separate the producers of ideas and the followers, women and men. The paper will analyse how religious thinking is used to justify such divisions. The second concerns the traductions of religious ideas into political programme. By interpretating left ideas through orthodox religious thinking, the CDB divides the political field between the good and the evil, the first being linked with conservatism and the second with the left.

RC28-403.2

SAALFELD, Robin* (Friedrich-Schiller-University Jena, Germany)

What's Mine Is Yours!? Property Arrangements Among German Couples

Even though social research showed that couples increasingly value egalitarian ideals in their partnerships, ample evidence exists to prove that gender inequalities still persist. Gender inequalities among couples have mostly been studied by analyzing differences in income (confirming *gender wage gaps*) and by focusing on the division of paid labor work and unpaid care work (confirming *gender care gaps*). There is limited research investigating *gender property gaps*, that is couple's negotiation of property in their everyday lifes. Property exceeds income and it includes assets such as wealth, residential property, and tangible goods. Debts and liabilities also belong to property and numerous couples are faced with the negotiation of these negative forms of property. Property negotiation is also framed and promoted by property orders (judicial system, economic system, welfare state). In this paper, I typify property arrangements couples establish during the time of their partnership. The presentation is based on an interview-study with couples in Germany, where joint couple interviews were conducted and analyzed by a combination of two qualitative research methods (documentary method and in-depth hermeneutics). The sample (n=45) not only allows for systematic comparisons between West and East German couples but also between three different cohorts (joint household formation before, right after and after German Reunification).

Spot-13.1

SABBAGH-KHOURY, Areej* (Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel)

Decolonizing Epistemology: A Sociology of Persisting Crisis in Palestine/Israel

Attempting to transcend extant vacuous depictions, the talk aims to offer a diagnostic delineation of settler colonialism and the contemporary condition, posing afterward a prognostic understanding of decolonization in Palestine/Israel. To do so, I first identify four general social processes in the contemporary one-state condition in Palestine/Israel: 1) The entrenchment of social hierarchies and classifications that organize access to rights and sustain ethno-racial divisions. 2) Predation and violence by a singular (though concatenated) settler state apparatus and by individual settler colonizers, which involves spatial encroachment, dispossession, siege, and/or ghettoization. 3) A mixture of political economic practices and outcomes, including widening stratification across historic Palestine, developmental responses to global economic forces in the West Bank, and ostensibly paradoxical Israeli governmental earmarking efforts directed to both Palestinian citizens and East Jeruselamites. 4) A shifting context for Palestinian mobilization, by which I mean various forms of resistance, refusal, and other relations of negotiation that take place every day amongst Palestinians (this includes a context of fragmentation). I then clarify how these processes coalesce in the "total social fact" of settler colonization. I further attempt to define the possible contours of decolonization. I draw on the comparison of Palestine to the case of South African decolonization to especially center the rupture between political and material decolonizations. I explain why only their concurrent enactment can engender necessary, and just, redistribution of power. Deciphering the form of the one-state reality can better enable us to envision a reparative future for Palestinians and a decolonial Jewish-Israeli existence.

RC09-147.6

SABBI, Matthew* (University of Bayreuth, Germany)

Critical Arena of the Authoritarian Public Sphere? Imihigo-Induced Governance Forums in Rwanda

Rwanda's *Imihigo* performance contracts generate a less discussed platform for scrutinizing state officials. Critics generally highlight the mechanism's instrumentalization by the regime to promote its international image. This view, however, glosses over potential channels of self-criticism offered by *Imihigo*. Against the backdrop of ongoing debates on resurgent authoritarianism, this article draws on fieldwork with local government agents and non-state actors in district arenas to unpick the official logic and quotidian societal responses undergirding *Imhigo* in the public sphere. The state's reasonable support for its decentralization reform offers the requisite institutional basis to project *Imihigo* as a cultural innovation for local government service delivery. Contrary to arguments of unstrained regime overreach, this case study shows a paradoxical mix of cultural and contemporary governance norms promoted by state elites to control the local arena. The seemingly unintended – but potentially by design – societal interest in *Imihigo* frames a set of forums for official criticism, thereby revealing a societal capacity to keep authoritarian power in check.

RC09-150.4

SABBI, Matthew* (University of Bayreuth, Germany)
STROH, Alexander (University of Bayreuth, Germany)

The Paradox of Local Autonomy: An Inverse Relationship between the National State of Democracy and Space for Autonomous Decision-Making of Local Councils?

Ghana and Rwanda are two show-cases for successful decentralisation in Africa. Both countries hold multiparty elections and claim to run a democratic polity. In Rwanda, however, the executive and the ruling party strongly dominate the state and limit the space for civil society and other political actors. The government holds local administration strictly accountable for their performance with the help of formal goal achievement contracts (*imihigo*). Ghana, on the other hand, is a vivid open democracy with two effectively competing parties and freely organised and vocal civil society organisations that experienced several political turnovers after 2000. Local government faces demands from central government, but also from civil society and neo-traditional rulers. National governments and their respective ruling parties seek interference with local politics through the appointment of local chief executives (mayors) and the distribution of resources. Local councillors in Ghana tend to associate this interference with limited decision-making power of their council and seek personalized informal influence as local development brokers. Paradoxically, the strong central state in Rwanda seems to leave (more?) space for local political decision-making in the designated formal arena. Local councillors have learned to put pressure on the elected mayor and local administration using the same *imihigo* contracts as the country's political leadership. They use their limited formal influence to advance local interests. Thus, the extent of political freedom or control at the national level does not generally determine the space for the local councils' autonomy.

Adhoc-881.1

SABETTA, Lorenzo* (Sapienza-University of Rome, Italy)

The Infra-Ordinary as a Privilege?

A pervasive dichotomy structures our perception of social reality: a small number of highlighted and remarkable phenomena (what we heed, the socio-cognitive spotlight) stand out against an unarticulated background (what we disregard, the socio-cognitive default). The opposition, the attentional asymmetry, is further consolidated by both common sense and academic thinking, since usually the culturally salient elements get more attention, while unnoticed "negative spaces" get even less. Following cultural-cognitive sociology, it is possible to list a series of features characteristic of the nameless side of social phenomena: frequency (what is done when nothing special is being done? The majority of things, a number of things which greatly exceeds the total number of remaining things done elsewhen); usefulness (we bracket out from our streams of consciousness those objects of perception that are not pragmatically useful to the performance of our daily lives); eticness (the unmarked is not theorized from within, being emically apprehended as spontaneous, unselfconscious, colloquial). This paper insists on another dimension typical of "minimal units of meaning in social life": are these dimensions of social life theorizable only insofar as one has "time to waste", i.e. the privilege of adopting a scholastic angle? Who can afford venturing a Perecian attempt at exhausting a place, in Paris or elsewhere? What is the relationship between this inherently lettered and well-educated understanding of the unmarked and the one reluctantly produced by marginal people who cannot simply surf social life (from Garfinkel's Agnes onward)? What are the implications, for humanities and social science, of such conception of the infra-ordinary as a theoretical luxury?

RC26-386.3

SACCA, Flaminia* (Sapienza Università di Roma, Italy)

Political Leaders in Pandemic and Post Pandemic Times: Inclusive Democrats and Resurgent Authoritarians.

The Covid-19 pandemic has caused a multilevel crisis that has hit national public health policies, economies and international relations. The very concept of authority has been questioned and governing skills have been stressed and exposed. In this paper we will analyze how different leadership styles have dealt with the pandemic starting from its framing and representation. We will then analyze how the crisis has highlighted and polarized different leadership power models, polarizing between inclusive democrats and new autocrats. A polarization that has continued in post-pandemic times and that has invested other domains, questioning the principle of the rule of law and of democracy itself.

RC26-385.1

SACCA, Flaminia* (Sapienza Università di Roma, Italy)

Tackling Stereotypes and Prejudices. Educating to Contrast Gender Based Violence

Despite the growing attention drawn on male violence against women by institutional authorities and by civic movement (such as #Metoo and Ni una Menos), the road towards the eradication of violence has proven to be very steep. One in three women (33 %) in the EU has experienced physical and/or sexual violence since the age of 15; 75 % of women in a professional job or in top management have experienced sexual harassment; and one in ten women has experienced some sort of harassment or stalking through new technologies. For the first time in history, violence against women is recognized by the Istanbul Convention as a manifestation of historically unequal power relations between women and men, which have led to domination over, and discrimination against, women by men and to the prevention of the full advancement of women. Therefore, it is this unequal power relations that needs to be tackled in order to obtain consistent improvements, both from a structural and from a superstructural level. It is this very unbalance that makes violence not only possible but also accepted. In this paper we will analyze how the Italian press as well as the Italian courts reproduce a stereotyped culture that jeopardizes women's' rights and their rights to a fair justice. Targeting, unveiling and deconstructing stereotypes is part of the necessary cultural and educational process that contributes to the contrast of gender-based violence.

RC03-60.3

SACKMANN, Reinhold* (Martin-Luther-University, Germany)
MAYER, Ina (University of Halle-Wittenberg, Germany)

The Effects of Social Cohesion on Local Societies

Little is known about the empirical relation between community performance and social cohesion (Dirksmeier/Göb 2021; Lichterman/Eliasoph 2014; Muhuri/Basu 2018).

In a large-scale study (n=12,493) of twelve German communities (from small villages to large cities) the relationship between social cohesion (measured as a composite index of identification, trust in neighbours, collective efficacy) and community performance was analysed in a two-wave study (2021ff.). Multivariate regression demonstrates that the levels of social cohesion are lower in post-communist East Germany and even lower in disadvantaged city districts, which are characterized by a high turnover of residents.

In an accompanying qualitative case study, a subsample of the three East German municipalities was drawn to get deeper into the mechanisms of this result. News in the local newspapers regarding the social cohesion of the political elites of these municipalities (mayor, local parliament) were selected for the time nospan 2000-2022. A topic modelling (Papilloud/Hinneburg 2018) was applied. First results show that a low level of social cohesion of local populations corresponds with a low level of social cohesion of political elites. However, in East German municipalities with successful mayors (reinforced by a series of re-elections) and constructive tensions within the municipal parliament, the level of social cohesion of residents was higher. Therefore, one mechanism connecting community life to democracy seems to be the level of social cohesion of both residents and local elites. Local media are one means to mediate this effect.

Dirksmeier, Peter/Göb, Angelina (2021): Zusammenhalts-Regionen – zur Theorie der Weltgesellschaft in der Sozialgeographie. Geographica Helvetica 76: 449-454.

Lichterman, Paul/Eliasoph, Nina (2014): Civic Action. American Journal of Sociology 120: 798-863.

Muhuri, Soumi/Basu, Sanghamitra (2018): Developing Residential Social Cohesion Index for High-Rise Group Housing Complexes in India. Social Indicators Research 137 923-947.

Papilloud, Christian/Hinneburg, Alexander (2018): Qualitative Textanalyse mit Topic-Modellen. Wiesbaden.

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

RC31-460.6

SACRAMENTO, Octavio* (University of Trás-os-Montes e Alto Douro - Centre For Transdisciplinary Development Studies // Purchase order n.: NE001.2023.0000556, Portugal)

CHALLINOR, Elizabeth (Center for Research Network in Anthropology (CRIA) - NOVA, FCSH, Portugal)

SILVA, Pedro Gabriel (University of Trás-os-Montes e Alto Douro - Centre for Transdisciplinary Development Studies, Portugal)

Rights on the Ground: Street Level Bureaucrats' Understandings and Practices of Refugee Protection in Portugal

The granting of refugee status and the consequent provision of international protection occurs within international and national legal frameworks. However, much of what happens in the daily lives of refugee destination contexts depends on the work of professionals (such as social workers) responsible for safeguarding the rights intrinsically associated with granting asylum. The aim of this paper is to enquire into how "street-level bureaucrats" engage in the process of refugee reception and integration in Portugal, understand these rights and put them into practice. To this end, we approach professionals working in this field from two perspectives: as extension officers, reproducing and implementing the state bureaucracy of the institutionalization of refugee rights; and as change agents: complements to state services, (possible) agents of resistance, and even of state rectification, assuming responsibilities and improvising responses in situations of state dismissal. Taking into account that professionals who mediate between refugees and the state do much more than deliver policies and operationalize rights, the focus is on the dialectic between institutional bureaucratic regulations and discretion; between the formality and informality of professional practices.

RC50-699.1

SACRAMENTO, Octavio* (University of Trás-os-Montes e Alto Douro - Centre For Transdisciplinary Development Studies // Purchase order n.: NE001.2023.0000556, Portugal)

Turismo De Masas y Riesgos De Bioseguridad: Evidencias De La Pandemia De Covid-19

Los retos de bioseguridad que plantea el turismo de masas son un tema de gran actualidad, todavía aún poco abordado en la investigación científica más sociológica. Tomando la pandemia de Covid-19 como referencia más inmediata y basado en una investigación empírica de carácter documental en diversas fuentes (periódicos, instituciones internacionales de carácter intergubernamental y el foro de discusión de la plataforma de viajes TripAdvisor), me propongo a analizar los riesgos de bioseguridad derivados de las actividades turísticas de masas. Al suponer la movilidad y las grandes aglomeraciones de personas de diferentes orígenes, el turismo de masas ha propiciado múltiples brotes de Covid-19 y la rápida propagación mundial de las cadenas de contagio. La pandemia ejemplificó claramente la responsabilidad del turismo en la dispersión de agentes bióticos con graves repercusiones ecológicas, económicas, sociales y de salud pública. Por lo tanto, es urgente repensar la trayectoria de crecimiento del turismo y considerar más eficazmente los riesgos de bioseguridad asociados a la movilidad en los debates sobre turismo y sostenibilidad. Al mismo tiempo, el turismo debe ser delineado en términos de los grandes objetivos de la sostenibilidad, y este propósito transversal al que contribuye debe ser considerado como condición intrínseca de su propia sostenibilidad sectorial como actividad económica.

RC33-492.5

SADOWSKI, Ireneusz* (Institute of Political Sciences, Polish Academy of Sciences, Poland)

Straying on the Limits of Equivalence. Case Study in Dilemma of International Value Comparison.

The paper will illustrate practical dilemmas researchers face while conducting comparative analysis on internationally replicated indicators. The dilemmas are implied by the ongoing debate on measurement equivalence in survey methodology, embodied primarily by rivaling views by two author duos. Alemán and Woods (2015) argue that without measurement equivalence, national aggregates can poorly represent compared concepts. They reproduced comparative analyses based on the World Value Surveys, declaring the incoherence of the results – often lacking even a configural invariance – and, thus, the invalidity of conclusions. The reviewees themselves, Welzel and Inglehart (2016), dispute those allegations, pointing to the fact that giving a strict priority to convergence patterns at the individual level is not a well-substantiated assumption. In particular, weak and variable convergence within countries is rather an empirical norm, while at the same time, it can be irrelevant for convergence patterns between countries. They point out the basic difference between dimensional and combinatory logic, that is, validity based on strict item convergence vs complementary divergence. In their view, internal configurations exist in their own right, and the premise of scalability is

often unrealistic, thus, they declare the notion of equivalence as fundamentally flawed and propose a nomological criterion instead. This debate touches upon very basic and practical issues, which I'm going to elaborate on in light of a comparative analysis of cohort data from German (SOEP) and two Polish studies that replicated questions concerning values. The analysis of the prima facie identical indicators reveals clear differences in response patterns and comparative limitations imposed by the data itself. This prompts to seek substantive explanations to the observed measurement invariance and look for a practical solution that would allow to satisfy assumptions concerning convergence and complementarity of indicators. The discussion of those dilemmas points to some implications for the equivalence debate.

RC24-355.7

SAFFORD, Thomas* (University of New Hampshire, USA)

Climate Change and the Water-Society Nexus in the Amazon Region

Home to the world's largest tropical forest and 20% of the earth's freshwater, the Amazon Basin is central to the climate crisis. Stopping deforestation and wildfires in the Amazon has been a focus for the international community but expanding urban populations and the social impacts of climate-related drought are also immediate concerns to Amazonian communities. This project uses a case study of the water-society nexus in the Brazilian Amazon state of Acre to 1) document the links between climate shifts and social change in the region and 2) assess the extent to which existing institutional models for addressing climate change are adequate for water-related concerns in the Amazon Basin. Synthesis of climate, demographic, and economic data show that population growth and development in Acre is occurring in areas with extreme climate and hydrologic risks. This analysis also shows that poor urban populations in the capital city of Rio Branco are some of most severely impacted by climate-related drought, but mitigation of these problems is almost non-existent. Relatedly, water management institutions are under resourced and management approaches are ill adapted for addressing the emerging issue of water scarcity in this tropical region. Finally, while hundreds of millions of dollars have flowed to Acre through the REDD+ and similar climate mitigation programs, international doners have focused on combating wildfires and deforestation, that have global importance, leaving the local climate impacts on Amazonian water resources and their social implications unaddressed. These findings illustrate not only the social importance of the water society-nexus and impact of climate change on the Amazon and its people, but they also raise questions about climate justice and the extent to which international climate priorities versus those of local people are considered within global climate mitigation programs.

RC48-676.1

SAGARIKA, Sipra* (Fakir Mohan University, Balasore,Odisha, India)

Niyamgiri Movement in Odisha : A Sight for Entanglements of Indigenous Communities, Religion, Politics and Economy

Niyamgiri Movement in Odisha is considered to be one such unique movements where the entanglement of indigenous communities, religion, politics and economies are clearly marked. This is a specific resistance movement which aims towards calculation of sustainable development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups, Kondhas. The role played by the Government agencies, local people, law enforcing agents etc all are undergoing constant changes. Further there is a criss cross of these elementary pillars and sometimes the worst victims of such entanglements are innocent indigenous community's members. This paper aims to capture those constant changes and tries to locate the past , present and future of such resistance movement. The instance of green referendum and other unique elements of this movement , makes it a distinctive movement within itself. Locating the international, national and local implications of such a movement would be another primary aim of this paper. This will be a combination of empirical and secondary sources as collected from the Kalahandi and Raigada districts of Odisha from the Kondha community people itself regarding their plight with international industrial companies.

RC45-637.2

SAGE, Lucas* (European University Institute, France)

Scientific Interactions and Its Consequences on Inequality: A Mechanism-Based Perspective.

The distribution of rewards and recognition in science is particularly unequal: most scientists' work get little attention while a few pursue outstanding careers. At the same time, science is a collective enterprise. This project explores whether collaborations and inequality in science are related. More specifically it focuses on the *Learning From Peer* (LFP) mechanism: when they collaborate, scientists interact with their teammates and get a chance to learn from them. This study analyzes the consequences of LFP on inequality in scientific careers. These consequences are not immediately straightforward, because whether LFP will increase or reduce inequality largely depends on the structure of opportunity for scientific collaborations. One the one hand, if teams

are formed by matching scientists of similar productivitytogether–assortative matching–then LFP will likely strengthen already existing inequality; on the other hand, if the opportunity to collaborate with productive scientists only loosely depend on one's prior accomplishments–random matching–then LFP will broaden the diffusion of knowledge and skills in the scientific community and thereby reduce inequality.

This article aims at answering the following question: *under which conditions does the LFP mechanism contribute to strengthening the unequal the distribution of rewards and recognition in science?* For this, it firstly empirically quantify the causal effect of the LFP mechanism in science using bibliometric data and statistical modeling; secondly, it developsan Agent Based Model (ABM) formalizing the mechanisms underlying scientific collaborations and integrating the empirical estimates found in the statistical model, to derive their macroscopic effects under different team formation scenarios.

By doing so, the paper goes towards the integration of empirical (digital trace) data, advanced statistical modeling, and ABM. This specific combination of empirical material with theoretically grounded formal modeling in the spirit of analytical sociology, illustrates what credible sociology may be.

RC12-180.1

SAGNE-OLLIKAINEN, Elina* (Abo akademi, Finland)

Understanding the Work of Public Actors in the Human Rights Field in Finland

According to Hagtvedt et al (2018), the Nordic countries have featured in human rights research, but the approaches have often been too normative, generic or theoretically oriented. As Stammers (2015) argues, the complexity of human rights as forms of social praxis is often overlooked.

This article will focus on public actors and human rights work in practice in Finland. The method relies on Smith's methodology and conceptual tools of Institutional Ethnography (IE). The informants are public officials, advisors, and professionals in implementing state human rights obligations, in public institutions.The article will relate information gathered from public actors, to the role of these actors as the formal implementers of the state´s legal human rights obligations. Moreover, this article makes use of practice theories and explores the *ethics as a practice* by looking at discourses and practices that aim at enhancing human rights, which in itself is an ethical practice (Clegg, Kornberger, Rhodes, 2006). The article discusses how impactful work and practices in human rights can be recognized, and visualizes the complexity, interconnections and tensions in making human rights a reality in a society.

RC32-484.2

SAGOT, Montserrat* (Universidad de Costa Rica, Costa Rica)

What Is Justice for a Victim of Femicide? Feminist Proposals to End Violence Against Women in Central America.

Central America is one of the most violent regions in the world, outside of an open war zone, with countries like El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala, presenting some of the highest homicide rates. As a result of this deadly process, El Salvador also has the highest femicide rate in the world. Guatemala and Honduras are also among the ten countries with the highest femicide rates in the planet. As a regional tendency, female homicides are on the rise and have increased at a much higher rate than male homicides, particularly during the pandemic.

In those contexts, femicides are not social anomalies. They play a role in a climate of increasing authoritarianism and neo-conservatism and become a form of "pedagogy of cruelty" with a punitive and disciplining discourse.

The argument that I will develop in this presentation is that in contexts of instrumentalization of human existence and disposability of many female bodies, the rights and justice paradigms risk losing their legitimacy, unless we can envision new ways to integrate them within a wider framework of emancipation. Thus, justice for a victim of femicide should not be confused with criminalization and incarceration because in doing so, we only aligned ourselves with the prison mentality of the repressive states. According to some feminist in the region, the aspiration should be the construction of a new concept of justice, beyond just better criminal laws or social policies. This transformative conceptualization of justice should help to dismantle the hierarchies installed by different types of inequalities and guarantee women´s (and all people`s) access to full lives in terms of the social, economic and political means required to develop and exercise their abilities, express their experiences, and participate in the determination of their living conditions.

RC04-65.6

SAHA, Lawrence* (The Australian National University, Australia)

Populist Extremism and the Education Connection: Some "New" Sociological Perspectives

The study of both left-wing and right-wing populism has expanded considerably during the past several decades. The occurrence of populist leaders, and the increasing numbers of populist supporters, has been described by Judis as an "explosion" (2016). This has especially been the case of populist extremism. Almost all studies of the emergence of populist leaders

and followers have occurred within a political science framework and have been productive in charting both the definitions and the emergence of these phenomena. However there are other dimensions of current populism which are less well explored, and one of these is within the sociology of education paradigm.

The focus of this paper will be on the various effects that education plays on both populist leaders and populist voters. In addition to reviewing previous research which focuses on variables related to social inequality, social mobility and perceptions of social justice, case studies of populist leaders, and of populist elections, will focus on "newer" sociological and educational factors and identities which help explain the rise of both right-wing and left-wing populism (Saha, 2022). A crucial variable will be the social divisions or cleavages which characterize many societies today, and which often are said to differentiate between the "educational cosmopolitans" and the "low educational nationalists" (Robertson and Nestore 2022). Cleavage theory and the social identities of "the people" and "the other", combined with the political importance of higher education credentials, help further explain the emergence of populist extremism. Finally, the paper will consider the sociological role of education in the production of, and reduction of negative effects of populist extremism.

RC39-571.3

SAHA, Sebak* (Shahjalal University of Science and Technology, Bangladesh)

Household-Level Coping Strategies in Coastal Bangladesh: The Case of Cyclone Aila (2009)

This paper explores the coping strategies the Cyclone Aila-affected households in Bangladesh employed to cope with the post-Cyclone Aila situation. The paper is based on primary data collected through a mixed methods research approach from two Cyclone Aila-affected villages, one of which was subject to continuous inundation for almost 21 months and the other for almost 33 months following Cyclone Aila. The findings show that the important coping strategies households employed to cope with the post-Aila situation include reducing the number of meals per day and the amount of food intake per meal, relying on inexpensive food, arranging cooking with other families for several days, relying on various aid items including monetary aid from relatives, fishing for consumption and selling, borrowing money from relatives, migrating to other places for work, relying on emergency aid and long-term aid from the government and NGOs and participation in cash and food for work program and cash for training program. Other coping strategies that many households employed include relying on food and non-food aid items from neighbours, friends and acquaintances, consuming rice stored before Aila and using previous savings. The findings also reveal that some households sold livestock such as cows and goats and a few households sold or mortgaged farming land to cope with the post-Aila crisis. The findings demonstrate that some of the coping strategies made households more vulnerable rather than resilient. Finally, the paper argues that the affected households were unable to cope with the post-Aila crisis on their own capacity as most households in both the villages were unable to resume economic activities until the embankment was repaired and thus, the assistance from the NGOs and the government was vital for the survival and recovery of the affected households.

RC39-574.4

SAHA, Sebak* (Shahjalal University of Science and Technology, Bangladesh)

Weaknesses of NGOs' Post-Disaster Response and Recovery Operations: The Case of Cyclone Aila in Bangladesh

This paper examines the weaknesses of NGOs' post-disaster response and recovery operations following Cyclone Aila (2009) in Bangladesh. The paper is based on data collected from two Aila-affected villages through a mixed methods research approach. Although NGOs played a vital role in the response and recovery process of the Aila-affected households and in the repair and construction of the community-level infrastructure, NGOs' response and recovery operations involved some serious weaknesses that undermined the effectiveness of their response and recovery operations. The findings show that NGOs failed to start relief operations immediately after the event and could not harmonize the relief packets in terms of the quantity and quality. They provided overlapping interventions due to lack of coordination and less livelihood and housing support compared to the needs and did not provide psychological support. They preferred the interventions that had visible outcomes and implemented projects following the top-down approach that made the aid recipients passive recipients and resulted in the delivery of inappropriate aid items or the less successful implementation of the interventions. They addressed remote areas least and distributed relief items in the easily reachable places and provided more interventions to the less affected area to spend the allocated money within the project time period. Other weaknesses include favouring own CBO members and microcredit borrowers, putting pressure on microcredit borrowers to repay the instalments of loans taken before Aila when the borrowers were unable to meet their basic survival needs, the exclusion of many households from aid and non-aid support and the involvement of NGO personnel in corrupt practices in a few

cases. These findings will be helpful for the NGOs and other stakeholders in Bangladesh and other disaster-prone regions to design more effective post-disaster response and recovery operations in the future.

RC17-JS-85.2

SAHDAN, Gregorius* (STPMD "APMD", Indonesia)

Bureaucratic Government in Overcoming the Covid-19 Pandemic in Yogyakarta

Bureaucratic government is often seen as a government that is slow and convoluted in overcoming crises. This study aims to answer the question of how far the bureaucratic government is able to overcome the crisis, especially in dealing with the Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia, especially in Panggungharjo Village, Bantul Regency, Special Region of Yogyakarta. To answer this question, this study uses an exploratory qualitative method, where data is collected by means of observation, interviews and document collection. Data analysis used triangulation technique where observational data, interviews and documents were analyzed using contextual interpretive analysis techniques. The results of our study found that; (1) the bureaucratic government in Panggungharjo Village has the ability to deal with COVID-19 with various actions, including the establishment of a Covid-19 Handling Task Force consisting of various elements, including the Health Office, the Social Service and so on; (2) In overcoming Covid-19, the bureaucratic government in Panggungharjo Village carried out two strategies, namely a social inclusion strategy and a social capital institutionalization strategy. The social inclusion strategy is carried out by involving as many parties as possible affected by Covid-19 who need government assistance and assistance, while the strategy for strengthening social capital is carried out by optimizing the ability of the community to help each other for people who are experiencing economic difficulties due to Covid-19. This research recommends that bureaucratic governments can operate in overcoming the Covid-19 crisis.

RC48-JS-41.5

SAHU, Dipti Ranjan* (University of Lucknow, India)

Assessing the Trajectories of People's Movements in Odisha, India

Social movements and protests in contemporary Odisha are the reflection of emerging voices of dissents and rising aspirations of the people.The state has been criticized for the authoritarian and militant operations. The relationship between the state, communities and social movements in various partsof Odisha require comprehensive understanding of protests and movements through which one can assess the broader socio-political structures in various sites of Protests. It makes an attempt to review various movement studies and their theoretical standpoints and tries to articulate the dynamics of existing relationships between the state, communities, Corporate and people's protests in Odisha. On an empirical basis, the paper analyses a successful people's protest of Baliapal in Odisha popularly known as Anti-Missile movement, against the proposed National Missile Testing Range. This protest has raised several collective issues of development induced displacement. This missile testing centre project was supposed to displace 55 villages covering an area of 102 square kilometers and displace more than 1,00,000 people. The people of Baliapal, irrespective of their caste, class, gender and political affiliations could manage to put pressure on both Government of India and Government of Odisha to stop this project. As a result of the protest, the National Test Range Centre could not be established in Baliapal. It was considered to be one of the successful protests in India ingeneral and Odisha in Particular. Further, the paper also tries to analyse how this successful protest facilitated other micro movements in Odisha.

RC48-680.4

SAHU, Dipti Ranjan* (University of Lucknow, India)

Dynamics of People's Protest: Issues and Perspectives

Development projects including mines and other large industrial projects in Odisha have caused involuntary displacement of people and destruction of the environment. These have led to various grass-roots resistances. The paper makes an attempt to look at the various movements against displacements. Further the unholy alliances between state and corporate which has been countering people's resistances. On an empirical basis, the paper articulates issues of deprivation, role of the state apparatus, ecological concerns and social justice.

Inte-23.2

SAIDANI, Mounir* (outdated, Tunisia)

Who is mobilising religious sensibilities of on the Tunisian political scene? (Dis)entangling religion and politics in postrevolutionary Tunisia

The postrevolutionary Tunisia saw several political mobilisations for uprisings, social movements, and elections. Political organisations, civil forces and ideological coalitions formulated several types of discourses to be present in mobilisations. Islam as religion and religious backed opinions were and continue to be heavily present and influent is these discourses. Classic analysis split the political Tunisian scene into two camps: those who are likely to mobilise religion and religious beliefs in their political discourse and those who aren't as a split between secular and religious.

RC34-518.6

SAINVAL, Walkens* (Paris Dauphine - PSL University, France)

Investigating Youth's Social Imaginaries in an Elite Educational Institution

Many social scientists have studied youth education and elite schools (Bourdieu (1998), Abraham (2007), Khan (2011), Darmon (2013), Pochon (2021)). My research focuses on the construction of youth's social imaginaries within an elite educational institution. It draws on a one-year ethnographic study in a leading business school in France. The first material consists of participant observations of everyday life and activities of students (in class and extracurricular activities). In addition, I conducted about 25 semi-directive interviews. I use these materials to understand the representations, behaviors, choice strategies, aspirations of those young students, social networks that emerge, and institutional discourses. The fieldwork allows me to give voice to the students, share their academic, social, and associative experiences, and multiply the opportunities to understand the critical stages and moments they are going through. It also allows me to consider how the institution, in its very transformation, will induce transformations in the reading of possible and desirable futures. The interviews conducted provide information on the trajectories of the students and the networks that these trajectories involve.

RC47-JS-86.5

SAITO, Asato* (Yokohama National University, Japan)

Localism and Urban Social Movement: A Case Study of Queen's Park Community Council in London

Decentralization / devolution has been a world-wide trend for the last 20-30 years. In the case of England, the decentralization discourse took a particular form of localism which highlighted the importance of local identity, economic efficiency, and good governance in a local and neighborhood scale. Localism Bill in 2011 has given "general power of competence" to the local authority and ensured a degree of local autonomy, but at the same time, made it possible for the local community to exercise more independent power against local government bureaucracy. The Local Government and Public Health Act in 2007 also allowed new parish council, the lowest tiers of local government and hence the closest to the local people, to be established in London for the first time since the 1800s.

Against this backdrop, Queen's Park Community Council (QPCC) was born in North West London in 2012 as a new parish council. This paper reviews the way in which it was planned and conceived in a particular local economic and social context and created by the mobilization of local community. QPCC was established after the long and hard work by Paddington Development Trust and Queen's Park Community Forum, a voluntary group by the local residents to improve the local environment. The paper examines the way in which community mobilization eventually led to the creation of new parish council and argues that it could be interpreted as a social movement, which contains some elements of social innovation such as blurring the boundaries between social and political and challenge the attitude of local residents. It also investigates more recent challenges such as Brexit and Covid-19 global pandemic and examines how neighborhood community cope with such enormous and disproportionate challenges.

RC15-231.2

SAITO, Keisuke* (Okayama University, Japan)

Assisted Reproductive Technologies Prompt Male Subjectivity in Reproduction: Issues and Controversies Surrounding Elective Abortion

In the past, reproduction has always been considered a woman's issue, not only in sociological discussions but also in actual medical practice. In issues such as abortion, women have been the only parties involved, and the presence and role of men have been marginalized. However, with the development and spread of assisted reproductive technologies, medical practice has begun redefining men's role in reproduction.

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

Following the changes in practice, several research studies that reexamine the relationship between reproduction and men have recently been published in sociological circles. The new research interest in "reproduction and male" brought about by assisted reproductive technologies has forced reconsideration of existing discussions on reproduction. Specifically, the question that has emerged is how the existence and role of men, which have been invisible in the context of reproduction, should be positioned as an actor in reproduction.

Based on a qualitative survey of male patients who use assisted reproductive technologies and medical professionals who deal with such patients daily, this report compares the current situation in Japan with that in Australia. Moreover, it considers the issues of elective abortion in which male subjectivity has become apparent as a result of assisted reproductive technologies. Furthermore, it points out that the spread of assisted reproductive technologies has raised the question of who is the "reproductive party." Finally, the report compares the social changes in Japan and Australia and summarizes the new issues and points of contention thereof.

RC32-478.16

SAKAI, Chie* (Kansai University, Japan)

Women's Conflict with a Promotion in the Manufacturing Industry in Japan

This paper analyses how women engineers in the Japanese manufacturing industry establish their careers while balancing work and family life. Today, there are more women in the Japanese workforce than before. However, the gender wage gap is still larger in Japan than in other developed countries because of the low percentage of women managers in Japanese companies. The government established the Equal Employment Opportunity Act in 1985 and has shaped many systems to support female managers, but the proportion of women in managerial positions is still below 20%.

Based on qualitative research of about 50 workers in two manufacturing companies in Japan, I discuss the reasons why women tend to stay in low-level positions even though the company for which they work has encouraged them to be promoted. The manufacturing industry is one of the leading industries in Japan, and it is male-dominated. The companies where I conducted research have tried to increase the number of women workers and managers they employ, for example, by establishing a childcare leave system for every worker. Consequently, the management in these companies thinks that women are less motivated to pursue a promotion.

In the study discussed in this paper, I found that women engineers have the drive to become managers but they felt it was still difficult for them to be in positions of responsibility because managers have to work overtime. Moreover, in Japan, housework and childcare are traditionally viewed as women's work even though couples share this responsibility in their household. The women also think that middle management does not have enough power to decide when and how they work. There is a perception gap between female employees and management, and the companies need to reform their system to improve the work-family life balance of all workers, not just female employees.

RC19-283.5

SAKAI, Kosuke* (The University of Tokyo, Japan)
PARK, Hyewon (The University of Tokyo, Japan)

A Theoretical Examination of the Concept of Familialism in Compressed Modernity: Toward Further Development of Welfare Regime Typology

The concept of "familialism" was introduced in reformulations of previous theories of welfare regimes to compare the welfare states of European countries. By using "de-familialization" as an analytical index of social policy, comparative welfare state analysis has made it possible to analyze the diversity of welfare capitalism, which could be overlooked in decommodification and stratification. This has also opened the possibility of comparative studies within European countries and comparative studies that do not assume regional proximity, such as comparisons between southern European countries and East Asian countries.

On the other hand, familialism in East Asia has been characterized by compressed modernity, which is concerned with the timing and speed of socioeconomic modernization. Therefore, for more valid cross-national comparisons of welfare states, it is necessary to refine the theoretical framework based on the impact of the relationship between the compression of the modernization process and the maintenance or transformation of familialism on social policy formation. Previous comparative social policy research based on familism has not fully developed such considerations.

In this paper, we examine the theoretical considerations of the linkage between familialism and compressed modernity and identify the variations this linkage brings about in the formation and transformation of the welfare state. This will provide a theoretical framework for not only capturing the characteristics of East Asian welfare regimes and their internal diversity, but also for properly analyzing the differences between familialisms between European countries and East Asian countries.

RC13-194.5

SAKATE, Machhindra* (MRJM College, Umbraj, Karad, India, India)

Challenges to Tamasha - a Folk Art : A Case Study in Satara and Sangli District of Maharashtra, India.

Leisure is a activity central to the survival of humanity. Just as work is necessary for our growth, time away from work as leisure stimulates our cognitive and emotive development, if spent well. Thus a 'good life' has leisure activities as an important source of happiness and well-being.

Modern society, with its limited working hours coupled with technology and infrastructure makes leisure activities a commonality. However, in ancient India, just like material possessions, leisure time too was not distributed fairly and equally. With the shackles of caste system, the lower Varnas and Dalits (untouchables) lived a life of 'survival' one day at a time. This hindered an emergence of social bonding over leisure activities and led to creation of 'broken men and women'. Dharma Shastras thus forwarded and enforced an ascriptive idea of leisure.

Since the natural predispositions tend to be stronger than manmade rules, Dalits in Maharashtra created a leisure activity in the form of Tamasha, a folk art. Due to the process of Universalization, Tamasha today is a part of culture of Maharashtra, practiced across castes and Varnas.

Thus, the Folk Art of Tamasha can be seen not only a cultural symbol but also as a Dalit Symbol. With globalization, new media, new forms of entertainment, Pandemic disruptions, etc Tamashaa as an art-form is facing several challenges. This research paper aims to study it in depth. Secondary data has been used for the research along with Interview and Observation Technique.

RC15-217.1

SAKS, Michael* (University of Suffolk, United Kingdom)

Medical Practitioners, Social Closure and the State: Variations across National Health Systems and Their Implications for Patients

This paper charts the different professional regulatory position of medical practitioners and their effect on patients across the range of modern societies from a neo-Weberian perspective. It begins with an analysis of the development of the medical profession in Britain which, from the mid-nineteenth century, has been a key example of exclusionary social closure – albeit in recent times, in light of a number of medical scandals, it has moved from independent self-regulation to regulated self-regulation predominantly under the shelter of the National Health Service. Such exclusionary arrangements in a mixed neo-liberal economy generally exhibit differences on a sliding scale from systems in Western Europe where medical practitioners, with some exceptions, have tended to be more strongly regulated by state bureaucracies. However, the key contrast is with medical practitioners in societies lying towards the extreme ends of the spectrum – such as those in the more individualized and privatized health system of the United States and in the health system of the more autocratic and state-dominated Russian regime. In the former, whilst independent medical licensing occurs across its constituent states, the income, status and power of doctors has been diminished through growing corporatization. In the latter meanwhile physicians lost their growing autonomy in face of increasing party control with the Bolshevik Revolution – and such professional independence has yet to be regained in post-Soviet times. The variations in medical practitioner regulation in different types of societies, though, also have important implications for patients and other users of health services, including in shaping patterns of access to doctors who in turn have associated differential reward structures. In consequence, the varying regulatory frameworks in place have a greater or lesser impact on inequalities in healthcare from a patient perspective.

RC15-220.1

SAKS, Michael* (University of Suffolk, United Kingdom)

Professionalization and the Relationship between Orthodox and Unorthodox Medicine in Britain: Sympathy for the Devil?

This paper takes a neo-Weberian theoretical framework based on seeing professionalization in terms of the self-interested drive to augment income, status and power in establishing social closure to the detriment of outsiders in a competitive marketplace. It is argued that professionalization was the device employed by biomedicine to gain ascendancy in its battle against other approaches in the pluralistic field of healthcare in the first half of the nineteenth century in Britain. Once independent self-regulation had been legally underwritten by the state through the 1858 Medical Act, the newly forged and increasingly authoritarian medical profession launched ever more adversarial ideological attacks centred on heresy and quackery against the range of therapies that now are seen to constitute complementary and alternative medicine (CAM). This resulted in CAM becoming ever more marginalized and restricted in its scope of practice by the mid-twentieth century. However, CAM revived thereafter following the 1960s/70s counter culture, on the back of which the practitioners of several such therapies then seemingly perversely – but beneficially in terms of self-enhancement – sought themselves to professionalize. Nonetheless, although the largely independent

orthodox medical profession has recently become more tightly regulated from above in the wake of a series of medical scandals, CAM professionalization has been limited in terms of rapprochement mainly as a consequence of the ongoing dominance of medical orthodoxy. The intriguing switchback in approaches to professionalization in the relationship between orthodox and unorthodox medicine in Britain is held to be represented metaphorically by the now classic Rolling Stones' track 'Sympathy for the devil'. This highlights that – while there is much perceived evil in the world and we blame the devil for many atrocities – there is good and evil in all of us and cross-overs frequently occur.

WG01-767.4

SAKSENA, Rachna* (Institute for social action and research, India)

The Dynamics of Indian Foreign Policy in the Light of Russia – Ukraine Crisis

The unfolding of the Russia-Ukraine war in February 2022 has had implications for nation-states across the Globe. The global order is not only imbalanced but a new process of alignment and re-alignment has also begun.

After the downfall of the USSR at the beginning of the 1990s, the world was oriented toward the global integration of nation-states and the scholars of globalization assumed a single world order under the leadership of the USA. During this period, Indian Foreign policy has also shifted as a result of the adoption of the LPG policy in 1993. This major shift in economic policy from a mixed economy to a globally oriented economy has also changed the political orientation from a welfare state to a capitalist-oriented political system. However, India successfully maintained a balanced foreign policy to have cordial ties with USA and Russia. But, the recent Russia-Ukraine crisis has created an imbalance in its foreign policy.

The paper looks at Indo–Russian proximities due to the former's military requirements, crude oil, and strategic geo-economic needs but at the same time making alliances like Quad through QSD. The paper also analyses the balancing and leveraging acts through the foreign policy of the Indian Government during the Russian-Ukraine Crisis.

RC52-723.4

SAKSENA, Rachna* (Institute for social action and research, India)

The Pharma Industry during Covid-19 :Indian Resurgence and the Pathways

The knowledge production in the Indian pharma industry is boosted by growing techno culture.this has been able to answer to the global governance and the emerging global authoritarianism .the bench-mark practices in Indian Pharma matches with the best in industry and has been able to garner a place for itself yet the authoritarian norms and routines affect it. the paper captures the landscape, the benchmark practices in Indian Pharma .

RC32-481.1

SAKTANBER, Ayse* (Orta dogu Teknik Universitesi, Turkey)

Queer Student Activism and Its Discontents in Turkey

Ever since feminist women's movement started addressing to queer movements and concomitantly turned out to be a gender movement in Turkey, particularly after 2000s, lgbttqi+ participation has always been construed as a problem by all kinds of authorities be they governmental or academic. Middle East Technical University, which is known with its both left-wing and liberal democratic leanings and ranked first among other state universities in Turkey, also as a reputable international university, was first to establish an interdisciplinary international Women's Studies Graduate Program in 1994, which soon after was reorganized as Gender and Women's Studies Program (GWS) and became highly active in research, knowledge production and taking leading roles in bridging State and Civil Society Organizations both at the national and international levels in fostering and disseminating gender equality. For both its GWS staff and students always kept their relationship tight with gender activism, METU students came forth in defending the human rights of lgbtqi+ people as well, though by having been confronted with constant legal obstacles parallel to the increasing authoritarianism in Turkey. In this paper , as the first and current academic advisor of Gender Studies Student Collective, through the experiences of METU students , I will attempt to show how academic freedom and independence of thought can not be enough to support Queer movements in the context of political authoritarianism and discuss whether this is a moment of backlash or a long lasting hegemonic situation in Turkish society.

RC02-JS-129.4

SALES, Arnaud* (Université de Montréal, Canada)

Innovative Corporate Networks and Dynamic Reticular Structures

An important field of sociological research has developed around interlocking Directorships and Corporate Networks. These studies aim to describe, reveal, and explain the ownership and control system of corporations, the interconnection of elites and more generally to highlight the structure of economic power. The interfirm networks have considerable power for national and global economic structuration. However generally, their constitution is first and foremost focused on the regular operations and strategies of self-development, and interest defense of their corporations. However, it is possible to identify corporate networks which are fundamentally focused on transforming the environment in the broad sense of the word, to their long-term advantage.

In this session on *Brokering Novel Concepts into Economic Sociology*, I will suggest first to return to the interpretation of ethnologist Radcliffe-Brown who used the term 'Social Structure to denote a *network* of actually existing relations.' Escaping the conceptualization of the structure consisting of only rules and resources, I propose another view of structuration processes with the concept of Dynamic Reticular Structure. It can be defined as a powerful network, incorporating human actors and corporate actors tied by common interests that will shape, promote, defend, and diffuse their specific innovative model of accumulation and economic development, locking in the path of human action. This long-term process often involves challenging and breaking the dominant model carried by a rival network by means of different strategies. As it expands, the initial network of innovative leaders, (if it succeeds in imposing its model), ends up constituting not only a new sector of economic activity and its markets, but more broadly a Dynamic Reticular Structure, always in motion under the action of multiple organizations, social agents, millions of consumers, and followers, lastingly changing lifestyles, and more broadly parts of our material civilization.

RC03-JS-113.1

SALLAWAY-COSTELLO, Jake* (University of Nottingham, United Kingdom)

Artistic 'Lines of Flight' for Food Security: A New Materialist Appraisal of the Birmingham Creative Class in Community Food Support

Watson (1993) theorised an urban 'new middle class', of highly educated, economically autonomous creative intellectuals, who scuppered cultural analysis using ethnographic methods, declaring these social actors 'unregistered' in cultural studies of the Birmingham School. Thirty years later, this modern creative class is a growing and vibrant part of Birmingham social life, found in diverse post-industrial geographies centred around a vibrant arts scene (Warren & Jones, 2019). This presentation concerns interactions between Birmingham's creative class and the community sector, exploring how artists contribute to new social food movements, and analytical lenses for their appraisal and valuation.

A traditional urban ethnography was undertaken with a network of food activists in Birmingham across a calendar year, in which I was a full-time volunteer of numerous community food support services such as food banks and urban agriculture projects. Although the study initially focused on climate change adaptation, ethnographic immersion connected me to a sub-community of artist-activists, including caricaturists, musicians, community arts workers and other creative practitioners, using art to support social food movements. The work of artist-activists was generally undervalued, contributing to a micropolitics of food activism concerned with arts decentring or displacing traditional forms of food support.

Using New Materialist Social Inquiry (Fox & Alldred, 2015) as an analytical framework for exploring cultural meaning in research-assemblages, I determined artist-activists promoted materialist 'lines of flight', offering novel divergent perspectives on long-established health inequalities in the city. Though often discordant with more tangible solutions promoted by traditional activists, the Birmingham creative class offered supportive visions of food for social justice and wellbeing. Examining the progressive but often poorly visible role of artists in urban food activism, I question Watson's position, asking whether an 'unregistered' creative class disrupts cultural analysis, or rather that novel post-qualitative analytical methods are required to appraise their contributions to social movements.

TG09-836.3

SALLAWAY-COSTELLO, Jake* (University of Nottingham, United Kingdom)

Disrupting Colonialities of Knowledge: Learning and Teaching Sociology through Immersion in Social Food Movements

The nutritional sciences have traditionally exerted expert authoritarianism over health: that only qualified nutrition professionals may hold and use knowledge of the diet to improve wellbeing (Millard & Kingfisher, 1998). This has resulted in widespread 'nutritionism', and the disempowerment of lay

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

peoples, knowledges, and discourses of dietary health (Cohen, 2017). This conflicts with decreasing public investment in nutrition services (Chapman & Middleton, 2019), and increasing reliance on the community and voluntary sector for food support (Loopstra et al., 2019). The cultivation of healthy, inclusive, and resilient food systems requires intersectoral learning from, and partnership with, new social food movements (Sage et al., 2021).

A compulsory module on the sociology of food and nutrition was introduced in September 2022 on the BSc Nutrition degree at the University of Nottingham, designed using a Pedagogy for Civic Engagement framework (Wingeier-Rayo, 2016). Privileging community-based learning as the primary pedagogic concept, the module required students to immerse themselves in local social food movements, to facilitate critical consciousness of the conflicts between physical wellbeing and social determinants of health, and the reductionist nature of expert interventionism. Assessing appraisal and interpretation of sociological theories of food through an ethnographic portfolio exercise, the module challenged trainee nutritionists to produce a realistic proposal marrying expert and community knowledge to support dietary health, which the student could implement through volunteering experience the following year.

At the end of the first iteration of the module, this paper uses student feedback to reflect on teaching sociology through civic engagement, learning from new social movements, and the epistemic value of disrupting colonialities of knowledge in the allied health professions. A student co-produced living document will be shared to highlight the opportunities and challenges of teaching sociology via community-based learning, and evoke ideas for use of these pedagogic concepts in other areas of sociology.

Plen-4.1

SALVATORE, Armando* (McGill University, Canada)

Reinventing Secularity As Civility? Islamic Articulations Linking Past and Present

Secularism as a constitutional doctrine and political ideology presupposes not only a political theology but also a theology of history. The paper first addresses the question of whether (and to what extent) this also applies to the more sociological notion of secularity, which has a higher analytical purchase in turning political ideology or theology into a focus on the socio-cultural 'will to differentiate' one's (or one's group's, or an entire society's) life from the normative power of however defined religion.

The approach to multiple secularities is inclusive of movements and ideas that de-absolutize this will to differentiate between religion and secularity without turning it into a symmetrically opposing will to de-differentiate them. The approach consists in building a layer of reflexivity in apprehending an increasing diversity, around the globe, of notions of secularity. It shows how this diversity consists in differentially articulating the historical, normative, and life-orientational reasons for the differentiation altogether.

In this perspective, the paper proposes to see the way contemporary social thought and social movements in the Muslim-majority world have folded the (islamically often controversial) notion of secularity (*'almaniyya* in Arabic or its equivalents in other languages) into horizons of civility. This option facilitates navigating the straits between the Scylla of a modernist-Westernist straitjacket calling for a sharp differentiation between religion and secularity and the Charybdis intimating a traditionalist tabula rasa of any differentiation. This option often requires linking the analysis of the turbulent present of Muslim-majority societies with a reflexive and nuanced (i.e., not fundamentalistically simplifying) apprehension of the Islamic heritage, where notions and practices of civility play a major role.

RC39-575.6

SAMARAWEERA, H.* (Department of Sociology, University of Colombo, Sri Lanka, Sri Lanka)

Complexity of Disaster Resilience Discourse: With Special Reference to Neoliberal Sri Lanka

Disaster scholarship being mainly western-oriented and western-dominated, there is a lacuna in critically exploring the term 'disaster resilience' with a special reference to 'global south' including Sri Lanka. This research paper aims to critically engage with the term 'disaster resilience' while bringing the examples from the experiences of the Sri Lankan flood affected people and interventions of the government and donors. It takes a Foucauldian approach and a critical lens to engage with the disaster resilience discourse in neoliberal Sri Lanka. The research study uses mixed method approach and employs questionnaires, in-depth interviews, focus group discussions conducted with the flood affected people in two flood prone communities and semi-structured interviews with the DRR related government and donor officials. The research paper brings David Chandler's, Jonathan Joseph's and Julian Reid's conceptualizations on resilience into the Sri Lankan neoliberal disaster context and critically engages with the term while providing examples from the narratives of the flood affected people and experiences of the Sri Lankan government and donors. The research paper interrogates the disconnects between the Sri Lankan government's and donor's perspective of 'disaster resilience' and flood affected people's narratives on disaster resilience in grassroots level. The research findings indicate how the government and donor initiatives use the term as a metric of their project success while pouring with other buzz words such as 'empowerment' and 'sustainability development'. On the contrary, flood affected people's narratives show the complexities surrounding their disaster

resilient identity mainly outlining larger root causes, structural inequalities and systemic injustices behind their failures to be resilient as government and donor's expected. The paper mainly raises the question of whose disaster resilience is decided by whom with what kind of outcomes and emphasizes the need for nuanced understandings including non-linearity and complexity surrounded by the term 'disaster resilience'.

RC39-564.1

SAMARAWEERA, H.* (Department of Sociology, University of Colombo, Sri Lanka, Sri Lanka)

Understanding the Need for Decolonizing Disaster Recovery Process in Neoliberal Sri Lanka

Within the limited social science disaster scholarship on disaster resilience and recovery in Sri Lanka, there is a serious emerging concern for decolonizing neoliberal disaster recovery process. In this research paper, the term decolonizing indicates the power imbalance and the need for potential rebalance through the voices and experiences of the local disaster affected communities. The paper aims to explore the need for decolonizing disaster recovery process in increasingly neoliberalized disaster context in Sri Lanka with special reference to two recurrent flood affected communities. The study employs mixed method approach while using questionnaires, in-depth and semi-structured interviews and focus group discussions with flood affected people located in two flood prone communities and semi-structured interviews with donor and government officials who have closely worked in the Sri Lankan DRR context. The paper indicates the gaps and limitations identified in the disaster recovery processes after the major flood disasters occurred in 2016, 2017 and emphasizes how the Sri Lankan government's and donor's monopoly and centralized power lead not to address actual needs of the local communities. Since the majority of Sri Lankan disaster studies and disaster recovery processes have been western-oriented, top-down approach-based overlooking people's voices, this paper raises the need for decolonizing disaster recovery process in neoliberal Sri Lanka while providing an opportunity to hold the power and agency by the flood affected people themselves. Those people have lived in the flood prone areas for generations while facing recurrent annual flooding and dealing with larger neoliberal root causes which produce disaster risks and vulnerabilities, systemic injustices and structural inequalities. Hence, decentralizing the government's and donor's power towards flood affected people while understanding the existing power imbalances in the disaster recovery process will lead to further explore the problematic nature of the existing western-oriented DRR policies and recovery initiatives in Sri Lanka.

RC52-719.1

SAN MARTIN, Maria Eugenia* (Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina)

La Profesionalización Del Mando De Las Mujeres Policías. Un Estudio De Caso Sobre La Policía Federal Argentina.

En el año 2019, cuarenta y un años después de que se habilita a las mujeres a ingresar al cuerpo de oficiales de la Policía Federal Argentina la cúpula de mando de la institución está integrada por ciento ochenta varones y once mujeres. Cinco son Comisarias Inspectoras, cinco son Comisarias Mayor y solo una Comisaria General. La feminización de las fuerzas de seguridad es un fenómeno de apertura e integración heterogénea que enfrenta un bloqueo progresivo a las jerarquías más altas del organigrama institucional que, al decir de Susana Durao (2017), las hace protagonistas de un cambio incompleto.

En este trabajo se analizan las prácticas que posibilitan la transgresión a la prohibición del mando (Pruvost, 2008) en contextos restrictivos a lo largo de las trayectorias de ascenso profesional de las mujeres que acceden a posiciones jerárquicas. En su trayectoria ascendente se identifican tres vías a través de las cuales ellas disputan el acceso al mando: la masculinización, la feminización estereotipada y la construcción del prestigio. Por último, estas trayectorias son relacionadas con sus experiencias de organización de la división sexual del trabajo doméstico y de cuidado.

RC28-411.4

SANADA, Teruki* (Doshisha University, Japan)

Effect of out-of-School Education in Entering Higher Education: A Focus on Post-Tracking in High Schools

This study examined the effects of shadow education on the transition from secondary to higher education using data from the Japanese Life Course Panel Survey. Despite a disadvantageous track in high school, students may use shadow education to improve their grades and join a track that they originally desired. This study explored whether shadow education in high school helps women to recover from a track disadvantage and achieve attainment of higher education. The results showed that women's use of shadow education indeed promoted the attainment of their higher education. Contrarily, for men, it was effective only in overcoming the differences between junior colleges and technical schools and four-year colleges, but not between four-year colleges and branded colleges. Furthermore, the effect of shadow education by high school track was found only for a subset of men. These results suggest that

shadow education is effective in promoting educational attainment regardless of high school track, and may also help students recover from disadvantages in high school track.

RC14-215.3

SANAGUSTIN-FONS, Victoria* (University of Zaragoza, Spain)

Social Sustainability and Social Economy Organizations: A Way of Overcome Vulnerabilities through Intergenerational Dialogue

The main aim of this research is to analyse social sustainability through the promotion of intangible heritage of different generations living in the same community in three different countries through the role of two different social economy organizations. The term 'sustainability' does not always translate easily and is sometimes only considered in limited environmental and economic terms. Social sustainability has not been given the same attention and implementation as its counterparts, and that has held back sustainable development around the world from reaching its maximum potential. Therefore, we seeks to encourage effective practices trough social economy organizations for achieving social sustainability in communities from Spain and Cyprus. The idea is to endorse intergenerational dialogue and intangible heritage as effective practices for building coherent societies. According to "The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Developments-UN", essential elements for achieving Social sustainability are the opportunities given to different generations to build healthy and adoptive communities. Human societies have constantly developed and adapted their intangible cultural heritage, in order to address fundamental needs and social issues across time and space. Taking into consideration the above, we will implement intergenerational dialogue through people coming from two Foundations, interviewing citizens living in the same communities enabling at the same time their civic engagement and active participation. The interviews will be framed to collect the perceptions of different generations through their life stories narratives promoting active ageing as another selected priority. In addition, citizens with fewer opportunities and diverse backgrounds will have the opportunity to get involved in interviews and have their testimonies shared among the community. We analysed the role of social economy organizations implementing the fieldwork and their perception of the three main concepts, social sustainability, intergenerational dialogue and intangible heritage, all inside the constructivism theoretical approach.

RC17-JS-68.10

SANAGUSTIN-FONS, Victoria* (University of Zaragoza, Spain)

The Role of Social Economy Organizations Promoting Intergenerational Dialogue and Intagible Heritage in Europe for Achieving Social Sustainability. a Study Case

According to "The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Developments-UN", essential elements for achieving Social sustainability are the opportunities given to different generations to build healthy and adoptive communities. Human societies have constantly developed and adapted their intangible cultural heritage, in order to address fundamental needs and social issues across time and space. The main aim of this research is to analyze social sustainability through the promotion of intangible heritage of different generations living in the same community in two different countries through the role of two different social economy organizations. The term 'sustainability' does not always translate easily and is sometimes only considered in limited environmental and economic terms. Social sustainability has not been given the same attention and implementation as its counterparts, and that has held back sustainable development around the world from reaching its maximum potential. Therefore, we seeks to encourage effective practices trough social economy organizations for achieving social sustainability in communities from Spain and Cyprus. The idea is to endorse intergenerational dialogue and intangible heritage as effective practices for building coherent societies.

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RC47-661.4

SANCHEZ, Fabio* (Universidade Federal de Sao Carlos, Brazil)

Interrogations Regarding the Reconfiguration of Social Movements – from the Grammar of Rights to the Solidarity Economy

The aim of the present work is to discuss the constitution of a solidarity economy agenda in conjunction with the Brazilian social movements in the last decades, seeking to perceive its constitution as a political subject and its relationship with the Brazilian democratic process and the social movements after the 1980s. As a general rule, the literature temporally locates the (re)emergence of the solidarity economy in Brazil starting from the re-democratization in the early 1980s. However, the hypothesis of this work is that only in the 1990s - as a response to the advance of neoliberal policies and the consequent configurations of social movements in this scenario – did the solidarity economy acquire meaning and presence in the public sphere. The central argument is that this process takes place precisely because of the more general reconfiguration of social movements throughout the 1990s, which stemmed from profound transformations in Brazilian society. These transformations led a group of social movements and several of their activists to find in the solidarity economy a new agenda that allowed them to (re)position themselves in a field of conflict in profound mutation. In order to carry out the discussion proposed above, we will address the trajectory of some activists who have participated in different social movements in recent decades and who take part in the solidarity economy today. We pursue a broader understanding of the changes in the dynamics of social movements that occurred in the 1990s, which brought about the transformation of these grammars. Considering that, we aim to discuss the reconfiguration of the mobilization processes originally organized around the grammar of rights to the solidarity economy, focusing on the semantic sense of democracy in both cases.

RC47-658.5

SANCHEZ, Phoebe Zoe Maria* (University of the Philippines Cebu, Philippines)

"Corporate Impunity in Sustained Modern-Day Coloniality of Power: The Case of the Pantaron Range, Talaingod, Davao Del Norte, Philippines"

The study looks into the problematic of Developmentalism as Global Southern states drumbeat economic prosperity via extractive capital intrusion in their poor economies – the case of the Pantaron Range, Talaingod, Davao Del Norte, Philippines.

Rather than the extraction and exploitation of the country's abundant natural resources such as minerals, timber and fuels that will lead to the development for local advancement, it resulted to the underdevelopment and the impoverishment of the deemed owners of these resources. The Global South States experience massive cases of deforestation, desertification, and the shrinking rivers depriving local communities of their traditional source of sustenance.

State enterprises are privatized and tariffs lowered as in the liberalized markets. Following WTO Policy Nos. 52-54, the Philippine Mining Act pushed for a primary commodity export strategy making industries compete with imports from transnational corporations. This commodity export strategy is being used to capture the "comparative advantages" derived from the value of natural resources in order to service foreign debts. In a way, the postneoliberal state now becomes the handmaiden of foreign investment and capitalist development, as it poses as vendor of natural resource extraction with the notion of "better deal" with global capital as well as regulating the public interest, in the hope for equity or social inclusion, and protection of the environment.

And yet comes the all-time corporate impunity expressed in "false climate solutions," or "food systems and agriculture adaptation," if not "climate financing," and "climate induced migration and displacement". Is this just a matter of "politics" as in the "political ecology of natural resource extraction," or the "international political economy" of peripheral state subordination to extractive capital? Is it still a rent seeking state, or a state agent to "extractivist imperialism"?

RC32-476.4

SANCHEZ, Phoebe Zoe Maria* (DeZIM-Institut, and College of Social Sciences in UP Cebu, Germany)

Democratic Institutions in Crisis-Ridden Male-Dominated Cognitive Empire: Misogynistic Attacks on Women Opposition Candidates

How should we expand the democratic space for women's political participation in developing states?

In the 1992 Philippine presidential elections, smart, articulate and intelligent Presidential Candidate Miriam Defensor-Santiago boldly ran against Philippine Army General and Presidential candidate Fidel V. Ramos, only to earn the label of being "crazy and delusional". She lost the race.

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

Last May 9, 2022, bannering opposition candidate Leni Robredo, the lone female presidential candidate has been subjected to misogynistic attacks since she got elected vice in 2016 against the son of former dictator Ferdinand Marcos. These attacks often belittled Robredo's intelligence and have since been amplified to target her daughters (Rappler 2022). Misogynistic messaging appears to be largely influenced by political leaders and notorious tyrants in the country. As as result Marcos, Jr. won the elections.

Setting the stage is the regularity of killings, hyper-inflation, wage freeze, removals of public subsidies and prize controls. Four years of no-knock raids and massive EJKs, punctuated with militarized lockdowns, and massive "tiktok" saturation on "historical lies" make perfect storm for a dystopian gulag. Social consciousness is whittled on gaslighting and whitewashing of political crimes of tyrants and authoritarian rulers. Citizens are kept poor, hungry and confused. The war is engaged at two levels: the mind and the belly.

The study problematizes on the sustained tussle for women's voice to vanquish male dominance in the political playing field.

RC21-318.5

SANCHEZ BELANDO, Maria Victoria* (University of Barcelona, Spain)

Challenges and Chances of Citizen-Driven Initiatives in Encouraging More Equity Power Relations in Governing the City. Learnings from the Case of Barcelona.

During the last decade, Southern European cities has become the scene of citizen-driven initiatives aimed at the provision of welfare services, in a context of withdrawal of the role of the state and the market as providers of collective consumption. These initiatives led to the multiplication of community-based practices that set-in motion a variety of partnerships with local administration, introducing changes in urban policy production and management. The objective of this paper is to analyze the configuration process of this community-based initiatives, as well as their contribution in fostering more democratic and equity relations in urban governance. By studying the case of the city of Barcelona, we propose to answer the following questions: to what extent and how are these experiences encouraging processes of decommodification of urban collective goods and services; to what extent and how do they promote practices of democratic deepening in the urban governance and broaden the exercise of rights in urban life? We develop the analysis from a path-dependent perspective and considering local and institutional context factors, as well as multilevel ones that shape the rise and configuration of community-based experiences. From the methodological point of view, the study is based on the examination of a significant sample of community-managed initiatives with implications in sociocultural and urban regeneration policies in Barcelona. We have adopted a qualitative strategy to collect and analyze the data that includes in-deph interviews, semi-structured interviews and the analysis of local government, grassroots organizations and social movement's documentary sources.

RC48-JS-67.5

SANCHEZ BELANDO, Maria Victoria* (University of Barcelona. Gran Via de les Corts Catalanes, 585 - 08007. Barcelona, Spain)

The Role of Community-Based Initiatives As Collective Action in Shaping Urban Governance Relations in a Southern European City: The Case of Barcelona.

The great recession has involved a reorganization of the role of urban actors in governance relations of Southern European cities. During the last decade, cities became the scene of mobilization and collective action claiming for social justice and more citizen participation in urban management and production of the city. In this context, community-based initiatives have proliferated in order to face the effects of the austerity policies by providing welfare service and revitalizing urban space. These initiatives have represented laboratories for political and socioeconomic experimentation, since they allowed to put in motion and test forms of collective organization and decision-making as well as forms of coordinated actions that have favored, since 2017, the institutional recognition of community based-practices in managing facilities and providing services in the sociocultural field. By studying the case of Barcelona, the purpose of this paper is to analyze the configuration process of this community-based initiatives in order to know their role in fostering democratization and decommodification processes in urban governance dynamics, by influencing, for example, emergent forms of codifying relations between organized citizens and the state at local level. We develop the analysis paying attention to path-dependency and local context factors, as well as multilevel-factors and other community-based initiatives in Southern Europe that are relevant references in order to explore the case. From the methodological point of view, the study is based on the examination of a significant sample of community-based initiatives in the sociocultural that are currently operating in Barcelona and in the study of the policy instruments that have emerged in the last decade in order to regulate citizen involvement in urban policy deployment. To collect and analyze the data, we have followed a qualitative strategy that is mainly sustained by semi-structured interviews and the review of documentary sources of grassroots movements and local administration.

RC03-63.4

SANCHEZ DIAZ, Maria Eugenia* (Universidad Iberoamericana Puebla, Mexico)

Los Desgarramientos Civilizatorios: Una Perspectiva

El texto *Los Desgarramientos Civilizatorios: Una perspectiva* propone la categoría de desgarramiento civilizatorio entendida como la ruptura de andamiajes estructurales de larga duración y de imaginarios sociales naturalizados durante siglos. Se trata de una propuesta teórica y epistemológica que pretende aportar elementos de comprensión a la inédita crisis civilizatoria que está viviendo la Humanidad. A partir de una articulación compleja y no lineal de capitalismo, patriarcado y colonialidad, el texto sugiere la necesidad de deconstruir las categorías analíticas tradicionales que en vez de ayudar a comprender las realidades emergentes las encubren. Se agrupan en tres ámbitos los desgarramientos civilizatorios medulares: Territorios y corporeidades resquebrajadas, Símbolos e identidades dislocados y Regulaciones institucionales desestructuradas. Territorios y corporeidades resquebrajadas hace alusión al trastocamiento de la base material de la sociedad, de sus coordenadas espacio-temporales y de la corporeidad societal. Símbolos e identidades dislocados hace referencia a las rupturas de los entramados culturales y de las subjetividades de individuos y colectividades relacionados con procesos tecnológicos, imaginarios rotos, futuros inciertos. Regulaciones institucionales desestructuradas hace referencia a la desconfiguración de los aparatos regulatorios de la sociedad que se concretizan en instituciones y normatividades. Los tres ámbitos se refieren a la base material y corpórea, a los referentes simbólicos y a las lógicas político-regulatorias que conforman las redes estructurales y los significantes sociales de una colectividad. La categoría de desgarramientos civilizatorio puede ser útil para ahondar en esas tendencias subterráneas que sugiere Sassen (2015) para profundizar en la comprensión de las lógicas sociales contemporáneas.

RC22-329.2

SANCHEZ GARCIA, Jose* (Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Spain)

Tawab (repenting) and Muslaha (reconciliation): Mediation Processes Among Youth Streets Groups in Magrib

Maslaha and tawab are processes close related with guilt. It can go two ways, (1) destructive and (2) instructive. The person involved may have developed a deep-rooted belief that they will not have to answer to anyone as they face no serious repercussions for their misdeeds. The objective of this presentation is to understand the mediation processes in the Magrib recognizing the significance of identifying pre-existing resources for dealing with conflict as well as culturally competent prescriptions for mediation processes (Irani & Funk, 1998; Majeed, 2004; Al-Ramahi, 2008). Although the institutions of the state do not always penetrate deeply into society, "private" mediation is managed through informal networks in which local political and/or religious leaders determine the outcome of feuds between gangs or conflicts between individuals. For most people, however, conflict control and reduction are handled either by state-controlled courts or by traditional means. The path to resolution thus goes through local religious figures, not through social workers. In this sense, communal religious and ethnic identities remain strong forces in social life, as do patron-client relationships and patterns of patriarchal authority. We discuss the significance of tawab (one of the 99 God names) as a key concept to start the mediation processes in everyday conflicts among youth urban groups analysing ethnographic findings coming from Sale (Morocco), Tunis (Tunisia) and Djendel (Algeria).

RC34-503.6

SANCHEZ GARCIA, Jose* (Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Spain)
TOUHTOUH, Rachid (National Institute of Statistics and Applied Economics, Morocco)

"Ummi" the Mediator: Resolving Conflicts Among Youth Street Groups in Moroccan "Houma"

Mothers as mediators are key figures to understanding conflict resolution among youth street groups (YSGs) in popular neighborhoods (Houma in Darija) in Morocco. In this presentation, "Hajja" and "Malika", our models of mediation and whose life narratives will be the locus of analysis, accomplish mediation outcomes in the "Houma" where authorities collapse. The presentation reposes on the findings of a qualitative research carried out in Salé where we scrutinize the central roles these adoptive "mothers" play in evading prison, aggression, violence and deaths for the youth. All in all, Mothers mobilize inter/cultural maneuvers to resolve conflict, trespassing gender, religious and kinship norms to protect the Houma space.

RC18-JS-51.4

SÁNCHEZ-BARRÍA, Felipe* (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Chile)

Interest in Politics and Participation in Protests in Chile Today: A Longitudinal Analysis.

We often use individuals' "interest in politics" as a strong predictor of political behavior, especially when we study electoral participation or participation in protests. In this line, research usually assumes that participation in political activities results from the prior development of certain attitudes, such as interest in political issues. However, we rarely ask what factors explain variation in interest and attention in politics and how previous political behavior may subsequently modify interest levels. Investigating this question imposes a significant empirical challenge since it requires data that allows us to observe how the attitudes and behaviors of individuals vary over time. Taking advantage of a six-wave panel survey, we examine the relationship between interest in politics and protest participation in contemporary Chile. Using a series of dynamic linear panel models and cross-lagged models, our results show that protest participation is positively and strongly associated with an increase in individuals' levels of interest in politics. However, the degree of prior interest in politics is not related to subsequent participation in protests, except in the year of the "social outburst." Likewise, this last contentious event has an independent positive effect on interest in politics and is conditioned by age and gender. That is, the year of the social explosion increased interest in politics, particularly among young people and women. These results suggest that political participation can produce and reinforce certain fundamental attitudes for the proper functioning of democracy, such as interest in politics.

RC28-403.3

SANCHEZ-JANKOWSKI, Martin* (University of California Berkeley, USA)
ABRAMSON, Corey* (University of Arizona, USA)

The Social Stratification of Hope: Lessons from Pandemic Times

Scholars of social stratification and mobility have long charted disparities in outcomes such as wealth, health, educational attainment, wages, and international elasticity within and across societies. Often these outcomes map onto 'durable inequalities' such as race, class, and gender through interconnected structural and cultural mechanisms. Members of RC28 have examined the role of attitudes in shaping inequality and subjective experiences, which can both reflect and reinforce inequality's structural roots. In this vein, this paper looks at how "*hope*"— both a subjective outcome and emotional resource— is stratified before and after the upheaval of the COVID-19 pandemic in the US. Following work on historical and biographical unsettlement, we hypothesize that hope will map on to social positions that reflect the unequal opportunity structure in the US, but how this manifests will change with the historical and biographical unsettlement of COVID, which will affect expectations of the future in disparate ways. Current inquiries into these topics remain limited by the paucity of multivalent data that combine systematic representative sampling, the qualitative nuances necessary to chart narratives of hope, and a disrupting event that effects various social strata. The recently released American Voices Project (AVP), which includes data before and during the initial wave of the COVID-19 pandemic, addresses this gap. The data also provide key variation in respondent characteristics, a validated quantitative measure of "hope," and linked qualitative data from nearly 2000 in-depth interviews. The baseline approach we will use for analysis is transposed from recent works which combine more traditional quantitative modeling with computational techniques for visualizing and linking patterns in qualitative text.

RC18-263.2

SANCTIS, Adriane* (Center for the Analysis of Freedom and Authoritarianism (LAUT), Brazil)
CELANO DE SOUZA AMARAL, Mariana (University of Sao Paulo (USP), Brazil)

Securitizing the Road to Autocracy: Public Security Policies As Strategies of Democratic Erosion in Hungary, Poland, Turkey, India and Brazil

Amidst the current "third wave of authoritarianism", elected autocrats take advantage of particular local contexts to rise to power and gradually impair democratic institutions. In doing so, we argue, they mobilize an arsenal of common legal and extra-legal strategies and tools. Through interdisciplinary comparative analysis, this paper will present the most commonly identifiable strategies in the field of public security policies to deepen the materialization of an autocratic political project in various stages in five of the most prominent countries under autocratization processes: Brazil, Hungary, Poland, Turkey and India. Our paper will show the double-edged pattern of dismantlement and construction of policies, first in the use of surveillance technologies and the expansion of privacy violations; second, in the practice of penal populism and the incitement of moral panic, strategies that usually target, depending on the context, groups such as immigrants, women, religious minorities and

LGBTQIA+ people. By doing so, we will show how central public security policies are to autocrats in their process of advancing against democracies and shed light on the risks of reelecting these leaders.

The paper builds on the results of a broader previous research by the authors at the Center for the Analysis of Freedom and Authoritarianism (LAUT), "The path of autocracy: current strategies of democratic erosion". In light of the process of democratic decline experienced in Brazil in the last four years and the risk of a potential re-election of the right-wing president Jair Bolsonaro, the research mapped some longer-lived experiences of autocratization around the globe (in particular those of Hungary, Poland, Turkey and India) in order to identify potential effects of an autocrat's reappointment to power and analyzed the concrete changes that occurred in these countries in three areas, considered central to the consolidation of an autocratic project: education, civic space, and public security.

RC37-551.3

SANDBACH, Katrina* (Western Sydney University, Australia)

Western Sydney Reimagined

Going as far back as the 1948 *County of Cumberland Planning Scheme* that sought to coordinate planning and growth between Sydney's many councils, visual material such as maps, aerial photographs, illustrations, exhibitions explaining the scheme's proposals were used extensively to identify and visualise the region, to promote the need for the urban development of Sydney to stakeholders and potential residents and ultimately shaping the ways in which people imagined or visualised the vast area that would become Western Sydney. During the 1960s-2000s Western Sydney developed an image problem through recurring mass media narratives focusing on the region's problems that played a significant role in establishing Western Sydney's cultural identity as the "Other" Sydney. More recently, an array of maps circulated on the internet as social media memes, data visualisations or illustrations accompanying news stories have tended to reinforce our region's deficits and perceived geographic, social, and economic distance from the rest of Sydney.

This paper will discuss Creative West, a project that maps Western Sydney's cultural capital, past and present. From the inside position of designer and Westie, this paper will explore how visual representations have helped to shape and sustain Western Sydney's reputation as the "other" Sydney and proposes how it could be repositioned through harnessing the power of visual communication. In doing so, it contributes to the reconceptualisation of Western Sydney's identity during a time of unprecedented change and development.

RC29-431.1

SANDOVAL ROBAYO, Mary Luz* (Universidad de Caldas, Colombia)

Violencia e Izquierda Democrática En Colombia: Las Elecciones De 2022

La nueva izquierda en Colombia alcanza la victoria por primera vez en la historia en 2022 con el 50.34% de los votos. La presente ponencia busca explicar el retraso del proceso (*lagged*) de la entrada de la nueva izquierda colombiana a esta oleada que inició en la región en 1999 con la llegada de Hugo Chávez al poder presidencial en Venezuela y que culmina -en la denominada segunda ola- con la elección de AMLO en México en 2018, Pedro Castillo en Perú y Gabriel Boric en Chile en 2021 y Xiomara Castro en Honduras en 2022. Colombia es el último país de la región latinoamericana que ingresa a la ola del giro a la izquierda. Podría catalogarse como un caso *outlier* dado el desface temporal de este fenómeno frente al resto de América Latina. La respuesta a este retraso puede ser explicado por muy diversas causas, no obstante, una de las determinantes es el uso constante de la violencia en el campo político, lo que no aparece en los análisis de los casos del giro en América Latina estudiados por diversos analistas, quienes se han dedicado a señalar sus causas estructurales de índole económico, social y político, bajo condiciones de paz. Se establece que las masacres y asesinatos de líderes sociales y de derechos humanos por parte de los actores violentos entre los que se encuentran agentes de la clase política, fue un factor obstructivo que retrasó la llegada de la nueva izquierda al poder en Colombia hasta el 2022 y cuya incidencia continúa hasta el presente.

RC32-474.5

SANGWAN, Jagmati* (AIDWA, India)
SINGH, Shamsher (FLAME University, India)

Women's Participation in Protests Against the Three Farm-Laws in India: Perspectives from the Ground

The farmers' movement in India against the three farm-laws has been considered historic in many ways. The movement built unity and solidarity between different sections of society and at the same time it created a churning in the agrarian social structure. An important feature of the movement was a large scale active participation of women at different levels. This aspect of the movement while highlighted by the mainstream media has hardly received any attention in the existing rushed academic scholarship on the movement. This paper tries to address this gap and provides descriptions and insights into the forms in which women participated in the protests and factors which

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were working behind this participation with specific reference to the state of Haryana which was geographically at the centre of these protests. By using participant observation method and digital documentation of the protests the paper highlights how this participation impacted the character and scope of the movement and brings out the dynamics between the women protesters and the movement. The discussion draws attention towards certain possible progressive changes in the gender relations as a result of the women's participation in the movement and identifies tasks for future to sustain and strengthen these changes.

RC15-223.1

SANNELLA, Alessandra* (University of Cassino, Italy)
ESPOSITO, Maurizio (university of cassino and lazio meridionale, Italy)
FERRARA, Maria (Università degli Studi di Cassino, Italy)
LOMBARDI, Lia (Università di Cassino, Italy)
SBARAGLI, Sara (Università degli Studi di Cassino, Italy)
LO MORO, Giuseppina (università di torino, Italy)
DE VITO, Elisabetta (Università degli Studi di Cassino, Italy)

Roadmap for Proposals for Interventions with Healthcare Professionals: Knowing and Counteracting Vaccine Hesitation. First Results from Vax-Trust European Project (Project: 965280)

Counteracting vaccine hesitancy is an important issue for healthcare professionals who meet more additional challenges in constructing relationships with their patients. Healthcare professionals need abilities to encounter vaccine-hesitant individuals so that these individuals can make their decisions about health. Professionals need to be prepared to answer questions and concerns related to vaccines. VAX-TRUST Project (funded by EU Horizon 2020 Program) strives to both increase understanding of vaccine hesitancy and improve the interaction between healthcare professionals and vaccine-hesitant individuals. Our target group are doctors, general practitioners, paediatricians, gynaecologists, midwives, nurses, medical students and parents. We found it useful to conduct a systematic review of the literature using primary studies from PubMed and Scopus published between 2016 and 2021. SLR analysis topics include educational interventions, pilot studies, comprehensive studies, and guidelines that address vaccines' hesitation to healthcare professionals and medical students. Two groups of blind researchers examined the documents. The selected data from the SLR meet the objective of promoting actions for the facilitation of health communication interventions, campaigns and intervention models on vaccines and immunizations. We selected 5% (874) of the total number of articles remaining (17,000) and blinded to include or exclude studies and then checked for any conflicts which were subsequently resolved together. The results of the SLR have led to the possibility of being able to carry out an analysis to develop guidelines to facilitate health care choices through a synthesis of knowledge on vaccination hesitancy. Thanks to this background research path it was possible to identify actions to facilitate, through direct interventions, healthy communication with sustainable and replicable campaigns, innovative models of representation on vaccines and immunization policies.

RC15-231.3

SANO, Atsuko* (Tokyo University, Japan)

How Do the ICT Affect to the Discourse on Reproductive Health Rights: A Case Study of Germany and Japan

In this presentation, the impact of ICT on access to abortion will be discussed based on recent trends mainly in Germany. In addition, through interviews with medical professionals including doctors, who confront the conflict of pregnant women, it is considered how to provide appropriate information and abortion services needed by pregnant women in the Internet age.

It is undeniable that the conflict between "pro-life" and "pro-choice" is deeply engrained in the debate over the pros and cons of abortion. In Germany, after intense debate on legal reform at the time of unification, some parts have dared to remain ambiguous. While pregnancy counseling is emphasized to support the "self-determination" of women and to provide a variety of information, the principle that "abortion is a crime" remains solid along with German constitution. if a woman chooses abortion, she must receive counseling at least three days prior to the procedure. Yet, the repealing of 3 days waiting period has been recommended by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women(CEDAW), according to the WHO policy.

Meanwhile, Covid-19 and the recent development of the Internet have had a significant impact on the information provision of such pregnancy consultations including it regarding prenatal diagnosis, as well as on the abortion framework. The incumbent government, with a strong emphasis on digitalization and gender equality, has already amended the law to allow the doctors to provide information regarding abortion on the Internet.

In Japan, as in Germany, online medical treatment and services are also being discussed due to the influence of digitalization. The question is how should pregnant women be cared in the midst of digitalization? Based on the

interviews with healthcare professionals, we will analyze the situation in both countries and try to present the ideal of reproductive health & rights in the digital age.

RC06-106.5

SANO, Kazuko* (Osaka University of Commerce, Japan)

Japanese Mothers' Careers in Transition: Who Choose to Work and Why?

This paper aims to explore the changing aspects of Japanese ECEC（early childhood education and care）systems in relation to mothers' attitudes toward work and childcare.

Japanese welfare systems are well known as "familialism" where public commitment to education is small while families play a stronger role (Esping-Andersen 1999), and the same is true for ECEC systems. Japan spends 0.19% of its GDP on ECEC in 2018, the second lowest among 31 OECD countries, and about half of ECEC expenditure per child is funded by private sources.

However, such "family-oriented" Japanese ECEC regime has been showing a sign of transition in recent years coupled with an increasing number of working mothers and an increasing number of children under three waiting to be enrolled in ECEC institutions. For example, the number of childcare service providers increased by 40% between 2014 and 2018. In addition, a new measure was enacted in 2019 which ensures ECEC services free of charge to all children aged 3-5. These reforms can be considered as the shift of Japanese ECEC regime from "familialism" toward "defamilialization". If so, what is the implication of the institutional shift on mothers? Would it be a drive to activate mothers' labor participation?

This paper proposes a new perspective on the Japanese ECEC regime in transition by looking at mothers' attitudes toward childcare through the analysis using Japanese social survey data (JGSS) of different years between 2000 and 2021, with employment status of mothers as dependent variables; working full time, part-time, self-employed or non-working. Preliminary results of multinominal regression show that mothers with college degrees have an increased propensity to work part-time over the last two decades, and that mothers with children aged 5-10 are more likely to work either part-time or full-time to supplement educational fees for their children.

RC06-111.1

SANOGO, Souleymane* (University of Geneva, Switzerland)
ROSSIER, Clémentine (University of Geneva, Switzerland)
SAPIN, Marlène (FORS Lausanne, Switzerland)

Family Solidarity Norms and the Salience of Family Relationships for Individual Social Support in a Comparative Perspective

Interpersonal relationships play a key role in providing support for individuals throughout their life course. Interpersonal relationships and the support they provide to individuals are however shaped by norms and institutional arrangements in the place and time where these lives occur. Despite certain cultural differences reported cross-nationally, little is known about the macro-structural factors explaining them. This paper examines the relationships between family solidarity norms and social support provided by familial and non-familial relationships in a comparative perspective, aiming to disentangle several dimensions of national contexts that might influence the social support provided to individuals by family or other personal relationships. It assesses notably the role of gender inequality, individualism and traditional values on family solidarity norms, and the moderating role of the latter for social support practices. We use data from 30 countries from the ISSP's 2017 Social Networks and Social Resources survey module, and meta-analysis and meta-regressions to assess cross-country variations. Results show that while some family solidarity practices are universal, others are specific to the dominant norms and values prevailing in countries. Most people turn to family relationships in case of illness, independently of contexts, while there are much more variations into who to turn to first in case of emotional and instrumental needs for help, depending on cultural and institutional factors in the countries. In countries where gender equality is higher, women turn more to the family for domestic tasks and conviviality, but less in case of depression and family problems. The traditional values also moderate the effects of family norms on family support with similar effect implicating to turn to other types of relationships in case of emotional support need. These findings suggest that solidarity practices are present in all societies, but the salience of family relationships vary according to specific needs and institutional/cultural arrangements.

RC18-266.4

SANTANDER, Luciano* (Freie Universitat Berlin, Germany)

Authoritarian Mechanisms of Neoliberalism: On the Implementation and Validity of the Hegemony of Neoliberalism in Latin America

At present, the degree of consolidation of neoliberalism in Latin America varies. However, when the neoliberal State faces anti-neoliberal social mobilizations, the response is an unrestricted defense of the model through reactionary practices and authoritarian methods.

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

Is there a point of convergence in the institutional reaction to defend the model in the different countries with neoliberal institutionalism? Are there devices that allow neoliberalism to maintain its institutionalism under conditions of "normality"?

My work proposes that there is a hidden generality in neoliberalism, which is its authoritarian character. In that sense I suggest that in those countries where the neoliberal project and its governance have been challenged, the response is usually the same: a series of abusive devices that together elaborate systematic mechanisms that seek to generate a desirable pattern whose objective is to protect the model. I call these "Neoliberal Authoritarian Mechanisms" (NAM), represented by devices and symbols that make it possible to defend neoliberalism. I define these mechanisms as five previous categories: i) State repression; ii) Communicational closure; iii) Technocratic authoritarian; iv) Breaking international laws; v) Legal regulations. My project seeks to define such mechanisms, study their development in the region and their consequences in Latin American societies.

To explore the above, I am carrying out a comparative study between Chile and Colombia. The comparative analysis seeks to explore and characterize both conceptually and empirically the form and nature of the authoritarian mechanisms of neoliberalism, and their role in the development of governance, both in times of stability and in situations of crisis. To accomplish this, I proceed to generate descriptive and causal inferences to describe these authoritarian mechanisms, as well as their effects, through the observed data. I seek to develop a mixed methodology work, using qualitative tools for field research and quantitative research methods employing descriptive statistics.

RC34-504.2

SANTERO, Arianna* (University of Turin, Italy)

The Transition to Adulthood in Transnational Families: Gaps between Aspirations, Expectations and Practices in a Life Course Intersectional Perspective

The socio-economic inclusion of the children of immigrants' is a crucial challenge for equality and social cohesion in contemporary societies. However, during the transition to adulthood, disadvantages related to the migratory background persist. Yet, the experiences of youths with transnational families becoming adults are still little explored, especially in the southern Europe.

The paper investigates from an intersectional and life course perspective the trajectories of 56 families with immigration background, starting from the school experiences of the children who graduated in Italy in 2012, 11 of which were re-contacted between 2019 and 2020 during the Covid-19 pandemic crisis. Based on the analysis of 104 interviews with 56 children, 17 parents and 22 key informants (staff of schools and educational services), the article explores the gaps between aspirations, expectations and practices concerning the transition from secondary to tertiary education, the entry into the labor market and the transition to parenthood, through a longitudinal qualitative approach.

The research highlights the role of school tracks, intergenerational exchanges and the segmented labour market in shaping the children of immigrants' transition to adulthood. Migrants' previous educational paths tend to influence their post-graduation trajectories, trapping those who attended vocational institutes in secondary level qualifications. Students' expectations regarding the transitions to adulthood, their peer groups, the transnational families' economic resources and intergenerational obligations effect the children's perspectives on tertiary education, as well as their expectations and experiences in the labor market. Job insecurity and gender discriminations are associated with childlessness or postponement of the transition to parenthood. Higher education is seen as a means of overcoming these difficulties and becoming middle-class adults.

The advantages of using the transnational family as a lens through which understanding aspirations and experiences becoming adults emerged, at the intersection of gender, generation, class, citizenship.

RC06-99.2

SANTORO, Monica* (University of Milan, Italy)

The Effects of Lockdown Covid-19 on Children and Families: The Italian Case

Italy was one of the first countries hit by the Covid-19 pandemic and the central government imposed a very restrictive lockdown period. Little attention was paid to the effects of this measure on children, who were suddenly deprived of outdoor spaces and the possibility of going to school. Studies have reported sleep disturbances, increased aggressive behaviour, and difficulties in managing emotions in children (Idoiaga et al., 2020; Jiao et al., 2020). These studies agree on the effects of parents' state of mind on young children's behaviour: their anxiety about the future and their stress about remote working negatively influenced their relationship with their children (Fontanesi et al., 2020).

The aim of this paper is to investigate some of the aspects that emerged from these studies on children aged between 2-10. To this end, 20 mothers living in Lombardy, a region particularly affected by the epidemic, were interviewed. During the in-depth interviews, two dimensions were investigated: communication between parents and sons and daughters with respect to the need to remain confined within the home and the management of information about what was happening.

The interviews revealed different communication strategies depending on the age of the children and the educational level of the interviewees. Younger children received limited information while some mothers with school-age children preferred to offer realistic information. The patterns of communication varied according to the educational level: the respondents with a high level of education were inclined to rationalise events and provide realistic explanations; on the other hand, the respondents with a medium to low level of education valued the emotional impact of too direct information and therefore avoided it. Consistent with this attitude, the less educated mothers reported behaviour disorders, whereas the more educated mothers were concerned about the consequences of distance learning on their children's education.

RC14-207.6

SANTOS, Ana* (Instituto Federal de São Paulo, Brazil)

Mass Music and the Meanings of the Feminine: Brazilian Country Music and "Popular Feminism"

Feminism has become a polysemic word that escapes the classic references of political conformation (social movements and political parties) and takes as an important reference the public world mediated mainly by consumption experiences. Music is an important index of this movement: in recent years, some Brazilian music genres (MPB, funk, and samba) have presented a female perspective on the contemporary world, impacting how values and ideas about feminism circulated and became a reference for processes of subjectivation. This presentation focuses on feminejo- a subgenre of Brazilian country music that takes shape in 2016- and one of its representatives, the singer Marília Mendonça, and intends to answer two questions: what meanings does the word feminism assume when it circulates through mass music? Can feminejo be understood as an experience of "popular feminism" (Banet-Weiser, 2018)? I take as a hypothesis that feminist subjectivities are currently constructed from globalized references and mediated by the experience of consumption so that becoming a feminist through pop culture connects people from the four corners of the world from a shared, globalized reference. The mass music produced in Brazil can be understood in connection with other productions that circulate worldwide that align with "popular feminism" (BANET-WAISER, 2018), in other words, Marília Mendonça and Beyoncé, apart from their deep differences, propose readings on women, femininity and feminism that converge, pointing to the worldwide circulation of symbols and worldviews. Therefore, the concept of performativity (Judith Butler) is used as a methodological tool to explore how mass music and the processes of subjectivation, taking feminism as a reference, can be articulated when reproducing or subverting power relations.

RC35-531.2

SANTOS, Fabio* (Freie Universität Berlin, Germany)

Intersectional Dialogues in Contested Canons: Lessons from W.E.B. Du Bois, Ida B. Wells, and Anna Julia Cooper

In recent years, we have witnessed several calls for the decolonization and diversification of the standard sociological repertoire which remains bound to Eurocentrism, methodological nationalism, and related fallacies. These new contributions often operate at the intersection of entangled histories and connected sociologies, retrieving peripheralized voices from the history of the discipline and reinscribing them into the canon, or rejecting the idea of canonized knowledge altogether. A key figure in these scientific revivals has been W.E.B. Du Bois whose scholarship is now widely and belatedly acknowledged as foundational for sociology. There is less engagement, however, with Black female thinkers such as Ida B. Wells and Anna Julia Cooper, contemporaries and interlocutors of Du Bois, who made explicitly sociological contributions in their own right: tabulated statistics and political analyses on lynching in the case of Wells, and Black feminist thought and historical readings of the Haitian Revolution in the case of Cooper. In highlighting and interconnecting their work and legacy, I make the case for "undisciplined" and intersectional dialogues as a productive way for the "peripheral turn" to think with and against the archive and the very idea of the sociological canon.

RC56-759.4

SANTOS, Fabio* (Freie Universität Berlin, Germany)

Kinship and Slave Ship: Decolonial Methods Against the Archival Grain

The conditions and (im)possibilities to form a family, stay with one's family, and trace one's family history have varied across time and space. Here, enslavement and the transatlantic trade in enslaved people play a crucial role: as centuries-long and continent-nonspanning processes of violence, subjugation, exploitation, extermination, and alienation, they have dramatically transformed social structures, including kinship ties, across the Atlantic and beyond. Combing through forgotten pieces of the sociological and abolitionist archive and engaging with new historical counter-narratives, I argue that the historical study of family and kinship requires a radical re-thinking of sociological and archival theory and methodology against prevailing Eurocentric assumptions and the silencing of inconvenient histories, that is, the active production of absences. Two interrelated decolonial strategies guide my contribution: besides conceiving of uncovering and closely reading long-

forgotten foundational sociological works as a decolonial device challenging knowledge canonized in the North, I also introduce critical fabulation and related approaches challenging the authority of archival records as decolonial methods. I thereby situate the uprooting and re-composition of families and biographies in the longue durée of enslavement and its aftermaths.

RC38-560.1

SANTOS, Hermilio* (Apt 504 A, Brazil)

Prisons, Border Spaces and Favelas: Building Access and Trust Strategy to Biographical Research

One of the key questions in conducting research based on biographical narratives interviews is the establishment of trust with the interviewees. This process is even more critical when we consider conducting biographical interviews in field of complex access, as prisons, border spaces and *Favelas, for instance*. Based on my experiences of recent years in conducting studies in all those fields, this paper will propose a critical appraisal on the process of getting access to these fields and on the obstacles in gaining confidence from the research subjects, illustrated with examples of how these obstacles were surpassed successfully.

RC33-498.6

SANTOS, Honeylet* (University of the Philippines School of Statistics, Philippines)

Making Sense of Big Text Data: An Application of Topic Modeling Techniques to Online Newspaper Articles and Social Media Text.

Improvements in computing and information technology have made it possible for researchers to access vast amounts of data to understand social phenomena. Rich textual data are now available from social media sites and traditional media such as newspapers that moved their content online. Statistical techniques used in computational sociology allow us to make sense of such unstructured and enormous data that would otherwise be difficult to do manually.

This study demonstrates the usefulness of topic modeling techniques in understanding shifts in conversations because of critical events. In particular, it aims to discover topics from Twitter and an online newspaper in the Philippines during the pandemic. The number of topics k to be generated was varied, and coherence measures were calculated to help in deciding the appropriate number. Top terms and their contributions to the topics were extracted. Overall, this study illustrates the value of using statistical methods to discover latent topics and summarize a vast amount of text data.

RC35-JS-79.3

SANTOS, James* (Pontifical Catholic University of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)

Genealogy As Immanent Critique of Forms of Life

The present study seeks to demonstrate that genealogy can be an instrument of immanent critique of forms of life and recast genealogy's place within critical theory. The catalyst for this proposal is Honneth's challenge of describing and justifying a standpoint from which society and its institutional practices can be meaningfully theoretically criticized.This study delves deeply into the concept of forms of life and its critique proposing that a genealogical approach realizes the goals intended by Jaeggi's proposition in her book *Critique of Forms of Life*. Martin Saar's tridimensional description of Nietzsche's genealogy is the guide towards the realization of this genealogical project. Jaeggi has a theoretical proposition developed and genealogy can be an instrument that could bridge the gap between the theoretical possibility of immanent criticism and the practice of social critique. The genealogical proposition provides a surplus in comparison with Jaeggi's position. Genealogy presents itself as an instrument of critique tailor-made to the challenges of late capitalist societies.

RC26-387.1

SANTOS, James* (Pontifical Catholic University of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)
CARVALHO, Carolina (Pontifical Catholic University of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)

Worldwide AI Ethics: A Review of 200 Guidelines and Recommendations for AI Governance

In the last decade, a great number of organizations have produced documents intended to standardize, in the normative sense, and promote guidance to our recent and rapid AI development. However, the full content and divergence of ideas presented in these documents have not yet been analyzed, except for a few meta-analyses and critical reviews of the field. In this work, we seek to expand on the work done by past researchers and create a tool for better data visualization of the contents and nature of these documents. We also provide our critical analysis of the results acquired by the application of our tool into a sample size of 200 documents. The development

space of systems and applications that affect so many people is still a "black box" for most. All stakeholders should be aware of the inner working of the processes that regulate and control their surroundings. The process to change our current deregulated AI industry can only start with a push for stronger government regulation, but also with a culture change.

RC17-251.3

SANTOS, Maria* (SOCIUS / Lisbon School of Economics and Management, Portugal)

Burnout Syndrome: The Case of Financial Professionals

This article discusses one of the biggest diseases of the 21st century, Burnout Syndrome, focusing on the financial area, one of the most prone to suffer from the phenomenon. Thus, this article aims to analyze the role of the work-family/family-work conflict, occupational stress and Burnout syndrome in financial professionals, to study the relationship between them, as well as the influence of sociodemographic and professional characteristics in the variation of Burnout levels.

A mixed methodology was adopted, due to the complexity of the phenomenon. First, the questionnaire survey was used, and 255 questionnaires were analyzed. This included three scales, namely the Work-Family Conflict Scale (WFCS), Job Stress Scale (JSS) and the Maslach Burnout Inventory (MBI-GS). Afterwards, a qualitative research was carried out based on interviews. This proved to be a fundamental tool to complement the knowledge gained. In this logic, the data were read and transcribed, using MAXQDA.

The results show the positive correlation between the independent variables (characteristics, work-family/family-work conflict, professional stress) and the dependent variable (Burnout syndrome). There were moderate levels of work-family/family-work conflict and professional stress, however, high levels of Burnout. Positive relationships were also identified between the work-family/family-work conflict and the Burnout syndrome, as well as between professional stress and Burnout. On the contrary, professional effectiveness is negatively correlated with occupational stress, as well as with certain sociodemographic and professional characteristics.

RC10-153.1

SANTOS, Maria* (SOCIUS / Lisbon School of Economics and Management, Portugal)

Global Supply Chains and Work Practices: The Case of Inditex

The question that drives this paper is: the development of an International Framework Agreement (IFA) in a textile global value chain will lead to improvements in labor conditions? To deal with this question, we analyze the case of Inditex's production chain in Portugal. We made documental analysis to understand the content and the main characteristics of the IFA of Inditex. Also, semi-structured interviews were carried out in Portugal at various social and political actors: trade unions' representatives, supply chain managers and subcontractors of Inditex and also workers in textile workshops.

The empirical research highlights the disparity of the power relationship between a multinational and its subcontracting networks. Subcontracted textile companies retain little negotiating capacity and the prices are very low, putting at risk the economic and financial sustainability of the companies that are situated at the base of the supply pyramid. The asymmetry in Inditex's production chain in Portugal reveals the fragility of the local business sector. The recourse of subcontracting and the emerging of "mushroom companies", with weak economic sustainability are a reflection, on one hand, of their economic dependency on Inditex and, on the other hand, of the absence of companies with their own brands that can compete independently in the market. This situation has an evident impact on the working and life conditions of workers: job instability and the absence of safe working conditions. However, the IFA represents a new route for monitoring working conditions and has had a impact in correcting complaints about fundamental workers' rights.

RC30-448.1

SANTOS, Rodrigo* (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)
VASCONCELOS GONÇALVES, Ana Paula (Universidade Federal do Maranhão, Brazil)

How Decent Is Work in the Automotive Production Network? an Operational Typology of Quality of Work in a Brazilian Region

The debate on social upgrading, i.e., on the process of expanding workers' rights and the consequent improvement in the quality of employment with a focus on establishing decent working conditions in global value chains and production networks is already well established. However, despite the theoretical and empirical advances in their understanding in different sectors, little progress has been made in operationalizing work quality indicators, especially in view of the considerable difficulties when comparing the quality of work in different sectors. Accordingly, in the paper we present a proposal for a typology of work quality that operationalizes the key drivers of social upgrading presented by Barrientos, Gereffi and Rossi (2011). Such a typology is built on a survey on the profile of workers in the automotive hub of Rio de Janeiro,

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Brazil, carried out between 2020 and 2021, which involved 408 respondents (Ramalho *et al*., 2022). Using the typology, we empirically test the social upgrading key drivers' model and, questioning and improving its indicators, present an operational model of work quality appropriate to different sectors. Also, the empirical application to the automotive hub of Rio de Janeiro showed privileged working conditions and relations, despite a growing trend towards precariousness, which deserve to be compared to other car-producing regions and countries.

RC39-581.5

SANTOS-HERNANDEZ, Jenniffer* (Graduate School of Planning, University of Puerto Rico-Río Piedras, Puerto Rico)

CAMPBELL, Nnenia (Natural Hazards Center, University of Colorado Boulder, USA)

MCBRIDE, Sara K. (United States Geological Survey, USA)

JARAMILLO-NIEVES, Lorna (University of Puerto Rico-Río Piedras, PR)

Disasters As Processes: Trust, Information Seeking, and Protective Action Decision Making

While there are more than six decades of research on how people respond to risk information, less is known about information seeking in the context of competing official and non-official sources of risk information available through social media (National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine, 2018). Moreover, there is a dearth of disaster research, more so research on risk communication in Puerto Rico. Yet, Puerto Ricans have been coping with consecutive extreme events in the last five years, including hurricanes, landslides, an earthquake sequence, and the COVID-19 pandemic, challenging more traditional event-based definitions and studies of disaster. For the last two years, our research team has been conducting research to understand how, in the context of navigating multiple disaster cycles simultaneously, emergency management-related personnel, as well as residents, make decisions about what actions they should take to protect themselves and others against the possibility of a significant earthquake in the future. Using data collected through in-depth interviews with key informants (n=51), a semi-structured survey (n=428), and focus groups (8 facilitated) in three communities, we explore how emergency responders and residents in Puerto Rico access, interpret and use available information to inform protective action decisions. This research is vital to promote situational awareness and preparedness for future earthquakes effectively.

RC39-578.2

SANTOS-HERNANDEZ, Jenniffer* (Graduate School of Planning, University of Puerto Rico-Río Piedras, Puerto Rico)

¿Cuándo Entenderán Que Nos Mienten? a Case Study of White-Collar Corruption in Post-Disaster Puerto Rico

In the last five years, Puerto Rico, a territory of the United States of America in the Caribbean, has faced several natural hazards resulting in standing catastrophes. Disaster declarations and executive orders have been used as part of large emergency response operations, bypassing required governance processes and protocols, and creating a perceived state of exception (Atiles, 2021). Each disaster has been politicized, partly based on accusations of corruption, mismanagement, or nefarious implementation of emergency management plans by municipal, state, and federal actors; government employees, senators, corporate partners, and most recently, even a former Governor was arrested and accused of wrongdoing. In contrast, disaster scholars have long argued that social solidarity emerges in the aftermath of disasters, and people affected by disasters engage in prosocial behavior (Dynes and Quarantelli, 1968; Fischer, 1998). Nevertheless, there is a need to examine the criminological aspects of disasters, particularly white collars crimes (Aguirre and Lane, 2019). This research presents a case study of the frequency and temporality of corruption crimes and arrests in the aftermath of recent disasters in Puerto Rico. Using official documents from the U.S. Department of Justice, we 1) generate a profile of each offender, 2) characterize and classify the crime committed, 3) identify the disaster declaration to which the accusation is related, and 4) document the length of the investigation process, the arrest date, and the outcome of cases that have been decided. The delivery of emergency services is compromised when resources allocated to meet the needs of those who withstand the worst of disasters are diverted. This research seeks to move beyond the assumption of crimes as myths in the aftermath of disasters, contributing to understanding under what conditions and situations alleged criminal acts occur.

RC02-50.1

SANYAL, Paromita* (Florida State University, USA)

Life and Debt: Household Financialization & the Changing Culture of Credit

Financialized credit has been making inroads into low-income urban households in 'developing' (i.e. middle-income) countries ever since 'financial inclusion' was accepted as a normative goal and mandate in lending institutions. With this recent development, household financialization has been advancing in communities where relatives and friends, moneylenders, and informal associations were the customary sources of credit in the decades before. In tandem with this change, working class financial subjectivities are evolving to accommodate cyclical use of credit, increasing debt, and debtor relations to financial institutions. In this presentation, we delve into what kind of financialization is occurring, how it is occurring, and what kinds of financialized subjectivities are emerging. Based on an ongoing longitudinal qualitative study on working-class households in Mumbai, India, we trace how global and national commercial banks and small-finance companies are entering a space occupied by culturally embedded informal sources of credit and capital raising. We analyze household money management strategies for borrowing, saving, and raising capital; the processes and transaction experiences with financial institutions; and the moral positions and sentiments regarding financial institutions and financialized consumer credit. In the presentation, we will draw on these qualitative data to discuss the changing 'culture of credit.' As consumer credit becomes unembedded from culturally familiar informal institutions and begins to also flow through new neoliberal financial institutions, how does it shift the meaning of credit, alter household habits and practices of credit, and shape the affects and anxieties associated with credit. Alternatively, what kinds of cultural practices and preferences stymie the rapid progress of household financialization. This presentation will engage these broad questions to advance the research agenda in economic sociology and sociology of development.

RC14-212.1

SANZ-HERNANDEZ, Maria* (University of Zaragoza, Spain)
PÉREZ-SINDÍN, Xaquín (University of Warsaw, Poland)
ALONSO DOMINGEZ, Angel (University of Oviedo, Spain)
MARCOS SANTIAGO, Rosario (University of León, Spain)

Los Medios De Comunicación Ante La Transición Energética Justa. Discursos y Coaliciones En Territorios Afectados Por La Salida Del Carbón

Con cada vez más interés los medios de comunicación se vienen haciendo eco de las diferentes políticas energéticas de transición justa desplegadas tanto a nivel internacional como nacional, asumiendo un rol más o menos activo en la articulación de la opinión pública en torno a los procesos de descarbonización y la lucha contra el cambio climático. Este trabajo recoge el análisis discursivo de los medios de comunicación regionales y locales de los territorios afectados por el cierre de minas y centrales térmicas en el proceso español de eliminación gradual del carbón. Los medios se conciben como un actor relevante en el proceso de construcción de significados sociales y la conformación de opinión pública. Con el propósito de analizar su posición, sus discursos y las coaliciones discursivas en las que se integran se ha realizado un análisis discursivo argumentativo (Hajer, 1995) de un corpus mediático compuesto por 2700 noticias de 87 periódicos, tanto impresos (42) como digitales (45), de cuatro regiones españolas vinculadas al carbón: Aragón, Asturias, Castilla y León y Galicia. El análisis refleja el posicionamiento de los medios de comunicación con el territorio y su escasa y tardía implicación en la comunicación de argumentos deslegitimadores del carbón. Los medios han dado la voz a numerosos actores especialmente a aquellos que, primero, se oponían a la salida del carbón y, después, defendían los amplificados discursos retardadores de la transición. Las voces de actores visibilizando modelos de desarrollo alternativos y escenarios futuros sin carbón han sido escasos, lo que refleja la dominancia hegemónica de viejos actores, estructuras y relaciones de poder.

ISA-880.1

SAPIRO, Gisèle* (Ecole des hautes études en sciences sociales and CNRS, France)

The Changing Role and Morphology of the ISA in Light of Its Congresses

The history of disciplines has overlooked the role of international associations in their institutionalization. Founded in 1949, the ISA played a central role in four processes: the academic institutionalization of the discipline, its professionalization, the formation of a transnational scientific field, and the circulation of sociological knowledge worldwide. The ISA set up and circulated a research agenda, teaching norms, and helped disseminate findings though its Congresses and publications. The ISA also furthered the development of the discipline in countries where it was not established. However, in the first period of its existence, the ISA was not entirely autonomous from the UNESCO political agenda, as attested by the congress themes. Starting in the 1970s,

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thanks to a change in the statutes which allowed individual membership, the ISA gained autonomy and the Research Committees multiplied. From then on, rather than orienting research for policy purposes, the association focused on the international circulation of knowledge, on the construction of transnational networks through the RCs, and on the discussion of professional matters. Individual memberships also opened the ISA to women and non-Western scholars, but this diversification was only progressively reflected in the Congress plenary sessions as in the RCs boards, with persisting (albeit variable) gender and geographic imbalances. The ISA thus contributed, especially after 1990, to the formation of a global sociological field, less nationally organized and less dominated by the West, although this globalization was not to be achieved until the third millennium. Beyond morphological changes, the presentation will focus on the congresses, their structure, themes and plenaries, and on the epistemological, methodological and thematic shifts they reflect.

RC04-69.7

SARAVÍ, Gonzalo* (CIESAS, Mexico)

School Belonging and Social (In)Justice in Mexico

In recent years, belonging has become a challenging conceptual framework for revisiting different issues in youth studies, such as identity, place attachment, subjectivity, social recognition, and even inclusion and exclusion. Belonging does not replace those concepts, but provides a new analytical angle to explore them in a changing contemporary world. This paper presents some findings of an extensive research about the process of belonging among Mexican adolescents from working classes in a particular institutional setting: the school. The analysis focuses on the daily struggles, dilemmas and contradictions involved the construction of school belonging by disadvantaged youth both in terms of self-esteem and social recognition. In these contexts, belonging take place under unfavorable conditions like social stigmatization and devaluation, material deprivation, and authoritarian relationships. Under such negative conditions, however, these young people resist and struggle to find and develop a sense of belonging. This paper explores these aspects of school belonging and discusses their effects on youth social and subjective well-being; the paper suggests belonging is a possible avenue to explore social (in)justice in educational settings. Methodologically, the paper is based on qualitative research carried out in Mexico in three different urban regions of the country: Tijuana, in the northern border with the USA, Tuxtla in the southern state of Chiapas, and the central metropolitan area of Mexico City. Fieldwork was done in 7 public middle-schools located in poor neighborhoods. In total, 73 semi-structured interviews were conducted with students and 22 with teachers and principals. All of them were recorded, transcribed, and then analyzed with the NVIVO software for qualitative research.

RC24-355.11

SARKAR, Pritha* (Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur, India)

Science in Policy-Making: Examining the Opinion of Scientists on Innovation and Development of Solar Energy in India

Being the third largest emitter in the world, India's climate action is central to the global effort against climate change. Acting proactively, the Indian government has announced an ambitious renewable energy target to be achieved by 2030, where solar energy plays an instrumental role. Due to this push, the Indian scientists are actively engaged in the innovation and development of solar energy technologies. The current academic literature on solar development is predominantly techno-economic and has not concretely dealt with the interaction of emerging science and technology with policy. Therefore, there is uncertainty regarding how the science-policy interface will emerge and sustain to deliver committed solar targets.

In this context, we employ the theoretical framework of sociology of expectations to investigate the opinion of Indian scientists working on solar energy research about the policies related to sustainable energy transitions. In-depth interviews (n=36) were conducted with scientists, working in the solar energy space, from five autonomous branches of premier science and technology institute named Indian Institute of Technology (IITs).

Our study has three major findings. First, scientists expect a clear-cut policy framework for solar thermal energy for meeting large-scale energy requirements, which will eventually help them set a research agenda. Second, they expressed the current solar energy policies focus solely on enhancing first-generation photovoltaic technology whereas third-generation technology has already been introduced in other countries. Third, they emphasized the importance of policies promoting research on indigenous material to replace silicon, a vital source for manufacturing solar panels, and at present primarily imported from China. Deriving conclusions from the lens of sociology of expectations, we argue inclusion of scientists' perceptions and opinions in the policy-making and active cooperation from the government and other stakeholders can unlock the huge potential of the scientists related to the development and deployment of solar energy technology.

RC06-JS-6.4

SARLI, Andre* (University of Geneva, Switzerland)

Contested Right to Connect: Controversies about Teenagers Living in Shelter to Access Social Media and Mobiles

Teenagers living in care institutions in Brazil experience exclusion and oppression throughout their lives. Their very presence in those places, which are organized in the forms of shelters or care units and homes-residences, is the result of a persistent process that led their rights to be violated (art. 101 of the Statute of the Child and of the Adolescent). The problems that triggered their placement are diverse, but most of all related to inequalities and poverty: children associated or threatened by drug cartels, children with ties with criminal activities, family violence, abuse and neglect, and streets situations. Care institutions are then an instrument of public policy designed to be the lesser evil between the danger and the removal of children from their original family and their community.

In thos institutions, I found that the right to access the digital environment (Article 4 of the Civil Framework of the Internet in Brazil) was highly contested, especially when it came to allowing access to social media. Out of the 12 institutions that were visited, 7 imposed restrictions, while the remaining were at least very wary. The reasons for such limitations were connected with the context of oppression they lived in: looming danger from drug cartels, neighbours and families.

By using qualitative research with ethnographic methods, and informed by Grounded Theory, the Actor's System (Stoecklin, 2017) and methods for social media embeddedness analysis. I found that the situation was not met unchallenged. I observed that the teenagers exercised their rights creatively to address the contestation of their connection. This called my attention that for the children and teenagers I met, the affordances (Hutchby, 2001, Pinch, 2010, boyd, 2014) of the digital environment provided grounds to mitigate or reduce the stress of family and community removal and the shock to their identity.

RC29-432.2

SARLI, Andre* (University of Geneva, Switzerland)

The Digital Cartel? Experiences of Marginalized Teenagers in Brazil with Drug Cartels through Social Media

The increased role of drug cartels in everyday life in Brazil is already a consummated fact. This is especially true for marginalized groups which live in places such as the peripheries and favelas, where often those places are circumscribed under a cartel "jurisdiction". In that context and facing a dread economical scenario, teenagers often resort to take part in the activities of a cartel or they are influenced by it through extended networks.

In my research I will discuss how a particular group of marginalized teenagers, which are living in care institutions such as shelters, are active objects or subjects of the digital irradiation of such cartels. This is the result of a qualitative research with ethnographic methods in 12 institutions in Brazil, where I found that all those institutions had at least surface contact with the cartel's power. I explore how teenagers and institutions alike use of the internet and especially social media is influenced by actions and discourses of and about cartels.

I use the framework of the Mutual Shaping of Technology (Oudshoorn and Pinch, 2005) and Mundane Technology (Nemer, 2022) and boyd's studies about the networked lives of teenagers (2014) to propose grounds to understand the narratives of interaction between the teenagers, care institutions and drug cartels, and the digital environment.

RC25-JS-40.4

SARLI, Annavittoria* (University of Parma - IT00308780345, United Kingdom)

From "Being Othered" to "Promoting the Value of Otherness": Empowering Self-Narratives Among Migrant Immediate Descendants in Italy

This work analyses qualitative data collected through interviews and focus groups with migrant immediate descendants (MIDs). In particular it involves 60 MID university students raised in Italy, where MIDs are often victims of othering dynamics. Questions aimed to elicit respondents descriptions of their strengths and weaknesses in intercultural communication.

The MID university students involved show a high reflexivity on intercultural communication. Amongst strengths, a central role is played by affective empathy towards members of minorities (ethnic, but also other minorities, such as LGBTQ+ or disabled people). Respondents describe their strengths in relation to situations where they strive to improve the acceptance of cultural diversity in society.

I argue that MIDs' early experience of being labelled as different causes pain and identity struggles, that under certain conditions can be overcome by positively construing their multiple cultural belongings. Learning to praise their hybrid identities goes hand in hand with their willingness to involve in intercultural relations and to create a counterdiscourse on cultural difference. Through a process of resignification MIDs can turn their outsiderness into an

agentive position and propose themselves as active civic subjects (Arnone, 2011).

TG11-JS-15.1

SARMA, Kausiki* (Lancaster University, India)

Interplay between Habitus and Reflexivity in Agential Responses to Marital Violence

Based on qualitative data from Assam in India, this paper attempts to underline agency of women facing marital violence through the structure and agency dialectic that takes an 'analytical dualist' approach (taking cue from the critical realist Morphogenetic Approach) to explain the relationship between the two components. Recognising intra-culture variations and intersections of gender and class, it will underline the nature of agential expressions by treading between the binary opposite stands of 'victimhood' and 'survivorhood'. Certain material-cultural enablers and constraints that have been observed to operate at distinct levels (individual-interactional-institutional) will be underlined. The focus of this paper is a proposal to highlight a hybridity of habitus and reflexivity in the agential trajectory of marital violence which has been mapped through a temporal diagram. This diagram also attempts to explain *how* marital violence is sustained in the manner in does and *why* agency in marital violence needs to move beyond an essentially individualistic conceptualisation in which women are singularly assessed according to their decisions of leaving or staying without considering the distinct material-cultural constraints- enablers under which they act.

RC04-JS-50.1

SARMA, Nayani* (JAWAHARLAL NEHRU UNIVERSITY, India)

Teaching during a Pandemic: The Gender Dynamics (Qualitative Research)

The onset of the Covid-19 pandemic in India brought into forefront many pre-existing problems with the different aspects of our society. This paper seeks to focus on problems of the education system brought into limelight from Assam, India. In particular, it is a study on the difficulties faced by the young female teachers (aged 25-35) working in contractual and/or permanent positions in primary and secondary educational institutions (at school) who had to drastically adapt to online teaching due to the lockdown imposed because of the pandemic in the country. It is based on personal in-depth interviews and engagements with my peers from the region who were juggling both research work and academic duties as well as household responsibilities throughout the lockdown. The location of the study is equally important as India's northeast was dealing with problems of digital divide, problems of ICT implementation, problems with technological problems as well as contractual employment of female teachers and salary related issues even in the pre-pandemic era. These problems were further escalated during the pandemic and as it has gradually become apparent to us by now, the implications were even more severe for the female gender in the third-world countries. The study employs activity theory as the framework and uses qualitative methods to collect and analyse data. This study seeks to work in the direction of identifying the gender dynamics of online teaching during the pandemic era where the boundaries of workplace and domestic spaces became blurred and gender restrictions on movement and access to public spaces almost became a norm once again.

RC13-199.1

SARMA, Pranjal* (Dibrugarh University, India)

Drugs, Leisure and Society in Assam, India : A Sociological Study

Leisure deals with pleasurable activities apart from routine work, which is highly valued by every individual. Drugs in Indian context are those substances as defined by Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act (NTPS), 1985. Narcotic Drugs include coco leaf, cannabis (hemp), opium, poppy, straw and all manufactured drugs. Psychotropic substance means any substance, natural or synthetic, or any natural material or any salt or preparation of such substance.

In this paper, we have tried to depict the picture of the places in and around Kakopothar, Doomdooma, Philobari as well as Margherita of Tinsukia district of Assam which are main pockets of drugs affected areas. We have interviewed 10 police personnel, 5 medical experts, 5 advocates, 30 drug users, 20 staff of rehabilitation centers, 25 senior citizens of the locality, 10 village headmen of the locality and 5 journalists of the locality, that is, 110 number of respondent.

It was found in the study that initially drug users get fascinated by using drugs and they pass very good leisure time. They feel they are in a very different world. But they do not have sufficient money all the time to purchase those drugs from drug peddlers. When drugs become their necessity, they even sell their valuables, household items, land etc. Often they torture their parents to get money to purchase drugs.

Law enforcement authorities are quite strict against the substance abusers even if they use it for leisure and entertainment. Rehabilitation centers are established to control and rehabilitate the drug users and the drug addicts come and stay in rehab due to parental pressure, societal pressure. In case of drugs and leisure, post modernist view is more suitable as it claims that institutional boundaries, moral and immoral codes, boundaries of the right and wrong are all breaking down.

RC13-194.3

SARMA, Pranjal* (Dibrugarh University, India)

Leisure Activities and Development of Tourism in Leh, India

In this paper, we will try to highlight the major leisure activities in Leh, especially in the two most attractive places namely, Pengong lake and Nubra Valley in Leh which are predominantly tourist places. Traditionally people used to travel to those places either by horses, or Mule etc. Now, lots of bikes are available on rent in Leh city and tourist enjoy bike ride to Pengong Lake and Nubra Valley. Moreover, cars, jeeps and other vehicles now ply to these destinations. Tourists pass leisure time in Pengong Lake by viewing the changing colours of the lake water and the scenic beuty around the lake. They stay there in temporary tents and play different games and enjoy local food there. In case of Nubra Valley, tourists go for camel ride, shooting games, marketing, bike rides, rafting, zipline adventures, visit monasteries and enjoy local food and drink. Also, tourists enjoy bird watching and viewing the rare sight of Himalayan Marmots and wild horses on the way while traveling to Pengong and Nubra valley as such.

At the same time, due to authoritarian controls of different types, people have to take out online pass for visiting these places and also have to bear the trouble of road construction on the way to the above places. Many a times, one has to wait for more than one or two hours to get road clearance. The paper is an outcome of firsthand account and interviews with different tourist groups and local people engaged in tourism industry as well as local inhabitants of Leh.

RC34-517.5

SARNOWSKA, Justyna* (SWPS University, Poland)
KAJTA, Justyna (SWPS University, Poland)

Planning for the Future in the Shadow of the Crisis: Young Women's Gendered Transitions-to-Adulthood in Poland during COVID-19

While the transitions-to-adulthood have been already taking place in the context of growing uncertainty, the pandemic has challenged this process for individuals even further. The relation between an individual and social structures remains pivotal here: the life plans and decisions are made within certain contexts, in reference to the available (unevenly distributed) resources, social class and gender. Against this backdrop, the paper focuses on the perspective of young women, and their orientations towards planning the future. We ask: How do young women talk about their future? If and how does the pandemic (and other crises) influence planning strategies and future orientations? What resources (structural or biographical) matter in the envisioned transitions and futures of young Polish women?

We conducted an analysis of in-depth interviews collected in the framework of two longitudinal research projects implemented in Poland: ULTRAGEN (*Becoming an adult in times of ultra-uncertainty: intergenerational theory of 'shaky' transitions*), and GEMTRA (*Transitions to Motherhood across three Generations of Polish Women*). Twenty seven young women (aged 18-35) were interviewed for the projects during the pandemic and probed about their pandemic-related experiences, as well as orientations towards their futures.

From a conceptual standpoint, we adapt the typology of facing uncertain futures proposed by Brannen and Nilsen (2002). We discuss the narratives evocative of ideal-type orientations on deferment (focus on the present, keeping future at bay), adaptability (agency, future as malleable) and predictability (long-term future-planning). By focusing on selected biographical cases of young women's accounts, the paper contributes a revision of the typology driven by the observed complexity and intersections of different orientations regarding particular spheres of life (education, work, family, housing). Likewise, we argue that even if the pandemic was a reason to alter future plans, it has not led to the revision of future planning strategies.

RC26-383.1

SARRIS, Nikos* (National Centre for Social Research, Greece)

Poverty and Social Exclusion As a Main Indicator of the EU 2030 Target: Current Situation and Perspectives in EU Member-States

The composite indicator of poverty or social exclusion (AROPE) corresponds to the sum of persons who are either at risk of poverty, or severely materially and socially deprived or living in a household with very low work intensity. It is the main indicator to monitor the EU 2030 target on poverty and social exclusion and was the headline indicator for monitoring the EU 2020 Strategy poverty target.

The European Pillar of Social Rights sets poverty and social exclusion as one of the three EU-level targets that must be achieved by 2030 in employment, skills and social protection. The number of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion should be reduced by at least 15 million by 2030, with 5 million being children. The 2030 targets are consistent with the UN Sustainable Development Goals. They set out the common ambition for a strong social Europe and will allow the Commission to monitor Member States' progress in the context of the European Semester.

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

In 2021, the AROPE indicator has been modified according to the new EU 2030 target. The revision allows to better measure deprivation, based on a revised list of items, as well as to better account for the social exclusion situation of those in the working age group (aged 18 to 64 instead of 18 to 59).

The aim of this paper is to present the situation among member states in a comparative perspective, while at the same time to highlight the most vulnerable groups determined by the composite indicator (AROPE). Using the latest data from Eurostat (EU-SILC), it will be shown that not only the unemployed or immigrants, but even children and young people are among the high-risk groups, signaling the need for new policies and their strict implementation to meet the 2030 target in Europe.

RC47-JS-86.6

SASAJIMA, Hideaki* (Sumiyoshi-ku, Japan)

Alternative Space Movements in the Global Sixies: Comparative Urban Sociological Studies of London, Tokyo and New York.

The conflicts between liberals and conservatives, whether in the political field or the cultural one, intensified sharply after the "culture war" of the early 1990s. Now, under the pandemic of Covid-19, the conflict seems to be deepening rather than resolving. In these uncertain times of crisis, how can we think of urban cultural movements as an opportunity for a new era? This paper examines alternative space movements in the global sixties from a comparative urban sociological perspectives. "Alternative space movements" mean the various artist's activities mainly in the late 1960s, in order to pursue art venues without commercial galleries and museums. These movements include various forms of activities from direct action for criticizing the existing art worlds to performative actions without necessarily direct purpose. Alternative space movements have been creating social and cultural bases in urban areas, such as non-profit organizations and alternative spaces, since then those organizations and spaces have been creating various opportunities to protest urban spacial issues during the times of entrepreneurial urban settings. Although alternative space movements are quite important significance for urban environments, there are quite few urban sociological studies. This paper will compare the movements that developed in London, Tokyo, and New York in the 1960s and clarifies the background of such a movements, the mechanisms that drove them, and the potential they had; especially the community arts movements in London, Bikyoto and Bigakko movements in Tokyo, and movements mainly led by Art Workers Coalition in New York.

RC09-JS-144.4

SATJASOMBOON, Sutawan* (Maejo University, Thailand)
THECHATAKERNG, Pusanisa (Meajo University, Thailand)
WONGSARANUCHIT, Pheeraya (Meajo University, Thailand)

The Challenges of Young Female Social Entrepreneurs after Covid 19: A Case Study of Mueang Pon Village, Mae Hong Son, Thailand

This research aimed to study the context of social entrepreneurs and to analyze the challenges young female social entrepreneurs face after covid 19. The researcher used the qualitative method by selecting purposive sampling relevance to young female social entrepreneurs in Mueang Pon Village, Mae Hong Son, Thailand. The informants are eight entrepreneurs from different businesses: hospitality, food and beverage, and handicraft. The tools used to collect the data in the study is the in-depth semi-structured interview.

The study's results found that in the context of young female social entrepreneurs after covid 19. The young female social entrepreneurs were developed from the community–based tourism, which is cooperative and self-established. Most young entrepreneurs can inspire unity and consideration for the common good. Moreover, they were continuously learning and developing their potential by adapting to the changes according to development to earn income beneficial to the communities. However, they confront some obstacles, for example, the barrier to access to finance to support the business, the barrier to gaining a network, and the lack of soft skills and hard skills (negotiation skills and conflict management). In addition, based on the finding of this study, it is recommended that young female social entrepreneurs develop self-confidence and risk-taking and become part of business incubation programs to gain financial support and networking to face the challenges after covid 19.

RC25-379.2

SATO, Akihiko* (Kwansei Gakuin University, Japan)

Between Promoter and Obstructionist of Vaccination: Vaccine-Induced Sufferings and Anti-Vaccination Discourse in Japan

Background: Recommendation of Covid-19 vaccines and adverse reactions to them have bolstered the anti-vaccination movement in the western world. Japan has also encountered the anti-vaccine movement and discourse. Promoters for vaccination often explain that the reason why such a movement has never been terminated is not because of scientific evidence but because there exist psychological bonds among obstructionists. However, the conflict between promoters and obstructionists in Japan is more complicated.

Japan has experienced vaccine-induced sufferings (VIS), authorized by the government. VIS have been treated as evidence for the vaccine being harmful within anti-vaccine discourse.

Question and purpose: Is it appropriate to interpret VIS as evidence of the harmfulness of vaccination? This study reveals the features of VIS and discusses the sociological implications.

Method: Historical documents related to VIS were analysed to reveal discursive features.

Result and discussion: VIS began with the diphtheria vaccine incident in 1948. This was followed by the myelitis problem, caused by the MMR vaccine in the 1980s. There also were similar problems, such as "the vaccine disaster" in the 1960s and 1970s, and the health problem caused by the HPV vaccine in the 2010s. As the analysis shows, VIS do not necessarily consist of the damage caused by adverse reactions, but of social affairs related to the settlement of such a problem. Even the victims of VIS do not always claim that the vaccine is harmful. The cause of these problems is often associated with the negligence of pharmaceutical companies and the government. The analysis suggests that admitting damages caused by vaccination, taking swift measures, and solving the problems promptly is crucial. The irony is that there remains the possibility of occurrence of VIS because promoters of the vaccination often treat it as being infallible.

RC15-219.1

SATO, Rika Sakuma* (DIPEx-Japan, Japan)

Message from the Frontiers of Cross-Country Comparative Qualitative Research

DIPEx International is a global collaboration of scholars, clinicians, and patients committed to enriching understanding of experiences of health and illness. Fourteen countries are involved in the collaboration (see Our Members - Dipex International). We use the same qualitative research method and publish the findings, illustrated with video and audio interview extracts, on public-facing websites as well as in peer-reviewed journals.

At the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic, we began exploring the possibility of comparative research on COVID experiences across countries. We convened online to decide on research questions, an interview guide, and a coding scheme. In the Fall of 2021, we made a proposal for a Special Issue of SSM-QHR and our members reconvened with their interview data to identify topics that might prove interesting for comparative analysis. Researchers teamed up for eight papers, dealing with help-seeking during uncertain times, ICU experiences, accessing care for long-Covid, management of isolation, strategies for resisting stigma, troubles at work, social inequities reflected in the COVID discourse, and responses to government policies.

There are challenges in conducting cross-country analysis. Just finding an appropriate timeslot for an international online meeting was challenging. We purposefully avoided translating interview material until late in the process – instead each research group analyzed their own data and themes were explored and developed in collaborative online workshops. We have learnt a lot about the different contexts and systems in which the pandemic has affected lives worldwide, while being careful not to over-generalize from differences. Despite some obstacles, thanks to our shared values and methods we feel that we have started to explore the relatively uncultivated frontiers of 'cross-country comparative qualitative research'. Our international collaboration has also been rewarding, described by one of the co-authors as "making room to welcome and listen to each other with mutual confidence and joy."

RC05-92.4

SATO, Yuna* (University of South Australia, Japan)
ARUGA, Yu-Anis (Tokyo University, Japan)

Choices of Lifestyles and Identity Construction By Multiracial Youth in Japan

The growing presence of multiethnic/racial people in both identity politics and censuses increased global research on mixed identity. Japan, a country that is falsely believed to be an ethnically homogeneous society, is not the exception. By focusing on individuals born to Japanese and foreign parents who are often labeled '*hāfu*', some of the researchers have explored how their identities would reinforce or redefine what it means to be Japanese. However, in exploring mixed identity in Japan and beyond, a few studies have explicitly examined the cultural practices of multiethnic/racial individuals. This tendency is problematic considering the findings in cultural sociological research: By choosing different lifestyles such as fashions, media, sports, food, or other hobbies and tastes, people make various symbolic and social boundaries, including ethnicity and race. Against this backdrop, this study focuses on the cultural practices of multiethnic/racial youth in Japan. We conducted in-depth interviews with them to explore the following questions: What lifestyles do multiethnic/racial Japanese choose and why do they do so? What kind of identities do they construct or display by choosing different hobbies/tastes? The results show that while a few participants unintentionally choose their lifestyles, the majority of participants intentionally prefer specific hobbies/tastes over others. They differentiate various cultures ethnically and racially and practice them based on the symbolic categories, such as Japanese (e.g., *kimono* and calligraphy), mixed (e.g., Peranakan cuisine in Singapore), global (e.g., Hollywood movies), or African American (e.g., Hip-hop). By doing so, they strategically manage symbolic boundaries among Japanese, mixed/*hāfu*, or

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American. This study concludes that the salient boundaries between Japanese and foreigners in Japan, the global hierarchy of cultures, and ethnic and racial stereotypes in relation to cultures influence the choices of lifestyles and identities of multiethnic/racial Japanese.

RC33-495.3

SATOH, Keiichi* (Hitotsubashi University, Japan)
LIANG, Hao (Cornell University, USA)

Accelerators of Homophily: Examining the Effect of Actor-Level Network Formation Principles on Whole Network Structure with Agent-Based Modeling and Climate Change Policy Networks.

One of the generally known principles in the formation of social networks is homophily. Actors tend to form ties with those who have similarities, such as opinion, category, and appearance. The degree of homophily and heterophily (the opposite phenomenon of homophily) in networks determines the performance of the social system, such as the speed of information diffusion. Recently, we proposed a new index called the Advocacy Coalition Index (ACI) that measures the degree to which actors collaborate with those who have a similar political opinion to influence the policy outcome. A key feature of ACI is that it can measure the degree of homophily/heterophily with continual attribute variables and valued networks at different levels of observation (i.e., actor, group, and whole networks) in a simple way. While this measure is inspired by the Advocacy Coalition Framework, which is a major policy process theory, we believe that ACI can be used in a wider context, such as collaboration among social movement organizations or connections between immigrants and citizens in a host country.

While the ACI assesses the degree of homophily/heterophily in networks, it is critical to ask how various network formation principles result in a higher/lower score of ACI. In this paper, we use agent-based modeling to investigate how agents' network formation preferences influence the whole network-level ACI. Concretely, we simulate networks by changing the agents' degrees of reciprocity, popularity, and triadic closure and calculate the ACI. Furthermore, we crosscheck our findings from the agent-based modeling with our actual dataset of climate change policy networks in eleven countries. This study shows that a minor tendency of homophily brought by a small number of actors can be accelerated with the other network principles and result in a great degree of homophily at the whole network level.

RC24-371.3

SATOH, Keiichi* (Hitotsubashi University, Japan)
GRONOW, Antti (University of Helsinki, Finland)
YLÄ-ANTTILA, Tuomas (University of Helsinki, Finland)

Opportunity Structures and Advocacy Coalitions in Climate Politics: A Network Approach

The literature on climate change politics and policy making has identified advocacy coalitions as one key factor that shapes national policy responses to the global problem of climate change. These coalitions consist of different organizations – governmental, nongovernmental, business, and scientific organizations – that aim to shape climate policies to match their own policy preferences. One thing this literature has paid too little attention to is the fact that coalitions are likely to be shaped by the broader opportunity structure they operate in. It could be, for example, that pluralist macro-institutional opportunity structures give rise to more adversarial configurations of coalitions than corporatist ones. In this paper, we use survey data and a methodological approach we've developed, called the Advocacy Coalition Index, to compare climate policy networks in eleven countries and investigate the relationship between opportunity structures and the kinds of advocacy coalitions present in each national network. We analyze how different aspects of opportunity structures, including pluralist vs corporatist political institutions and the societal division in the perception of the seriousness of climate change influence the number, type, and overall cleavage structure of advocacy coalitions. In conclusion, we reflect on the consequences of the interplay of macro-level opportunity structures and meso-level coalition structures to national climate change policies.

RC06-117.1

SAUTER, Julia* (NOVA - OsloMet, Norway)

Is Blood Thicker Than Water? Family Values in Step- and Biological Families at the Empty-Nest Stage in Norway

Modern family forms are complex throughout the whole life course, including old age. Complex families characterized by the presence of non-biological relationships are more and more common at the later stages of life, due to high rates of divorce and remarriage. Given their destandardized trajectories, step-families do not necessarily have the same expectations towards their members than biological families. Although in other countries these questions have been investigated to some extent, there has only been little research on older adults' step-families in the Norwegian context, in which the family is still a central pillar of society. Therefore, the present study sets out to investigate the association between family forms (biological, complex and simple step-families) with the agreement with family-related values in later life. These values include statements such as "Parents should get something back from their children" or "Adult children should make sacrifices for their parents". I use data from the second wave of the Norwegian Life Course, Ageing and Generation Study (NorLAG), which was assessed in 2007. Using logistic regression models, I found that older adults at the empty-nest stage that have complex (both partners have children from previous relationships) step-families have weaker levels of agreement with family-related values compared to their counterparts in biological families. Being part of a simple step-families (one´s partner has children, but the respondent does not) was not associated with agreement with family values. The results illustrate the complex nature of older adults' family forms and underline the importance to investigate those non-traditional family configurations further in the future.

RC20-301.2

SAVA, Ionel* (University of Bucharest, Romania)

Networks As (new) Structure Method in Social Mobility Studies. Comparative Methodology in Studying Social Embeddedness across European Landscape during the COVID-19 Pandemic

Mobility studies have recently incorporated the social network analysis (SNA) in defining degrees of mobility (precarity) or social embeddedness in various social contexts. Shape and size of social networks as well their geographical distribution are considered responsible for social mobility and various studies investigate their role during the Covid-19 pandemic across European landscape. From a methodological point of view, to the extent the degree of association (leaning toward collective action using formal groups and initiatives, new business and the like) had been considered for quite some time a measurement construct for social embeddedness (integration within host society), social networks seems to have been lately replaced former "community structures". This presentation intends to describe the similitudes and differences of methods studying mobility in a comparative perspective. It uses social data collected at the end of pandemics in European Union countries (March 2022) in order to construct a comparative methodology to be used in social mobility studies.

RC01-34.4

SAVA, Ionel* (University of Bucharest, Romania)

Retention and Reform of the All Volunteer Force in East Central European Countries

The two social and political encounters that have shaped the East Central European militaries - the post-socialist transition and the integration within Nato and EU – have come to an end. With the beginning of the 2020s, these countries face the challenges to adapt national security policies to the emerging risks and threats in the region and still keep social accesibility and democratic values at the core of such policies. Yet, they have to reform the all-volunteer force in order to meet these challenges as well. This presentation intends to introduce a theoretical framework to make sense of the (new) military in East Central Europe and to present available social data related to civil-military relations, reform of recruitment & retention, rearmament as well democratic control and social resilience. Case studies from Poland and Romania are to be exposed during presentation.

RC30-441.6

SAVUL, Guven* (The Confederation Turkish Trade Unions, Turkey)

A Wolf in Sheep's Clothing: The Risks of Remote Work for the Future of Labor

Together with the increasing impact of the pandemic on daily life, the ongoing transformation process in the world of labor accelerated as well. The shutdowns, curfews, quarantines forced to the earlier and more rapid introduction of the new forms of work.

The intensifying remote work practices are presented as the protective and safe methods to curb the virus, prevent the diseases and reduce the speed of

the pandemic by the business environments. Although it is true to a certain extent, these practices brought the new problems to the world of labor. In other words, the remote work practices display features having potentials to be used a kind of anti-unionization tool and an interrupter of the other labor rights. Since the workers, who are from the certain sub-sections of the working class, have already had distances to the traditional trade union organizations, the remote work practices can cause a rapid atomization process of their organized struggle capacity.

From now on, the remote work practices seem to be an established pattern in the long run. This will create a significant impact both on the careers and experiences of workers who can be especially classified as the ones doing tasks free from a workplace. In addition to this, by the means of these practices, the intra working-class antagonisms can be experienced over the course of time.

In short, if the practices of remote work become permanent, we can point out that the post-pandemic working experiences look like to create negative impacts on the rights of workers from the right to organize to OHS. These developments can also be the causes of a new kind of a race to the bottom process. Within this context, the paper will focus on the potential risks of remote work in terms of the future of work.

RC06-100.4

SAWADA, Kayo* (Nara Women's University, Japan)

Low Fertility and the Caring Fathers: The Case of Japan

This paper describes the current status of male participation in childbearing and childrearing in Japan, a society with very low fertility. It will capture Japan's fluctuating fertility rate and the policy response to its declining birthrate, the position of fathers in the response, the current status of fathers' participation in housework and childrearing, men's engagement in childbearing and childrearing, and men's practices and decision-making process as caring father, using data including social statistics and the narratives of fathers raising children.

As caring fathers in Japan, how are men involved in the process from pregnancy and childbirth to child rearing? In Japan, the birthrate began to decline below replacement level in the mid-1970s, and policy responses to the declining birthrate began to be taken in the mid-1990s. In recent years, the impact of husbands' participation in housework and childrearing on fertility has been pointed out, and especially since the 2000s, attention has focused on promoting men's participation in housework and childrearing as an important issue in the policy measures to cope with declining birthrates. While Japanese men's participation in housework and childrearing remains low compared to their counterparts in Western countries, in recent years, there have been signs of change in the rate at which men take childcare leave. Qualitative data through interviews with fathers of child-rearing age in Japan show men's various practices and decision-making processes in having and rearing their children. In Japan, where the social welfare system relies on the male breadwinner model with the modern family based on the gender role division of labor, caring fathers has been increasing, albeit slowly, in recent years as the country has entered the post-demographic transition period. This paper also examines the gender structure in Japan, focusing on the "male experience" of childbearing and childrearing.

WG08-797.1

SAWYER, Anne-maree* (La Trobe University, Australia)
JAMES, Sara (La Trobe University, Australia)

How to Navigate a Pandemic: Emotions, Selves, and Lifestyle Choices in the Australian Media

As the COVID-19 pandemic caused schools, workplaces, and childcare centres to close, with households across Australia going into isolation, pressures in the home increased. Melbourne, in the state of Victoria, famously became the world's most locked-down city. During this time, social media posts commenting on the challenges of quarantining with children often responded with humour, while cloaking an undercurrent of despair, anger, and exhaustion. As families negotiated homeschooling, working from home, childcare and housework, women took on most of this extra unpaid work. Women were also disproportionately affected by redundancies and decreased working hours, particularly in retail, hospitality, and care services. In addition, lockdowns brought an increased prevalence of family violence. Although women's magazines and newspapers reported on the challenges women faced, much of their advice urged them to stay positive and develop healthy routines—highly individualised solutions to a societal crisis. In this presentation we examine messages on how to cope with the pandemic in several media sources from 2020-2021, namely *The Age* and *Herald Sun*, Melbourne's two most popular daily newspapers, and *The Australian Women's Weekly*, Australia's most popular women's magazine. Based on a qualitative content analysis of these sources, we identified three key categories of advice: transforming the self and society; finding the "silver lining" (making the most of opportunities delivered by conditions of enforced isolation); and making lifestyle choices (drawing on expert advice to integrate specific emotional and psychological strategies into one's daily routines). Drawing on the scholarship of Eva Illouz (2018), we argue that these media publications function as "emodities", reinforcing the dominant cultural templates for ideal selfhood in late modernity: authenticity,

intimacy, and self-improvement. We also argue that the pandemic opened new discursive spaces for working on the self, for responsibilising and regulating our thoughts and emotions.

RC14-213.1

SCHACHTNER, Christina* (Alpen-Adria Universität Klagenfurt, Austria)

Transnational Spaces and Scopic Media. Sociality in Change

The term "transnational spaces" is linked to the concept of "transnational social spaces" (Pries 1998). It is understood as new cross-border interconnections that represent a reference structure for life practices and self-concepts. Transnational spaces have economic, ecological, political, socio-cultural dimensions. This lecture focuses primarily on the socio-cultural dimensions in the context of migration movements. It will explore the role of media in organizing and shaping transnational socio-cultural spaces. Migrants are producers of transnational spaces; they make use of scopic media, which turn out to be instruments, places and products of moving affiliations.

Scopic media are capable of coupling, combining, and augmenting geographically distant situations, thereby opening up spaces of observation and information as new realities (Knorr Cetina/Reichmann/Woermann 2017). This happens, for example, when migrants exchange images with those left behind in the country of origin via WhatsApp, through which distant realities are projected into the reality of the host country and become effective there (Hepp/Bozdag/Sana 2011). Scopic media do not merely depict situations; they intervene. They visualize what is not visible, they detach the observation of others from the physical context, they change the understanding of presence, they establish a new type of interaction and thus promote the transformation of sociality.

The lecture is based on the study "Transnational Lifestyles in the Sign of Media Orientations and Practices". As part of this study, 36 interviews were conducted with people of different genders, ranging in age from their early 20s to about 50. They immigrated to German-speaking countries (Austria and Germany) from various European, African and Arab regions and have medium- to long-term life and work perspectives in their respective host countries. In addition to the concepts of "transnational spaces" and "transtopias" (Yildiz 2015), the concept of "scopic media" will be used as explanatory approaches in the lecture.

RC38-553.5

SCHAEFER, Miriam* (Georg-August-University Goettingen, Germany)
POHN-LAUGGAS, Maria* (University of Göttingen, Germany)

Of Glue Dots and Familial Relationships: Reflections on Family Sculptures in Biographical Multigenerational Research

The method of family sculptures originates from systemic family therapy and aims at making the relationships in a family visible. In biographical multigenerational studies of the Holocaust (Rosenthal 1997), family sculptures have been used to examine intergenerational structures and familial figurations, in combination with biographical narrative interviews. The use of family sculptures is a fairly recent development, not as a concrete procedure but in the sense that there has been little reflection on its implementation in biographical research. This paper is an attempt to fill this gap.

Our study focuses on the families of people who were persecuted under National Socialism because they were, for instance, "professional criminals," "asocials," or Jehovah's Witnesses. These groupings have in common that they were not given official recognition as Nazi victims, and that their experiences were not incorporated into the national memories of the post-fascist successor countries. This has an impact on family structures. In contrast to the other groupings, Jehovah's Witnesses form a closed we-group that presents to the outside world the firm we-image of a conflict-free community. In the families of those persecuted as "asocial" the family sculptures correspond to the reconstructed case structures. In the case of Jehovah's Witnesses, they give only limited access to family relationship patterns, but help us to understand the structures of closed we-groups.

With this in mind, we will first discuss in general terms the ways in which family sculptures help us to understand family structures. We will then look at how a closed we-image affects the use of family sculpture in biographical interviews, and ask what insights we have been able to gain so far and what methodological conclusions we can we draw in order to study family structures within closed we-groups.

RC52-721.1

SCHAFER, Gregor* (FernUniversität in Hagen, Germany)

Ambiguity between Social Stratification and Methodological Nationalism: The Case of High-Skilled Migrants

Methodological nationalism as a critique of container-based and nation-state focused theory and empirical research is currently strongly anchored within migration studies, where it was initially developed. While this has led to extensive literature and critical engagement with methodological nationalism, and ways to circumvent the national trap in many (sub-)disciplines (e.g.,

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migration research, international relations, history, and geography), it has not much penetrated theories of social stratification. This theoretical paper will address this gap by discussing the social mobility and positioning of high-skilled migrants in contemporary stratified societies. This exemplary discussion will bring together a critical perspective of methodological nationalism on class and milieu theory. It will also confront the critique of methodological nationalism with the question of the origin of social power and dominance, which are the foundation of stratification theories. This paper will specifically draw on Pierre Bourdieu's concept of social space and its derivative. Emphasis will also be given to Michael Vester's development of social milieu to highlight their blind spots according to the critique of methodological nationalism. This paper shows that these theories of social stratification did not grasp high-skilled migration thoroughly, but it also outlines that critical migrant theories and studies and their critique of methodological nationalism overlook conveniently the source of symbolic hierarchy, the formation of social stratification and its daily reproduction as symbolic dominance in the physical and bodily space. Thus, both theoretical strands would benefit from a deeper conversation with each other, as my contribution will show.

RC28-405.4

SCHAFER, Gregor* (FernUniversität in Hagen, Germany)

Vertical and Horizontal Stratification in Higher Education: Students' Educational Strategies for Institutional Distinction

In this paper we reconstruct the relevance and significance of different institutional levels in higher education for educational strategies of socially privileged/upper-class students in a case study in Germany. Whereas in some countries mechanisms of social reproduction in higher education are clearly embedded on the level of universities (e.g. elite universities) due to their vertical hierarchisation, this is less clear in Germany with its historical egalitarian higher education system. Although domestic policies and developments like the excellence initiative try introduce stronger vertical stratification to enhance international competitiveness and visibility of German universities, the German higher education system is still considered relatively equal among universities. Based on 95 interviews with students from different social classes in management, medicine and musicology, we show that upper-class students integrate and use various institutional levels of higher education to improve their educational strategies and their relative symbolic position in the field of higher education. This includes but is not limited to universities and their attributed prestige, but also features the standing and visibility of their faculty, newly designed study programmes and association with renowned individual professors in their discipline. These findings are contrasted with strategies from colleagues from lower and middle class, who's higher education trajectory often represent a learning curve, in which they knew little to nothing about higher education stratification at the beginning of their studies. These case study insights are relevant on a more general and global level, as many national higher education systems undergo very similar or the same transformation in terms of globalisation, marketisation and (re-)stratification, which likewise affects students' educational strategies.

RC32-474.4

SCHARFF, Christina* (King's College London, United Kingdom)

Digital Feminist Activism and Neoliberalism

This presentation is based on 30 qualitative in-depth interviews conducted with digital feminist activists in Germany and the UK in late 2021/early 2022. By exploring and documenting the different ways in which digital feminist activism can be monetised, the article shows that the potential to generate income is at the activists' fingertips. As this article argues, the monetisation of digital feminist activism goes beyond the application of market principles to political protest movements. When activism is monetised, activists' deep emotional investments and passion become mobilised and tethered to income generation. At the same time, and through emphases on self-branding and 'authenticity', activists' selves are partially constituted and reconstituted to adhere to modes of neoliberal subjecthood. As such, the presentation demonstrates that neoliberal rationality structures digital feminist activism in at least three ways: 1) by contemplating or engaging in practices of monetisation, activists apply a market-logic to their activism; 2) by mobilising deep emotional investments and passion in the context of monetising feminist activism, neoliberalism operates at the level of affect; 3) through the emphasis on self-branding and authenticity, activists performatively produce neoliberal subjectivities.

RC06-104.6

SCHEIBLING, Casey* (University of Toronto, Canada)
SUNDERLAND, Jillian (University of Toronto, Canada)

Compromising Care or Masculinity? How Canadian Fathers Negotiate Competing Gender Expectations for Work and Family

Fatherhood today is shaped strongly by conflicts around gender expectations for working and caring. Many fathers feel that they are caught within a push-and-pull of persistent male breadwinner norms of paternal responsibility and emergent care-focused ideals of involved fathering. In this context, fathers may need to negotiate and account for inconsistencies in their gendered visions of how they ought to be a "good" man and parent. We illuminate these negotiations through a qualitative analysis of in-depth interviews with 36 fathers living with young children in Canada. Specifically, we examine how fathers define, evaluate, and act upon gender expectations for their work and family role–identities. On the one hand, we find that fatherhood motivates a gender identity *revision* whereby men adopt more "caring" masculinities that align with their motivations to be nurturing and emotionally engaged parents. On the other hand, we also find that fatherhood remains tied to a gender role *constriction* through structural and cultural thrusts to prioritize work over family. Overall, these fathers perceive a strong sense of ambivalence toward gender expectations for fatherhood and, in turn, make role–identity *compromises* to balance dual devotions to traditional and caring masculinities. We argue that these compromises serve to hybridize fatherhood and masculinity at a micro-level of identity construction and role negotiation in family contexts. We conclude by providing suggestions for reducing gender inequality and promoting care across the work–family interface.

RC03-58.4

SCHETTINI, Patricia* (Universidad Nacional de La Plata, Argentina)

Dinámica De La Contienda En La Organización Del Movimiento De Cartoneros En La Ciudad De La Plata, Argentina

Hace muchos años que venimos estudiando movimientos sociales y acciones colectivas en el Laboratorio de Investigación Movimientos Sociales y Condiciones de Vida (LIMSyC, FTS) de la Universidad Nacional de La Plata (Buenos Aires, Argentina); en el convencimiento de que las organizaciones sociales son agentes de trasformación social y han ocupado un lugar significativo en la agenda de las ciencias sociales, también en la nuestra.

Desde nuestra perspectiva, las acciones colectivas reúnen tanto aspectos particulares como universales y generan oportunidades para presionar a las instituciones planteando todo tipo de desafíos (Tarrow, 2004). En este trabajo, se presentarán los acontecimientos que dieron lugar a la *dinámica de la contienda* (Mc Adam, Tarrow y Tilly, 2005) en un período largo de tiempo, lo que permite identificar *episodios contenciosos* en la historia de la organización de trabajadores informales y organizados que realizan la recolección de residuos sólidos urbanos para su reciclaje, denominados cartoneros, que constituyen el Movimiento de Trabajadores Excluidos (MTE) en La Plata, rama *cartoneros*. El MTE ha desplegado su organización en diferentes ramas como la textil, la agricultura familiar, los trabajadores del espacio público, de la construcción, entre otros.

Se presentarán acciones colectivas (oscilan entre acción e inacción), con el objeto de desplegar una sucesión de procesos en secuencias de conductas colectivas donde identificamos cuatro episodios en este movimiento cartonero de la ciudad de La Plata, desde el 2001 hasta la actualidad: el primero (2001-2007), organizaciones embrionarias no formales de trabajo colaborativo; el segundo episodio (2007-2015), cuando nace la organización de cartoneros; el tercer episodio (2015- 2019), es la incorporación de la organización local al MTE (Movimiento de Trabajadores Excluidos) (Schettini y Herrero, 2021); y, finalmente, (desde el 2019 a la actualidad), el cuarto episodio, la incorporación de dirigentes cartoneros como funcionarios del estado.

RC03-63.3

SCHETTINI, Patricia* (Universidad Nacional de La Plata, Argentina)
TORILLO, Daniela (Universidad Nacional de La Plata, Argentina)
NOGUEIRA, María Cecilia (Universidad Nacional de La Plata, Argentina)

Resistencia y Colectivización Frente a Los Desafíos De La Cuarentena En Sectores Vulnerables De Argentina. La Situación Particular De Un Comedor Comunitario De Un Barrio Periférico De La Ciudad De La Plata, Provincia De Buenos Aires, República Argentina

Se dice que el Covid-19 acarrea dos grandes flagelos, uno sanitario, que implicó enfrentar un virus desconocido que dejó miles de muertos en nuestro país y esto fue lo apremiante; otro el económico, implicancias sobre los sistemas productivos y las actividades económicas que se paralizaron durante dos años. Pero, en los países con altos niveles de pobreza y desigualdad como el nuestro, se suma uno tan apremiante como los anteriores, la tragedia social (Schettini, 2021). Quedaron en evidencia los problemas estructurales de la sociedad argentina, mostrando crudamente la violencia de la desigualdad social. Las medidas afectaron a toda la población del país, terminaron por enviar a la indigencia a los sectores más vulnerable, quienes viven en situación de precariedad habitacional, informalidad laboral (como la venta ambulante o la producción frutihortícola), trabajos eventuales, la recolección de residuos; todas actividades, que permiten generar ingresos diarios a una gran cantidad de personas, que finalizaron de un día para el otro.

Este artículo propone un recorrido sobre el impacto de la cuarentena prolongada en un sector popular y muy pobre de la periferia de la ciudad de La Plata, con quienes trabajamos desde el Laboratorio de investigación (LIMSyC)

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de la Universidad Nacional de La Plata. Se pone especial atención a los cambios ligados al acceso a la alimentación, la salud y la educación, a fin de destacar los dispositivos barriales que permitieron fortalecer y reconvertir la tarea de organizaciones sociales. Presentamos el caso de un comedor comunitario al que concurrían alrededor de 70 familias para retirar sus viandas y bolsones de alimentos. Cuando la organización cerró sus puertas en plena crisis de salud, se encontró con dificultades que crecía en el barrio, decidiendo reabrir las puertas. Describiremos las acciones de resistencia y la colectivización como salida frente a los desafíos que aparecían.

RC50-693.2

SCHEYVENS, Regina* (Massey University, New Zealand)
MOVONO, Apisalome (Massey University, New Zealand)

"Tourism Must Compliment Our Way of Life": Prioritising Wellbeing of Destination Communities

In 1983 Stephen Britton wrote "As a microcosm of metropolitan commercialized life-styles tourism has a widespread reputation as a catalyst for undesirable social, cultural and ecological disruption in non-western countries" (p.v). These sentiments have been echoed many times since then, yet still it was assumed that when the pandemic struck and borders closed, shutting down tourist mobilities, there would be disastrous consequences for tourism-dependent nations. Similarly, some were surprised with the findings of our research in 4 tourism-dependent Pacific island states which demonstrated that, while certainly there were declines in financial wellbeing, many people reported improvements in their social, mental, physical, spiritual and environmental wellbeing. People expressed that they went back to traditional and communal ways of living, growing their own food, taking care of extended family and neighbours, and enjoying the stronger social connections associated with this: "People realised with Covid-19 that they had previously lost connection with family, lost connection with the *vanua* [land]. Because for us growing up in the Pacific, family and community is very important -if something else happens you go back to your support system" (Fijian tourism worker, 2021). As borders have opened to international tourists, some resorts and restaurants in Fiji are now struggling to find skilled employees: some have sought greener pastures and better wages in the Cook Islands or in Australia, where the seasonal migration scheme has opened up to hospitality workers; others are happy to remain working on the farms or in the small business established during the pandemic. In this presentation we ponder on those findings and argue for strategies to ensure that the wellbeing of people in destination communities is prioritised in future planning.

RC28-404.2

SCHIELE, Maximilian* (Institute for Employment Research, Germany)
CHAUVEL, Louis (University of Luxembourg, Luxembourg)

Comparing the Effect of Socio-Economic Status on PISA Scores across Different Immigrant Minorities: Is the Effect of SES on Learning Outcomes Due to the Home Environment or Home External Factors?

The study uses data from the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA 2018) to compare the differences in socio-economic status effects on educational outcomes across various immigrant minorities in the sample. The analysis was conducted within a multilevel framework; the results reveal not only a significant variation in socio-economic status' individual-level effects across different immigrant minorities, but also that socioeconomic status has significant contextual effects at the minority group level. Thus, a minority's average socio-economic position can statistically explain 50% of the variance in the individual-level socio-economic status effect. These results highlight the importance of home external factors in transmitting socio-economic status to students' learning outcomes for immigrants.

RC18-266.1

SCHILK, Felix* (Technische Universität Dresden, Germany)

The Metapolitics of Reaction

In contemporary politics, we often see a collaborative approach between political and metapolitical stakeholders. While the former promote specific policies, the latter focus on the fight for the so-called "cultural hegemony", that is, the dissemination of ideas through framing, narrative and discoursive interventions, and ideological innovation. This distinction between politics and metapolitics determines the relationship between authoritarianism and right-wing intellectuals, as it is institutionalised in right-wing populism on the one hand and the far-right movement of the European New Right (ENR) on the other hand.

In my contribution, I will outline the emergence of the ENR in the political sphere of France and Germany since the late 1960s. I will argue that most new right metapolitical approaches were conceptualised not only in the context of Franco-German entanglements but also through the adaption of conservative crisis narratives that have been circulating since the aftermath of the French Revolution.

By analysing the most influential French and German new-right periodicals Éléments, Criticón, and Sezession with the sociology of knowledge approach to discourse (SKAD), I will first reconstruct the most common of these narratives and second introduce a heuristic scheme that aims to emphasise the peculiarities of right-wing metapolitics.

Understanding this metapolitical dimension is essential for mapping fields, spaces, and institutions of contemporary authoritarianism, as it helps to distinguish different modes of action that are prevalent in reactionary ideas, populist discourses, crisis narratives, and authoritarian political practices.

RC26-389.1

SCHILK, Felix* (Technische Universität Dresden, Germany)

The Narrative Style in Politics or Linking Conservatism and Conspiracy Theory

Conservatism and conspiracy theories converge in an epistemological function as a framework for crises. Both hit the stage of modernity as ideological explanations for the sea change caused by the French Revolution. Both are imagining modern societies in tenebrous colours of disintegration and decline. Hence, their ideological scaffolding is, unlike those of other political ideologies that are defined by values, usually a narrative one. Ever since, the conservative as well as the conspirational style of thought, have been embedded in crisis narratives whose deep story hardly ever change.

However, as Janet Roitman (2014: 49) objects, 'crisis' is not a descriptive epistemological category of ontological reference but rather a post-hoc political denunciation. Crisis narratives may function as a "transcendental placeholder" (ibid.: 69), thus mainly reproducing evidence and signification. Framing social phenomena in terms of crises may go along with the construction of scapegoats and bogeymen that are serving as a means for political mobilisation.

In my contribution, I will tackle such crisis narratives from a sociology of knowledge point of view, by drawing an analytical distinction between a narration as a situational act of recounting and a narrative as a rather latent patternBy analysing contemporary conspirationalist narrations like "the great replacement" and "the great reset" in the framework of the sociology of knowledge approach to discourse (SKAD) I will first reconstruct the deep story of three common crisis narratives, namely diremption, decay, and apocalypticism. In a second step, I will highlight their function as a discoursive pattern of interpretation and mobilisation that is rooted in a religious epistemological and discoursive tradition and informs both conservatism and conspiracy theories.

Perceiving conservatism and conspiracy theories as closely related crisis narratives thus sharpens our understanding of the startling conflation of populism, cultural criticism, and identity politics that shapes most of today's political ideologies.

RC04-JS-123.5

SCHILLING, Elisabeth* (FHöV NRW, Germany)

Young Refugees and Their Education in the Post-Pandemic World

The proposed presentation compares the results of two qualitative studies on young migrants: refugees from Syria (2016-2018) and refugees from the Ukraine (2022), who came to Germany in results of wars. Both studies were conducted with young migrants and teachers of an integration course. Students were asked about their educational projects and future expectations. Teachers were asked to give an assessment of the chances of their students to realize their plans and about their consulting activities.

The students from Syria were forced to bow to the existing structures, which often meant the loss of their cultural capital and of life time in order to obtain the recognition of their qualifications. Their teachers were more pessimistic about their chances to achieve their educational goals.

The study on young migrants from the Ukraine took place only 4 years after the study on Syrian refugees, but the great importance of the pandemic and the technological development involved, allowed very different coping strategies, such as simultaneous online and offline education in different countries. The disadvantages of the pandemic seemed to be advantages for the educational migration.

Although the epidemiological restrictions are easing, the technological change of the institutions remained sustainable. Especially in the Ukraine it is used in order to cope with the destruction of the buildings and the infrastructure and to enable the students an education, "a future". Often students prefer to continue the education in their homeland without a break. Or they remain in the Ukrainian educational system and get additional courses in Germany. This strategy enables a faster graduation, but hinders the adaptation in the new country. The teachers are more reluctant in their counselling, they feel higher insecurity due to the double bind of these students.

RC12-180.4

SCHINDELER, Emily* (Griffith University, Australia)

The Problematic Nature of Experts and Expertise in the Justice System

The 21 century features an increasingly information/knowledge centric orientation. In this context those claiming expertise, and particularly those

relying upon claims of scientific knowledge, have taken on an influential role in the operation of the justice system. Drawing from the US National Science Academy and complementary independent empirical studies, as well as reporting from court adjudications involving challenges to such evidence, this study has brought to the fore fundamental questions for current and future justice system processes, the role of expert witnesses as well as potential risks that demand moderation. How reliable is such expertise? How reliable is the science? Are there adequate safeguards to ensure the validity and reliability of methods being employed, the quality of operational practice, the accountability of subjective interpretation and robustness of claimed expert opinions? What protections are in place to reduce the risk of confirmation bias and what knowledge and information do the judge and jury require to assess such claimed evidence of expertise? This paper offers a moderated response to such questions.

RC28-405.5

SCHIPPLING, Anne* (CIES-Iscte, Centre for Research and Studies in Sociology, Portugal)

ABRANTES, Pedro (Universidade Aberta, Portugal)

The Worldwide Spread of the International Baccalaureate: Cosmopolitanism and (Global) Inequalities

The organization International Baccalaureate, a nonprofit educational foundation, and its network of IB World Schools, has greatly expanded, especially since 2000, from 1,052 schools in 2000, to 3,035 schools in 2010, and 5,500 schools in 2022, across 160 countries (IB 2022). It offers an alternative curriculum, recognized by almost all countries in the world.

Legitimated by values such as cosmopolitanism, global citizenship and cultural openness, this rapid growth in recent decades is a phenomenon which is intertwined with spreading economic and education policy globalization. Especially in countries of the global south, it may be understood as a (distinction) strategy for the social reproduction of upper- and new middle-class families, through detachment from national systems and introduction to a global elite.

Firstly, our paper outlines tendencies of the worldwide evolution of IB, employing a global comparative approach. Secondly, we discuss some results from an analysis of the implementation of IB in the metropolitan areas of three Portuguese-speaking countries in different continents: Lisbon (Portugal), São Paulo (Brazil) and Maputo (Mozambique). These analyses include data provided by IB (2022) as well as all websites of IB schools in these regions and other IB-related websites and documents.

Based on previous research in Portugal (e.g. Schippling & Abrantes 2022), the aim of our paper is to present original data from an ongoing comparative project on the global development of IB schools, focused on how they deal with cultural diversity, social inequalities and political participation.

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RC30-446.3

SCHMIERL, Klaus* (Institute for Social Science Research, Germany)

Threats for Works Councils and Trade Unions in the Logistics Sector

Trade Unions are important actors of the social protection of workers. In the presentation on the one hand we try to discuss the central challenges, risks of jeopardizing the traditional, historical developped forms of interest representation by trade unions in the logistics sector. The factual use of digitalization by capitalistic interests and actors in economy changes the modes of mobility, enterprise boundaries structures and networks, as well as logistics processes in an extensive manner. One main trend of the permanent availability of internet access is the exorbitant growth of online shopping and home delivery of consumer goods, which has spread to almost all consumer goods sectors and to previously offline groups of the population. Such a constant stream of consumption requires the availability and performance of a specific type of worker: the parcel carrier in courier, express and parcel services who – quite literally – has to shoulder the burden of increased order volumes. Due to the special characteristics of drivers and flexible forms of employment contracts, the industry remains a precarious and vulnerable environment in terms of labour and trade union policy. We conclude that the trends observed in this sector provide further evidence for the rise of a new "digital Taylorism".

On the other hand we will discuss some recent answers of Trade Unions to accelerating digitalization and transnationalization of service chains and logistics:

- What evidence can be cited that we are dealing with a productive leap in transport logistics with regard to digitization?

- How does the use of digital technology change the possibilities for direct communication and representation between courier drivers?

- What new opportunities does the digital transformation possibly offer for union mobilisation and membership recruitment?

- Do digital technologies allow trade unions and employees to be appropriated in their own interest and as instrument of countervailing power?

RC11-JS-142.3

SCHMITZ, Wiebke* (Bundesinstitut für Berufsbildung, Germany)

How Does the Covid-19 Pandemic Affect Late Working Life? European Employment Trajectories from 2011 to 2021

Background: One of the immediate impacts of the pandemic was the increase in unemployment and the reduction of working hours - especially among women, those with lower job security and in countries with a weaker social welfare system. The aging society is at further risk, which is already challenged by a growing shortage of workers and the rising costs of pensions. To understand the long-term consequences of COVID-19 for the aging workforce, this paper advances existing research by exploring from a life-course perspective how employment after the COVID-19 outbreak is anchored in larger employment histories (2011-2021).

Methods: Sequence-analyses are applied using retrospective life history data combined with both COVID-19 Surveys (2020-2021) from SHARE including respondents aged 50+. Using cluster-analyses, the resulting sequences are classified into six groups. By applying descriptive-analyses, I examine how these groups differ by gender, work quality, and country.

Results: Older workers – especially men – with continuous full-time employment histories are less often affected by unemployment and fewer working hours during COVID-19. Whereas those – especially women – with disruptive employment and part-time work histories are more often affected by unemployment after the outbreak of COVID-19. Respondents in countries characterized by social democratic welfare compared to liberal welfare regimes are less likely affected by unemployment during the pandemic.

Discussion: The pandemic particularly puts older workers with disruptive employment histories at additional risk of labour market exit. Therefore, policymakers need to address inequalities in earlier life to prevent long-term consequences of social inequality caused by the pandemic.

RC32-484.3

SCHMUKLER, Beatriz Elba* (Universidad Autónoma de Querétaro, Mexico)

Critical Methodologies for Gender Training: Working for Intergeneric Encounters

This presentation develops critical methodologies for training university programs for the prevention of gender violence.

We have organized programs in Spain, Colombia, Mexico and Argentina since 2000 for students, university professors and state agents from local and federal governments.

We wander if our methodologies help participants to change violent practices and attitudes during the training process.

Our methodology integrates people from diverse gender identities who find obstacles to feel legitimate each other identities Participants discover their violent mechanisms and start dialogues to listen to each other and become more empathic. The question is how they can find ways to tolerate and respect differences during the learning processes and may discover new mechanisms of relationships based on equal responsibilities and rights.

RC35-JS-138.3

SCHNAPPER, Quentin* (LaSSP, France)

From Family Businesses to "Houses". Virtues of an Old-Fashioned Anthropological Concept to the Study of Entrepreneurship

In economic sociology, the notion of "family business" appears rather imprecise to describe small businesses, referring either to intra-family business successions or to heterogenous configurations of working conditions. It also fails to grasp non-family forms of business embeddedness. This communication proposes to broker in the anthropological concept of "house" to study both business successions and working relations within and beyond family ties.

Forged by Claude Lévi-Strauss, the "house" refers to a moral person, with a material and immaterial estate, that perpetuates itself through a real or imaginary line expressed in the language of kinship. Mainly used in the 1970's to study peasant societies, it became old-fashioned. Combining it with gender perspectives, we define the "house" as a group of productive cooperation that runs directly or indirectly a material and symbolic estate related to a market activity. Our illustration draws on a 3-years ethnographic fieldwork conducted among shopkeepers in a French village. Shopkeepers use the word "house" to designate their stores ("The house doesn't give credit").

In a diachronic perspective, we'll show how the concept of house enlightens how law frames business handovers in a way that imitates intra-family successions, however rare such cases might be. In a synchronic analysis, it also

enables to precisely study the blurred boundaries of market activities (objects, money, individuals) across domestic and professional spheres and beyond the ill-fitting categories of "family" and "business". The concept illuminates the conflicting "earmarking" (Zelizer) of money and objects within the house between shopkeepers and the State and helps identify which persons are involved in the (re)productive work beyond the professional sphere (household chores) and the family (e.g. a neighbor doing the accounting for free). We'll finally show how local economic reputations extend to all the members of the house (spouse, children, workers), irrespective of their involvement in the business.

RC31-457.3

SCHNEIDER, Matthias* (Potsdam University, Germany)

Male Violence and Masculinities of Solidarity in Smuggling and Trafficking

Since the fall of Gaddafi and the increasing securing of national borders through EU-funded projects, human smuggling between Sudan and the Mediterranean has become increasingly criminalized, and the line between smuggling and human trafficking has become increasingly blurred. In this context, the business of mobility is almost exclusively conducted by men. Abuse, sexual violence, extortion, killings, starvation, and inhumane hygiene conditions are commonplace in many cases, and some of these can occur regardless of gender. The question arises as to how solidarity is to be understood in this context of violence, particularly as it is interwoven with masculinity. This will be investigated in the reconstruction of the biographies of men who have fled from Eritrea to Germany since 2003. In the reconstruction of three of these biographies, it is shown how trafficked men can not only part of this relationship of violence, but can also try to actively resist it and show solidarity with other refugees. Different situations in different trafficking or detention camps are reconstructed, in which men join forces to prevent sexual violence against a woman, in which cooperation with women starts a plot to get additional food, or how a man, instead of continuing his journey, takes care of the supply of many trafficked persons, who are loaded from a tanker truck after the journey through the desert. At the same time, these situations also problematize how, from an intersectional perspective, while certain actions can be read as showing solidarity with women, they are also used to create ethnicized power relations among men or call into question the extent to which rescue from sexual violence can be read as detached from traditional notions of masculinity. Overall, the article aims open up the discussion of what can be understood by solidary masculinities in the context of structural violence.

RC21-313.2

SCHNELZER, Judith* (Institute for Urban and Regional Research, Austrian Academy of Sciences, Austria)

Navigating Subtle and Mundane Residential Displacements – Unravelling How Intense Emotions Are Shaping (Im)Material Practices and Urban Experiences of the Viennese Middle Class

The neoliberal production of urban space is manifested in residential housing markets all over the globe. Unaffordable housing shapes various manifestations of urban residential displacements. In Vienna, a city known for its welfare-system and high share of social housing schemes, neoliberal tendencies and deregulations create tensions on housing markets. From this particular urban restructuring mainly mundane and subtle forms of displacement for the marginal middle class in the private rental sector play out. Not only extreme forms of displacements have dramatic effects on persons lives, their experiences and produce intense emotions, but so do subtle and mundane forms. Persons living under displacement feel the effects towards their practices of dwelling and everyday life as these get continuously and gradually destabilized and eroded. As such, displacement-induced processes not only produce various individual emotions but they inform practices of the displaced and navigate or help restabilize their life under displacement. Thus, urban residential displacements affect the material (physical/life-world) and immaterial (cognitive/emotive) dimensions of the displaced at the same time. The under-researched interaction between displacements and emotions will be discussed on the nexus of Schatzki's practice theoretical approach, Lefebvre's production of space and critical phenomenology perspectives. Drawing on visual methodologies with displaced, results disentangle an ambivalent relationship. On the one hand the neoliberal urban production of space fosters a variety of emotions, and on the other hand, the produced emotions shape not only the way the urban is individually perceived but how it is (re)produced. An emotive perspective towards displacements helps to better understand the subtle and mundane forms and the connection between the material and immaterial dimension of these urban processes. A greater consideration of an emotive perspective helps not only understanding urban phenomena better, but it reveals the transformative character of supposedly passive actors in urban space.

RC38-556.2

SCHNITZER, Anna* (Martin-Luther-Universitaet Halle-Wittenberg, Germany)

Categories and Naming Practices in (Biographical) Migration Research

"What kind of terms do researchers use to make sense of the experiences people talk about? In which ways do researchers' concepts differ from the terms ordinary people use to talk about their experiences, and which consequences can this have? How do researchers find terms and concepts that they consider adequate?"

These questions, the session aims for, come up again and again in the course of my research. Who refers to whom in what way are central questions in qualitative research, especially in biographical research, which is concerned with highlighting the biographical constructions, meanings and relevancies of the research partners. In the field of migration research, these questions arise in a special way. As Gübra Gümüşay points out in her book "Language and Being" ("Sprache und Sein", 2020) from the biographical perspective of a muslim women, naming practices and the associated categorizations are powerful constructions of belonging and alienation. At the same time, naming practices are indispensable, for example, when an informed consent must be obtained in advance of the research, or when specific phenomena of biographical experiences are to be named and described - especially with a focus on social inequalities, discrimination and exclusion.

Based on my ongoing project on memories and biographies of families in the context of flight and migration I will reflect on possible and impossible ways of naming and conceptualisation of categories as a challenge between generalizable analysis and making visible biographical experiences versus inadequate, generalizing and alienating categorization reproducing social exclusion.

RC48-JS-93.4

SCHOEGLER, Rafael* (University of Graz, Austria)
KORAK, Christina* (University of Graz, Austria)
PICHILINGUE RAMOS, Eduardo* (Cuencas Sagradas, Peru)

Translation and Non-Translation As Forms of Indigenous Resistance

This contribution discusses how translation and its opposite, strategic non-translation practices may turn into forms of resistance against extractivist practices affecting indigenous communities in Ecuador. It will show how translation, but also the (chosen) act of non-translation, of keeping a semantic, pragmatic, emotional or cosmovisional dimension untranslated, incorporates ways of resisting and fighting back extractivist activities directed towards lands and knowledge of indigenous communities. Our analysis of the constitutionalized linguistic and cultural rights in Ecuador including the indigenous concept sumak kawsay (wrongly translated: Buen Vivir, The Good Life) depict the divergence between legal rights and the reality of the Waorani, a recently contacted (1950s to 1980s) Amazonian indigenous people. In an ethnographic description of interpreting a shamanic vision we illustrate how threats to the Tagaeri-Taromenani's (Waorani families who resist contact and pursue a traditional semi-nomadic lifestyle) cultural survival are transmitted through the figure of the jaguar, a key element of Waorani cosmovision. We show how implementing reflexive translation practices influences peoples' self-determination of their cultural practices and their interpretations, and we address the intriguing question if there should also be a right to remain untranslated.

RC08-138.4

SCHOEGLER, Rafael* (University of Graz, Austria)

Translation: Circulating and Transforming Sociological Thinking

This contribution will discuss translation as a key element in knowledge circulation in the history of sociology. Translation is thereby understood as a mediated form of interaction and takes place in a wide variety of manifestations that shape sociological ideas, sociological research, and thus the development of sociology as a discipline. In a first part, this contribution will reflect upon book translations as circulating artefacts important to the institutionalization of sociological thinking that are an acknowledged mode of knowledge-transmission as well as a means and result of 'canonization-processes'. Data will draw on developments in Germany after 1945. The second part turns to practices of conceptual translation as key instances for the negotiation of meaning in transnational sociological thinking. To reflect upon the concept of "untranslatability" different examples of non-translation important to the history of sociology will be reflected upon (Norbert Elias, see Link (2019), Auguste Comte, see Schlager (2021)) to try and understand the effects of translation practices on the epistemic authorities of different agents involved in translation processes. These two approaches aim at illustrating two very divergent options available in studying translation in the history of sociology and aims at furthering our understanding of translation as a social relation (Bielsa 2021).

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

Bielsa, E. (2021). For a translational sociology: Illuminating translation in society, theory and research. *European Journal of Social Theory*, 136843102110021. https://doi.org/10.1177/13684310211002132

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Schlager, D. (2021). Translators' multipositionality, teloi and goals. In K. Kaindl, W. Kolb, & D. Schlager (Eds.), *Literary Translator Studies* (pp. 199–214). John Benjamins.

RC32-476.2

SCHOEPF, Caroline* (De La Salle University, Philippines)

The Coloniality of Global Knowledge Production: Understanding Intellectual Imperialism and Academic Dependency

Increasing calls to decolonize global knowledge production highlight the necessity of understanding the causes of inequality in global knowledge production, also termed 'intellectual imperialism' or 'academic dependency.' While theories of academic dependency or dimensions thereof already exist, there is a shortage of comprehensive accounts of the mechanisms creating and re-inscribing academic dependency. Integrating and extending previous theorizations, this article presents such a theory: I show how global academic stratification grants the academic core, and especially dominant group members there (whites, males, heterosexual individuals, settlers, etc.) a standard-setting position, giving it power over the globally most highly valued mechanisms of evaluating research. This pressures academics anywhere on the globe to orient their research toward the preferences of the academic core (i.e., Global North ones). Further, the global stratification of the research degree system, with both core and periphery academic elites being trained in the core, strengthens Northern intellectual lineages and enhances North-to-South flows of academic influence, while disrupting Southern intellectual traditions and stifling South-to-North flows of academic influence. The stronger power of core academics in core-periphery collaborations centers Northern concerns and marginalizes Southern ones. English as the global academic language further privileges academics from Anglophone countries. This creates an inward-orientation of Northern knowledge production, producing over-theorized and Eurocentric knowledge lacking corrective feedback from the South, while creating an outward-orientation of Southern knowledge production, yielding fragmented, undertheorized knowledge disconnected from local concerns.

RC16-247.3

SCHOEPF, Caroline* (Hong Kong Baptist University, Philippines)

Whiteness and Privilege at Work in Hong Kong: Why Do White Western Migrants Receive Higher Returns to Education on the Hong Kong Labor Market?

Contradicting mainstream migration theory which expects migrants to experience lower labor market outcomes, white Western migrants experience labor market privilege in Hong Kong. These contradictory findings can be explained if migration is re-theorized from a coloniality of power perspective: Migrants traverse a matrix of power relations and hierarchies nospanning the globe, including economic, racial, and cultural ones. I define 'Northward' migration as mobility towards a more powerful space in these hierarchies, and 'Southward' migration towards a less powerful space. This project is based on 64 interviews conducted in Hong Kong, including 'Southward migrants' and 'Northward migrants,' hailing from Western and South Asian countries and racialized as White, East Asian, South Asian and Black. I show that most negative outcomes that migration theory interprets as intrinsic to migration are absent or reversed in the case of 'Southwards migration.' Economic hierarchies, with Western countries occupying a dominant role in global capitalism, lead to Western—especially White—migrants encountering a large, high-paying economy of Western regional headquarters and offices in Hong Kong, that trust them and value their human capital and language skills. Western customers' globally high buying power increases the value of Western migrants' cultural capital. Cultural hierarchies create associations of Western products with high-quality or luxury, and of Western lifestyles with high social status or class, creating opportunities for Western migrants to work in industries capitalizing on such associations. Cultural hierarchies also strongly decrease Western migrants' need to acculturate. Lastly, global racial hierarchies further increase Whites' labor market privilege: Whiteness is linked to high education, expertise, seniority, influence, and high status, and is assumed to be preferred by many customer groups. Employers strategically hire them to convey favorable impressions to their customers or business partners. In combination, these factors lead to 'Southward migrants,' especially Whites, in Hong Kong experiencing higher labor market outcomes.

RC30-442.4

SCHOGER, Laura Isabel* (University of Hanover, Germany)

The Role of Education in Coping with Work-Related Stressors

Work is a central area of human life in which stress can affect a person's health over a long period of time, e.g. in terms of working conditions or the employment status (Siegrist 1996; Voßemer et al. 2017). The International Labour Organization (ILO, n.d.) reported that '50-60% of all lost working days are attributed to work-related stress and the number of people suffering from stress-related conditions caused or made worse by work is likely to increase'. From a health sociological perspective I assume that education as a resource is able to support the management of work-related stress(ors) and thus has an impact on health. This contribution deals with the research question of whether more highly educated people cope better with work-related stressors than those people who are less highly educated. Previous research has already proven the relationship between education and health (see e.g. Lunau et al. 2015), but not the role that education plays in the coping process. I use Data from the National Educational Panel Study (NEPS; starting cohort adults (SC6)) and perform a cross sectional analysis. I estimate linear regression models to analyse the effect of stressors at the workplace on work-related stress.

The results show that more well-educated people show a lower level of stress, net of stressors and additional controls. Regarding the moderating effect of education, highly qualified workers are better able to cope with a high level of routine in the workplace. However, more highly-educated employees report higher stress levels related to the threat of job loss or lack of occupational advancement compared to less well-educated employees. The general goal of providing healthy work environments can be reached by helping people to recognize and cope with work-related stressors, and to motivate organizations to prevent their members from harmful stressors.

RC15-227.5

SCHUBERT, Cornelius* (TU Dortmund University, Germany)

Patient Generated Data As "Grey Data"

Patient generated data (PGD) from wearable devices such as activity trackers and smart watches occupies an uneasy space between medical and lifestyle information. Medical doctors typically do not trust PGD, nor do they have the time to check large amounts of heterogeneous longitudinal data during patient consultations. On the other hand, the manufacturers of wearable devices make sure that their products are not considered as medical instruments, so not to be liable to any medical claims or charges. Patients who use wearable devices are thus stuck in the middle between these two poles of abstention. We use the term "grey data" as a sensitizing concept to address the indeterminateness of PGD and the efforts of the patients to make their data count. In line with the call, we focus on the modalities through which wearable devices and the circulation of PGD affect patients' experiences and viewpoints of their condition, as well as the care process when interacting with doctors.

We report from a research project in which we study on the convergence of medical and media technologies in wearable devices, smartphone apps, and digital platforms. The research is based on interviews with representatives of patient self-help groups for various conditions as well as medical doctors in Germany. Our presentation will be concerned with the tensions that arise between professional medical knowledge and patient generated data as wearable devices become increasingly popular tools for monitoring vital parameters. The interviews show different practices of negotiation that patients develop to bring the value of their PGD to the attention of them medical personnel. At the same time, patients address the device manufacturers to include or modify specific measurements taken or scores calculated by the sensor devices and related apps.

Inte-20.2

SCHUERKENS, Ulrike* (Université Rennes 2 LiRIS EA 7481, France)

DIENG, Seydi Ababacar* (Université Cheikh Anta Diop, Dakar, Senegal)

New It Business Opportunities in Senegal: Policy Measures and Current Entrepreneurship Models

From a few African success stories of digital businesses in the early 2000s, numerous technology start-ups have recently been created. Policymakers and development organizations have begun to consider national digital companies and economies as an important source of economic development (Manyika et al. 2013). Rigorous research in this field is rather scarce in Africa and the question of digital entrepreneurship's importance in economic development needs to be studied (Schuerkens et al. 2019). Where and how entrepreneurial opportunities arise is an idea that this article wishes to explore. In certain recent publications, digital entrepreneurship has been seen as global in nature (Nambisan 2017) and it has been claimed that "Africa is about to be transformed and revolutionized by digital technologies and entrepreneurship." (Friederici 2019: page 11). We will therefore try to determine which entrepreneurial opportunities and practices have become possible by presenting the case study of Cygmatech and investigating which actors are involved in the process of digitalization and analysing what they are doing. By focusing on Cygmatech,

a leading Senegalese start-up, we analyse the introduction and diffusion of ICT that favour an improvement in the performance of the companies that use them. The example of Cygmatech will help us to better understand the real situation of start-ups in the digital sector. Moreover, we give an insight into one of the organizations that support digital entrepreneurship in Senegal, the *Délégation de l'Entreprenariat Rapide* (DER). This is done because DER was created by the Senegalese president and is one of the leading institutions providing financial and professional support to companies set up by young men and women. It is therefore possible to appreciate policy measures and their possible impacts on the IT sector in the coming years that allow young people to go about new ways of doing business.

RC09-JS-144.1

SCHUERKENS, Ulrike* (Université Rennes 2 LiRIS EA 7481, France)

DIENG, Seydi Ababacar (Université Cheikh Anta Diop, Dakar, Senegal)

Women Entrepreneurs in Senegal

The paper will discuss the theoretical background of studying women entrepreneurs on the African continent. Life stories of two successful women entrepreneurs in Dakar, Senegal will be presented displaying their professional background, their university education and the particular herstory of their enterprises that focus on the African continent while maintaining narrow links to France and further African countries. Both women are successful in fields that aren't open to Western enterprises: the African beauty industry and consulting for enterprises, reuniting Western and African management traditions.

In a second part, quantitative information will be given on women entrepreneurs in Senegal. This contribution attempts to propose an analysis of the factors that explain the performance of women entrepreneurs in Senegal. More specifically, it focuses on the nature of entrepreneurial activities and on the socioeconomic and cultural factors that explain their performance. Performance, a polysemous concept, is approached here through several indicators. These include growth in turnover, the rate of value added, profit and the number of jobs created.

RC07-128.2

SCHULZ, Manuel* (University of Jena, Germany)

The Existential Veil of Ignorance - Principles of a Neo-Phenomenological Theory of Justice for the 21th Century

For a long time, the disastrous consequences of our global economic system remained an abstract and supposedly distant problem in western societies. Due to an increasing exposure to phenomena like e.g., the impact of global warming or the recent pandemic, this situation has changed fundamentally. Apparently, the increasingly uncertain or even threatening global future starts to throw even the industrialized societies to the ground of the existential facts.

By picking up this constellation, the presentation aims to use New Phenomenology, a hitherto rather little known approach, to develop a normative framework for reshaping society in times of crisis. Coming from the tradition of philosophy of bodiliness (or corporeality), this approach offers a two-dimensional theory of subjectivity. Firstly, there is the 'positional subjectivity' in the sense of self-identification as it is sociologically well-studied since G. H. Mead at the latest.

However, as neo-phenomenological studies showed, this level of self-attribution (with categories like name, age, gender, profession etc.) is necessarily preceded by an involuntary experience of existential self-givenness. The latter one, neo-phenomenologically termed as 'strict subjectivity', occurs to us on the level of bodily sensations like e.g., hunger, joy or fear.

As the pandemic showed very impressively, this sphere of sensible self-being opens up a perspective in which a threatening crisis arises as a justice-theoretical real experiment. By being affected subjectively in the strict sense, we find ourselves reduced to a kind of 'existential interest'. As the latter consists in an experience of fragility and dependence on others which is not determined by the social position of the individual, it complies the basic notion of Rawls' 'original position'. From this perspective, collective experiences of crisis arise as a veil of ignorance that refers to an involuntary sensible source for the normative debate about political acting in times of socio-ecological transformation.

RC18-JS-16.4

SCHULZ, Markus S.* (Max Weber Center for Advanced Cultural and Social Studies, Germany)

The Predicament of Democratic Authority

The crisis of democracy and the rise of authoritarianism in scores of countries around the world gives cause to revisit the notion of authority. Democracy seems to suffer from too much and not enough authority at once. What kind of authority is compatible with democratic governance? Engaging the conceptualizations by Max Weber, Hannah Arendt, and the Frankfurt School, this paper presents a relational approach to authority and applies it to the Covid-19 pandemic and climate change as two policy fields with global scope but contrasting temporalities. Whereas the outbreak of SARS-CoV-2 required decisions within days for outcomes expected to become noticeable within months, the longer time-horizon of anthropogenic climate change operates at a scale measured in years with most serious disruptive outcomes to be expected well beyond any current electoral terms. The paper explores what authority means when scenarios become a form of governance under conditions of complex uncertainties. How the predicament of democratic authority is addressed has implications for the quality of anticipatory politics.

RC23-350.3

SCHULZ-SCHAEFFER, Ingo* (Technical University of Berlin, Germany)

MEISTER, Martin (Technical University of Berlin, Germany)

WIGGERT, Kevin (Technical University of Berlin, Germany)

CLAUSNITZER, Tim (Technical University of Berlin, Germany)

The Impact of Narratives on the Development of Collaborative Robots. a Comparison of Care Robots and Industrial Cobots

Care robots, robots for performing tasks of care work, are considered to be a promising technology over the last 20 years. Real-world applications that are actually working, however, are still far away for most work tasks. Nevertheless, numerous care robot projects have been financed by funding agencies, conducted by robot developers, and supported by care professionals until today. We suggest to explain this success of care robots as resulting from discursive practices of sensemaking around a strong narrative. According to an extensive literature on narratives, the sensemaking capacities of narratives result from their temporal structure. The plot at the core of a narrative presents a sequence of events as inevitable and thus provides a way of sensemaking that allows to avoid complex and potentially controversial causal explanations. Based on empirical findings from an ongoing research project, we will show how the sensemaking capacity of a predominant narrative we refer to as the nursing crisis narrative contributes strongly to the self-perpetuation of the promise of care robots.

In contrast, for collaborative robots in industrial manufacturing (so called cobots), there are already many real-world applications that are actually working. Accordingly, there should be less need for narrative sensemaking. Nevertheless, there actually exists a strong narrative, a narrative about how the increasing need for flexibility in industrial production calls for industrial cobots. However, this narrative has a storyline, which is much less coherent and manifests in much more different and in more heterogeneous variants than the nursing crisis narrative. Within the flexibility narrative, the meaning of flexibilization has only a vague common meaning, but strongly different concrete meanings for the relevant groups involved. Thus, this narrative may serve as a boundary object. In our talk, we will compare these two narratives and their respective influence on the development of collaborative robots.

RC19-285.7

SCHULZE WALTRUP, Robin* (Bielefeld University, Germany)

MOORE, Madelaine* (Bielefeld University, Germany)

PAULSEN, Tim (Bielefeld University, Germany)

Subsidising Jobs or Ecocide? Analysing Agricultural Subsidies through the Lens of Eco-Social Policy

Agricultural policy is a good example of eco-social policy; food access, quality and cost are clearly issues of social welfare, at the same time agriculture is responsible for 25% of global Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions. Reducing agricultural emissions will be a challenge for the food system, when demand for food is increasing and the world is facing a looming food crisis. As such, agricultural policy is an interesting case through which to explore eco-social policy as a concept and emerging policy field. We will specifically look at the debate on agricultural subsidies in the EU and USA, alongside debates within leading International Organisations. This allows us to develop a transnational perspective and draw out some potential common tendencies across the cases. This debate is framed around two key arguments 1) the need for national industrial agriculture to feed and employ rural communities 2) the ecological damage caused by industrial agriculture, which is only profitable because of these subsidies. As such these debates and the key actors pushing for each position, offer an interesting if contested lens onto how the eco and the social can be brought together. The methodical approach is based on qualitative content analysis and reflexive thematic coding. First, the paper tries to map the different positions within eco-social policy alongside their understandings of the crisis dynamics to which eco-social policy is responding to. We then discuss how this is reflected in recent debates on agricultural policy, specifically agricultural subsidies. This includes analysis of the material interests and structural pressures that certain actors face in the global agricultural industry in order to understand why they may be framing the policy "problem" and "solution" in a specific way. We conclude by offering some reflections on the underlying tensions and capacity for an eco-social agricultural policy to emerge.

RC41-593.3

SCHUT, Rebecca* (The University of Chicago, United States)
MANI, Sneha* (University of Pennsylvania, USA)

The Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Health Screenings: Trends and Implications for Population Health Disparities

The COVID-19 pandemic has had a devastating effect on the well-being of the U.S. population, exacerbating already-existent racial and age disparities in health and mortality. Although significant attention has been given to the direct health impacts of COVID-19 infection, more understanding of the pandemic's indirect impacts on population health in the long-term is needed. To investigate the effect of the pandemic on the future health of the U.S. population, we draw on the 2019 and 2021 National Health Interview Survey to explore trends in preventative health care (namely, breast and cervical cancer screenings) before and during the pandemic. Preliminary analyses paint a complex picture of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on health screenings. We find that one-year prevalence of breast cancer screenings, obtained for either diagnostic or routine screening purposes, declined for all racial and age groups of women between 2019 and 2021, except for among Black women aged 65+. Particularly steep declines were observed among Asian and Hinospanic women aged 45-65. For routine breast cancer screenings alone, Hinospanic and Asian women aged 65+ experienced the greatest declines in screening from 2019 to 2021. Routine screenings for cervical cancer also declined for most women during this period; however, Hinospanic and Black women aged 25-45 and Asian women aged 65+ reported increased screening. These findings differ from previously published estimates that suggest declines in breast and cervical cancer screenings occurred for all racial groups during the pandemic. Thus, our findings highlight the importance of adjusting such prevalence rates by age. Our findings have major implications for health disparities and population health in the United States. Specifically, increased policy attention must be directed towards the health of Asian and Hinospanic women, as these groups may be particularly vulnerable to screenable, noncommunicable diseases in the post-pandemic era.

RC12-189.1

SCHWARTZ, Germano* (UniRitter, Brazil)
COSTA, Renata (Unilasalle, Brazil)

Algonormative Expectations

Normative expectations are associated with two basic issues of Niklas Luhmann's systems theory when observing the legal system: (a) they differ from cognitive expectations because they have a predisposition to assimilation, while in the former there is no abandonment of expectation in the event of disappointment; (b) they are related to the psychic system insofar as the forced selection, linked to contingency, is carried out by man's senses. However, contemporary society has created another way to reduce complexity: algorithms. Its basic function is precisely to reduce the complexity of expectations – cognitive and normative – and expectations of expectations (legal decisions). In this paper I argue that algorithms influence normative expectations in such a way that an algonormative expectation includes algorithms in stabilizing normative expectations.

RC57-760.2

SCHWARZ, Kaylan* (University of Lethbridge, Canada)
HUTTEN, Rebekah (McGill University, Canada)
MITCHELL, Claudia (McGill University, Canada)

"I Struggled to 'Objectify' My Feminism": Examining Feminist Self-Identification through Object Elicitation

Our research explores how young self-identified feminists enrolled in women's studies or gender-themed courses at two Canadian postsecondary institutions conceptualize and represent their feminism through visual and participatory methodologies. Our study comprised two methodological phases. In the first phase, we invited participants to an individual object elicitation interview, a data collection technique similar to show and tell. Here, we were interested in the meanings participants impart to their feminist identities, and the ways they choose to represent these identities through photographs and objects. In the second phase, we invited the same participants to group-based participatory data analysis sessions. Here, we asked participants to respond to the preliminary findings – a process that simultaneously confirmed and meaningfully expanded upon our initial interpretations of the dataset. In this presentation, we reflect on the collective process of visual analysis, and consider the fluid, negotiated, and contested meanings that participants ascribed to their own and others' objects. As one example, some participants pushed against the idea of owning t-shirts with feminist slogans because of its overtness and implied consumerism, while other participants argued that such items offer meaningful and demonstrative forms of representation. We also highlight the ways participants reflected on the process of assigning feminist meanings to their chosen objects, including the sense that they were "objectifying" their feminism (a playful reversal of the negative connotations typically associated with this term). In line with the session theme, our findings

offer inclusive and nuanced understandings of young feminist identities, and integrate conceptual and empirical knowledge from visual sociology, educational studies, and participatory feminist methodologies.

TG10-846.1

SCHWARZ, Ori* (Bar Ilan University, Israel)

Sociological Theory for Digital Society: The Codes That Bind Us Together

Abstract: The digital revolution has not only transformed multiple aspects of social life – it also transforms some of the most basic and taken-for-granted assumptions that have underlain sociological theory. It thus requires revising sociological theories and core concepts to adapt sociological theory to new techno-social realities. In this keynote, based on his recent thought-provoking book, "Sociological Theory for Digital Society: The Codes that Bind Us Together," Ori Schwarz will discuss the main challenges digitalization poses to different strands of sociological theory, present his elaboration on these strands, and offer paths to adapt them to digital society while discussing key questions, such as: How to adapt symbolic interactionism to the post-situational order, a world where interaction no longer takes place within bounded situations and is constantly documented as durable digital objects? How should we understand new digitally-mediated forms of human association that bind our actions and lives together but have little in common with old-time 'collectives'; and why are they not simply 'social networks'? What makes social networks on "social network sites" inherently different from those traditionally studied by social network analysis? How does social capital and its structural role transform in the era of social media, when it is materialized in a digital form, and how do these new forms of social capital remould power structures? What are the implications of the emergence of new forms of algorithmic power on our very notion of power and on the relations between power and consciousness? How does digital economy transform the relations between work and labour? And how all these transformations reflect on the answer to sociology's key question, namely: What is the social glue that binds different individuals, their actions and their mental states into something bigger?

RC45-636.3

SCHWEITZER, Frank* (ETH Zurich, Switzerland)
VERGINER, Luca* (ETH Zurich, Switzerland)
VACCARIO, Giacomo* (ETH Zurich, Switzerland)

Should the Government Reward Cooperation? Insights from an Agent-Based Model of Wealth Redistribution

In our multi-agent model, agents generate wealth from repeated interactions for which a prisoner's dilemma payoff matrix is assumed. Their gains are taxed by a government at a rate α. The resulting budget is spent to cover administrative costs and to pay a bonus to cooperative agents, which can be identified correctly only with a probability p. Agents decide at each time step to choose either cooperation or defection based on different information. In the local scenario, they compare their potential gains from both strategies. In the global scenario, they compare the gains of the cooperative and defective subpopulations. We derive analytical expressions for the critical bonus needed to make cooperation as attractive as defection. We show that for the local scenario the government can establish only a medium level of cooperation because the critical bonus increases with the level of cooperation. In the global scenario, instead full cooperation can be achieved once the cold-start problem is solved because the critical bonus decreases with the level of cooperation. This allows to lower the tax rate, while maintaining high cooperation.

RC10-157.5

SCIALDONE, Antonello* (INAPP-NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR PUBLIC POLICY ANALYSIS, Italy)

Some Remarks about Collaborative Governance and CO-Creation of Shared Administration

Classical approaches of decision-making inside institutions lose their grip and make way for pragmatically orientated temporary arenas, centered on co-production of knowledge & services. Since activity of civic organizations possesses requirements of correspondence with public action, relations between P.A. and third sector are changing: a long-emerging phenomenon with some degree of institutionalization (not necessarily corresponding to codified forms of legal regulation). New ways of collaboration redefine boundaries between systems: so scholars emphasize relevance of organizational formulas hinged on the principle of connecting.

During last decade in EU Social Investment Package and Social Innovation strategy have been considerable sources for strategic partnerships, including a broad spectrum of intersectoral/multiactor mechanisms. According to recent Third Sector Code, Italian Public administrations are required to ensure active involvement of civil society organizations through *co-programming and co-planning*. This could really be a turning point for public policy but outcomes will depend on a lot of factors and also on intangible infrastructures. Subjects who animate and sustain these coalitions investing high-interest cognitive and motivational resources see opportunities where others simply read problems.

Are there tools/devices that facilitate exchanges and collective decision-making? Networking's success has to do with access to collective learning and change opportunities: different actors are required to invest in generation/transmission of new knowledge and in interorganizational learning. Anyway partnering opens up participation but doesn't necessarily induce widespread capacity to influence decisions: all actors co-involved seem equal but aren't always equal in practice. Furthermore, partnerships generates expectations of dividends to come but bet on deferred impacts over time: are they compatible with short-terms of electoral cycles and political evaluation? Lastly, partnerships can fail and consume or even destroy resources rather than produce added value and save them.

The paper analyzes current implementation of this reform, focusing both on promising experiences and hidden risks of collaborative governance.

RC44-623.1

SCIPES, Kim* (Purdue University Northwest, USA)

What Have We Learned about Building Global Labor Solidarity?

Encouraged by Flora Tristan's exhortation—greatly amplified by Marx and Engels—"Workers of the World, Unite!", activists have been encouraging workers to build international labor solidarity to empower each other and to improve all workers' lives and well-being going back to the First International. The highest development of this was British textile workers' refusal to process cotton from the slave-based antebellum South.

This tradition, while dismembered by the Cold War between the US and the UK on one hand and the Soviet Union on the other, has been resuscitated since the 1970s with efforts to build cross-national border solidarity across the globe among workers, an effort that appears to be growing. This paper, however, argues that building global labor solidarity is no longer just desirable; climate change and environmental destruction has made this a necessity.

This paper examines a number of previous efforts since the 1970s so as to enhance current efforts to build this needed solidarity.

TG11-856.2

SCOTT BRAY, Rebecca* (University of Sydney, Australia)

Death Data and the Politics of Preventability: The COVID-19 Crisis and Fatal Violence

Counting and accounting for death during the coronavirus pandemic became a crucial means of interpreting and understanding the pandemic's scale and impact on communities globally, highlighting just how significant enumeration of death is for societies. But death datasets also indicate that the moral weight of death is not restricted to enumeration but extends to investigating, understanding and documenting the circumstances of death. As commentators note, death data are rife with inequities and ellipses. The omission of particular deaths from scrutiny has a long history that predates COVID-19, and counting and accounting for death is still an evolving, and political, process. Ostensibly oriented toward death prevention, state-based practices of tracking fatal violence have evolved into a network of agencies and processes which investigate and record death through statistical monitoring, coronial inquests, inquires and death review. Against this backdrop, state practices of measuring fatality increasingly have been challenged by public and media activism reckoning with violence by using digital databases and other media to push for greater, more meaningful and immediate recognition of avoidable deaths. This paper focuses on death investigation after fatal violence and coordinated state-based practices of enumerating and responding to death during the COVID-19 pandemic. It considers the extent to which scrutiny of fatal violence against women and children during the pandemic has occurred, and how public activism problematises when and how society formally investigates, registers and accounts for death in crises. Contextualised in a discussion of preventability and pre-emption, the paper discusses whether the established network of tracking, mapping and investigating death has adequately responded to fatal violence and the 'shadow pandemic'.

TG11-855.2

SCOTT BRAY, Rebecca* (The University of Sydney, Australia)
TRABSKY, Marc* (La Trobe University, Australia)

Individual Acts and Institutional Care: Coronial Investigations Following Suicide

This paper examines issues arising from suicide deaths of people voluntarily admitted to a private psychiatric facility. We examine this context of suicide to unpack how in some cases the coronial investigation of suicide disassociates the death event from questions of institutional care and treatment and does not proceed with inquest. The paper explores the social and legal impact of this discretionary dimension of coronial work in Australia, also drawing on insights from overseas jurisprudence. Previous research on bereaved experiences of coronial investigations into suicide has discussed family experiences of investigation and inquest, but has seldom considered a family's fight for an inquest where the coroner holds the discretion. In these latter circumstances, the death event is perceived by families as clearly related to issues of lack of care and neglect in an institutional setting, yet the circumstances of death are interpreted differently by coroners. Thinking about private facilities

as sites of state confinement more broadly asks us to extend our view of how these sites operate as investigatory vacuums, and to consider how the limited coronial acknowledgement of these broader sites of 'care and control' ultimately supports individualistic views of suicide. The process of detaching in law individual acts from institutional control arouses in bereaved people complex emotions and exacerbates trauma. The paper explores these facets of bereaved people's engagement with coronial processes following suicide, at the same time as considering the significance of the decision-making role of the coroner in understanding and responding to untimely and preventable death.

RC54-734.1

SCRIBANO, Adrian* (CONICET, Argentina)

Inner Planet, Values and Politics of Sensibilities

To elaborate a social theory that decolonizes the forms of depredation of the inner planet, it is necessary to thematize the structure of the political economy of morals, understanding that it is in and through it that such depredation is justified/naturalized in connection with the material conditions of existing. That is why it is urgent to clarify the content of the current situation of the politics of sensibilities that support the differential expropriation of collective efforts to generate and consolidate the values and amalgams that cement the social.

The paper ends by discussing the need to emphasize research and criticism of what is understood by virtues within the framework of a society normalized in immediate enjoyment through consumption. It seeks to emphasize the need that every social theory has to make critical the political character of ethics, aesthetics and morals. To achieve the outlined objectives, the following expository strategy has been developed: a) the salient features of neo-colonial religion are presented, the political economy of current morality and emotions 4.0; b) silence is explored as the starting point of dialogue; c) the characteristics of listening are traced; and d) finally the connections between virtues and Common Life are made explicit.

RC06-106.4

SCULLY, Ben* (University of Witwatersrand, South Africa)
BRITWUM, Akua (University of Cape Coast, Ghana)
APPHIAH, Abigail (University of the Cape Coast, Ghana)

Social Reproduction Theory and the Informal Economy: Informal Women Workers and Childcare in Ghana

This paper uses the lens of Social Reproduction Theory to analyze the practices of childcare among informal traders in Ghana. Social Reproduction Theory has been primarily deployed to explain the interrelation of unpaid reproductive labour and paid formal waged work. This had focused researchers attention on the economic and political interdependence of these two spheres of labour. Our research examines a context of widespread informal self-employment. However, we start from the assumption that there are still important questions about the economic and political interrelation of unpaid reproductive work and paid self-employment work. Empirically, we are interested in the fact that there are increasing numbers of women who migrate far from their original home and extended family to undertake self-employment activities. Given this physical distance from kinship networks, there is a need for new forms of care to emerge. We focus on both the ways family structures are adapted to provide this care, as well as on the growing role of non-family actors, such as the state, faith-based institutions, and community or co-operative care arrangements. We analyze these emergent forms of childcare through the lens of SRT.

RC44-621.2

SCULLY, Ben* (University of Witwatersrand, South Africa)

Trade Unions and Public Employment Workers: The Epwp in South Africa

South Africa's EPWP is a public employment programme, initiated in 2005, serves as a centrepiece of the government's policy response to the country's extremely high levels of long-term structural unemployment. Hundreds of thousands of workers each year work on temporary contracts paid below the minimum wage doing work in construction, maintenance, basic health services, child care, and other sectors. From the inception of the programme there has been a debate about the implications of having such a significant number of workers employed on short term contracts with wages and benefits which fall far below the statutory minimums. Workers on the programme have regularly protested, with the most common demand being permanent employment. For many years trade unions were largely absent from these struggles, however, in recent years this has begun to shift. Two factors seem to be important in the growth of union activity. First, is the fragmentation of the trade union movement, with the split, in 2017, of SAFTU from the countries historically dominant federation COSATU, as well as the proliferation of newer "independent" unions. This has led to competition to organize new types of workers, including EPWP workers. Second is the pandemic which both increased unemployment and insecurity, thereby increasing the importance of public employment, while also highlighting the significance of EPWP workers social contribution, especially in the fields of health care and child care. This paper, based on interviews with

unionists and EPWP workers, traces the growth of organizing in this field and discusses the implications for both new forms of organizing as well as for public employment programmes as a policy intervention.

TG10-JS-140.2

SEAH, Josephine* (University of Cambridge, United Kingdom)

Gaming Gamification: (Not) Walking with Singapore's National Steps Challenge

Over the past decade, wearable technologies and self-tracking applications have become increasingly normalised in urban spaces. The adoption of these technologies by individuals has driven research on the quantified self (Lupton 2016; Moore 2017), and the corresponding generation of big data has led to rising concerns over surveillance infrastructures and data justice (Cieslik and Margócsy 2022). Much research has focused on the quantification of social and economic life in areas of health and fitness, education, work, and tourism (Williamson 2015; Minca and Roelofsen 2021). Less work, however, has focused on how people have responded to state-driven programmes of quantification. This paper addresses this gap by examining the National Steps Challenge (NSC) in Singapore. Launched in 2015, the NSC is a health and fitness programme that to this day remains ongoing as part of the city-state's Smart Nation Initiative. Through government-issued wearables capable of functioning as pedometers and heart-rate monitors, a mobile application, gamification, and financial incentives, the programme encourages participants to track and increase their daily walking. Drawing on ethnographic observations and semi-structured in-depth interviews, this paper discusses participants' lived experiences of the programme. I show how despite the NSC reflecting neoliberal ideologies of individual responsibility for health and self-empowerment, the sociotechnical affordance of its infrastructure works to subvert these very ideologies: participants, incentivised by the programme's financial rewards, turn to gaming the system by tricking their health trackers. In doing so, their actions muddle state-led datafication efforts. Drawing in the literatures of digital sociology and science and technology studies, this paper discusses the implications of these actions for datafication and the pathways of agency, negotiation, and resistance available to the smart city's datafied citizen.

RC04-66.2

SEBASTIAO, Joao* (Iscte Instituto Universitario de Lisboa, Portugal)

Political Context Matters: A Reflexion about the Impact of Politics on Inclusive Education

The process of radical transformation of contemporary societies leads us to question the way in which in Europe we face the challenges of inclusive education, and in particular those posed as from the political field. The functioning of educational systems evolves today in a framework of a sequence of crises resulting from the transformations of advanced modernity (Beck, 2009; Lash, 1996; Giddens,1990), reflected by the widening of inequalities associated with market deregulation, global environmental and public health crises, increased digitalization and automation, among others. A second aspect of these transformations concerns the resurgence of nationalism, nativism and authoritarianism with direct impacts on the functioning of democratic regimes and policies to reduce inequalities. The successive crises since 20010 (state budgets, migration, Brexit, covid, war in Ukraine) have shown the fragility of institutional orders (Huang and Höllerer, 2020) in Europe, the disruption of functions taken for granted, and, in several cases, serious setbacks in the process of implementing inclusive education policies. Based on research on the impact of these successive crises on the Portuguese education system, we will analyse how the policy responses of different governments over a period of twelve years have impacted differently on inclusion policies. This analysis will highlight the importance of the policy cycle, how inclusion policies are sensitive to changes in government orientation towards social justice, and how different minority groups are negatively affected by these changes.

RC01-30.2

SEDERHOLM, Teija* (Finnish National Defence University, Finland)

ALARAATIKKA, Milla (Finnish National Defence University, Finland)

KOISTINEN, Pekka (Finnish National Defence University, Finland)

KAARKOSKI, Miina (Finnish National Defence University, Finland)

HUHTINEN, Aki-Mauri (Finnish National Defence University, Finland)

The Role of Situational Awareness in Countering Disinformation at the Information Battlefield

Cognitive warfare uses our minds as a battle-space. The operations are behaviour-centric targeting to change people's and decision-makers' mindset.

Ukrainian war has demonstrated the importance of information space as one of the domains at the war. This leads us to the fact that a vital part of modern national security is the capability of public authorities to detect and to counter disinformation and other intentional efforts of malicious information influencing. In order to succeed at detecting and countering disinformation, public authorities need to improve their situational awareness at the information battlefield. Furthermore, countering disinformation and other malicious information influencing usually includes communicating fact-based information to citizens. It is essential that both military and other public authorities can communicate clearly, on time, and in constructed manner when a possible crisis occurs. Information resilience is a relatively new, but an extremely important element of the national preparedness system. It refers to the notion that in a crisis situation, it is essential that citizens receive and understand the government's official information quickly and accurately. And then reconsider their behaviour accordingly. As a part of the IRWIN-project (Information Resilience in A Wicked Environment) we have studied the challenges public authorities face when communicating on disinformative and complex spaces such as social media. In addition, we have analysed public authorities' own experiences as targets of disinformation. These studies show that public authorities face major challenges in detecting and countering malicious information influencing as well as in communicating effectively on social media. The results show that the authorities felt open decision-making processes, as well as the transparency and openness of their organizations, factors that render them vulnerable to disinformation. More coordinated and top-down organised strategies on how to detect and counter disinformation are essential while developing improved situational awareness.

RC46-643.1

SEEDAT-KHAN, Mariam* (University of KwaZulu Natal, South Africa)

Professional Development Gains: COVID-19 Aacs Certification and Clinical Practice

COVID-19 has redrafted professional operational systems in academia. The global pandemic has transformed five key performance areas KPA 1) Teaching pedagogies; 2) Demanded responsive curriculum development; 3) Publications, conferences and professional associations; 4) Student supervision and mentorship. 5) Community Engagement. KPA 1-5 have significantly impacted the career trajectories in higher education and research spaces. Association for Applied and Clinical Association (AACS) Certification and clinical practice have positioned academics favorably. Certification is not an easy process, however with the support of mentorship it will be the most significant professional development decision. The upward career trajectory is made possible by clinical responses to critical social problems that intersected every facet of human existence during COVID-19. The areas linked directly to my 2018 certification experience and subsequent success has produced unprecedented growth opportunities. Medical Treatment Support groups for women diagnosed with breast cancer, relying on lived experience and autoethnographic knowledge. Education Networks with business, teachers and parents from 56 countries with 12000 members that offers free online resources and expertise on zero rated platforms. Death and Dying Assessment and development of mourning protocol amid SARS-Co-V-2 in hospitals, among families and in professional spaces. Social Engagement Collaboration with mental health specialists, psychologists, physio therapists, occupational therapists, speech therapists, behavioral therapists, social workers, dieticians and clinical and applied sociologists to support cognitive and physical growth of children under the age of 12. Curriculum Development and design of a clinical/applied postgraduate Sociology programme in South Africa. The first offering 2022. International journal publications with global scholars. Trans-Atlantic edited book with authors from South Africa, Nigeria, Brazil, India, USA, UK, Malaysia, Philippines and Indonesia. Evidence of Clinical interventions are offered at a micro, meso, and macro level. Employing a Sociological Imagination, deconstructing sociological theory and reconfiguring research methodologies all aligned to the ethical standards of AACS .

RC46-649.1

SEEDAT-KHAN, Mariam* (University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa)

ZULUETA, Johanna (Toyo University, Japan)

Women on the Edge of COVID-19: A Clinical Focus on Family, Work and Community.

Without hesitation, COVID-19 has disturbed lives worldwide, fostering inequality of class, gender, economics, and race, among other variables. Often overlooked characteristics of systems that marginalise women, as mothers, migrant labourers, urban poor and disenfranchised groups, women have experience inequality and injustice, made all the more difficult by the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic. Providing interventions and perspectives from empirical studies that address critical social issues. The surreptitious arrival of the COVID-19 global pandemic has prompted social scientific research as people have tried to adapt to a "new normal" in their everyday lives. Pandemic protocol and legislation saw lockdowns in cities and countries across the globe. The 'new normal' enforced unfamiliar work-life contexts, obscuring the boundaries between work and home life. The significant impact of the

pandemic has culminated in adverse socio-economic realities for vulnerable women from the global south and global north, who grapple with employment and food insecurity. Financial setbacks have impacted migrant labourers, whose vulnerable position culminated in the loss of livelihood and repatriation. Migrants from rural areas largely live in urban slums, an already vulnerable group, occupy overcrowded makeshift homes with inadequate access to sanitation and electric power. Their living arrangements and weak economic position increase their risk of contracting COVID-19. Their cramped lockdown COVID-19 living conditions expose women to increased levels of gender-based violence. This paper focuses on women's lived experiences amid the pandemic, emphasising migrant labourers, ethnic subgroups, the poor and disenfranchised, the incarcerated, and victims of gender-based violence. An increasing set of scientific articles have confirmed pervasive gender inequalities in homes, schools, and workplaces. Alongside national lockdowns, international travel bans and unprecedented layoffs, women workers from indigent backgrounds were the first to lose their income.

TG11-856.3

SEGRAVE, Marie* (Monash University, Australia)

Precarity, Temporariness and Domestic and Family Violence: Illuminating the Violence of the Border

As the COVID-19 pandemic was declared a global emergency and supply chains, migration routes and lives lived beyond our homes were shut down across the world, concerns were immediately raised about the differential impact this would have on migrant communities, particularly temporary migrants. Global corporations and nation states responded in ways that reinforced the precariousness of temporary non-citizens. In this presentation I will explore the ways in which economic, personal, familial insecurity for temporary migrants was intensified: and argue that the bordering practices of demarcating the limits of state responsibility to non citizens can be identified as a form of structural violence that sustains the insecurity of temporary visa holders.

RC55-744.4

SEGURA CARRILLO, Cristian* (Universidad Autónoma de Barcelona, Spain)

Chile y España En Perspectiva Comparada: Procesos De Movilidad Social

La comunicación presenta los avances de un trabajo de investigación en curso que tiene como objetivo analizar la desigualdad social desde la perspectiva de la movilidad social comparando España y Chile, países que presentan en común un proceso de industrialización tardía.

En este sentido, se plantea un diseño cuantitativo utilizando fuentes de información secundarias, con bases nacionales para Chile (Encuesta Nacional de estratificación social de 2009 y la International Social Survey de 1999 -2009 y 2019), para el caso español se utiliza la ECV (Encuesta Condiciones de Vida del 2005- 2011- 2019). Se realiza un análisis por cohortes (entre 1939 a 1994) y por sexo. Se utiliza la clase social como eje analítico desde la perspectiva de EGP (Erikson, Golthorpe y Portocarrero, 1979, 1993) y los ajustes propuestos por Ganzeboom y Treiman (1996) que apoyan la comparación internacional, para ello se utiliza una categorización de 6 clases. Respecto de los análisis se realiza movilidad absoluta para observar la estructura social en ambos países y para analizar las oportunidades se utilizan modelos loglineales multiplicativos y unidiff en la movilidad relativa.

Los primeros análisis de los datos disponibles se encuentran similitudes y diferencias en los contextos sociales chileno y español. Como resultado de esta práctica se observan diferencias por género en los procesos de movilidad intergeneracional absoluta. Las mujeres presentan mayores niveles de movilidad ascendente sostenida a través de las cohortes. Tanto en hombres como en mujeres la educación aporta a movimientos ascendente de clase y la experiencia laboral reporta, aunque en menor medida, a la movilidad social ascendente. Con los análisis no podemos concluir que el peso del origen social ha disminuido, pero continúa presente en los movimientos intergeneracionales de clase.

RC17-262.2

SEIBT, David* (Technical University of Berlin, Germany)

Digitalization As Recombination: New Patterns of Co-Construction between Industrial Organizations and Their Users

When organizations change, so do their users. In this talk, I draw on action net analysis as developed by Barbara Czarniawska to explore the mechanisms that link the current digitalization of industrial manufacturing to changes in the landscape of user roles and identities prevalent in highly technologized societies. My argument is based on insights from a study of the digitalization of the prosthetics industry, a field in which the organizational construction of user roles becomes particularly explicit. I show that the introduction of digital fabrication, specifically 3D printing, changes how organizations design, manufacture, and distribute prosthetic components, and how they react to unforeseen usages of artificial limbs. In contrast to popular narratives about the disruptive force of digitalization and digital innovations, I develop the argument

that digitalized modes of co-construction between industrial organizations and their users start out as flexible re-combinations of already institutionalized patterns of action. On the one hand, novel digital technologies enable new ways of linking heterogeneous actions across time, space, and organizational boundaries, thus offering the potential for innovative recombinations of existing practices. On the other hand, novel action patterns need to be realized against the backdrop of the deeply ingrained institutional and infrastructural orders typical of contemporary organizations and organizational fields. Paying attention to this double dynamic offers a new perspective on the effects of digitalization on the co-constitutive relationship between organizations and their environments. In particular, the notion of recombination of existing action patterns promises a way of linking the discourse on digital innovation to established sociological theories of innovation.

RC25-380.1

SEILHAMER, Mark* (National Institute of Education, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore)

Intersections of Gender, Age, and Language Learning in Neoliberal Taiwan

In Taiwan, neoliberal discourses of competitiveness and internationalization valorize foreign language skills that the general public lacks, providing the ideal playing field for those in possession of these skills to achieve societal distinction by converting their valued linguistic capital into symbolic capital. Drawing on narrative interview data from a multi-case study of four young Taiwanese women who distinguished themselves from others in Taiwanese society by achieving high levels of proficiency in English and other foreign languages, I will, in this talk, examine the contextual circumstances that structured their success and constrained it, focusing especially on the role that gender played in the process. These women were remarkably successful in befriending foreigners, and the profits that resulted from their interactions with foreign men in both platonic and romantic relationships ranged from increased speaking practice with Skype buddies to trips abroad that were paid for by boyfriends. The findings of this study highlight the fact that copious amounts of linguistic capital, facilitated by classed resources and gender capital, can result in a considerable amount of societal distinction through conversion to symbolic capital. The findings also suggest, however, that the potential to convert the linguistic, gender, and symbolic capital to economic capital might ultimately be quite limited in Taiwanese workplaces, where deployment of Taiwanese women's linguistic skills is generally restricted to specific low-level gendered positions with little chance of advancement.

RC40-591.5

SEKINE, Kae* (Aichi Gakuin University, Japan)

Animal Welfare Struggles in Japan: Analyses on External Pressures and Internal Incentives

Japan has a relatively shallow history of livestock industry and carnivorous cultures when compared with Western countries, owing to a several centuries-wide religion-influenced ban on consuming mammal meats, followed by a rapid westernization of diet in the mid-19th century. After the World War II, following the industrialization-focused trajectories of the livestock industry in the Western countries, Japan rapidly increased its dependency on imported feeds, including genetically modified crops. In recent decades, the government has subsidized mega-farms, so that the domestic livestock industry can survive under further market liberalization. However, this industrialization-forward policy clashes with the World Organisation for Animal Health's (WOAH, former OIE) increasing external demands for animal welfare standardization and the gradual progression of animal welfare concerns among Japanese citizens. The scandal involving the then-Minister of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries, who receiving bribes from a poultry company between 2018-2019, influenced the relaxation of the international animal welfare standards in the then-OIE, and was convicted in 2022, awoke Japanese consumers. Furthermore, decreased meat and dairy product consumption following the COVID-19 pandemic and the Ukraine War, which caused an unprecedented increase in production costs, incentivized livestock farms to reduce their size of operation and return to pasture-based, therefore more animal welfare oriented and ecological, operations. Employing case studies on pasturage dairy farms and beef cattle production conducted in 2022, this paper aims to reveal Japan's growing struggles in animal welfare, highlighting the external pressures of WOAH and its trading countries, as well as internal incentives associated with the current situation in the livestock industry. It concludes that, while the idea of animal welfare and its standardization helped to transform the Japanese livestock industry, it is hampered by ambiguous policy and the default mindset of livestock sector stakeholders.

RC32-470.21

SELLAMUTHU, Gurusamy* (Gandhigram Rural Institute, India)

Empowerment of Dalit Women in Rural Tamil Nadu, India: Emerging Issues and Alternatives.

Dalits are one of the most oppressed and suppressed communities in India in general and Tamil Nadu in particular.They are faced with many inhuman practices due to Manu Shastra based system of socialstratification.They have been branded as 'untouchables' or Dalits, literally meaning 'broken people ' living at the bottom of India's caste system.The situation of dalit women in India is worst in life and social contacts.They suffer from various problems such as rape, sexual assaults,denial of access to public places, temples etc.The plight of dalit women in rural Tamil Nadu is not better than their fraternity elsewhere in the country.They are subjected to violence, harmful traditional practices including manual scavenging,forced and bonded labour, exploitation etc.Empowerment of Dalit women is essential for integrated and holistic development.

The major issues faced by Dalit women include, victims of inter caste marriage, sexual exploitation, atrocities, economic backwardness, absolute poverty etc. The extreme form of neglect of Dalit women in rural Tamil Nadu manifests also in female infanticide.The study of Dalit women's status is vital to project their vulnerabilities and challenges so as to undertake alternative development strategies for their empowerment (Fourier.1986). Systematic exclusion of Dalit women in resource sharing, social participation etc. and policy of inclusive development ensure social equilibrium (Gurusamy.1996). Empowerment of Dalit women socially,economically,politically solves domination and ensure equality (Vijaya Kumar.2006). Good and decentralised governance will expedite the process of empowerment of Dalit women (Suryakant.2021).

The development alternatives highlighted through this empirical research include Dalit women organization, micro level planning addressing their emerging issues and challenges, inclusive development, micro finance for social entrepreneurship, economic entitlements, reservation in employment, human rights based awareness and social participation leading to their effective empowerment and social justice.

RC41-595.6

SELLAMUTHU, Gurusamy* (Gandhigram Rural Institute, India)

Social Structure and Status of Girl Child in Rural Tamil Nadu :Implications for Population Change.

Indian Social structure is marked by inequality in view of perpetuation of religious values, customary practices resulted in disparities and differences in gender,caste etc. Consequently problems arose and affected people in social life. The worst victims of this disparity are women and particularly girl children who experience innumerous hurdles and barriers. This is mainly due to the structural units of family and marriage practices particularly male domination due to patriarchy,patrilineal and patrilocal tendencies in social practices which ultimately resulted in these differences and obviously this had direct reflection in the status of girl child (Raja 2009). Moreover rural communities started neglecting the female sex at the time of birth resulting in female infanticide(Gurusamy.2001). Obviously this tendency has further accelerated the negative attitude towards girls and women(Vasanthi.2008). The status of girl child is severely affected in view of social structural obstacles and inequalities reflect only the serious gender based differences and discriminations(Kubendran. 2013).The factor of male preference in rural communities and discrimination against girl child are interlinked(Rajangam.2018). Life cycle ceremonies associated with girls and women further victimized them.Consequently there is a pronounced gender neglect and marginalisation in rural communities in Tamil Nadu, India.This problem has very serious demographic implication of sex ratio.

This analysis is made with reference to the theories of feminism and structural functionalism.The study has revealed structural constraints of gender equality,status of girl child and women, comprehensive problems of these segments which reflected relative deprivations and vulnerabilities. The solution remains in structural change coupled with conscientization of relative deprivation,feminist activism through their organisation and movements. Planned and directed social change with active participation of government, non-government organisations, social workers, policy makers in ensuring gender equality and social justice through empowerment of women and girl children.

RC35-530.2

SEMBA, Rieko* (Yokohama City University, Japan)

The Relationship between "Ba" and Memory in Art-Based Research: Reflections from Practice with Filipino-Japanese Immigrants Second-Generation

The purpose of this research is to explore the transmission of memory in art places by practicing Art-Based Research (ABR), a research method using art from the perspective of the Japanese word "ba", which means place or topos.

ABR is practiced in many parts of the world today, especially in the study of immigrants and those who tend to be marginalized or categorized. This is partly because the use of art in research can mitigate the Western-centric power of knowledge, the gap between the knower and the known.

However, the relationship between art and place has not been sufficiently examined in previous studies. It has been limited to aspects of material places and representational spaces such as spaces and territories.

In this study, I introduce Japanese biophysicists Hiroshi Shimizu's concept of "ba". The thought "ba" is to view living things from the perspective of the activity of life. Modern science and technology derived from Eastern worldview have been based on a subject-object duality and separatism and have regarded living organisms as object. On the other hand, from the viewpoint of "ba", life forms are considered as entities in "ba" without being separated from environment. An example of a "ba" is the body cells that exist harmoniously, sharing the body as a whole (Shimizu 2003).

In this presentation, using the presenter's art practice with young Filipino-Japanese immigrants second-generation as a case study, we will show that the idea of "ba", through the perspective of "common sense", and attempt to connect it to memory studies. Paul Connerton (1989) states that to study the social formation of memory is to study the act of transmission that makes the sharing of memory possible. We will focus on the physical interaction of art and people in a particular "ba" situation where they are together.

RC04-68.7

SEMENOVA, Tatiana* (Sociologist, Russian Federation)

The Re-Thinking Experience of Collaboration between the Sociological Faculty of University and Potential Employers for the Future Sociological Education

Every year, preparing for the new academic year as a teacher of sociology and Head of student internships, I wondered what innovations and new forms of organizing sociological education and forms of cooperation with potential employers I can organize in the coming academic year?Together with students, as part of practical work, we had been conducting research for almost 10 years and now, this article is based on comparative analysis of our past study results 2013, 2016, 2018, 2022 in which took part potential employers and graduates of sociological faculties of Moscow universities. Such longitude comparative research has given the possibilities to track the dynamics of such indicators as experience of different forms of collaborations between the universities and potential employers, the effectiveness of the forms of organization of practical work of students, and professional skills of graduates that are required at the contemporary labor market. This longitude research also has been enriched in 2022 with the latest results of in-depth interviews with graduates and employers which took part in the previous researches. Graduates and employers are based on their professional experience, gave the assessment of effectiveness and proposed new forms of collaboration between the universities and potential employers, and also gave recommendations on the organization of sociological education: which innovative forms of collaboration could be applied in sociological education.

Adhoc-883.4

SEMIEN, Joy* (Texas A & M, United States)

Best Practices for Building Capacity within Environmental Justice Communities

For over 50 years communities of color have advocated for stronger environmental regulations, policy changes, increased fiscal resources, and better-quality infrastructure. Many of these community advocates worked with academics and politicians alike to effectively advocate for these changes. While some of these communities were effective in creating change - other communities are still faced with the burden of injustices and need the tools to increase their capacity to stand against environmental injustices in their own communities. While there has been decades of advocacy and academic research that has supported their work. There have been few studies that have sought to present the best-practices of these profound individuals in a way that others in similar positions can utilize to increase their capacity. This presentation will The K.A.P.S. Disaster Preparedness framework, as a best practices to build the capacity of those living and working in environmental justice communities.

We will present case studies and scenario-based training methods derived from the *Hazard Mitigation Training for Vulnerable Communities: A K.A.P.S. (Knowledge, Attitude, Preparedness, Skills) Approach* book written by Joy Semien. These peer-reviewed methods have helped to increase community capacity and have successfully establish policy changes and prevent the entrance of toxic industries within their communities. Our goal of this presentation is to provide academics and practitioners with a set of tools they can use in their own communities of interest. This presentation will also challenge the audience in developing their own methodology to working with EJ communities using a scenario-based training method. Ultimately, we seek to provide best practices for building capacity within environmental justice Communities.

RC11-177.4

SEN, Reema* (Case Western Reserve University, United States)

Midlife Retirement Priorities of Professionals in India

This study explores the perceptions of urban, middle class, white collar employees in India approaching retirement, to unpack post retirement priorities, through a specific sociocultural lens. There is very little research on professionals, particularly professional women and their retirement priorities given their paucity in India and almost none in a life course context. India is aging fast with limited social security. Projected growth during 2000-2050 in the 60+ age group is 326% and for the 80+ age group it is 700%. Prior studies in India largely focused on rural and blue- collar adults. This study involves a sample of 76 people (41 men and 35 women) of relatively high SES in India who completed our survey. Key findings will be presented around how respondents plan to prioritize time post retirement. We considered the salience of religion or spiritual pursuits, hobbies, immediate family, grandparenting, domestic work, voluntary work, paid work, learning a new skill, caregiving and community activities. Gender differences were noted. For instance, despite social constraints 68.58% women agreed or strongly agreed that they prefer a *paid* alternate career after retirement compared with 53.66% men. Another significant difference (p value 0.006, 95% CI) was on the question "I need to be gainfully occupied for my own personal satisfaction" with 100% women reporting they *agree or strongly agree* as compared with 85.37% men. The midlife perspective from India with its socioeconomic and cultural peculiarities, mandatory retirement ages and changing work and family dynamics breaks new ground.

RC32-466.7

SENGUPTA, Lopamudra* (Bangabasi College, India)

Knowing the Unknown SPACE: Reinventing the Meaning of Home from the Narratives of (Trans) Gender Persons in Urban Kolkata during Covid 19 Pandemic Knowing the Unknown SPACE: Reinventing the Meaning of Home from the Narratives of (Trans) Gender Persons in Urban Kolkata during Covid 19 Pandemic Knowing the Unknown SPACE: Reinventing the Meaning of Home from the Narratives of (Trans)Gender Persons in Urban Kolkata during Covid 19 Pandemic

KNOWING THE UNKNOWN SPACE:

Reinventing The Meaning of Home from The Narratives Of (Trans) Gender Persons in Urban Kolkata During Covid 19 Pandemic

Home is the basic unit of society and has continued to provide shelter and support to its members for decades. The various functionings and practices within a family have provided sustenance to an individual to fight against all odds in society. For Transgender Persons in India home has been a site of constant dispute and struggle. Due to stigma and taboo, they suffered huge discrimination throughout their lives and their marginalized position in society has made it incredibly difficult to live a life with dignity at home or in society. Life during Covid 19 pandemic has been miserable for transgender persons who became financially dependent on their families and were forced to spend long hours with their family members who clearly disapproves of their deviance and sexuality. Surveillance of private life, and unleashing corrective measures, domestic violence in everyday lives replaced the softer character of domestic space that was defined by practices like caregiving, kinship, and support. This paper traces the manifold challenges that were faced by transgender persons at home during this pandemic and seeks to analyze the shifts in the patterns of development that took place in the state and society which helped the transpersons to live, survive, and overcome the difficulties and problems. The article throws light on the escape route that has evolved as a panacea to the growing excesses of a neoliberal state and economy.

Keywords Home, Transgender Persons, urban, Covid 19 pandemic, discrimination, dignity

RC42-606.1

SENGUPTA, Lopamudra* (Bangabasi College, India)

Parenting a Differently Abled CHILD: Some Aspects of Rehabilitation in India.

A child is always dear to his or her parents. But when a child is not so blessed with natural endowments and suffers from limitations either physical or mental then a grave crisis arises in the family. Parents cannot abandon their children neither they have the special skill to look after the child in the family. Caught in between these two challenges they are often lost and confused and deeply suffers from anxiety and worries. For the not so well-off families this problem gets magnified as their development and personality growth involves methods that are often highly expensive and costly in India. This paper examines the manifold challenges faced by these families and seeks to find out how they can overcome these challenges especially at a time after the parents are no longer here in this world. This paper explores the various ways of rehabilitation that are available in India and how far they are accessible to general mainstream.

By providing examples from different parts of the World the paper tries to trace the evolving character of the developments of rehabilitation that are now offered in the state and societies in India.

RC21-305.1

SENTURK, Murat* (Istanbul University Department of Sociology, Turkey)

Creating Inclusive and Resilient Communities in the City By Volunteering

This research looks at volunteerism, which plays an important role in social relations, and aims to understand volunteerism's role in the formation of inclusive and resilient communities through social interaction and to develop policies and practices different actors can implement, in particular local governments. Urban studies have revealed the increase in spatial segregation and social inequalities to have opened the gap between different income groups as well as to restrict their areas of interaction. Volunteering has been identified as an important strategy in developing social solidarity and inclusiveness by increasing the interaction areas and opportunities of the various social groups (e.g., poor, elderly, migrant) living in the city. Volunteerism is considered along the axis of social capital and active citizenship; volunteerism needs to be evaluated in the context of social interaction and its contribution to the formation of inclusiveness and resilient communities analyzed. In this respect, the research exceeds the scope of the limited number of works that have focused on understanding the relationship between volunteerism and cities, expands the opportunities for sociological imagining by examining an important case and making comparisons, and conceptualizes the relationship volunteerism has with social interaction by integrating data with theoretical discussions in the field. The research aims to understand the social interaction that occurs through volunteerism based on Simmel's theory of social interaction and to describe the position of this interaction for inclusive and resilient communities. This research will be carried out in Australia and/or Turkey, which has significant historical experience in terms of volunteerism and how it has changed, directed, and developed local governments. The research will use the qualitative research method within the framework of the interpretive paradigm and local governments' and NGOs' activities will be observed, documents will be examined, and interviews will be held with representative within this framework.

RC31-458.4

SEO, Akwi* (Fukuoka Women's University, Japan)

Building a Sisterhood across Borders: Marriage Migrant Women's Human Rights Movement in Korea

This paper draws on the human rights movement for marriage migrants in South Korea to show how solidarity can be created between migrants and indigenous women in the feminist movement. Korea is known for its promoting the immigration of foreign women as spouses of its male citizens and implementing a so-called multicultural family policy as a solution to the decrease in childbirth. While multicultural family policy facilitated the integration of marriage migrant women into Korean society to some extent, it also restricted their lives within the marital citizenship regime in which the state regulates the family formation process of their citizens and their foreign partners through immigration and welfare measures. Based on my qualitative research in metropolitan Seoul, I will examine the associative activism between Korean women and marriage migrant women to protest against ethnicized maternal citizenship. By using the theory of political opportunity structure, I will explore the structures and constraints of marriage migrants' political participation, their agency, and the challenges presented in their commitment to the feminist movement. While most of the literature on marriage migrant women focuses on their struggles and resistance to structural constraints at the micro level such as those in the personal relationship in family and neighborhood, this study is intended to provide insights on such practices at the mezzo level, showing an example of transversal feminism developed in the destination country.

RC22-327.5

SEOG, Changhoon* (Sunmoon University, Republic of Korea)

A Review Study on the Measurement of Religiosity in Korea

This author published an academic book after collecting, analyzing, synthesizing, and evaluating religiosity measurement tools that meet the religious landscape of Korea, a religious plural society, and are highly utilized in religious sites. The name of the book is "The Principles and Practices of Religiosity Measurement", and it was selected as an outstanding academic book by the National Academy of Sciences in 2022.

This book consists of a total of four parts. First, in part 1, in terms of overviewing the relationship between religion and religiosity, the religious status of Korea and the religious perspective of Koreans were summarized. In addition, as a principle of religiosity measurement, a frame of reference that categorizes 'self' and 'adaptation' was developed to understand the multidimensional aspect of religiosity.

In part 2, the relationship between variables such as religious orientation, spirituality, meaning of life, and self-realization and research on religiosity measurement was analyzed in terms of 'self and religiosity'.

In part 3 analyzed the relationship between various variables such as religious problem solving, religious coping, religious maturity, understanding religiosity and multiculturalism, values, forgiveness, and death acceptance under the theme of 'adaptation and religiosity'. In particular, Zwingmann's research model, which is useful for integrally confirming the multilayered nature of religiosity by understanding it as a complex process rather than a single dimension in relation to religiosity and mental health, was introduced.

In part 4 introduced the theoretical and practical process of the pastoral scale developed to measure servant leadership, a sign of the times. In the appendix, the latest religiosity scale was introduced, focusing on the recent research trends in related fields and future-oriented research,

Regarding measuring religiosity in East Asia, the results of this study are expected to share the trends and characteristics of research on religiosity measurement in Korea.

Asso-860.6

SEOL, Dong Hoon* (Jeonbuk National University, Republic of Korea)

JEONG, Taeseok (Jeonbuk National University, Republic of Korea)

Social Identities and Mutual Perceptions of the Two Types Migrants Created By the Division System of Korean Peninsula

South Korea has two types of migrant groups produced by the division system of Korean Peninsula formed by the Korean War and the Cold War. One is people who came to South Korea before or during the Korean War from North Korea ("Wolnam-min"). The other is the North Korean detectors who have escaped from North Korea since the Cold War to present ("Talbuk-min"). The former may be referred to as Old Comers, and the later as New Comers. The two groups share their origin or hometown, but since the generations of migrants are different, from the perspective of social adaptation, the former is a host society and the latter is a migrant. By analyzing the social survey data conducted in 2022, this paper examines the social identity of North Korean origin, and social distances and mutual perceptions between the two groups.

RC38-563.1

SEPULVEDA, Denisse* (Centro de Estudios de Conflicto y Cohesión Social COES, Chile)

Mapuche People in Academia: Challenging Narratives about Displaced Indigenous Identities

This paper explores the trajectories of the authors as indigenous women who are members of the Mapuche people. It focuses on the experience of constructing indigenous identities in colonial urban spaces and positioning in academia. This qualitative study follows a flexible methodology oriented to producing and analyzing personal narratives related to the journey of self-identification and the subsequent insertion in the academic space. The findings reveal the difficulties of constructing indigenous identities amidst the dispossession of land, loss of native language, and diaspora, which are the most notorious consequences of the internal process of colonization promoted by the Chilean state against the Mapuche people. This affects both past and new generations of indigenous people, giving rise to the construction of different profiles, emerging from nuanced circumstances that do not fit in with ingrained beliefs or stereotypes about indigeneity. In the cases of the authors, this means questioning their indigenous authenticity, since they are part of a generation born outside the ancestral territory and have lost their Mapuche surnames. The results also expose the obstacles faced by indigenous people in accessing academia and in validating their perspective of research on indigenous topics. Moreover, this study appeals to the accountability of academic institutions to eradicate the mechanisms through which the exclusion of indigenous peoples is perpetuated.

RC15-217.3

SERAPIONI, Mauro* (Centre for Social Studies, Portugal)

Public Participation in the National Health Services of Three European Macro-Regions

The paper provides an overview of the state of the art of public and patient participation (PPI) in the NHS of three macro-regions (the UK, Scandinavian and Mediterranean), outlining its evolution over recent decades and the characteristics of the main participation mechanisms and approaches implemented in each country of the three macro-regions. Adapting the Hirschman's approach (choice, voice and co-coproduction) to the field of PPI, it can be seen that patient choice is a widespread PPI typology, particularly in the macro-regions of the UK and Scandinavia. This trend has implied a concomitant weakening of collective participation in the decision-making processes of health institutions. However, it is important to highlight the still relevant role of patient associations which, thanks to their collective action, have contributed to checking the drift of patient choice towards individualism. The third approach

to participation is 'co-production', which requires citizens to play an active role in the production of health care. However, co-production experiences are more common in terms of patients' involvement in decisions about their own care process than they are regarding involvement in the planning, delivery and improvement of health services. In this individual view of co-production there is a risk that user involvement will be more oriented towards consumerism and individual choice than towards deliberative and collective participation. It is noteworthy that analysis of PPI has enabled some similarities and approximations to be identified between social health insurance systems and national health service systems. In fact, reinforced patients' individual rights and expanded patient choice can be observed in both types of systems, as can the increasing influence exerted by patient organizations on decision-making processes. Finally, analysis also confirms other challenges and weaknesses highlighted by the international literature, in particular the complexity of representativeness and the challenge of the effectiveness of PPI.

RC15-229.6

SERAPIONI, Mauro* (Centre for Social Studies, Portugal)

BISPO JÚNIOR, José Patrício (Federal University of Bahia - Multidisciplinary Institute of Health (IMS-UFBA), Brazil)

Representativeness and Effectiveness: Two Critical Dimensions of Participation in Health Systems. a Literature Review

Democratic innovations involving citizens in decision-making processes are increasingly widespread and many participatory practices have been implemented around the world. This debate is actively present within the health systems, where several international organizations have been exhorting national governments to develop public spaces within civil society as the proper spaces to foster health governance and to expand democracy. However, the degree of institutionalization of participation is still far from being satisfactory, despite the many efforts made. Starting from this context, a scoping review was carried out with the aim of analyzing two critical areas of participation in health systems: 'representativeness' and 'effectiveness'. Representativeness emerges as a particularly problematic aspect and many studies have observed that descriptive or statistical representation cannot be considered the only form of legitimizing participation. Classical electoral representation is shown to be limited and incapable of dealing with the complexity of participation, a social activity totally based on voluntary work and associativism. Other forms of representation, for example, symbolic representation or representation based on experimental participation - are more adequate to give legitimacy to social participation in health. These different forms make it possible to represent generally excluded voices and interests and thus strengthen the activities of marginalized social groups. With regard to effectiveness, the analyzed literature has highlighted a consensus, according to which participation experiences should have an impact, both on the participants - in terms of information, citizenship education and empowerment - and on the decision-making processes, thus facilitating the influence of citizens in decisions on health policies and on the organization of health services. Furthermore, many articles highlighted the lack of studies evaluating the effects of participation in health systems and the urgency of designing robust and reliable evaluation models.

RC32-JS-88.4

SERNA FORCHERI, Miguel* (Universidad de la República, Uruguay)

Gender Inequalities at the Top of Political and Economic Power in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico and Uruguay

The paper addresses the problem of gender inequalities between women and men at the top of political and business power in a comparative perspective of Latin America.

The paper shows results of a comparative research of a survey of academic experts in five Latin American countries, conducted by the Department of Sociology (University of the Republic), patronized by CLACSO.

The research inquired about the existence of various differential determinants (socio-cultural, economic, structural and institutional) in the access mechanisms and careers of women and men towards hierarchical and authority positions.

It also investigates the role of public gender policies, organizations and movements that have had on the participation of women.

RC06-114.3

SEROK, Esther* (Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel)

Perspectives of Family Authoritarianism in a Post Covid-19 Era Causing Entanglement of Family Governance and Challenges of Virtual Learning. Can Diverse Families Function As Their Children's Educators in a Virtual Learning Reality?

The paper presents a research study on the sociological economic and educational impact of global cultural diversity on the role of families as educators, lately, relating to the impact of virtual learning during the Covid19 pandemic. Specifically, it presents the fieldwork and findings of qualitative

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

research, involving educational settings where innovative methods were developed to include families from diverse cultures as educators, thus investigating the entanglement of the family governance.

The study explores methods to overcome the inequality and processes that will build families' resilience thereby promoting equality, helping the family to regain its leadership role assigning responsibility for strengthening their role as educators and culture transmitters.

The study's findings demonstrate that an effective partnership between the family and the educational framework improves the learning process. The study's conclusions show the contribution of families' multiple intelligences to the child's development and to the school's success in achieving its educational agenda. The latest global COVID19 pandemic created a new sever crisis where families faced unexpected technological challenges while their children are engaged in distance learning, suffering from lack of computers and access to internet connection, thus increasing economic and social inequality. Therefore, families' governance is challenged due to lack of technological knowledge or lack of economic resources to provide the technology that enables the students to participate in distance learning. The study shows that the economic crisis, tension and fear of the unknown during the pandemic increased the level of violence entanglement among families and especially among adolescence.

It is also increasing the need for formal education as a vehicle for minimizing inequality and enabling social mobility. The paper will present studies conducted in a widely diverse type of families and schools in Israel along with innovative educational programs developed, tested and implemented during and after the study.

RC52-712.1

SERRA, Helena* (Universidade NOVA de Lisboa - FCSH, Portugal)

From New Public Management to New Public Governance: Multidisciplinary Health Teams in the Context of the COVID 19

The New Public Governance (NPG), included in the so-called Post-New Public Management reforms, differs from the New Public Management (NPM) namely by presenting reforms that aim to stimulate cooperation. This aspect seems to explain why the healthcare sector has adhered so well to adopting these reforms as an alternative to the orientation towards efficiency present in models inspired by the NPM. The term NPG, referred by Osborne (2006), has been gaining relevance by expressing the context of new institutional and organizational arrangements for the provision of public services. It is a model proposed as an alternative to the NPM standing the government's posture regarding the participation of citizens in the management of public affairs. This is a fertile ground for multidisciplinary health teams to meet their objectives, and the context of the COVID 19 pandemic seems to have accelerated this process. The context of the pandemic and the complex challenges to public health and healthcare systems, emphasizes the issue of interprofessionalism, i.e., on the mechanisms of health team practices that necessarily imply collaboration and communication, effective participation in decision-making, cohesion, coordination of services and problem solving.

As moving out of urgent situations and towards the post-COVID19, we begin to have evidence that allows to understand the nature of these teams, the physical and social devices that facilitate or inhibit interprofessional work, and the extent to which the changes observed among interprofessional teams are sustainable. What lessons to learn from the pandemic? What it shows about health governance models, namely on the future planning of the healthcare workforce? Is this an unprecedented opportunity to learn from the global response to COVID 19 pandemic and build a more cohesive and supportive health governance model?

RC47-656.5

SETYAWATI, Lugina* (Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia)

Youth Digital Activism: The Meaning Making of Social and Political Engagements

Youths are active agents in digital media. As digital natives with mastery of skills and knowledge to explore and exploit digital platforms, their digital activities contribute to the reproduction of online social practices, including engagement in distinctive digital social and political activism. Digitalization characterized by networking and distinctive 'connective action', marks the meaning making of youth's forms and practices of online activisms. The concept of a more open and flexible engagement is among others important elements in digital youth activism. Through examining the issues, we will comprehend the ways of youth positioning themselves as citizens. The study argues that through digital activism the youths have reproduced the ideas and practices of social solidarity and social engagements that fit to their culture and identity. Hence, the 'social' and the 'political' are defined. At the same time, through their social concerns, the youth as citizens claim their critical and political positions *vis a vis* the state. This study employs a qualitative data collection involving youths who are actively associate with various social and political issues in social media platform. The findings of this study indicate that the characteristics of youth identity signify the meaning of activism and social solidarity to be more practical, fluid, 'less ideological' but innovative and inclusive.

RC17-259.4

SEVER, Cass* (University at Albany, State University of New York, USA)

You Are Harmful: How Social Science Technology Can Dominate Organizations

Psychic harm claims -- invisible, unfalsifiable forms of abuse, trauma and pain -- proliferate across modern organizational landscapes. It is now quotidian for employees to express being traumatized by colleagues' language, for subordinates to voice emotional harm sustained from a supervisor's joke, and for concerned employees to worry over potential trauma that could befall vulnerable peers if symbolically harmful ideas or people are left unpoliced. In the latter part of the 20th century, the social sciences began crafting novel types of harm that occur in moments of *interaction* between individuals, people and ideas, and people and cultural moments. These varieties of harm, such as emotional and psychological, now operate at the micro level in organizations, and continue to evolve and expand across time as those bearing the harm constructs invented and legitimated by social science gain footholds in dominant cultural institutions.

This paper articulates a micro-sociological process wherein individuals as technical experts of their own subjective realities, imbued with social science meanings, may achieve power when activating psychic harm in organizational contexts. Using ethnographic case studies, this paper showcases how voicing harm to organizational authorities and public audiences can yield professional, moral and status gains, and rather than decreasing stratification (counter to the touted goals of diminishing harm-based inequality by voicing psychic harms and managing them), in fact reifies and expands stratification on the lines of age, education status and cultural background. This paper explores differential access to harm meanings, how harm meanings operate and evolve in organizational networks, and how digital technology perpetuates harm. This work bears consequence for organizations because psychic harm fundamentally drives towards alienation, as the more harm is raised, the more wary all individuals (purported victims, perpetrators and bystanders alike) become of interacting with others out of fear of harming or being harmed.

RC09-JS-144.3

SEYE, Moustapha* (LARTES-IFAN/Université Cheikh Anta Diop De Dakar, Senegal)

Femmes Entrepreneures Et Logiques Entrepreneuriales Dans Le Secteur Informel Au Sénégal

Cette étude est réalisée auprès de quatre groupements de femmes du secteur informel. L'approche utilisée est essentiellement qualitative. Elle a consisté à recueillir des données socio-économiques et organisationnelles auprès des femmes entrepreneures et de leurs organisations respectives. Les principales thématiques abordées avec les femmes ont porté sur 1) les caractéristiques socio-économiques des femmes, 2) les conditions de travail et les vulnérabilités, 3) l'accès à la protection sociale, 4) les défis d'organisation dans leur entreprise. La collecte des données s'est déroulée entre Août et novembre 2021 avec des entretiens individuels et de groupe, des focus group auprès des femmes et de personnes ressources. Les focus group ont été organisés auprès de 8 à 10 participants par organisation. Tous les entretiens (de groupe et focus group) ont été enregistrés et retranscrits sous fichier Word. Les données ont ensuite été traitées et analysées avec le logiciel d'aide à l'analyse de données qualitatives Nvivo 12. L'analyse du profil des femmes montre qu'elles sont pour la plupart mariées et vivent dans des ménages monogames ou polygame, avec un niveau d'études primaire pour la majorité surtout pour les plus âgées. On note une responsabilisation de jeunes adhérentes qui sont souvent dans l'entourage des plus âgées et qui ont un niveau d'études secondaire ou supérieur. Les jeunes adhérentes avec un niveau d'études plus élevé sont responsabilisées dans les fonctions requérant des aptitudes à l'écriture : Comptabilité, secrétariat, etc. Les femmes entreprennent avec une démarche qui ne prend pas en compte, dès le début, les préoccupations de formalisation et de compétitivité propre au système capitaliste. Elles se lancent dans un processus entrepreneurial qui met en avant les aptitudes à exercer une activité et la volonté de s'y consacrer. Les préoccupations de formalisation, de rentabilité financière et de mise à l'échelle peuvent suivre après le démarrage effectif de l'activité.

RC49-688.7

SHABNAZ, Samia* (American International University-Bangladesh, Bangladesh)
HOSSAIN, Monira (American International University-Bangladesh, Bangladesh)

Perceived Stress and Stressors Among Undergraduate Students: A Study in Bangladesh

Background and objective: For a low- and middle-income countries like Bangladesh, it is evident that university students are more inclined to mental health illnesses like depression compared to the general population. The performance of a person with depression is often poor at work, school or in family environment. According to World Health Organization, 2020a, depression is the second leading cause of suicidal death among the age group

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15–29. The increasing suicidal rate among university students indicating the need to investigate the stress level and the stressors to formulate appropriate support services for university students to ensure mental health wellbeing and suicide prevention.

Method: The study uses a structured questionnaire using a 5-point Likert scale to collect data from 472 university students of Bangladesh. A convenience sampling technique was followed for the Study to collect primary data from. Data entry and analysis were done with the statistical software SPSS version 20. Descriptive statistics Cronbach's alpha and factor analysis were used to examine the demographic profile of the respondents, reliability, significant stressor respectively.

Result: The study investigated several contributing factors of stress, anxiety, and depression among students which includes academic and non-academic stressor like socioeconomic, environmental, cultural to psychological attributes.

Conclusion: As stress have a high detrimental effect to individual and society, there is a need for greater attention to the psychological wellbeing of undergraduate students to improve their quality of life. This study can be used to develop intervention programs and will help adopt appropriate preventive measures and practices to alleviate psychological consequences.

RC02-49.3

SHAH, Nioshi* (UCSB, United States)

Reinforcing Caste Boundaries in Everyday Social Interactions: A Critical Analysis of Upper Class Bania Women in India

The Caste System stratifies Indian society into a hierarchy where the upper caste groups have more power and privileges over those belonging to lower castes. The Banias are an upper caste trading community who have been the biggest supporting allies of the Brahmins in maintaining the caste order. While it is well documented how Brahmins run the intellectual apparatus of the country, what is often given less focus is the economic and social role that Banias have played in sustaining the caste system. Banias maintain a hegemony over the country's wealth and use that capital to support the Brahmanical ideology that dictates the caste system. The Banias maintain their status as some of the wealthiest people in Indian society by reinforcing social boundaries in their everyday lives. Caste scholar Kancha Ilaiah Shepherd writes about how one of the most common ways to maintain capital within a caste group is by favorable marital matchmaking. Within the community, Bania women play the role of tradable commodities used to cement kinship and business ties between families, ensuring the upper class and caste status of the community. In this paper, I take a critical look at the social relations of Bania women and how caste remains the dominant variable in their everyday social life. To explore how caste and class are linked, I investigate the role of upper class Bania women in reinforcing caste-based boundaries and how they shape their everyday social interactions.

RC32-479.4

SHAH, Rahat* (Institute of Sociology, Goethe university Frankfurt, Germany, Germany)

Stigmatization, Differential Treatment, and Social Exclusion: The Lived Experiences of Female Breadwinning Couples in a Patriarchal Society

The world is experiencing a surge in the number of couples where the male partner takes on the caring roles, and the female performs the breadwinning responsibilities—called female breadwinning couples. Although, the ratio of such couples is not statistically significant in developing countries like Pakistan, increasing employment opportunities and education of women and growing men unemployment resulting in changing work-family arrangements. The focus of my study was to answer the research question, how does men's and women's participation in gender-atypical family/work and carer/breadwinner roles transform experiences with regard to societal responses, social stigmatization, and differential treatment for female breadwinning couples in a patriarchal society. I conducted this study through a grounded theory approach where I interviewed a sample of thirty participants (15 male and 15 females). I selected participants from couples where the female partner was the sole or dominant earner for her family in rural and urban areas of Islamabad, Pakistan. The tool for data collection was a semi-structured interview guide. The study findings show that female breadwinning couples confront different challenges and difficulties like social stigmatization, social isolation, and differential treatment. Female breadwinning couples from rural areas with a joint family system are more prone to social stigmatization and differential treatment than couples living in urban areas with a nuclear family system. My study findings extend the debate around negative societal responses in violation of expected gender roles by exploring the variation in experiences of female breadwinning couples across different social categories like residential backgrounds (urban/rural), family types (joint/nuclear), ethnic groups (Pashtun/Punjabi), and social classes (lower/middle/upper).

RC34-506.1

SHAHDEO, Kunal* (Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, India)

Angry Hindu Men: The Young Blood of Hindu Nationalism

The paper would seek to understand the overwhelming support that Hindutva (Hindu Nationalism) commands among the Hindu young men in an Indian city of Ranchi. The sociopolitical space of Ranchi has historically been the hotbed of Adivasi (indigenous groups) political mobilizations since the early twentieth century. The paper aims to unpack the complex ways in which young Hindu men have come to participate in the Hindu nationalist project in a highly politicised space of Ranchi. The attempt is to situate the Hindu young men within the larger sociopolitical and economic changes that are unfolding in India. The neoliberal seductions of the market (the aspirations and false needs it creates), the rise of hyper-masculinist nationalism (demands for machismo it makes on the youth) and the socioeconomic constraints to fulfil these demand and aspirations have created a young population which is highly aspirational, extremely angry, and deeply anxious about his own self and future. The article also tries to situate young Hindu men within the regional specificity of Ranchi to unravel their ideological and emotional involvement in the chauvinistic Hindu nationalist project as an elite revenge against the political dominance of Adivasis. The paper would bring to light through ethnographic details the plural ways in which Hindu young men express their anger and anxiety by participating in Hindutva politics.

WG01-767.2

SHANKER, Deepthi* (Global Institute of Business Studies (GIBS), India)

Indian Professional Education System in the Light of Ukraine-Russian Crisis

Besides upheaving the global order, impacting the national and local economies in different parts of the world, the Ukraine-Russian crisis has significantly exposed the pitfalls of professional education in South Asia. For instance, the Ukraine-Russian war has led to the unprecedented plight of Indian and other foreign students who were pursuing higher education in Ukraine. The long-extended conflict between the two countries has forced the students to return back to their home countries leaving their careers in uncertainty. Several thousand of Indian and other foreign students were evacuated from the war-zone with great difficulty and diplomacy. The unforeseen and abrupt discontinuation of the higher education has left large number students in a chaotic situation. The mass exodus of Indian students has exposed several longstanding latent problems of Indian higher education system which was otherwise invisible. Both Russia and Ukraine were among the top destinations for Indian students pursuing higher education due to affordable low-cost of education and adequate opportunities in terms of number of seats when compared to higher education in other countries including India. Higher levels of competition to get admission especially in medical schools in India had forced many Indian students to seek education in Eastern European where the entrance barriers are lower with low-priced course fee structure. In the light of Ukraine-Russia crisis with the mass exodus of Indian students returning back home, this paper is an attempt to study the strength and weaknesses of Indian Professional Education with due emphasis on medical education.

RC52-713.2

SHANKER, Deepthi* (Global Institute of Business Studies (GIBS), India)

Innovation, Entrepreneurship and Coworking Spaces in the Knowledge Society

Innovation and Entrepreneurship has been the characteristic feature of digital and knowledge economy. An emerging aspect of the digitalised knowledge society is the collaborative shared workspaces and work-settings popularly knowns as 'Coworking' spaces. While the number of remote workers and freelance professionals has steadily increased in the digital economy, the idea of 'Coworking' spaces has also strengthened simultaneously. The concept of 'Coworking' spaces was largely popularised by entrepreneurs and innovators who shared one common big office space with variety of services such as conference room, photocopying and printing facilities, sitting-lounge, coffee machine, secretarial assistants etc. In the recent past, Coworking' space has been increasingly employed by corporates, freelancers, remote workers and other professionals with an objective to network and share knowledge. Collaboration, openness, community-sentiment and sustainability are some of the values shared by the co-workers. This paper examines the linkages between coworking, innovation and entrepreneurship. Although, collaboration has been the key feature of the innovation-driven economies, there are limited research that explain how 'Coworking' spaces promotes innovation and entrepreneurship. This paper attempts to explore the role of 'Coworking' spaces in innovation and entrepreneurship activities among the entrepreneurs in Bangalore city. The study also highlights how the concept of 'Coworking' spaces has disrupted the traditional organizational work-setting making way for unconventional office-spaces with flexible work settings and potential to impact the organizational professionalism and culture.

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RC53-JS-17.4

SHANNON, Barrie* (University of South Australia, Australia)

Informal Sexuality Education for Trans and Gender Diverse Youth: Implications for School-Based Practice

The capacity for young people to successfully navigate the challenges associated with gender and sexuality relies on their access to reliable and accessible sources of information and support. Traditionally, schools have been entrusted with providing this information, whether it has taken the form of so-called 'comprehensive' sexuality education, or more conservative or religio-spiritual messages about morality, sex and the body. Regardless of the approach taken, schools have struggled to incorporate information that is relevant or useful for young people who are trans or gender diverse. This paper draws on primary data collected on the experiences of sexuality education for trans and gender diverse youth in Australia. While young trans Australians have almost universally negative perceptions of formal, school-based sexuality education, this research reveals the rich and nuanced ways that young trans people are learning about sex, gender, and politics from their social relationships and the media that they engage with in their day-to-day lives. The informal, community-curated, emancipatory pedagogies that proliferate within certain social media platforms raise important questions about sexuality education for all young people, particularly those who are trans and gender diverse. How can schools and teachers complement the experiences of teaching and learning that are offered online? And, importantly, is this possible to do at all, particularly where there are severe political constraints on what is possible in the classroom? This paper serves as a provocation to begin considering these questions, centring the perspectives of trans and gender diverse young people, who are forging their own path to access knowledge, support and wellbeing, against the backdrop of increasingly vitriolic political discourse.

RC40-590.3

SHAO, Ko-hsuan* (National Taiwan University, Taiwan)
CHEN, Yu-Hua (National Taiwan University, Taiwan)

Where Have All the Foxtail Millets Gone? Revitalization of Indigenous Bio-Cultural Heritage in Central Taiwan

Foxtail millet (*Setaria italica* (L.) P. Beauv.) was an important crop for indigenous people in Taiwan in terms of livelihood, institution, and culture. However, under Japanese colonial rule in the early twentieth century and population growth of Han Chinese over the past decades, the agricultural landscapes had been changed and the production of foxtail millet had been replaced by cash crops and market-oriented products in most indigenous communities in central Taiwan. In response to concerns of conservation related to indigenous traditional crops, major causes of missing foxtail millet and practical restorations in central Taiwan are explored through anthropological lens. Our analysis of the agricultural census data and participatory ethnography reflect the economic weakness and alternative revitalization strategies of foxtail millet cultivation The production of foxtail millet in central Taiwan from 1930 to 2021 experienced two waves of reduction. The first wave occurred in the late period of Japanese colonial rule. Both agricultural transition from foxtail millet to rice and resettlement of local indigenous people, which were caused by colonial policy, triggered the reduction of foxtail millet. The second wave occurred after 1970s. With the impact of globalization, foxtail millet was nearly de-embedded by introduction of cash crops. The agricultural transition implied the economic weakness of foxtail millet. To restore the bio-cultural landscapes of foxtail millets, the landraces were reintroduced from the seedbank of National Taiwan University to the original habitus since August 2020. Ethnographical analysis was then employed to record the restoration process developed by local stakeholders. Instead of agricultural income, cultural revitalization was the convergent restoration scenario among all stakeholders. Moreover, local NPOs (such as schools, elder centers, churches, and youth organizations) play an important role in the process. Our research provides insightful direction for future restoration of indigenous traditional crops.

RC39-567.1

SHARAN, Aditi* (The University of Auckland, New Zealand)
GAILLARD, JC (The University of Auckland, New Zealand)

Disasters and the "Other Gender": Experiences of the Hijra Community in Disasters in India

The binary representation of gender categories has dominated the idea of gender in disaster scholarship for a long time. This Western understanding has often overlooked the contextual realities across different societies and been imposed on rest of the world. The synonymous use of "gender" and "women" has resulted in normative policies and frameworks thereby reducing gender down to just a demographic variable, excluding those who do not fit into these normative binary categories. The *Hijra* community, oldest known ethnic transgender group in India, has faced the consequences of this interpretation. Their present day lives have been largely shaped by political and socio-cultural events, languages, empires, and people that have historically dwelled in South Asia. With limited access to education, health services, safe shelter, public programs, employment, they also face verbal and physical abuse, resulting in economic challenges and health concerns and making them highly vulnerable

to hazards. Increased frequency of unprecedented extreme weather events has caused largescale destruction globally and similar was the case of Cyclone *Fani* that hit the eastern coast of India in 2019. These groups were affected differentially because of their existing vulnerabilities, which were exacerbated during this time, and because they have very limited resources to cope. However, this did not stop them from showing their agency as they contributed to relief processes. Learning from these lived experiences, this qualitative research set in Odisha, India, explores disasters from a Queer theory viewpoint and Social Constructivism, their capacities, and challenges, through a critical ethnography approach. Setting the regional socio-cultural and political conditions against the environmental factors, it further explores the idea of gender justice in disaster related policy, practice, and research. This leads to unpacking the broad categories of the 'vulnerable' to explore diverse realities beyond the West, for more gender sensitive and inclusive disaster risk reduction.

RC39-566.6

SHARAN, Aditi* (The University of Auckland, New Zealand)
GAILLARD, JC (The University of Auckland, New Zealand)

Gender Beyond the Binary in Disasters: Viewpoints from the Hijra Community of India

Disaster studies have largely been focused on the vulnerability paradigm for a long time. And rightly so, as there are certain groups of people that are more vulnerable to hazards than others, based on their position in society. Gender is one of the markers determining the degree of vulnerability. However, it is often used interchangeably with "women" based on the binary categorization, reducing it to just a taxonomic indicator without any subjective context. This Western understanding overlooks the diversity and complexity of gender groups, especially in Southeast Asia. The *Hijra* community is the oldest known ethnic transgender group of India. Living through a long history of events, they have largely been excluded from developmental processes and neglected in the disaster space. However, this has not stopped them to be their own agent of change. The 2019 cyclone *Fani*, that hit the eastern coast of India, showcased their capacities at the time of a disaster. Especially, for mobilizing the community members to safety and helping with the distribution of relief materials to those in need. With more awareness about diverse identities and new inclusive laws and policies, it becomes possible to create a more enabling environment for gender sensitive and inclusive disaster risk reduction. In that light, this qualitative research has been carried out in Puri, Odisha, India, informed by the critical ethnography approach. It aims to re-construct the idea of disasters from a queer perspective, rooted within their contextual realities through the lens of Queer theory and Social Constructivism. It unpacks the broad categories of the 'vulnerable' to look at the diversity and intersectionality of gender with other socio-economic and cultural factors, beyond Western understandings of the same, while exploring the challenges and capacities and the role of inclusive policies in propagating inclusive Disaster Risk Reduction.

RC24-368.2

SHARIF, Abida* (Fatima Jinnah Women University, Rawalpindi, Pakistan)
SABIR, Imran (Quaid-i-Azam University, Pakistan)

Faith-Based Affirmative Action for Environmental Conservation: Empirical Evidence from Pakistan

In recent academic literature, faith and belief are suggested to be strongly associated with environmental conservation in the developing world. Researchers suggest that faith-based approaches are more effective than other non-faith approaches in influencing the attitudes and behaviours of individuals and communities toward environment. As the world becomes increasingly industrialized and development projects proliferate, the natural environment is coming under increased pressure. In an effort to promote sustainable development and conservation practices, many countries have implemented faith-based affirmative action programs. These programs seek to engage religious communities in environmental conservation by targeting specific groups for education and outreach initiatives. Pakistan is one of the countries that has implemented such a program. Despite being the home to one of the largest Muslim populations in the world, living in catastrophic environmental conditions, the role of faith in environmental conservation has not yet been studied in the context of Pakistan. This paper presents empirical evidence from Pakistan on the effectiveness of faith-based affirmative action in promoting environmental conservation. Employing data and field experience from an action-based research project at the periphery of the capital city of Pakistan, we estimate various models to assess whether faith and belief persuade people to take affirmative action toward household solid waste. We also evaluate the impact of religious faith on community participation in household solid waste management. The data shows that the program has had a positive impact on attitudes towards environmental conservation among religious people. The field experiences also suggest that faith-based affirmative action is an effective tool for engaging religious communities in environmental conservation efforts. We conclude that faith-based affirmative action is a promising strategy for promoting sustainable development and conservation practices. The study provides valuable insights for policy-makers and practitioners in Pakistan and other parts of the world with similar socioeconomic and cultural contexts.

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RC32-478.6

SHARMA, Anuradha* (University of Rajasthan,Jaipur, India, India)

JASROTIA, Amithy (University of Rajasthan, Jaipur, India)

Awareness of Sexual & Reproductive Health Rights Among Married Women Working in Higher Academic Institutions: A Sociological Study of Jaipur City, India

Women's Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) experiences are increasingly being explored within the context of reproductive justice. Promoting accessibility and improving SRH services are one of the primary goals of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Considering this, this research study aims to explore the level of awareness and experiences of Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights (SRHR) among educated and working women of Jaipur, the capital and largest city of the Indian state of Rajasthan. An exploratory study was conducted, using mixed method approach, among highly educated married women working in the academic institutions of age group of 21-49 years old (n=40). The data was collected through a pre-tested interview schedule. Narrative analysis and descriptive statistics have been used for data analysis. It was found that only 15% of all respondents had adequate knowledge about all the available choices of family planning methods and contraceptives. The majority of the respondents were following the traditional method like periodic abstinence (70%, n=28), and withdrawal method (62.5%, n=25). Between the couple, very fewer women make the decision of using contraceptives or precautions during intercourse (17.5%, n=07), in most cases, it is the husband's decision (52.5%, n=21) and in quite a few cases, it is a mutual decision (30%, n=12). The analysis shows that 3 in 5 married women experienced pressure from in-laws especially from mother-in-law to have a child immediately after marriage. Even highly educated and working women aren't adequately aware of SRHR, as discovered in this study. To address the issue of gender equality, this study suggests strengthening ability and awareness among women of all sections of the society to exercise SRHR as well as removing unnecessary taboos surrounding their sexual and reproductive behaviour.

RC32-482.6

SHARMA, Manisha* (Banaras Hindu University, India)

Widows of Tradition: Moving Towards Self-Employment

When we take the word 'widow', an image enrobed in white cotton saree, devoid of bangles, vermillion, ornaments and cosmetics. The socially accepted identity of a widow is established for centuries not as an usual widow but "Widow of Tradition", considered as inauspicious. The two major habitats of widow of tradition in Northern India are Kashi (Varanasi) and Vrindavan (Mathura). The number of widows staying in different government and non-government organizations, according to the 2015 report by Lydia Smith, was 38000*. According to 2016 report, Varanasi Ashram had nearly 4000 widows, while Vrindavan had a little over 7000**. All the widows of tradition belong to Hindu socio-religious society. In this backdrop, we have explained the factors of continuity of the widows of tradition, in spite of the takeoff of Indian society on the path of development. There is need to explore the issues in social practices at micro level, and which are removed from the traditional culture and have been evolving new tradition. Present study's major focus included the events of struggle of 'widows of tradition' towards deconstructing gender discrimination and process of rehabilitation of young and old (but capable) by learning entrepreneur skills mainly like sewing, weaving, knitting making baskets and pickles and thus engaging into self-employment. The problem was how to market? What more was needed, is mini training workshop. This study concluded that their entrepreneurship even at a very small level keeps them physically and mentally in a better condition. The Ashrama management as Varanasi and Vrindavan are facilitating the sale of their produce in occasional mela and festivals. But this needs boost-up.

*A Report by Lydia Smith Report, 2015.
** A Report by Xavier Zim Barso, 2016.

RC13-195.4

SHARMA, Onima* (Adhoiwala-II, India)

SINGH, Gobind (HEMVATI NANDAN BAHUGUNA GARHWAL UNIVERSITY, SRINAGAR, UTTARAKHAND, INDIA, India)

Leisure Activities and Mental Well Being of Youth in India during COVID-19 Pandemic Lockdown

Millions of individuals, particularly young people, have experienced major disruption in their life as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. The Indian government deployed statewide lockdown measures and self-isolation regulations to stop the spread of COVID-19. Young people, who are more sensitive to peer contact and interpersonal interactions than adults, have almost likely been significantly impacted by the physical separation and other limitations enforced by national and local governments all over the world to stop the virus' spread. The effect of the pandemic and the lockdown on young people's mental wellbeing could be more damaging in the longer run than the infection itself, as the pandemic has posed unprecedented stress to young people. This research paper discusses the change in the leisure activities of the youth in India and evaluates the psychological impact of the lockdown due to COVID-19 pandemic. The objective of the study was to examine the leisure time activities of the youth during the lockdown imposed during the COVID-19 pandemic. Online survey was conducted in about 200 college going youth in the age group 17-25 years to study the change in leisure activities among the Indian youth living in urban areas and its impact on their mental health. The study found that young people now place a higher emphasis on leisure than they did prior to the outbreak of the pandemic. They believe that the pandemic, particularly the lockdown, has impacted their daily routines, leisure pursuits, and mental health and psychological well being. Leisure activities have been shown to be useful at helping youth cope during stressful period. Relationship between leisure activities and overall psychological well being was also established in the study.

TG03-811.4

SHARMA, Ritu* (University of Delhi, India)

Disproportionate Rights and Inequalities of Labour in India

This paper draws conjectures reflexive of the crises reeling under ambiguity across the global institutions triggered by covid-19. There has been huge gap between socio-economic inequality vis-à-vis the labour force of the (un)paid informal structures of the economy. So to look at dynamics of human capital facilitating modalities of service based economy is crucial. Historically, dealing with intersectionality of socio-economic hardships via unprecedented timeline lays impetus to locate 'gender' as a 'referential category' in localized context. Without grasping the 'invisibles-marginalized' living by the periphery of 'South-Asia', the vulnerability of the global population cannot be understood. There had been crises earlier as well, however the reverse osmosis of urban to rural; global to local; multi-nationals to small medium enterprise have accelerated the ramp up action of 'new normal'. Although this been conceived at large has been affected leading to severe problems of inequality, unemployment and poverty due to this global pandemic. More so, the discourse needs to be deliberate upon more than a health emergency subject to the 'lives versus livelihood' of the (un)developed nations.Simultaneously, government policies have also failed to boost socio-economic inequalities considering multiple problems. Does this mean a permanent instability,if not political economy of the ambitious nations?

Unlike anything, it rips apart the memory of stability enhancing the probability of uncertain times ahead of state regulations and policies in 'covid-19' ;the tested impact has far greater repurcussions in living memory than the facts buried in the past. My paper reflects the socio-economic misery of binaries among (fe)male labourers within its historicity of rural-urban divide within already existing stratified society; and secondly the impact of social media on mental well-being beyond the physical health converging caste/class and gender into a unitary category of vulnerability suffered across ethnicity and community with ever more increasing users.

RC24-JS-96.3

SHARMA, Ritu* (University of Delhi, India)

Socio-Cultural Study of Water and Women in Rajasthan

As it is rightly said that nobody has ever lived without water hence its shortage have become a global emergency. The recent report by the government of India stated –that there would be no drinking water for 40% of population comprising of 600,0000 population by 2030. Water conservation training begins around these water bodies by women accompanied by children and is passed on to generations in the form of folklores and local narratives. Thus, religious practices of community can halt the alienation of ecological consciousness of valuing water not as commodity but as sacred for sustainable use from its practices in Rajasthan.

My focus area is women aiding water management in innumerable ways within private (household)-public space in everyday life..This highlights the importance of developing policies and programmes that address their needs, interests and constraints. The crux of the research problem lies in finding gaps-linkages in Rajasthan, whereby women are uneducated and marginalized and yet they are transmitters of cultural codes to future generation for sustainability; moreso the mechanism to conserve water comes naturally to them? On the basis of these issues the proposed research has sought to explore the position of women to focus on both macro (women and water) and micro (subsidiary issues) pertaining to perspective related to management of deprivation. In this way, this paper would utilize qualitative epistemological position that recognizes the importance of locating cultural materialism as a research method to produce a critical understanding of the values, beliefs, to discern how they connect to the greater social structure within a particular social, cultural, and historical context of gender. Thus, watershed development is a cultural application –that can aid in curriculum development in areas of rainfall harvesting, soil conservation, cropping patterns, revival of rivers and basins, aquifers, depleting groundwater and household consumption.

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RC44-623.4

SHARMA, Sonal* (Department of Sociology, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore (USA), USA)

Solidarities with Difference: Immigrant Workers and Alliance Building in Domestic Workers' Movement in South Africa

This article revisits the familiar thematic relationship between immigrant worker and labor politics, which has largely been discussed in context of Europe and North America, from the Global South. Focusing on domestic workers' rights struggles in South Africa, the article examines how organizations working with native and immigrant domestic workers build alliance with each other while drawing boundaries around key issues of immigration and citizenship. Going beyond the discussion on rivalry for jobs between the native and the immigrant workers, this article shows how the organizations, both unions and NGOs, in the case of domestic workers are overcoming the rivalry by building alliance in the civil society for advancing rights of the workers. However, this alliance is not smooth, and reveals its inherent tensions of how solidarity is articulated and translated into practice. So, even if these organizations work as a united front against both the state and the employing class, the perceived differences between immigrant and native workers reveal key elements of solidarity and difference.

RC18-269.2

SHARMA, Sonal* (Johns Hopkins University, USA)

The Personal Is Bureaucratic: Bureaucratic Practices and Paid Domestic Work in South Africa

This paper investigates how state makes sense of the private and public when these boundaries require rethinking through the extension of labor laws to cover domestic space. Drawing on the South African experience, this article examines how the state officials comprehend paid domestic work relations as employment relations when they have to apply 'labor laws' to domestic space. As scholars have emphasized on the intricacies of how state sees the population it governs, in this article, I emphasize *the process* of how state often grapples to 'see' or make certain aspects of society legible and governable through its categories. Focusing on the Labor Centers and CCMA (Council for Conciliation, Mediation and Arbitration), I focus on how labor inspectors (from labor centers) and CCMA commissioners grapple to translate the disputes brought to them into a language of legal facts which can be adjudicated or dismissed. I argue this process of translating experiences and disputes into facts that can be judged based on the labor laws reveal an important process through which state officials bridge the gap between elusive nature of everyday experience and the well-defined, formal categories through which the state governs.

RC28-416.2

SHAVIT, Yossi* (Tel Aviv University, Israel)
SHAY, Dana (Tel Aviv University, Israel)

Family Income in Early Childhood and Subsequent Scholastic Achievements in Israel

This study examines the effect of family income in the first thousand days of life - from the year before birth until age two - on the scholastic achievements of students in Israeli elementary school. The study employs a large data base consisting of administrative data that was produced by the Israel Central Bureau of Statistics on the birth cohorts of 2000-2002 and 2004-2005. The data base includes information on family's socioeconomic characteristics, including economic income for each year since conception of the child until age eleven. In addition, data are available on scholastic achievements in 5th and 8th grades. The findings show that family income in the first thousand days of life has strong and statistically significant, effects on future educational achievements, even when controlling for family income at later stages of life and other socioeconomic and demographic variables such as parental education, family size, gender, nationality and weight birth. These findings reaffirm the importance of families' income in the first thousand days of a child's life, as determinants of child development.

TG03-804.4

SHEA, Brent* (Sweet Briar College, United States)

Social Justice and Ongoing Healthcare Financialization

The *International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights* explicitly states dimensions associated with social justice, among them "the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health" (Article 12). More recently, the UN's Sustainable Development Goal 3 proposes to "ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages." However, at its 2022 meeting, the World Health Assembly of the World Health Organization endorsed universal health coverage defined by the goal of primary healthcare as prevention.

The interaction of chronic non-communicable diseases with SARS-CoV-2 provides a vivid example of health inequities caused by structural economic and social inequalities. This pandemic presents opportunities to discuss and pursue evidence for solutions to persistent problems related to the capitalist-inspired growth model of preventive primary healthcare, which includes: 1) the assumption that more screening and diagnosing are better than less; 2) aggressive over-treatment, resulting in low-value care, even when de-implementation of screening and interventions for population subgroups is supported by evidence; 3) neglect of upstream causes of disease, despite the reality that clinical care is only one of many determinants of health; 4) de-emphasis of hospital-acquired infections and other iatrogenic effects of medical screening and interventions which can result in clinical cascades that are avoidable causes of death as well as decreased quality of life; 5) inadequate attention to evidence for the effectiveness of low-profit public health prevention programs that not only prevent the transmission of infectious diseases but also the development of non-communicable diseases. The profit-driven economic growth imperative of capitalism can lead to healthcare systems characterized by widespread medical harm at the expense of both care and cure. Implementation of recent evidence can contribute to social justice in healthcare that is consistent with both SDG 3 and the ICESCR.

RC04-75.13

SHEIKH, Mohammed Illias* (International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, India)
DAS, Kailash (International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, India)

Effectiveness of E-Counselling Session during COVID-19 Pandemic in Open Distance Learning Programme: A Cross-Sectional Study in India

Purpose – This study aims to examine the usefulness and effectiveness of the e-counseling sessions organised during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Methodology- The International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai has been offering 'M.A. in Population Studies' programme through Distance Learning Mode. During the COVID-19 lockdown, IIPS conducted four counselling sessions for its distance learners. The total participants considered 110 learners who were present in the sessions. Data were gathered from the 110 learners using a semi-structured questionnaire developed in the Google Form. The questionnaire included information on online counseling issues and questions on the learners' profile. The Kruskal Wallis test and Chi-squared test were used.

Findings – Nearabout, 43.4% participants were female. The majority of the participants were working professionals engaged in Government and Development sectors. More than 90% of the respondents were very much stratified with the input provided during e-counselling sessions. Almost equal proportion of participants used smartphones (44.8%) and laptops (47.1%) to attend the sessions. However, more than 40% of learners faced Internet break or slow speed problems and found them a significant hurdle for smoothly attending the sessions. All the participants agreed that the counselling sessions would motivate them to complete the course. The feedback on many attributes i.e. usefulness and objectives of the sessions, interaction with the academic counsellors, content used and methodology used by the academic counsellors were significantly positive. More than half of the learners requested to conduct the counselling session once in a month.

Conclusions- The study provides effective feedback to the ODL policy makers and other stakeholders to consider that the counselling session is a pivotal link between the institution and isolated distance learners, resulting in a high completion rate in the ODL programme.

RC50-693.3

SHELLEY, Becky* (University of Tasmania, Australia)
OOI, Can-Seng* (University of Tasmania, Australia)

Anxieties after COVID-19: Mobilising Tourism Assets for Children's Wellbeing

During the pandemic, there was a call for a reset to make tourism more sustainable, responsible, and inclusive. But the current "recovery" of the industry seems to be heading towards the re-creation and re-inscription of inequalities that existed prior to COVID-19. There is an emerging crisis of hope and meaning in post-pandemic tourism.

Badly hit by pandemic, residents supported local tourism businesses and visited attractions, for example, families visited tourism attractions in their own neighbourhood and countries. Staycations became popular.

The experience has revealed new inter-connections between the industry and the local community. The global pandemic has disrupted the lives of children and young people but doing tourism in their own backyard has helped them cope with the situation. The industry benefitted tremendously from the local support. So, how can such industry-community connections be better established, and be instituted within the social license of tourism?

During the COVID-19 pandemic, to some extent all children and young people experienced vulnerabilities in the sense of having their sense of safety reshaped. There is evidence that heightened stress can affect the entire life course of the child. What claims then might children and families legitimately make of the tourism assets that are nested in their communities and what contributions might the industry itself envisage to help build resilience and connection with local children and young people?

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To address this critical issue, we need to interrogate the anxieties about tourism that existed before COVID-19 – anxieties about money, lacking confidence, places and sites not being 'for' them. Drawing on research in Malaysia and Australia we critically examine questions of the entanglement of economic and cultural capital, and why tourism needs to be more ambitious in its social license.

RC02-38.1

SHEN, Xinyue* (Fudan University, China)

Relational Duality and the Backup Meaning: Money and Love in the Chinese Idol Industry

This article will use the commodification of intimate relationships in the Chinese idol industry to provide an alternative approach to the existing analysis of stigmatized or morally suspicious exchanges in markets, which is divided into clarification practices and blurring practices by Lainer-Vos (2013). I will argue that in market transactions, clarification does not mean elimination and blurring does not equal the absence of shared interpretations. As contextual understandings of flexible values like love and independence have gained attention, we should also explore how people understand their transactions and relations in markets contextually. As people try to earmark their money and attach emotional and relational meanings to their transactions, the monetary elements in their relations never get eliminated but remain unspoken, which I call "the backup meaning" in all kinds of market transactions. In the process of doing market transactions, people build relational packages by connecting ways of doing transactions with perceived relational categories. However, they live in a "relational duality" because the prevailing market context always serves as a persistent institutional background, no matter how hard people try to cover it. When there are changes in the context and the relational meanings of transactions are under threat, transactions' backup meaning as equivalent exchanges comes onto the stage and people turn to such backup meaning to claim their right to ask for economic returns. To illustrate these concepts, I will use my ethnographic data collected in the Shanghai fan community of SNH48 Idol Girl Group to elaborate on the relational duality that fans wield the backup meaning of market money to protect themselves from broken boundaries despite trying to cover it in other situations, all under the fluctuant relational contexts manufactured by the idol industry.

RC27-392.2

SHER, Chloe* (University of Toronto, Canada)

Race, Nativity, and Inequality in Physical Activity: An Intersectional and Life Course Approach

Being physically active improves health and well-being. Previous research has suggested that racial minorities are less physically active than their white counterparts and immigrants are less active than their native-born counterparts. In this article, we adopt an intersectional and life course approach to consider how race and immigrant status may intersect to affect physical activity across the life nospan. This new approach also helps test the long-standing habitual vs. structural debate in determinants of physical activity. Analyzing data from two recent cycles of the Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS, 2015-2016 & 2017-2018), we find that physical activity is only lower among immigrants who are also racial minorities and that the gap is most significant during adulthood, but rather insignificant during adolescence and late life. The findings that inequality in physical activity is more apparent among the most disadvantaged racialized immigrants and among working-age adults when structural influences are greater suggest that structural influences, rather than habitual differences are the main factor underpinning the differences in physical activity participation. In discussion, we also show that the widely observed "healthy (racialized) immigrant effect" could be underestimated when physical activity patterns are not considered.

RC05-JS-124.1

SHERWOOD, Yvonne* (University of Toronto, Mississauga, Canada)

JACOB, Michelle (University of Oregon, United States)

Indigenous Womxn's Embodied Theory and Praxis

We present our main findings from the work we did in the recently published book, *The Oxford Handbook of Indigenous Sociology,* edited by Maggie Walter, Tahu Kukutai, Angela A. Gonzales, and Robert Henry. Our chapter starts from the premise that Native womxn are much more than their experiences of settler-colonial violence. The authors draw from Indigenous teachings to assert Indigenous feminist sociology, in which community, leadership, and accountability are fundamental principles. In the chapter, the authors theorize the importance of "auntie-ing" as a form of Native feminist praxis. They discuss critical contemporary examples of Indigenous feminist theory and praxis, informed by movement spaces around issues such as uranium mining, water rights, and gender violence, and in doing so reveal that "auntie-ing" on the front lines builds and maintains networks and values that "make power" beyond a simplified reaction to the violence that is experienced in the settler-colonial present. They extend Michelle Jacob's concept of "auntie-ing" as a lived methodology in order to highlight its grounded and vital mode of being to a

deeper understanding of Native feminism and a radical potential to transform our settler-colonial realities through their direct engagement on intersecting fronts.

RC07-JS-23.5

SHI, Ruanzhenghao* (University of Chicago, USA)

State Repression and Political Orientation of Collective Action in China: A Multiple-Case Study of Student Activism at Peking University

The existing literature that discusses the state responses to collective action in post-1989 China has kept the political orientation constant in their selection of cases, using action repertoires and organizational conditions as explanatory variables. This study proposes a relational understanding of state repression and political orientation of collective action in a high-risk environment lacking organizational infrastructures for activism. By analyzing 14 student activism cases at Peking University with political, quasi-political and non-political contentious themes, and comparatively examining two recent cases at PKU in detail, the author argues that the more political the cases were, the more coercive the state repression would be. The political-themed, offline action suffered the most coercive repression. And political orientation is a more primary explanatory variable than action repertoires in terms of predicting state repression. The study not only contributes to the understanding of the political logic of the repressive apparatus in China, but also underlines the role of political orientation of social movements as a predictor of action outcomes. It also suggests that the scenarios under which state repression is triggered and/or escalated are largely determined by the sources of legitimacy of a given regime.

RC26-388.3

SHILOVA, Valentina* (Korpus 5, Russian Federation)
BIKOV, Kirill (Institute of Sociology of the Federal Center of Theoretical and Applied Sociology of the Russian Ac, Russia)

Human Capital and Lifestyle of the Rural Population of the Central Federal District of Russia: Projections of the Past, Present and Future

The report will raise the issue of the dynamics of the human capital of the rural population of the Central Federal District on the example of the Yaroslavl region in the context of depopulation and growth of return migration. Based on the results of empirical research, using in-depth interviews and a structured questionnaire search, the author examines the way and conditions of life of the rural population in the context of the past, present and future.

The report identifies the key problems that are acutely felt and reflected by the villagers - the lack of jobs, the possibility of a decent living in rural areas, the poor quality of roads and health care, Low level of improvement of settlements and organization of cultural leisure. Also, based on the reasoning of respondents, the author notes the positive aspects of life in rural areas such as a good environmental situation, the presence and work of kindergartens and schools, a high level of development of digital technologies, measured, quiet life.

The author will highlight the key factors affecting the lifestyle and quality of life of rural residents. It concluded that, against the background of the current situation, depopulation and atrophy of rural areas would continue without the intervention of State policy in the development and preservation of human capital.

WG01-JS-48.1

SHILOVA, Valentina* (Korpus 5, Russian Federation)

Management Using "Soft Power" on the Example of International Communications

The report will present classifications and typologies of key manipulative technologies aimed at invading and destroying established and shaping new pictures of the world, to influence behavioral practices in order to implement control using weak signals (hidden suggestions).

From the point of view of the key communication models, examples will be used to examine these impacts and their impact. From the point of view of the pragmatic efficiency of achieving the goal of the manipulator, different options for the development of situations will be considered.

Using the conceptual construct "information war", the author, within the framework of the semiosociopsychological paradigm (T.M. Dridze), will present (using concrete examples of reflecting the confrontation between Ukraine and Russia) the tools of influencing "his" audience and "the enemy" used by the conflicting parties. An analysis of fakes and myths will be presented, from the point of view of their dissemination, and ultimately their introduction into the mass consciousness.

RC21-306.3

SHIM, Hanbyul* (Seoul National University, Republic of Korea)

Hack the Place, Hack the Policy, Hack the Modern: Manufacturers' Struggle for Inner-City Occupation

This study presents a paradoxical epic of the manufacturers, or the small business owners who have been occupying the inner-city districts of Seoul. The manufacturers and their districts have survived the displacement pressure intensified by hostile policy and gentrification wave over decades, though they are still facing constant menace of displacement. By delineating how they kept reconfiguring themselves and their workspace strategically to endure the pressure and to sustain their vitality in the urban economy, I raise a controversial question to be discussed which challenges the prevalent conceptions about productions within urban space. Theories and discourses about creative industry, cultural economy, and cognitive capitalism explain quite well the undeniable attributes of urban production. But they did not take the political struggles in the socio-spatial restructuring of urban space into account enough that they consequently contributed to regard the notion as natural one, that since those small businesses are vulnerable to the pressure by their nature and that their displacement is inevitable in capitalist society. However, the co-presence of recurrent policy interventions and the persistence of manufacturing districts of the case shows that workplace has been the essential resource for production, or the primary object of political struggles and ideological framing. Also, the theories and discourses seem to be obstruction of rediscover the labour that manufacturers perform to produce the 'creative and cultural' products. To conclude, the workspace conflict needs to be conceptualized as social and political struggles over restructuring the urban space where the industrial displacement is not necessarily a matter of economic principle, and the interpretation of the production in urban space needs to re-oriented in terms of rather the nature of labour than the products of transformed economy.

Asso-857.1

SHIM, Jae-Mahn* (Korea University, Republic of Korea)
KIM, Jibum (Sungkyunkwan University, Republic of Korea)
OH, Heijin (Korea University, Republic of Korea)

Interplays of Subjective Health, Objective Health, and Health Beliefs in Korea

From the action theoretical perspective of Berger and Luckmann's (1967) social constructionism of reality, individuals live with multiple realities, such as subjective feelings and objective facticities. These different realities are not what individuals shun from but what they inevitably or celebratorily learn to live with in a reductionist, correlative, or consubstantial way. These various possibilities are based on the very fact that these realities are emergent from the allegedly fundamental 'darkness' (i.e. the reality) that only processually comes into existence to human recognition. Human 'health' is one of such reality that incrementally reveals itself through various empirical instances, such as subjective feelings of health, objective diagnostics of health, and even beliefs of what health means. This study investigates how health is socially constructed, that is, processually and varyingly concretized among people in South Korea, by using the data from the 2021 East Asian Social Survey. The survey uses the popular measure of self-rated health for subjective health; the number of physician-diagnosed medical conditions for objective health; and semiotics of health/illness. It shows results from the regression models of how subjective and objective health intersect with each other, sometimes along with the mediation of health beliefs. It also reports results from the Latent Class Analysis (LCA) revealing typical constellations of health among Koreans that cut across subjective health, objective health, and health beliefs.

RC16-240.1

SHIM, Young-Hee* (Hanyang University, Republic of Korea)

Who Will be the Agency of Social Change in the Covid-19 Era?

As Beck has diagnosed, "Health risks mutate into threats to the national economy (job losses, loss of wealth, etc.), which in turn jeopardize political and civil basic rights, with the result that authoritarian states in particular are able to 'overhaul' their precarious authority and legitimacy through the 'struggle against risk.'" In this situation, the question I would like to raise is: who will be the agency of social change in the post-Covid-19 pandemic era? Covid-19 was described as "disaster" for women. I would like to focus particularly on young women of the twenties and thirties, since they turned out to be the most suffering from the pandemic, due to job loss, care work, sexual violence, etc. Could it be possible for them to become the agency of social change in the post-Covid-19 era? If so, why and how? I will analyze the question using the survey data conducted to about 18,000 citizens of 33 global cities in September 2021.

RC55-739.6

SHIMANE, Katsumi* (Senshu University, Japan)
DANG, Phuong (Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences, Institute of Sociology, Vietnam)

Deaths Under the Pandemic: From Simplified Ceremonies to Shrinking Relationships

COVID-19 has brought about various changes in people's behaviors, including the ways they did with their significant others' deceases. During the pandemic, governments, medical associations, and funeral directors carefully regulated guidelines to deal the infected bodies. However, not only the deaths of the corona virus infection, but also a huge number of normal ones must be disposed and decently seen off. How were funerals and memorial ceremonies arranged during the time of large-scale isolation and contact restriction? How could the living maintain their mutual relationships through the bonds with the deceased in such particular situation?

This paper is based on a case study of four persons' death and dying in 2020-2022. In-depth interviews and observations are used with key informants who are intellectuals in Tokyo and Hanoi and lost their spouses or parents in the pandemic. The four cases range from normal deceases but no one could come to either funeral or memorial ceremonies to departing alone in the retreat and to dying of COVID-19. In all the cases, the absence of family members, friends, colleagues, neighbors, etc. was common. The transition from "bonds with the deceased" to "bonds with the living" was interrupted. Behavior restrictions due to COVID-19 greatly hindered the maintenance of social relationships and psychological healing. In Japan, funerals have begun to shrink significantly even before the pandemic. While in Vietnam, modern and large-scale funerals have become increasingly popular under the country's rapid social development. Results from our study helps discuss the transformation of these two trends in the post COVID-19 era in both countries.

RC04-74.3

SHIMBO, Atsuko* (Waseda University, Japan)
TENDO, Mutsuko (Miyagi Gakuin Women's University, Japan)

Human Capital Discourse and Cultural Resources: A Case Study of Family Education in Japan

Cultural capital and cultural resources are key themes when considering educational equality and unequal social conditions. This study critically traces human capital discourse focusing on family education in Japan, inspired by theoretical frameworks of sociology of education, especially Basil Bernstein and Pierre Bourdieu.

In this study, we suggest that if we look into the cultural resources for families and the community, it is reasonable to consider the model of relationships of family changes and cultural resources of the local community. It proposes a conceptual framework of vertical and horizontal relationships and cultural resources in the local context to examine a new frontier in the equality of education.

This study discusses the findings of research works in Arakawa-ku, Tokyo, conducted between 2020 and 2022, and examines unique cases in Arakawa-ku, in which the local government has tackled child poverty and enriched the cultural environment for citizens through library activities that promote reading in the community.

This study presents a way to address educational inequality by realising cultural practices of reading. The research includes in-depth interviews regarding family reading practices, focusing on elaborated family codes in horizontal relationships among family members.

We also considered cultural resources, especially community-based resources, which include materials, symbolic goods, knowledge, values, human networks, and interaction, are not determined by socioeconomic conditions. A significant issue in creating cultural resources is how to create a culturally sensitive community with active citizenship.

RC27-391.3

SHIMIZU, Yasuo* (Doshisha University, Japan)

Tokyo Marathon and Japan: In the Situation of COVID-19 and Tokyo 2020

In this presentation, I considered how the Tokyo Marathon has affected running and sports in Japan since 2012.

The survey was based on the media outlets of four major newspapers. We referred to the Tokyo Marathon website, the Tokyo Marathon Foundation website, the Tokyo Marathon Media Guide, the running magazine, and the race program. The results are as follows.

In September 2013, it was decided that Tokyo 2020 would be held, and from the following year, newspapers reported the Tokyo Marathon related to Tokyo 2020. The Tokyo Marathon in 2017 changed the course significantly and it was reported in 2017. On the other hand, media reports about the 2008 Tokyo Marathon, which became a social issue, have disappeared. Since 2019, the marathon has drawn attention for its involvement in the selection process for the Tokyo Olympics.

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Due to the spread of COVID-19, the 2020 Tokyo Marathon was held only by the elite. The Tokyo Marathon 2021 was postponed twice the following year and was held in March 2022. Road races, marathons and sports in Japan have been canceled or postponed due to the cancellation or postponement of the Tokyo Marathon. Meanwhile, online marathons and track races for citizen runners are on the rise. I would also like to mention the Tokyo Marathon Foundation's response to the pandemic and its impact on Japanese civic events and sports.

RC09-149.1

SHIMODA, Yukimi* (Waseda University, Japan)

Considering Intersections of Development Issues and Social Entrepreneurs

The effectiveness of business approaches to development has been recognised and keenly promoted by both multilateral and bilateral donors. In the 2030 Agenda, collaboration between the private and public sectors is a means of realising a sustainable society. Under these circumstances, the emergence of social entrepreneurs who challenges issues in less-developed countries is unprecedented. This emergence is partially supported by donors who aim to accelerate development through the diversification of development actors and by multinational companies pursuing their social responsibilities. On the other hand, many social entrepreneurs who address development issues work independently and separately from projects and programmes implemented by donors and companies.

This study investigates the diverse motivations of social entrepreneurs, especially Japanese ones, who challenge development issues and their supporters. The qualitative data have been collected through face-to-face and Zoom interviews, as well as related websites, seminars, and news media. The business sites, types, and targeted social problems of respondents vary: for instance, poverty reduction through handicraft and cacao in Indonesia, the elimination of educational disparity by connecting schools between Japan and less-developed countries, the reduction of the apparel industry's environmental impacts worldwide, and job creation for women through soap-making in Ecuador. Their businesses are start-ups or relatively small. As they are outsiders, their motivations shed light on marginalised social issues which host countries, as well as international donors, rarely touch or prioritise. The findings suggest that social entrepreneurs are motivated not only by sympathy and a sense of responsibility but also by other personal aspects, such as self-fulfilment, social ties, identity, and joy. These diverse motivations contribute to filling, little by little, unmet needs from the margins and become support for the realisation of a sustainable society.

RC30-438.4

SHIMUL, S. m. anowarul kayes* (East West University, Bangladesh)

How the Ready-Made Garment Workers of Bangladesh Mobilise Protest Movements at the Verge of Union Extinction?

The study aims to provide an intricate understanding of how ready-made garment workers of Bangladesh mobilise resources for social protests notwithstanding all forms of limitations. Despite pressure from national and international sources, the path to organising factory-level trade union is riddled with bureaucratic complexities. Certain provisions in the Bangladesh Labor Act has created scope for bypassing the trade union, therefore the owners are replacing trade union with 'pocket union' and 'Participation Committee. These committees usually serve the interest of the owner. Consequently, workers take extralegal strategies to mobilise power and leverage outside the production facilities with the help of the workers federation.

RC15-225.4

SHIN, Eun kyong* (Korea University, Republic of Korea)

Sociomarkers and Connectomes: Neuro-Developmental Imprints in Adolescent Brains

The rapidly growing body of knowledge on the socioeconomic status's influence on the brain development has been accumulated. Development of a brain is shaped by numerous social factors. Relationships between social conditions and childhood neural connectomes are important to our understanding of cognitive development. In recent years, the empirical evidences between multiple socioeconomic status measures and brain structures suggest that various neural functioning influenced by the social conditions. Adverse social conditions invite high levels of stress and reduced environmental stimulation, which in turn has negative consequences on the neural developmet. These distressed social environments are associated with neuroanatomical structure of the brain. While we know that social environments (both home and neighborhoods) are closely associated with cortical and subcortical anatomy, yet the specific morphometric associations to the granular regions of frontal lobe is less known. Thus, the underlying mechanical aspect of the socio-neural association is the urgent matter to fully understand the neuro-cognitive development. Important studies on the relationship between neighborhood conditions and child developmental outcomes rigorously investigated neighborhood-level economic status. Using Adolescent Brain and Cognition Development (ABCD) data - brain imaging and social data

of 12,000 children (ages 8-11), we found that social conditions both at the household and neighborhood level are significantly associated with specific neural connections. We used Support Vector Machine (SVM) classifier and predicted the social conditions of the adolescent using neuronal connections. We evaluated the classification performance of the model using the following four metrics: Area Under the Precision-Recall Curve (AUPRC). The AUPRC was determined as 0.7525 for distinguishing children growing up in highly educated and high income families and limited education and low income families. Insight into social factors that contribute to early brain connectome is critical to rectifying the unfavorable disadvantages of children growing up in disadvantaged neighborhoods.

RC18-275.1

SHIN, Kwang-Yeong* (Chung-Ang University, Republic of Korea)

LIM, Hyun-Chin (Seoul National University, Republic of Korea)

Covid-19 Pandemic and the Legitimacy of the State in South Korea: Public Health Crisis, Political Contention, and the Public Opinion

The COVID-19 pandemic has caused multiple crises, disrupting the network of trade, labor mobility, capital investment, and everyday lives of the whole population. While the state has tried to respond to the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic in many ways, it should choose effective measures not only in terms of public health but also the economic logic and political rationals. Unlike many European countries, South Korea did not take a lock-down, but it imposed social distancing and prohibited mass gatherings from the beginning, generating the closure of schools and shops. There was no political consensus regarding the measures against COVID-19 due to severe political contention between the ruling party and opposition parties. In addition, the government should find out actions against the outbreak and spread of COVID-19 and manage the economy and society. It resulted in the overburdened state in that it should take policy measures to overcome conflicting tendencies of the market disturbance and social disintegration as the COVID-19 pandemic has continued. The multiple crises have caused intensification of political contention between the ruling democratic party and the opposition conservative party further. Since the ruling party took power after the impeachment of former president Park Geun-hye of the conservative party, the hardship of the ruling party caused by the COVID-19 pandemic has led to a more severe political contention. The COVID-19 pandemic has generated the government's crisis and led to the ruling party's loss in the Presidential Election 2022. It might be called a curse of the ruling party during the COVID-19 pandemic since the health outcome and economic performance in South Korea was relatively good compared to other countries. This paper argues that during COVID-19, protest voting played an important role in South Korea, and instability and the volatility of politics increased.

TG03-815.3

SHINOHARA, Chika* (Momoyama Gakuin University, Japan)

TSUCHIDA, Kumiko (Komazawa University, Japan)

SUGAWARA, Sanae (Tohoku Gakuin University, Japan)

KAWAI, Takako (St. Andrew's University, Japan)

SUARTINI, Ni Nengah (Ganesha University of Education, Indonesia)

Certified Vs. Unskilled Migrant Care Workers: Work-Family Decisions and Rights

Workers in the world are divided into two groups: highly skilled professionals *vs.* less- or un-skilled ones working under precarious conditions. How do migrant care workers, both certified and unskilled, make decisions on their work and family? And why? What legal and political conditions of the host and home countries affect their work-family arrangements? Studies have shown how strongly demanded care workers are globally; however, we know little about how such workers make divisions over and what determines their work-family matters. This project analyzes surveys and interviews with diverse migrant care workers in Japan. Those from Southeast Asia have grown in the country as the government has initiated a few migrant care worker programs. The Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) arranges care worker migration plans bilaterally with Indonesia, the Philippines, and Vietnam. The technical intern training programs now include elderly nursing care as well. Vocational schools and colleges began accepting international students as nursing and/or elderly care majors. Some marital partners of Japanese citizens work as elderly care workers as well. Hospitals and care homes have expressed their interests in hiring workers from abroad, at the same time, experienced difficulties in finding quality workers who stayed long enough. Yet little has been analyzed what brings such immigrants to work as care workers in Japan, why they change or quit their workplaces or jobs if they ever do, and how and why they bring in or leave their families. This presentation shows how legal and political conditions, as well as their job (un)skills and residential statuses, play roles in the work-family decisions by migrant care workers and discusses the rights of workers and their families.

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RC28-414.2

SHIRAHASE, Sawako* (University of Tokyo, Japan)

The Gender Gap in Unpaid Work in Later Life in Japan

Japanese society is characterized by a large gender gap, particularly in the labor market. Gender division of labor tends to be discussed within the work and family of working-age people. However, we do not know enough about the pattern and degree of division of labor within households after retirement age. Japan is the most aged society, and it would be an ideal case to see how long the gender gap in unpaid work lasts among those aged 60 years and over.

It has been claimed that a substantial gender gap in unpaid work, regardless of the degree of paid work of women, could be witnessed in the working stage of the life cycle in contemporary societies. Even during the COVID-19 pandemic, mothers with small children were more likely to feel stressed with unpaid caregiving work (OECD 2021), and Japan was no exception (Cabinet Office, Japan).

This study asked the following two questions: First, how much has the gender gap in unpaid work, represented by house chores, changed in late life? Second, how do class and gender impact unpaid work on leaving the labor force in the 60s and 70s? The data analyzed in this study are from a panel study of senior people in Japan (JPSSP) waves 1 to 6, which has been conducted every two years since 2010. The respondents of the JPSSP were men and women aged 50 to 84 years at the first survey.

We found that, for both men and women, their work status affected the time spent on unpaid work while its degree is larger for men than for women. However, how long men and women spend on household chores remained the same throughout later life.

RC28-423.3

SHIRAHASE, Sawako* (University of Tokyo, Japan)

The Intergenerational Conflict Reconsidered: Focusing on the Intention of Wealth Transfer from Parents to Children

This study examines how wealth transfer from parents to children occurs in Japan, the most aged society. The high speed with which the population is aging could cause serious conflicts in beliefs, social values, preferences, and relationships, particularly within families. However, micro-level generational relations between parents and children are not necessarily consistent with macro-level circumstances. It is a common understanding that wealth inequality has remained substantial and expanded these days (Pocketty 2014) and a positive link between wealth inequality and intergenerational transfers has been found (Alvaredo, Garbinti, and Piketty 2017; Piketty and Zucman 2015). Attias-Donfut and Wolf (2000) state that bequests lead to expanding inequality. The main research question is whether the parental intention to transfer their wealth to children declines as they age, or if parents enjoy social security benefits sufficiently, do they maintain their intention of wealth transfer?

In this study, we test whether the life-cycle hypothesis applies to contemporary Japan, the most aged society in our analysis (Modigliani 1988; Horioka 2010). The main hypothesis is whether aged people are less likely to save once they enter the late stage because longevity is increasing and they expect the possible period without market income to become longer. Parents' motivation to transfer wealth is discouraged as they age.

The data analyzed in this study are from a panel study of senior people in Japan (JPSSP) waves 1 to 6, which has been conducted every two years since 2010. The respondents of the JPSSP were men and women aged 50 to 84 years at the first survey. In our preliminary analyses, we found that the experience of receiving a bequest from parents encourages the intention to transfer wealth to their children, and the intention to transfer wealth does not change with age.

RC15-231.1

SHIRAI, Chiaki* (Shizuoka University, Japan)

Prenatal Testing and Views of Disability in East Asia, South-East Asia and South Asia

The author is currently running a research project on prenatal testing and views of disability in nine countries in East Asia, South-East Asia and South Asia. In the preceding period, a survey on reproduction, including abortion, was conducted in 14 countries.

In this report, we would like to discuss the macro situation regarding the relationship between prenatal testing and abortion.

In conclusion, the nature of abortion is one of the major factors defining the use of the technology of prenatal testing.

In Myanmar and the Philippines, abortion is banned. Specifically, in Myanmar, abortion is prohibited except in cases where the mother's life is in danger. In the Philippines, it is outlawed without exception and the Constitution provides that the foetus is also protected. In both countries, a strong stigma against abortion is shared by the population.

In Taiwan, as in Japan, there is a double standard: there is an abortion offence in the Penal Code and it is conditionally permitted under the Eugenic Health Act. In Taiwan, the law stipulates that abortion can be performed in cases where pregnancy and childbirth cause damage to physical and mental health and affect family life. Specifically, this includes forced sexual intercourse, pregnancies by close relatives, cases of foetal disorders, etc. in Taiwan.

Abortion is legal in Viet Nam and there are no rules on the number of weeks or conditions. The Law on the Protection of Public Health states that women have the right to have an abortion on request and that the Ministry of Health is obliged to ensure medical care.

In interviews and survey conducted by the authors, in addition to the accessibility of abortion by the legal system, attitudes and ideas about abortion are related to attitudes and ideas about prenatal testing.

RC02-40.3

SHIRE, Karen* (University Duisburg-Essen, Germany)
WALBY, Sylvia (Royal Holloway, University of London, United Kingdom)

The Political Economy of Human Trafficking -- How Neo-Liberalization Enables Crime

Human trafficking is a crime under international law. As an example, the EU Anti-Trafficking Directive requires Member States to transpose its stipulations into national law, includes an EU Strategy for eradicating trafficking, and establishes an Anti-Trafficking Coordinator in the European Commission who supports and monitors implementation of the directive and strategy. However, there is little evidence of significant change. This paper addresses the puzzle of strong and comprehensive international, regional, and national laws outlawing trafficking, and the flourishing of exploitation. Contrary to other critical analyses of human trafficking, which either focus on the agency of victims, or the demand-side, our analysis builds a comprehensive theory of the political economy of human trafficking, highlighting the role of profit-taking, the link between neo-liberal reforms of the regulation of services, labor and the sex trade, and the interface of legal and illegal economic activities in the establishment of human trafficking chains. Neo-liberal reforms, we argue, stand in contradiction to anti-trafficking efforts by facilitating the continued existence of highly criminogenic sectors of activity that build on fields of legitimate services.

This paper focusses specifically on trafficking for purposes of sexual exploitation, the largest sector of trafficking crimes, and the site of debates over what should be and should not be criminalized. It shows how profit-takers in trafficking chains can exploit liberalized services and mobility and evade the law. The analysis addresses the broader set of policy developments that might reduce trafficking in human beings, including the criminalization of profit taking from the exploitation of others and the regulation of private employment services and cross-border subcontracting of labor.

RC15-234.6

SHIVANANDA, Jayashree* (Karnatak University, India)

Gender Equity Dynamics and Health Seeking Behavior of Women in Matrilineal Families

Gender Equity Dynamics and Health Seeking Behaviour of Women in Matrilineal Families
Prof. Jayashree Shivananda
Health seeking is the action and practice undertaken by any individual to be healthy and remain free from the occurrences of diseases. It is one of the demand side strategies which includes whole gamut of socio, economic, psychological, cultural and medical issues. Since family structures and kinship patterns have strong preference for men, women's position in a family is a pertinent factor in acquiring health and wellness. Besides these, social constructions of gender influence to excess good health. Thus, women's choices are severely curtailed by these structural aspects of the family and society. Thus, social variables are strong and vibrant in determining the health seeking behaviour of women in midlife. Our knowledge pertaining to life of women in midlife is sparse in many areas sometimes it is biased by ageism and sexism. Midlife issues of women such as menopause have been dealt extensively. However, health related experiences and health seeking behaviour in matrilineal families have not been adequately focused. Matrilineal family is a special feature of coastal districts of Karnataka which has far reaching influence and implications on status and life of the women. In this system women are empowered by birth. Birth of a girl child is celebrated because she is the carrier of family tree. In this system father does not have any right in the possession of property. However, there are lot many changes occurred in these families which is the focal issue of the present paper. Study used mixed methods of analysis, basically based on structured interview method. Besides this, study conducted some in-depth interviews and narratives to unearth the hidden and subtle information from the respondents.

RC35-JS-138.2

SHMIDT, Mayya* (Uppsala University, Sweden)

On the Concept of Sharing

Sharing is as old as civilization, proven by the well-established body of literatures in the fields of anthropology and behavioral science. Prototypes of sharing are found within kinship-based groups and characterized as empathetic caring behavior helping to create and reinforce social bonds and feeling of commonality. Sharing may have played an important role in shaping human life history, social organization, cooperative behavior. Anthropological studies of the hunter-gatherer societies make it clear that sharing was constitutive of

social relations, a practice of distribution governed by social norms, and the most universal form of economic action, distinct from the narrower notion of reciprocity. The described form of sharing was distinguished by: having roots in moral economy, meaning "to divide into parts", having food and communal infrastructure as its object; existence in kinship-based groups, and most importantly, the practice of sharing was altruistic. Modern forms of sharing are, on the opposite, networked, embedded in market economy, having at least three meanings (sharing of both tangible and intangible objects, emotional states and even "fuzzy" objects such as "belief"), practicing exchange irrespective of the social structure of the group or the structure of relations between members. Sharing again became *distributive* in the context of "sharing economy" - "for-profit and non-profit peer-to-peer sites serving individuals in offline exchanges". The term has entered the mainstream where it has become predominately associated with companies such as Airbnb, and was discursively constructed as digital, highly technological phenomenon. Today's sharing economy is said to be scaling behaviors and forms of exchange that used to be among close-knit communities to a broader loose digital community of anonymous peers. Here lies the principal novelty of today's sharing as compared to pre-modern assumptions. This has been dubbed "stranger sharing" to depict how platforms facilitate sharing between people who lack any common connections.

RC17-258.1

SHMIDT, Mayya* (Uppsala University, Sweden)

Sharing Economy in Sweden: A Sociological Study of the Organizational Field for Non-Commercial Sharing.

The proposed paper is a part of an on-going dissertation project that examines Sharing economy organizing in non-for-profit sector in Sweden. What came to be called the "sharing economy" – *"for-profit and non-profit peer-to-peer sites serving individuals in offline exchanges"* (Schor 2020) emerged on the U.S. scene in the aftermath of the Great Recession and the Occupy Wall St. movement , as a need to "do more with less". While most accounts on the sharing economy concentrate on the commercial players, as long as the earliest platforms associated with the sharing economy were more or less straightforward extension of market economy, following "business as usual" rules, community initiatives are neglected in academic research. The non-for-profits, however, have been integral for the emergence and development of the field from the very beginning. Research that explicitly addresses organizing of non-for-profits in the sharing economy is however lacking.

Using rich explanatory potential of neo-institutional theory in organizational analysis, this paper has a of purpose of analyzing institutionalization of the organizational field for nonprofit sharing - a community of organizations that partakes a common meaning system and whose participants interact more frequently and faithfully with one another than with actors outside the field (Scott 1995, p.56) To this end, it asks the following research questions: How and why certain actors come together as a field for sharing economy organizations? What participation in a field of SE organizations ultimately means for the inner workings of a non-for-profit organization?

The contribution is informed with 20 in-depth interviews with stakeholders: CEO's and board members of several SE organisations, as well as representatives from municipalities, academia, strategic innovation projects, and a cooperative enterprise. The fieldwork was situated in 4 cities: Stockholm, Gothenburg, Malmö, Umeå

RC09-142.3

SHOJI, Kokichi* (University of Tokyo, Japan)

A Historical Way to Integrate Human Bodies and Our Planet into a Social and Ecological System

In our planet live eight billion people and they are expected to increase to ten billion in thirty-five years. The surface of the planet has been increasingly disrupted by human activities so that the climate has been changed drastically so as to make geologists say we are getting into a new era called 'Anthropocene'. These whole changes have been brought about by developments of societies after the Ages of Discoveries by European nations of the American Continents and through their inclusion of Asian societies into the world system. Therefore, we have to integrate this accelerating increase of the population with the drastically deteriorating global surface by reflective inquiries of these five centuries. Our contemporary global society must be a dialectical systematization of extremely various human bodies and infinitely variable global surfaces which we should call a complex social and ecological system instead of a simply complicated social system.

Our contemporary world system has been mainly controlled by the hegemony of the United States that was molded as a typical civil society with a political form of republic. It has been quite reasonable that the Transatlantic Civic Revolution from the seventeenth to the nineteenth centuries reached a republic of citizens through great shakings between empires and republics starting from a compromising monarchy. Trials to usurp the American hegemony by the Imperialist Japan, by the German Third Empire and by the Soviet Socialist Empire all failed, since all of these could not succeed in molding a supernation by mixing varieties of nations for superpower to integrate inner differences to fight for a leading position in the dynamically re-systematization

of the slacking world system. As China is an enormously homogeneous nation, a critical point of the twenty-first century global social change would depend on whether it can produce inner varieties to cope with.

RC35-JS-69.5

SHOJI, Kokichi* (University of Tokyo, Japan)

Sociological Ways to Create a Human Society on Networked Contacts and Harmony with the Planet

Sociology must show ways to build a global human society on a sublation of ethnicities. For this, we need an economic basis, a political framework and rules of social contacts. All varieties of cultural contents should be accepted. For an economic basis, we already have a capitalism which allows everybody to do a business of all kinds. Some huge capitals that dominate all economic activities should be internationally regulated by a global political frame with no rested places for tax evasion. Such a political frame should be created on the accumulations of international and global setups as a developed international organization based on the United Nations. All social contacts should be made on the bases backed up by infinite networks of Liberty, Equality, Fraternity and Harmony. It is very important for any economic, political and social activities not only to keep but strengthen harmonious relationships with our planet of the global ecological system.

This formation of a human society should be done with historical considerations of those peoples who have been sacrificed to build the modern world system, such as native American, black African, and Asian colonized peoples. The human society must eliminate any biases and customs to discriminate different people and must continuously try to create jobs which are effective to mix all kinds of ethnicities. Nations should be gradually reorganized into subgroups or subregions like local or partial divisions of contemporary existing nations. China as a key nation should try to respect minor ethnicities and try to divide themselves into democratic subgroups who can play various roles for the human society even on their One Belt, One Road Initiative. India would be able to play roles in order to make the human society more multiple and diverse as a nation who has various ethnic origins and historical experiences.

RC38-562.4

SHOJI, Ryo* (Toyo Gakuen University, Japan)

Applicability of the Biographical Approach to Resilience Theory: A Case Study of Returnees to an Evacuation-Order-Lifted Area in Fukushima after the Nuclear Power Station Accident

Resilience has been a topic of special interest to sociologists studying disasters. Most studies that have attempted to elucidate factors of revitalization from disasters have focused on social capital in a local community and have conducted structural and formal analyses at the macro-level or meso-level. However, in order to elucidate resilience to disasters that cause specific loss and hardship to people's daily lives, it is essential to employ qualitative methods with a biographical approach to interpret individual disaster experiences.

This study investigates individual disaster experiences of victims and generation processes of micro-level resilience through life histories. The interview data used is from returnees to Otomi District in Odaka Ward, Minamisoma City, Fukushima Prefecture, which was an area under an evacuation order until 2016, following the 2011 Great East Japan Earthquake and Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station accident.

As a result, it was found that differences in livelihoods and life stages have a significant impact on the emergence of loss and hardship. It is also indicated that occurrences during the long period of evacuation and return should be viewed as disaster experiences that bring about later changes in people's lives. Thus, these experiences affect the generation of individual resilience. It is suggested that these experiences can be positive factors that bring about creativity in the community life, such as discovering new community issues and rediscovering a purpose in life, as well as negative factors such as trauma, injury, and giving up on rebuilding life in the community.

These findings advance our understanding that a small disaster community can be rebuilt only through the collective creativity of returnees' individual resilience. Finally, this study contributes to the theme of this session by discussing the necessity and applicability of the biographical approach to research into disaster experiences from the perspective of resilience theory.

RC52-JS-1.1

SHORT, Stephanie* (The University of Sydney, Australia)

LIN, Vivian (Li Ka Shing Faculty of Medicine, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)

LESLIE, Kathleen (Athabasca University & Canadian Health Workforce Network, Canada)

CARLTON, Anne-Louise (RMIT University, Australia)

BALASUBRAMANIAN, Madhan (Health Care Management, Flinders University, Adelaide, Australia)

MIRSHAHI, Raha (University of Ottawa & Canadian Health Workforce Network, Canada)

BOURGEAULT, Ivy (Canadian Health Workforce Network, Canada)

Strengthening Health Practitioner Regulation: A Large-Scale Rapid Systematic Review

Health systems worldwide face considerable challenges in the recruitment, training, distribution, and retention of a sufficiently skilled and competent health workforce. This was brought into sharp focus by the COVID-19 pandemic. Health practitioner regulation (HPR) systems are increasingly recognized as playing an important role in supporting health workforce availability, accessibility, quality, and sustainability.

Commissioned by the World Health Organization (WHO) Health Workforce Department to assist in the development of new global health practitioner regulation guidance, this study aimed to identify the evidence relevant to health practitioner systems and practice to inform governments, regulators, and other stakeholders achieve health system and workforce goals. We identified 410 academic sources and 428 sources of grey literature published between 2010 and 2021. Data from these sources were extracted and synthesised through an integrative approach bridging the wide variety of evidence and data sources.

The imperatives created by the COVID-19 pandemic have demonstrated how quickly scope of practice reforms can be implemented. Some health practitioner groups, particularly nurses and non-physician clinicians, have struggled to secure prescribing and administration authorities, sometimes due to resistance from physician groups. These tensions suggest workforce reform should be core business for governments, and demarcation disputes between occupational groups should be managed in a more interventionist way to increase the pace of reform. These reforms should be evaluated and built on systematically.

Our large-scale review synthesised evidence from a broad range of academic and grey literature sources to inform the first WHO global guidance on health practitioner regulation. Assessing the impact of health practitioner regulation should be prioritised in future research, as should systematically tracking the results of health practitioner regulation studies that evaluate health system and workforce outcomes.

RC52-722.4

SHREEYA, Anuragini* (University of Delhi, India)

Bureaucratic Training in India: The Ambiguity of Rules in a Bureaucrat's Work

This paper will present an ethnographic insight into one of the several constitutive contradictions which mark the training of the higher bureaucracy in India. It draws on two years of fieldwork in four bureaucratic training academies - the Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration (LBSNAA), Mussoorie, the Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy (SVPNPA), Hyderabad, the National Academy of Direct Taxes (NADT), Nagpur and the Foreign Service Institute (FSI), Delhi that conduct formal training programs for the Indian Administrative Service (IAS), Indian Police Service (IPS), Indian Revenue Service (IRS), and Indian Foreign Service (IFS) respectively. It will be argued that the training process strives to produce an 'officer' who is both rule abiding but also knows that rules cannot and must not be followed in their entirety. The 'ideal' bureaucrat is not a Weberian value neutral person but a networked actor who navigates through a web of kin, community and personal affiliations and connections. Rules are presented in the training process as fungible entities with multiple roles. They are functional objects which can be expanded, distorted and even suspended to make room for bureaucratic action. They are also aesthetic objects in that rules must be seen to be followed. Rules are objects treated with cynical distance by the bureaucrats in training, ruing the pointlessness of rule-obsession while also learning to navigate a world bound by them. Therefore, eschewing the approach of studying the bureaucracy by differentiating between the official and practical realms of action, this paper will argue that the training process is geared towards producing an internally split bureaucratic self.

RC33-495.2

SHRESTHA, Pranita* (School of Architecture, Design and Planning, Australia)

Poverty, Power and Patronage -a Socio-Spatial Network Analysis and the Emergence of Three Squatter Settlements in Kathmandu, Nepal-

This paper uses a *socio-spatial network analysis* to trace the evolution patterns of three informal, squatter settlements in Kathmandu, the capital city of Nepal. A socio-spatial network analysis described in this paper has its theoretical roots within the concept of *relational social capital* as explored by Bourdieu, 1986 and others. Within this concept, the definition of social capital is not limited to measurable asset 'stocks' rather it focuses on one's ability to possess/access durable networks – firstly, in terms of *social relationship* that allows individuals to claim *access to resources* and secondly, in relation to the *amount and quality* of those resources (Portes, 1998). Hence, a more nuanced definition of *relational social capital* is *resources* embedded in a social structure which are *accessed* and/or *mobilised* in *purposive actions* (Lin, 1999).

Empirical evidence for this paper is based on qualitative research fieldwork conducted through in-depth interviews, focus group discussions and comprehensive site analysis. As a framework of analysis, the paper uses a socio-spatial network analysis to identify the (a) *type of network resources*, (b) *linkages between actors and structures*, and (c*) implications of these network linkages* to trace evolution of three squatter settlements. Key finding from this paper uncovers a relational pattern of *poverty*, *power* and *patronage* during the emergence of these settlements. Moreover, findings also point to the significance *one's own connections* (also known as *'afno manche'* in Nepali) deeply rooted in social structure and power hierarchies within Nepalese society.

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RC32-482.3

SHUKLA, Mahesh* (Govt, TRS College of Excellence, Rewa (M.P.) India, India)

MISHRA, Gargi* (Awadhesh Pratap Singh University, Rewa, Madhya Pradesh, India, India)

Role of Self-Help Groups in Empowerment of Indian Rural Women (With special reference to Rewa District, Madhya Pradesh, India)

After independence Indian women paid more attention to their rights and self-Reliance. This change became a positive initiative for their self-Reliance. India's healthy democracy and constitutional provisions made a positive plan for the development of Indian women self-help group.

Self - help groups [SHGs] are small voluntary association of the rural women from the same socio-economic background who work together for the purpose of solving their problems through self - help and mutual help. The women organize themselves at the grass root level to find innovative solutions to the specific problems which develops self- esteem, self- reliance and self confidence among them. It is the need of the hour to analyse the activities of the SHGs.

The scope of this study states that the independent variables like education, income and mass media contact can be positively and significantly related with the role of SHGs

This study will be based on Rewa District of Madhya Pradesh, India. The aim of this study is to assess the role of Self-Help Groups in empowering rural women and to identify the major constraints faced by women.

RC24-371.1

SHUKLA, Rajshri* (Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur, India, India)

Tracing Policy Changes in the Indian Climate Discourse: Comparing Policy Beliefs and Advocacy Coalition during Copenhagen, Paris and Glasgow Climate Conferences

The Indian climate policy has evolved as a multi-stakeholder process and the existing literature documents the importance of various actors and their networks in driving different agendas within the policy subsystem. Research is still inadequate on how the climate policy discourse has evolved through the years in congruence with the changes in the actor networks. The current study aims to uncover the patterns of change in the dominant elements of the climate discourse in India and the actor constellations driving them through the years. It employs print media data from three English dailies for three crucial years in the Indian climate policy corresponding to major international climate conferences of parties (COP): 2009, 2015, and 2021. It draws theoretical

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

insights from the Advocacy Coalition framework (ACF). The ongoing analysis has revealed some major shifts in the discourse related to voluntary reduction in emissions and coal phase-out between 2009 and 2015. Further, the Covid-19 pandemic is expected to have some major impacts on the climate discourse in the country in 2021. Based on longitudinal comparison, the findings will provide insights into what composition of actor coalitions leads to a more effective climate action and can provide policy recommendations to manage the multi-stakeholder engagement towards this direction.

RC07-119.4

SHUMSKAYA, Natalya* (AIDS Foundation East-West Kyrgyzstan, Kyrgyzstan)

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YULDASHEV, Evgeni (AIDS Foundation East-West Kyrgyzstan, Kyrgyzstan)

MALYSHEV, Yuri (AIDS Foundation East-West Kyrgyzstan, Kyrgyzstan)

Resilient Future Options Following Covid-19 Pandemic Among at-Risk Prisoners with Injection Drug Use History: Insights from Kyrgyzstan

Background: HIV epidemic in Central Asia is driven largely by injection drug use (IDU) that is criminalized and concentrated in prisons. Responding to this challenge, methadone maintenance therapy (MMT) was introduced in Kyrgyz prisons to reduce HIV risks among prisoners with IDU history but operates at 10% capacity. With prisoners' input, to promote MMT uptake during Covid-19 we developed an intervention that includes a 12-hour module teaching peer health advocates how to avoid conflicts and support healthy behaviors.

Methods: In Jan-Sept'22 we piloted training module among 99 prisoners with IDU history from two male prisons near Bishkek. Mindful of within-prison hierarchy we included "regulars" and "sell-outs". A pre-training survey collected information on socio-demographics; incarceration history; Covid-19 experiences; substance use in-prison and pre-incarceration; mental health; and other chronic health conditions. Ethnographic field notes from the training were analyzed for manifest and latent themes. The post-training survey and focus-group gathered participants' feedback for improving the module.

Results: 86% of participants had depressive and anxiety symptoms; 28% had low resilience, and 57% considered their overall health as fair. The biggest stressor was fear of Covid-19 (72%); 62% used drugs within-prison as stress-coping since March'20. However, 79% believed helping other prisoners gave them future hope, and 73% felt they could rely on at least two other persons within prison for social support. Ethnographic fieldnotes highlighted IDU as negative stress-management tool, and peer-support as positive stress-management tool within prisoners' "bread-breaking families", that endorsed MMT use for health needs.

Conclusions: Among prisoners with IDU history, peer-support mitigates stress-related IDU during Covid-19 pandemic and facilitates future health resilience. While violence is present in any prison culture, prisoners also genuinely care for each other's health, demonstrating resourcefulness in providing both emotional and instrumental support to peers. Peer-driven interventions may enable healthier future by bridging prisoners to addiction treatment.

Inte-19.1

SHUTES, Isabel* (London School of Economics and Political Science, United Kingdom)

Mobility Regimes and Care Workers Pre and Post Pandemic

Abstract:

Long-term care systems in many high-income countries face chronic care worker shortages, which have intensified over the course of the Covid 19 pandemic. Yet, those systems depend on the expansion of the care workforce to meet increasing needs for care provision. While the pandemic has shone a light on care and its 'essential workers', care remains undervalued both in terms of the pay and conditions of care work and its status in labour migration systems. Who provides care has long depended on the unpaid and low-waged labour of women, racialised and migrant groups. And it has long depended on relationships of mobility and immobility of different groups of workers, both within and across national borders. This paper considers what types of mobility regimes are evident in long-term care; the impacts of the pandemic on those regimes; and the implications as regards policy responses to care worker shortages. It examines mobility in terms of migration policies, but also connections with other areas of policy and practice that shape the im/mobility of care workers into, within and out of care work to other sectors or locations.

In light of the issues raised, the paper reflects on the extent to which care is/should be included within labour migration programmes, and under what conditions, as part of policy responses to care worker shortages.

RC04-76.1

SIAROVA, Hanna (Public Policy and Management Institute, Lithuania)

DUNAJEVA, Jekatyerina* (Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Centre for Social Sciences, Hungary)

Intersectionality in Education Policy Documents: Comparative Analysis of Nine European Countries

While educational inequalities have been intensively studied through empirical and academic research over the last few decades, gaps still exist in our understanding of how policies to mitigate unequal access to education evolve over time, especially with regard to the identification and definition of vulnerable groups. Meanwhile, there is a growing recognition that intersectionality perspective is necessary for a nuanced study and understanding of vulnerabilities. With that, this comparative analysis strives to understand how the policy concepts relating to educational inequality are constructed in different countries particularly focusing on the extent that intersectionality has been mobilized in policy documents. To this end, educational policies of nine European countries[1] were analysed in the framework of the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme, under grant agreement No. 101004392 (PIONEERED). These sets of analyses served as the foundation of the current comparative study, which demonstrates that indeed, in all countries policy perceptions of educational vulnerability have become increasingly complex over time, recognising that vulnerability relevant to the educational realm is not restricted to pedagogical issues, but also involves multiple forms of deprivation, different needs and conditions of students that affect their ability to perform within the education system, as well as unequal conditions, in which educational resources and opportunities may be distributed unequally. This study takes a unique approach and specifically uncovers the ways in which education policy documents are cognizant of different axes of inequalities and intersectionality in defining vulnerable groups. The study also reflects on the extent that cross-fertilization happens between scholarly work and policy making, highlighting the importance of brining academic knowledge with applied fields.

[1] Finland, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Norway, Spain, and Switzerland.

RC44-631.3

SICOTTE, Diane* (Drexel University, United States)

JOYCE, Kelly (Drexel University, USA)

HESSE, Arielle (Drexel University, USA)

Negotiating the Future: U.S. Labor Unions and Low-Carbon Energy Transition

In this National Science Foundation-funded study, we examined the views of 10 national labor unions in the United States, eight of which represented workers in the fuels, energy generation, energy distribution, transportation machinery manufacturing or construction industries (workers defined by the U.S. Department of Energy as "energy workers"). We examined data including discourse created by or hosted by each union on its website from 2012-2020, and 101 interviews with labor union members and leaders conducted in 2019 and 2020. The political economic context of the U.S. includes shifting energy policy; market shifts away from coal and toward natural gas and renewable energy sources; skills training provided by unions rather than the state or corporations, and declining private-sector union density combined with limited labor protections. We sought to discover whether the union viewed low-carbon energy transition as necessary, desirable or immanent; the union's position on energy technologies, and which government policies relevant to the development of energy technologies, workforce training and the support of displaced workers unions lobbied for or sought to prevent. We discovered that, while all the unions recognized the need to address climate change by lowering greenhouse gas emissions, unions' strategic approaches to changes in the energy system, and the technologies and policies for which they advocated, were diverse. Diverse approaches to the prospect of low-carbon energy transition were not derived just from differences in the industry or occupation of workers represented, but also from unions' need to reconcile strategic alignments with fossil fuel incumbent industries with the effects of anticipated decarbonization policies, their impact on the market strength of fossil fuels, nuclear power and renewable energy sources such as wind and solar power, and their need to ensure that the renewable energy jobs of tomorrow are well-paid and unionized.

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RC32-JS-146.2

SIDDIQUI, Laeek* (International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, India)

SHOKEEN, Namrata* (Monk Prayogshala, India)

Intergenerational Mobility in Education Among Women: A Micro-Level Study from Weavers' Community of Varanasi, India

Macro-level studies on intergenerational mobility among women in India suggests that, there is a need to further probe certain excluded communities that have a higher likelihood of persistence of educational status among women through micro-level studies. The present study investigates the extent and drivers of high/low intergenerational educational mobility among young women (vis-à-vis their mothers) belonging to the weavers' community of Varanasi, India. Using transition/mobility matrices and mobility measures, along with qualitative methods, the paper builds on a mixed-methods study conducted among 364 households of weavers' community from Varanasi. The study shows that the overall intergenerational educational mobility among women (vis-a`-vis their mothers) from the weavers' community of Varanasi is 0.30 and there is no downward mobility. The qualitative findings further highlight various reasons enabling or preventing high educational mobility in the given context. In conclusion, the paper illustrates several micro-level issues and disparities in intergenerational educational mobility that are not clearly evident through the macro-level studies and further helps in making informed policy decisions.

RC26-388.2

SIDORINA, Tatiana* (Higher School of Economics National Research University, Russian Federation)

Disturbing Urbanization: Pro Et Contra of Technical Authoritarianism

By the beginning of the XX century scientific and technological progress was perceived as one of the most important factors contributing to the positive development of mankind, increasing material well-being and improving the quality of life.

During the XX century technological expansion led to the possibility of total control in society (M. Foucault), new frontiers and criteria of power – the power of technology and the technique of power (P. Vysheslavtsev), "science and technology as an ideology" (J. Habermas). Technocracy in the form of the dominance of technical experts in society and politics has turned into an information systemocracy in an information- and system-controlled society (H. Lenk).

Analysis of the nature of social crises, that have become in the XX-XXI centuries, characteristic phenomenon of human civilization, allows us to identify a number of patterns of formation. 1) Excessiveness of any social processes, including economic and development of any technologies; 2) Artificially created subordination of some elements to others, which does not exist at the essential level, etc.

In the report, I refer to the total technization of nature and society as a model for the artificial transformation of natural and social processes. Abandoning technology cannot be the solution to the problems created by technology.

Therefore, I understand the departure from the city not as a departure from the achievements of mankind, but as a rejection of the technical authoritarianism that dominated human civilization.

RC01-JS-5.1

SIGRI, Unsal* (OSTİM Technical University, Turkey)

VAROGLU, Kadir (Baskent University, Turkey)

GUNGOR, Ugur (Baskent University, Turkey)

An Analysis of Education of Junior Officers in the Turkish Armed Forces

Turkey has a strong army in terms of quality and quantity both in the MENA Region and Europe. As the second biggest army in NATO and the eighth biggest military in the world, the Turkish Armed Forces (TAF) took part in many international peacekeeping missions all over the world. The military is also still conducting important missions against terrorism in and out of the country.

The Turkish military is proud of its "modern warrior tradition" stemming from the heritage of the Ottoman Empire and of Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, the founder of modern Turkey. The Turkish military educational system focuses more on values than materialistic goals and this tradition is rooted in the military history of the country the importance is given to values such as patriotism, instead of materialistic (and self-interested) goals of wealth or status.

Even though the military education system has a traditional background, technological, environmental, and social changes are affecting the traditions of the military itself and its training programs. The Turkish Military Academy offered a bachelor's degree, and the training program was a mix of classroom activities and field training. Cadets are also having intensive military leadership training programs.

The Turkish military education system is also influenced by NATO and the UN, which have an important impact on organizational capacity. Furthermore, the Turkish military is an organization that has a unique culture and in the

Turkish Army, values like loyalty to the nation and country, obedience, determination, endurance, courage, bravery, self-sacrifice, getting along with peers, ethical behavior, altruism, professionalism, responsibility for duty, honesty, and competence which have been socially constructed through long years of experience, since 209 B.C.-the accepted the founding day of Turkish Army. This strong cultural background helped the Turkish military to serve the nation.

RC01-31.5

SIGRI, Unsal* (OSTİM Technical University, Ankara, USA)

KALAYCI, Taha (Çukurova University, Turkey)

Prestige Seeking and International Commitments: Turkey's Involvement in the Nagorno-Karabakh War

Third-party involvement in conflicts has been the subject of numerous studies. The motivations behind the interventions of third parties in conflicts vary. Being involved in an international conflict brings with it some challenges as well as advantages. In consequence, foreign policy executives weigh whether the consequences of a possible conflict involvement will be beneficial for their states. This paper claims that one of the main drivers of Turkey's tendency to involve in conflicts in its neighboring geography is to extend Turkey's international prestige. The claim of the study will be supported by analyzing Turkey's involvement in the 2020 Nagorno-Karabakh War. Turkey's open support to Azerbaijan is closely related to Turkey's active foreign policy, especially since 2016. As a region that has grappled with a never-ending conflict since the dissolution of the USSR, Nagorno-Karabagh takes a significant part in Turkey's Caucasus policy. Considering the historical and cultural ties, Turkey is among Azerbaijan's most important international partners. This paper analyzes Turkey's role in Azerbaijan's conflict with Armenia by examining Turkey's military and diplomatic efforts on the issue. The Nagorno-Karabakh War in 2020 certainly marked a new turning point in military relations between Turkey and Azerbaijan. Although Turkey did not directly participate in the war, it was the biggest supporter of Azerbaijan and stated that it would give all kinds of support to Azerbaijan if necessary. Having played a major role in the restructuring of the Azerbaijani army, Turkey has strengthened its military reputation through the superiority of the Azerbaijani forces against the Armenian forces in the 2020 war. Another factor that increased Turkey's military reputation was the development of the Turkish defense industry. Especially the progress in armed UAV technology coincides with the Erdogan administration's effort to increase the prestige of the country by transforming foreign policy into a more military dimension.

RC23-345.2

SIIMES, Nikolai* (University of Auckland, New Zealand)

A Wine Glass Half Full: Consipience and the Microbiopolitics of Natural Ferments in a Post-Pasteurian World.

This paper explores the more-than-human production of wine through the case of 'natural' (uninoculated) ferments. I ask how microbes, humans, and technology relate, sense, control, and affect each other. In this paper I engage with consipience (Evans, 2022) and microbiopolitics (Paxson, 2008) through a multispecies ethnography of 'natural' wine fermentation. Evan's (2022) conception of consipience—the two-way knowing/sensing between subjects, in this case winemaker and yeast—proves useful as it foregrounds the relational, agential, and sensorial elements of this fermented encounter.

Terroir is a defining concept in the wine world, and the microbial component of terroir has only recently gained recognition. Yeasts and bacteria leave their fingerprints in wine, which can be identified through chemical and sensory analyses (see Knight et al., 2015). There are ontological and epistemological ramification of such microbiome research on our understanding of terroir and quality, mirroring the profound impact of human microbiome research. Fermentation also rethinks biopolitics; we can examine both the politics of life, and the politics over life in the journey from grape juice to wine.

The explosion of fermentation technologies has allowed an increased exertion of biopower, or micro-governmentality over winery microbes. Commercially cultured, standardised, 'predictable', and homogenous yeast strains are sold to winemakers across the globe as 'safer' than allowing a 'natural' ferment. Winemakers have myriad additives, technologies and techniques available, but they cannot control yeasts directly, they can only guide them in economically useful ways. Winemakers' exertion of micro-governmentality relies on their sensory encounters/consipience with microbes and their metabolites.

'Natural' ferments can then be seen as a microbiopolitics of resistance; rejecting the use of commercially standardized yeast cultures and supporting biodiversity and indigeneity of microbial populations. My fieldwork explores whether this is the case, and whether we are witnessing a pro-biotic (Lorimer, 2020), post-Pasteurian turn in wine production.

RC40-JS-109.2

SIIMES, Nikolai* (University of Auckland, New Zealand)
SHARP, Emma L. (University of Auckland, New Zealand)

The Role of Scalar Standards in Qualifying Wines: An Antipodean Study of Biodynamic Wine Values and Valuation.

The esoteric philosophy of biodynamics embodies a usually nature-centric, yet holistic view of wine production and wine economies. Despite plentiful scepticism of biodynamic beliefs and practices, many of the world's most highly economically valued 'fine' wines are produced biodynamically. While for many practitioners of biodynamics attaining economic value is not their primary motivation for seeking certification, the instrumental nature-values that biodynamic producers pursue are still dependent on the exchange or market value of their wines. This raises two questions: 1) what value does biodynamic certification hold for the producers that seek it out? And, 2) how are biodynamic wines valued by market makers? This paper engages with diverse economies scholarship to examine a broader understanding of value and valuation through this case study.

Wine value, often understood interchangeably as 'quality', is a rich source of debate (Brice, 2014; Smith Maguire, 2022). Wines more than any other agricultural product must be qualified and framed: wines that travel internationally require branding and these narratives travel alongside them. This can be achieved in part through global standards and certifications. Despite the potential for 'scalar mismatch' (Liboiron, 2021), biodynamic certification involves demonstrating that production methods are in accordance with accepted large-scale, global and national standards, through meta-organizations such as Demeter. In this research we examine the interplay of biodynamic standards and value, paying particular attention to more-than-capitalist values of wine.

This paper reports late breaking ethnographic and interview data collected with wine producers, intermediaries and industry authorities in New Zealand and Europe. We have three aims: 1) to understand the transnational standardization and scalar synchronization of biodynamic certification, particularly examining the meta-organisations in these relationships, 2) to sketch the diverse values of biodynamic certified wines, and, 3) to examine the processes of valuation and qualification of biodynamically certified wines in global markets.

RC04-70.1

SIKORA, Joanna* (Australian National University, Australia)

An Unusual Dynamic? How Diverse Student Groups Transitioned from Secondary to Tertiary Education Pre- and during the Pandemic in Australia

Australia's early stages of COVID-19 made international headlines due to its low case numbers. Yet, the country's specific geo-political situation involved prolonged restrictive lockdowns. Historically educational provisions in Australia, a federation of states and territories, have been designed and implemented by local governments in a largely independent fashion. Local governments have also implemented pandemic-containing restrictions to some extent in an independent fashion. This regional variation created unique environments with the potential to affect not only youth who differ by socio-economic status, gender or ethnicity but also those who reside in different jurisdictions.

So far, the literature on the impact of the COVID pandemic has focused on the pandemic's adverse effects on the well-being, education and employment outcomes of Australian youth. However, whether these outcomes are similar regardless of youth residential characteristics is unclear.

Therefore, this analysis compares youths' mental and economic well-being outcomes and the dynamics of educational transitions from secondary education among urban and rural youth across Australia.

I use data from the Longitudinal Survey of Australian Youth (LSAY), the survey collection that started in 2015 and involved Australian Program for International Student Assessment participants who, every year, reported on their educational and work experiences. The most recent wave comes from the second half of 2021 – a time of extended lockdowns across urban and rural Australia.

The analyses reflect the life course perspective, are quantitative and involve regression models with time-varying and time-invariant predictors. Theoretically, this investigation draws on social stratification arguments that expect crises such as pandemics to exacerbate pre-existing inequalities and deepen the educational vulnerabilities among minority students. The second strand of theories that informs this analysis focuses on the mobilising and enabling processes that might emerge during crises, where some vulnerable groups serendipitously gain tangible educational advantages.

RC28-420.1

SIKORA, Joanna* (Australian National University, Australia)

Negotiating a Mid-Stage STEM Career in Times of COVID-19: Reflections of Female-Identifying STEM Professionals

Australia, a country with a large migrant population, has relied on overseas-born science workers for a long time. The most recent Australian Bureau of Statistics Census data suggests that in mathematics, physics, chemistry and engineering, the proportion of women employed in the public sector jobs exceeds 64%. It is even higher within academia. Thus, Australian female scientists comprise a large share of migrants.

In this analysis, consisting of qualitative content analysis and natural language processing, I explore the narratives of 49 mid-career STEM researchers who identify as females. Their histories, which involve over half-a-million words in transcripts, were collected between September 2021 and January 2022 as part of the evaluation of the MAGIC (Mentoring And Guidance In Careers workshops for early career female and gender diverse researchers in mathematics, physics and chemistry) held between 2017 and 2018. The data utilized here comprise contextual information on scientists' workplaces and families, often acquired through indirect eliciting.

The analysis focuses on the remarkably different challenges but also some opportunities that scientists who grew up in the Middle East and Asian countries faced during the pandemic compared to their peers who grew up in Australia and other Western countries. Computational and lab-based scientists, parents and non-parents, people living away from their families and those with extensive caring duties shared an array of similar experiences. Nevertheless, migrant scientists negotiated a unique range of challenges as parents, leaders and team members in their workplaces which are seldom recognized in the extensive literature on gender and science. I argue for closer attention to the consequences of migrant backgrounds among STEM workers.

TG03-814.4

SILVA, Carlos Alberto* (Universidade Federal Fluminense, Brazil)

Discussing Perspectives about Vulnerability and Prisioners of War: American Civil War and Andersonville

The paper discusses the inhumane treatment of the prison population in prisons pointing out the reference with cases that occurred in the Andersonville prison where 13,000 people died. Andersonville is na important milestone about discussion of victims during the most importante conflict in American History: American Civil War. It discusses the importance of understanding the social and psychological vulnerability present in identifying the level of victimization in the situations studied. Allows the understanding of the concept of vulnerability within a social approach, the socio-educational role of prisons, observing authors such as William Hesseltine, Michel Foucault and Eugênio Zaffaroni. The discussion of the vulnerability imposed on prisoners presents a social dimension in the discussions developed by Urich Beck and Katzmann, in addition to a psychic approach with the works of Slavoj Zizek, Theodor Adorno and Hannah Arendt. Through a qualitative, descriptive approach, the research analyzes the treatment of the prison population, and victims of armed conflict. With the research it is expected to understand the socializing role of prison and the improvement of the quality of victims in armed conflicts.

RC39-573.2

SILVA, Janaina* (Federal Institute of Education, Science and Technology of São Paulo (IFSP), Brazil)
MARCHEZINI, Victor (Brazilian Early Warning and Monitoring Center for Natural Disasters (CEMADEN), Brazil)
AGUILAR-MUÑOZ, Viviana (Brazilian Early Warning and Monitoring Center for Natural Disasters (CEMADEN), Brazil)

Educational Practices for Disaster Risk Reduction at the Brazilian Federal Network of Scientific and Technological Professional Education

Climate changes and the increase of disasters have mobilized scientists, international and national governmental and non-governmental organizations to discuss strategies to reduce the climate disaster risk. Lots of studies demonstrate the increase in weather extremes and the necessity of effective ways to reduce the exposition and vulnerabilities of the population . Education for Disaster Risk Reduction (EDRR) is framed as an important strategy to disaster risks management, because it has tools that strengthen the resilience and capacities of communities, from basic to professional educational levels. In our research, we analyzed the potential and pathways to include Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) agenda in the Brazilian Network of Scientific and Technological Professional Education. This Federal Network was established in Brazil in 2008 and currently has 656 units all over the country. Operating with all educational levels, every campus seeks to identify the local issues and social demands to create solutions for sustainable development and social inclusion. In addition, they are based on the joint effort of teaching, research and extension projects, working like an observatory of public policies with possibilities to be replicated to regional and municipal levels. Our proposal is guided by quali-quantitative methods and action-research approaches. The quantitative methods include the spatial analysis of educational buildings in flood- and landslide-prone areas, and a survey to identify the vulnerabilities and capacities of the educational sector working on these hazard-prone areas. The qualitative approach is composed of analysis content of national guidelines, disciplines, and initiatives led by partners of the Federal Network for the last ten years (2012 – 2022), and coproduction of educational and citizen science initiatives in EDRR in a network

hub in São José dos Campos, Brazil. Preliminary findings were identified, showing that there is a lack of national guidelines to include DRR in the National Educational System.

RC54-JS-70.3

SILVA, Leticia* (Universidade do Estado de Minas Gerais, Brazil)

BENTO, Nárgila Mara da Silva (University of Brasília, Brazil)

CAMPELO TORRES, Ester Geraldo (University of Brasília, Brazil)

MENDONCA, Natalia (Universidade do Estado de Minas Gerais, Brazil)

The Existing Relationship between Embodiment and Bodily Practices in the Brazilian Cientific Literature

This work was motivated by the supposed lack of definition regarding the existing relationship between embodiment and bodily practices in the Brazilian cientific literature. Based on this reflection, we ask: if (and how) embodiment and bodily practices are related and through studies available on *Capes Periódicos*. For available analysis, a search was performed for documents available by pairs containing the following keywords: embodiment and bodily practices which was carried out in 28 articles for analysis. The treatment as bodily practices and embodiment are in accordance with the definitions presented by Lazzarotti Filho et al., (2010)/Gozalez and Fensterseifer (2014) and Csordas (2009), respectively. Lima Neto and Nóbrega (2015), Almeida, Wiggers and Jubé (2014) and Cavalcanti and Porpino (2015) land in types of knowledge, as the one about world and about oneself, consequently, embodiment as well. According to the authors, the body flow from *écrans* render able to support a prominent view about embodiment and motion, for each viewer creates their own ideas the motion in question as well as many emotional responses, to wit: perceptions about embodiment, health, aesthetics, body appearance; real bodily prectices; body and health ideologies; shifting in the body appearance; body and fashion; body and biotechnologies. We understand so much that corporeality as traditional announce an approximation of experiences and practices in living related to a culturally referenced body, and it is necessary to understand it as a not only biological element. However, it is necessary to delve deeper into the delimitation of terms.

RC04-67.10

SILVA, Maria Cecília Martins Ferreira da* (ULHT_Lisbon, Portugal)

TEODORO, Vítor Duarte* (NOVA School of Science and Technology, New Unversity of Lisbon, Portugal)

Título: Opportunities in Portuguese Curriculum and Assessment Followed Covid-19

The online teaching due to lookdowns implemented because of coronavirus (COVID-19), and the increased number of diversified groups like foreign or disadvantaged students are an opportunity to promote changes in Portuguese school curricula. The starting point of this study are the results of Portuguese students in National Level Assessments and PIRLS 2021. The study aims to understand to what extent changes in the educational policies and different political, social, and economic contexts, which occurred during this period, are reflected on the results.

TG10-JS-19.3

SILVERSTEIN, Merril* (Syracuse University, United States)

HWANG, Woosang (Texas Tech University, USA)

FU, Xiaoyu (Syracuse University, USA)

Digital Solidarity in Intergenerational Relationships

Due to the physical and social isolation of older adults, the COVID-19 pandemic has provided the opportunity to examine digital communication as a source of intergenerational integration. This study investigated whether digital communication between older parents and their adult children represents an independent sub-dimension of associational solidarity and whether such communication off-sets problematic relationship implications when traditional forms of contact are lower than in the past. Data derived from older parents participating in 2016 and 2022 surveys of the Longitudinal Study of Generations. Latent class analysis revealed four patterns based on high and low frequency of contact in person, by telephone, by text, by email, and by social media. These classes were: full contact (37%), no contact (28%), digital contact (18%), and traditional contact (17%). The digital contact class is characterized by high probabilities on all three types of digital communication and low probabilities on in-person and telephone contact. We interpret this class as one in which digital communication compensates for less frequent traditional forms of communication. To validate this conclusion, we examined assessments of the quality of communication with children, finding no difference between the digitally connected and the traditionally connected. This evidence suggests that

digital solidarity functions as an independent sub-dimension of associational solidarity, one which will likely grow in importance beyond the COVID-19 pandemic as the pace of technology adoption accelerates among older adults.

RC22-332.3

SILVERSTEIN, Merril* (Syracuse University, United States)

Has Gender Egalitarianism Weakened Religiosity in Baby-Boom Women? a Developmental-Historical Approach

This investigation used long-term reports from baby-boom women to identify whether strengthening gender role egalitarianism from early adulthood to established adulthood predicted change in religious service attendance and religious intensity later in life. The aging of this cohort coincides with dramatic societal shifts in gender roles and religiosity at the population level. Data derived from 350 baby-boom women participating in the Longitudinal Study of Generations a multi-generational multi-time point study that began in 1971 and continued to 2016. Respondents were assessed in their late teens and early twenties and followed through their mid-to-late sixties. Relying on life course and impressionable youth perspectives, we linked change in egalitarian gender attitudes between 1971 and 1988 to change in religiosity between 1994 and 2016. Gender egalitarianism significantly increased from 1971 to 1988 and both religious attendance and religious intensity declined between 1994 and 2016. Growth curve modeling was used to predict religious change as a function of earlier change in gender egalitarian attitudes. Women who became more egalitarian in their gender attitudes experienced sharper declines in religious intensity, but not in religious attendance over the latter period. Controlling for life transitions of graduating college, marrying, having a child, and being employed full-time between 1971 and 1988 did not substantially alter these results. Findings are discussed in terms of the connection between two asynchronous social changes occurring over the adult lives of women in a unique birth cohort.

RC48-680.2

SILWAL, Keshab* (Tribhuvan University, Kirtipur, Kathmandu, Nepal)

The Commune Practices in Rural Nepal: A Study of Collectivization during and after the Maoist Insurgency

This paper investigates the social sustainability of the commune created in Thawang, Rolpa, during the Maoist insurgency. A commune is a social structure in which community members cohabitate and collaborate to satisfy their needs through communal farming, cooperatives, and other means. Maoist had started communes as an alternative institution to the existing system and the seed of socialism in Western part of Nepal. However, they were unable to continue these communes in the new political situation of a country following the Comprehensive Peace Agreement of 2006. The 'Ajambari Commune' of Thawang, which had more than 100 members and 33 families, continued to exist even ten years after the peace agreement. The key issues that needed to examine are why individuals joined the commune, why it failed, and what lessons may be drawn from this type of collectivization. In order to find the answers to these issues, I undertook field research and made two journeys to Thawang, Rolpa to meet and interact with the commune's people. I employed the theories of conscientization, social tranformation, and social sustainability to analyze the commune (Freire 1972; Haas et al, 2020; Cuthill 2010). The social sustainability of any type of social activity, such as collectivization and commune, is determined by social justice, social equity, social cohesiveness, quality of life, a sense of belonging, class dynamics, and participation in the decision-making process. According to the field research, the commune relied on cooperatives and collective farming to generate income, but these sources of income were not enough to cover everyone's needs. As a result, the members choose to leave the commune as they lost the belongingness and the class hierarchy of leaderships of the group had grown after the new political change in the country.

RC06-103.1

SIMO-SOLSONA, Montserrat* (University of Barcelona (Gran Via Corts Catalanes, 585, 08007 Barcelona), Spain)

COCO-PRIETO, Andres (University of Barcelona, Spain)

BARTUAL FIGUERAS, Teresa (University of Barcelona, Spain)

TURMO GARUZ, Joaquin (University of Barcelona, Spain)

Labour Participation of Same-Sex Couples: An Empirical Study from the Spanish Labour Force Survey (EPA)

From disciplines such as Economics and Sociology, not much attention has been focused on how the diversity of sexual orientations influences the way in which people participate in the labour market. This paper attempts to describe the differences in labour market participation between heterosexual and homosexual couples, as well as, within the homosexual couples, to establish a comparison between gays and lesbians. Using quarterly data from the Spanish Labour Force Survey (EPA) from 2005 to 2021, this paper analyses the labour market participation of people between 25 and 54 years old who live in a couple according to several explanatory variables, such as type of couple,

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

sexual orientation and legal relationship, level of education, age of each of the partners, the existence of dependent minor children or their origin. Using descriptive statistics and logistic regression analysis methods, we analyse the evolution over time and the different labour market patterns by type of couple. Concerning participation in the labour market, a higher average activity and employment rate is observed, considering both members of the couple, for people living in unmarried couples than for married people. Particularly remarkable is the case of gay couples, whose participation rate is higher than the rest of the types. The probabilistic regression analysis also corroborates the main results obtained through the descriptive statistical analysis, confirming the existence of three different patterns in some aspects of labour market behaviour: heterosexual couples, gay couples and lesbian couples, with the main relevant variables in the analysis being educational level, the existence of dependent children and age.

RC32-JS-88.7

SIMO-SOLSONA, Montserrat* (University of Barcelona (Gran Via Corts Catalanes, 585, 08007 Barcelona), Spain)
SUAREZ GRIMALT, Laura (UNIVERSITY OF A CORUÑA, Spain)
COCO-PRIETO, Andres (University of Barcelona, Spain)

Paro Oculto y Género En Europa: Una Cuestión De Doble Invisibilidad

Desde la producción científica se ha puesto ampliamente de manifiesto cómo el género determina la forma de experimentar el empleo, existiendo una evidente ceguera en la definición convencional de indicadores como el desempleo, por la cual las mujeres quedan invisibilizadas a ojos de la estadística oficial, que toma a los varones como única referencia.

El objetivo del presente texto es analizar el desempleo de las mujeres desde un enfoque metodológico que permita determinar qué variables influyen en la definición de la situación de doble invisibilidad a las que se ven sometidas como mujeres, y más concretamente como mujeres desempleadas. Con esta finalidad, buscamos adoptar una perspectiva analítica que tome en consideración categorías que tradicionalmente se asocian a la inactividad para construir un indicador de paro ampliado capaz de contabilizar a aquellas mujeres con potencial para incorporarse al mercado de trabajo, pero que no se encuentran en el ámbito productivo como consecuencia, especialmente, de situaciones laborales en que las responsabilidades doméstico-familiares les impiden trabajar remuneradamente, al obstaculizar la búsqueda activa de empleo o la disponibilidad inmediata para trabajar, o hacerlo con la dedicación temporal deseada.

Para elaborar y evaluar nuestra propuesta de operativización del paro oculto, usamos una submuestra anonimizada de los *EU-LFS microdata* para distintos países europeos desde antes de la Gran Recesión hasta 2021, para incluir los efectos de la pandemia de COVID-19. A través de la aplicación combinada de un análisis de correspondencias múltiples y un análisis de conglomerados, nuestro trabajo saca a la luz las diferentes variables y categorías que configuran la definición ampliada de desempleo para el caso de las mujeres, y qué perfiles son aquellos que permanecen invisibles y sufren en mayor medida estas situaciones de paro oculto, en contraposición con las evidencias empíricas asociadas a la medición tradicional de desempleo.

RC32-472.3

SIMOES, Solange* (Eastern Michigan University, United States)

Gender Backlash and Responses in Comparative Perspective: Convergences in Resurgent Right-Wing Politics and in Feminist Responses in the USA and Brazil

This paper has a two-fold objective: first, it seeks to contribute to understand why gender equality is under attack central and the renewed centrality given to gender by right-wing political/ideological organizations/movements. The paper will also explore feminist responses across local and national boundaries.

In order to contribute to the understanding of the conditioning factors of worldwide gender backlash, which has occurred both in consolidated democracies as well as in societies that have recently undergone processes of transition from authoritarianism to democracy, we developed an international comparative perspective to understand the centrality given by resurgent conservative movements to gender issues in Brazil as well as in the United States. In addition to the large differences in national political contexts, feminist movements in Brazil and the United States followed quite distinct trajectories. In Brazil, the current radical conservative backlash gave centrality to the fight against the so-called "gender ideology" that would have resulted from a dynamic, pluralistic and intersectional feminist movement that sought to broaden gender equality through the creation of institutional mechanisms and public policies as a "participatory state feminism" that prevailed under the Workers' Party fourteen years hold of the presidency of the country. In contrast, a reinvigorated assault on reproductive rights (culminating in the overturn of Roe v Wade) and backlash against LGBTQ conquests (such as gay marriage and greater openness to changing gender identities) has gained increasing political centrality in the US, despite the country's position on gender equality indices having remained relatively low in relation to several Global North and South countries. In both contexts, right-wing movements, political parties

and governments have used both more traditional sexism, homophobia and transphobia as well as more modern and subtler forms of sexism related to resistance to changing gender norms and improvements in gender equality.

RC56-754.1

SIMON, Zoltan (Bielefeld University, Germany)
ALBERT, Mathias* (Bielefeld University, Germany)

Historical Change in Society and Nature – before Optimism and Pessimism?

This paper explores both the pitfalls and the opportunities that arise from the transposition of Earth System science categories and geochronologic units to societal change. Thinking in terms of such a transposition in times of entangled planetary and social crises arguably seems to invite a quite significant degree of dystopian contemplations regarding the future of society. We argue, however, that neither pessimism about the future nor, for that matter, optimism concerning the technological-political management of the planet and the sustainability of human societies, serve well as signposts for a future-oriented analysis of historical change. Even though evaluative imaginaries are indispensable when it comes to steer action, prior to all this analysis needs to come to grips with the rather fundamental boundary conditions of social and natural systems alike. While there is a by now a widespread recognition of the Anthropocene both as a planetary condition and a societal predicament, its fundamental implications for society and history still pose a range of difficult questions. Two of these seem particularly pertinent: the question of scale and the question of periodization. First, the implication of society in a natural-cum-social Earth System raises issues about possibilities and limits of system demarcation, and particularly the issues of situating the scales of natural and societal change. The paper will explore the intricate questions that arise in this context both in relation to pertinent systems theories, but also regarding scalar delimitations of Earth System history against historiographical approaches that work on large timescales. Second, we will explore whether the highly differentiated categories of stratigraphy might actually provide useful analogies when accounting for historical change. We argue that there are limits to such an analogy, but they can still provide a useful heuristic if related to the change of clearly defined reference systems.

RC36-539.2

SIMONOVA, Olga* (Higher School of Economics (HSE), Russian Federation)

The Contradictory Emotional Logic of Contemporary Therapeutic Culture: Between Emancipation and Alienation

The process of psychologization or therapeuticizing of culture and society has been discussed in sociological works for several decades (Reiff, 1987; Furedi, 2004; Illouz, 2008; Cabanas, 2018, et al.), and means the proliferation of the discourse and practices of psychotherapy in almost all spheres of society, with the level of professional psychological approach is not always preserved and sometimes simplified and distorted, adapting psychology and therapy to the goals of the states, corporations, and social groups. In doing so, a special attention is paid to human emotionality. On the one hand, some social theorists see in the prescriptions of therapeutic culture an emancipatory potential and ethical progress, the birth of a new autonomous moral subject consciously building social bonds and new forms of solidarity (see e.g., Hookway, 2015), while others take a critical approach, seeing in the therapeutic culture a new ideological language of power elites, as well as the construction of an alienated "narcissistic" subject, morally insensitive, destroying social bonds (Furedi, 2004, Illouz, 2008; Gill, Orgad, 2015). The latter approach emphasizes the subject's alienation from its own and collective feelings, and from collectives themselves. Hence the therapeutic culture are rather contradictory: on the one hand, the agents of this culture teach an instrumental management of emotions, their suppression and containment, on the other hand, insist on the cultivation of authentic feelings, their spontaneous experience and expression. The report is based on an analysis of the relevant sociological literature and social representations of emotions as documented in self-help literature, therapeutic practices, training, therapeutic discourse, etc. The analysis shows that therapeutic culture as part of contemporary ideology, which had originally emancipatory potential, encouraging care for oneself and one's feelings, can also be a mode of subordination to the neoliberal order, inequality and alienation in different spheres of social life.

WG08-794.1

SIMONOVA, Olga* (Higher School of Economics (HSE), Russian Federation)

The Post-Soviet Nostalgia or Retrotopia: The Memory of Soviet Times and Fluctuations of Social Order

The paper presents theoretical reflection on nostalgic feelings and their functions in modern societies, and in particular in Russian society, including the function of maintaining collective memory under an authoritarian regime. In late modern societies in the context of extreme uncertainty nostalgia serves as adaptive emotional response. Nostalgia is associated with strategies and

practices of reviving the "unjustly" forgotten past, so studies of collective memory and trauma are directly related to nostalgia (Boym, 2002). Nostalgia is related to political thinking (Macros, 2004) and is often activated during critical periods; this feeling helps people find identity, confidence, and stability (Jameson, 1991). We are interested in mass nostalgia, which can be ideologically constructed by political regime in the new rounds of social transformations. In post-Soviet society since 2000 up to the present an increase in the level of nostalgic feelings for the late Soviet time was recorded in surveys (Levada, 2002). These feelings are associated with the collective memory of Russia's past, its "heroic" destiny, and the stability of the late Soviet period, as well as with the conservative and agressive political turn. It is necessary to emphasize also the macro-social aspects of post-Soviet society – the formation of a renewed capitalist mode of economy, the consequences of which were deep changes of everyday life and severe social problems. The latter factor intensifies nostalgic feelings for the late Soviet times, and the post-Soviet nostalgia turns to retrotopia or production of political myth. Nostalgia as retrotopia fuels discontents of capitalist order, liberal changes, new forms of relations, and the difficulties of modernization. This epidemic retrotopia adds credibility to patriotic ideology and political conservatism. Hence it is necessary to consider the power of nostalgic feelings of various segments of the population, which may contribute to the affective support of the authoritarian political regime.

TG04-817.3

SIMPSON, Jeremy* (National Library of Australia, Australia)

Decolonising the Risk Society through the Case of Afghanistan: Catastrophe, Class and the Afghan Experience of Risk

A key difficulty for the sociological application of the 'risk society' model in actual research has always been Ulrich Beck's profound ambivalence re fundamental sociological categories of inequality such as class and nationality, where less a-sociological treatment of contemporary categories of inequality relative to ethnicity, culture, nationality, gender and especially 'global class' is arguably essential for a decolonial sociology of risk. The paper argues for a model of risk retaining what is useful in Beck's theorisation, notably use of relations between actual catastrophe and staged catastrophe as risk, and an intervening 'insurance principle' structuring concepts of catastrophe, but dispensing with what is most difficult to operationalise, such as Beck's insistence on the 'unknowability' and 'ambivalence' of risk, and what is normative rather than explanatory, such as the cosmopolitan-normative commitments that underlie his commitment to risk egalitarianism. The basis of the paper is extensive field research conducted by the author in Kabul in 2018, including a year of ethnographic and participant observation and forty in-depth interviews with Afghans on their lived experience of risk. A particular focus of the analysis is the experience of Afghan women, especially their relation to risks to 'honour', and of lower-class Afghans, both historically difficult for metropolitan researchers to adequately represent. The paper analyses the peripheral and postcolonial experience of risk in relation to the observed conditions of risk, framing a postcolonial-global model of class relative to relations of catastrophe and insurance, moving beyond Beck's additive model of risks specific to given social locations, to a general model of risk and catastrophe, incorporating concepts from Pierre Bourdieu's model of class and Toby Ord's model of what constitutes catastrophe. The paper concludes with some points towards a decolonial understanding of class in terms of liability for catastrophe, insurance against risk, and power to address or assign risk.

RC35-529.2

SIMPSON, Jeremy* (National Library of Australia, Australia)

Reclaiming Bourdieu for a Decolonised Sociology: The Challenge of the Peripheral-Postcolonial Turn

Critiques of metropolitan sociology as mounted by Connell in *Southern Theory*, calls for the decolonisation of the discipline coming from postcolonial and subaltern studies, and the challenge of post-orientalist cultural and critical studies responding to *Orientalism* have highlighted the need for decolonisation of sociology. But how is this to be attempted in practice? In this paper I argue that calls for a complete reconstruction of the discipline, a disciplinary 'year zero' as it were, may not be immediately feasible, and that the decolonisation of sociology should more realistically proceed incrementally, through progressive reconstruction of existing theories and methodologies. I focus on the important postcolonial critique of Pierre Bourdieu, showing that Bourdieu *can* be seen as a decolonial theorist, with reference to his early work on the Algerian colonial situation, and his critique of metropolitan symbolic domination. Bourdieu's *Outline of a Theory of Practice* has been subject to strong postcolonial critique but consideration of context shows a misrecognition of the work as a critique of colonialist discourses. Decolonial sociology arguably should reclaim the "angry" critique of coloniality (Calhoun 2012: xii) of Bourdieu's early works *Sociologie de l'Algerie, Travail et travailleurs en Algerie* and *Le Deracinement: la crise de l'agriculture traditionnelle en Algerie*, as a basis for reclaiming Bourdieu, and enlisting sociologists using Bourdieu in the decolonial project. The paper presents conceptual and analytical points towards a decolonisation of Bourdieu, and of sociology, following Bourdieu's own little-known work, *"Les conditions sociales de la production sociologique: sociologie coloniale et decolonisation de la sociologie"* [The social conditions of the production of sociology: colonial sociology and decolonisation of sociology] 1975, which anticipates elements

of decolonial-peripheral critiques of metropolitan colonial sociology by a generation. I conclude by inviting dialogue on questions of what is meant by 'decolonising sociology', and on 'coloniality' as a key sociological concept.

Asso-859.2

SIMPSON-WARNER, Carol* (University of Guam, Guam)
GARCIA-SANTOS, Christopher (University of Guam, Guam)
PEREZ, Teresita (University of Guam, Guam)
SANTOS-BAMBA, Sharleen (University of Guam, Guam)

Weaving Community in the Classroom: Co-Teaching for Community Building in Pacific Island Higher Education

The University of Guam (UOG) is an American-accredited institution situated in the island of Guam, the home of the Indigenous Chamorro of the Mariana Islands. Serving a diverse student body who are mainly Pacific Islanders from across Micronesia, UOG works to find ways to support and sustain the cultural values of the region. For the past four years, three faculty and an administrator at UOG have been working on an evolving model that combines co-teaching, portfolio assessment, and reflective practice in order to develop understanding of how Indigenous Chamorro social structures can inform pedagogy and assessment within university classrooms. Based on Pacific Islander students' realities, the goal of this model is to weave a pattern of shared community space for all students, informed by key Indigenous values. Confronted with the competitive individualism of Western societies, Pacific Islander students are often faced with the tension of leaving their cultural identity at the classroom door. The evolving pedagogical model of this presentation attempts to address that tension through culturally sustainable classroom practice.

TG11-850.6

SINGH, Amit* (Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee, India, India)
MISHRA, Anindya (Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee, India)

"We All Are Kashmiris but...": Competing Masculinities and Militarism in the (re)Production of Identity As 'Mukhbir'

Drawing on the ethnographic fieldwork conducted in 2021 and 2022 in the Indian Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir, this paper explores the (in)securities and vulnerability of the individuals labeled as 'Mukbirs' (Informants) in Kashmir. Based on participant observation and narratives, this paper highlights the complexities of militarism and masculinity dynamics in reinforcing the patriarchal notions of masculinity. The performance of various behaviors, roles, social symbols, and values, particularly courage, critical, decisiveness, resilient, and assertiveness, creates a superstructure that gives legitimacy to 'men with guns' as ideal in Kashmir. Using the Cornell framework, we argue that the (re)production of the norms and construction of Kashmiri men as someone 'altruistic' legitimizes the hegemonic masculinity in the ongoing conflict. Thus, turning the one unable to take responsibility as 'Namard'(less than men) into a subject of victimization and further strengthening the role of gun culture.

RC12-187.1

SINGH, Anuradha* (Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, India)

Hurt Sentiments and the Law in Independent India: Liberal Rights, Caste- Hate Speech and Redressal

The claims of hurt sentiments against hate speech in contemporary times have warranted the complex study of these claims vis-à-vis the right to free speech. In recent decades different communities, marginalised and dominant, have claimed hurt sentiment as a basis for wagering state intervention. It is important to determine the differential basis of hurt sentiments when these demands emerge from different communities. This is vital because marginalised communities' claims have more to do with hurt in terms of their misrepresentation which adds up to their further humiliation and stigmatisation. However, for dominant communities it is an expression of insecurity of losing their past glory and pride which is the basis of their place in the caste hierarchy. The issue gets complicated as these claims come in conflict with the constitutionally guaranteed freedom of speech. In this regard, Article 19(1)(a) of the Indian Constitution, which guarantees freedom of speech and expression to all citizens, is assessed in the light of section 3(1)(x) of The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 which penalises casteist speech hurled against a member of a Scheduled Caste. An implicit understanding here is that the offence from casteist speech negates dignity, incites discrimination and thus, cannot be granted protection under the right to free speech. This marks the clear shift in the liberal principle of 'neutrality' of speeches towards the paradigm of 'responsible speech'. Further, this research looks at the redressal mechanism that these claims demand. What role do censorship and sanctions play in preserving the rights of the marginalised? Is there a space for this pluralistic understanding of freedom

of speech and expression within the liberal framework of law? It assesses how judicial interpretation and political aspirations have shaped the culture of free speech and social sensitivity in independent India.

TG03-816.1

SINGH, Bhup* (Maharshi Dayanand University, India)

Marginalisation of Soldiers of Sanitation : A Human Right Concern

Valmiki community is also known as Churha, Bhangi, and Lalbegi and second numerically dominant scheduled caste of Haryana. They claim to be descendants of Saint Valmiki, writer of Epic Ramayana. Their traditionally imposed occupation is scavenging including removal of night soil from houses , sweeping and cleaning offices, streets and sewerage systems. They also works vendors, hawkers, selling meats/ eggs. Their presence is felt in Govt. services and politics due to provisions of Indian Constitution and affirmative action of various governments. Among Valmiki community, people who are working as sewer man, also known as manhole worker, gutterman but I usually call them as soldiers of sanitation . They always endanger their life, health and dignity for our healthy life. But they are looked down not only by general society but their own community people. Falling of Prince in borewell makes a national news headline while media has no story on the death of five soldiers of sanitation in Ghaziabad. .

Our study focuses on life of soldiers of sanitation, their social status, their awareness about health hazard and welfare schemes, attitude of people towards them. For our study we have selected 60 respondents from Rohtak city. They were interviewed with the help of local fellow. Manhole site was visited to have first hand information.

After data analysis, we can say that they are prone to every possible diseases. They take alcohol or drugs to overcome the atrocities of their jobs. No one likes standing next to them. They should be given insurance cover and all protective facilities. It is my suggestion that they should be designated as soldier of sanitation.

RC13-193.4

SINGH, Gobind* (HEMVATI NANDAN BAHUGUNA GARHWAL UNIVERSITY, SRINAGAR, UTTARAKHAND, INDIA, India)
SHARMA, Onima (D.A.V. (PG) College, Dehradun; Uttarakhand, India)

Sustainable ECO-Tourism in Post Pandemic Era: A Study of Uttarakhand Himalayan Region

During the Covid-19 lockdown, people were isolated for a much longer duration so now in the post-Pandemic period the Government curbed down its restrictions and came up with fresh travel policies. People immediately came out of their houses and crossed distances to reach peaceful hill stations. Although it gave a boost to revive the tourism industry and balance the economic front at the same time it posed a high concern to adopt innovative approaches with adequate Government response to tackle the situation of tourist rush to these places. Rural tourism is the need of the hour to promote environment-friendly tourism with ground-level micro-economic growth. This study explores the various factors that affect Sustainable Ecotourism in the Himalayan region of Uttarakhand. How do the State and Central Government interventions alleviate tourism in this region? Since *"Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav"* is being celebrated throughout the country, many campaigns have started in various regions to increase tourism sustainably. It also discusses the Reverse Migration of the rural hill population through a sociological lens. The research design for this study is Exploratory and Descriptive. The Data has been collected from various secondary sources; it was analyzed using SPSS version 20. For this study, a systematic literature review was used. We reviewed the secondary databases and reports, generated from various tourism spectrums of Uttarakhand. This study explores how Indian Tourism implements various campaigns for tourism in the Himalayan Region of Uttarakhand. The findings highlight how the Reverse Migrated people of the hilly region of Uttarakhand practiced and adopt the various local professions like farming and as well as they adopted new practices like food processing/ food stalls and homestays. Environmental degradation has highly increased in the Uttarakhand Hills because the pollution index increased after the post-pandemic.

TG03-816.2

SINGH, Jagsir* (Bebe Nanaki University College, India)
SINGH, Lovepreet* (Punjabi University, Patiala, Punjab, India, India)
KAUR, Ramanjeet (Social Security, Women and Child Development Department, Government of Punjab, India)

Educational Rights of Persons with Disabilities in Punjab: Prospects and Challenges

Persons with disabilities are the integral part of the society but due to lack of opportunities and negative social attitude they have suffered in all the aspects of life. In recent times, government has taken many initiatives for the education, employment and rehabilitation of persons with disabilities. Various special provisions have been made in the PWD 1995 and RPWD 2016 for their full integration and equal participation in the society. Education is one of the most important factors in the successful inclusion of persons with disabilities. Many research studies have proven that with education and appropriate learning of special skills people with disabilities can become self-reliant and can contribute meaningfully in the society. Despite various provisions, legislations and technological developments, persons with disabilities are facing number of difficulties in getting education. This paper will aim to explore the educational challenges faced by students with Visual Impairment. In this paper an attempt has been made to through light on the opportunities available in the rights of persons with disabilities (2016) and challenges faced by them while attaining higher education in Punjab. For this purpose, sample of 150 visually impaired students who are receiving higher education have been selected purposively for the study. The findings of the study stress the need for the implementation of our PWD Act at the grass root level.

RC15-234.5

SINGH, Jagsir* (Bebe Nanaki University College, India)
KAUR, Ramanjeet (Social Security, Women and Child Development Department, Government of Punjab, India)

Marginalization in Urban Social Space and Its Implications for Child Health: A Study of Urban Punjab (India)

In the past decade, poverty and inequality were most prominent fields which were discussed a lot, various studies undertaken to ascertain the inequality and poverty levels among different types of societies and its implications for their residents. This paper is a modest attempt to underline the marginalization in urban areas and its impact on health and especially on child health in Punjab (India). It describes the social inequalities and its implications for health even within city. It also describes the health problems from which low-income groups in urban areas suffer more than richer groups including those that are not linked to poor sanitary conditions and those that are more linked to relative poverty (and thus the level of inequality)than to absolute poverty. Studies on the health of rich and poor households within cities show the much larger burden of disease, injury and premature death that low-income groups has been faced. Most of this burden can be easily prevent because it is a result of their unequal access to homes which have provision for piped water, sanitation, drainage and garbage collection, and adequate health care. Thus with this we can say that health inequality never been an independent phenomenon. The present paper also explores trends in urbanization, the effect of these trends on the physical and social environment of urban settlements, and the impact of this environment on child health. By using health and social impacts of urban inequality as a focal point of the discussion, the paper intends to provoke thought on some of the fundamental issues of human development trajectories.

WG05-JS-87.2

SINGH, Lakhvir* (PUNJABI UNIVERSITY PATIALA, PUNJAB (INDIA), India)
KUMAR, Haresh (CEVA, Panghi, Himachal Pradesh, India)

Displacement and Rehabilitation: A Case of Hydro Power Projects in Mountainous Areas of Himachal Pradesh

In a country as vast as India large number of development projects are carried out every year. Forced displacement of millions of local people results into deprivation of their livelihoods and ancestral land. The large scale hydropower projects featuring dam construction causes massive inundation resulting in the displacement of people economically as well as physically, eventually, requiring extra efforts for the rehabilitation of these affected people. Relief and rehabilitation for the people displaced by hydropower projects has always been the primary concern of the Governments of centre as well as states. In the state of Himachal Pradesh, alone there are four large scale hydropower projects and several small scale hydropower projects across the Satluj River. The impact of these projects has been extensive to the people in terms of livelihoods and rehabilitation. In light of the difficulties and problems of the local people of Himachal Pradesh, the focus of the present paper is on the issues and initiatives relating to the rehabilitation and resettlement of the people. The sample has been drawn from the tribal district of Kinnaur of the State who were residing in upstream and downstream areas of the sampled hydropower plants. A total of 300 respondents (150 male respondents and 150 female) were selected for interview by using simple random sampling technique from Jangi Thopan and Karchham Wangtu Hydro Power Projects. The major aim of this research paper is to explore various initiatives under taken for the rehabilitation of displaced people by the government and the Non -government agencies.

RC52-723.1

SINGH, Pankaj Kumar* (Maharana Pratap Govt. PG College, Dept of Sociology 243633 Bilsi (Budaun) - India, India)

Caste Class and Religion in Legal Profession of a Town in Central Uttar Pradesh, India.

Globalization is a process of social transformation rapidly bringing changes in every sphere of socio-cultural life of both the developed and developing societies in a variety of ways. As a structural process it is transforming the occupational structure of most of the societies. This has also affected the professions and professionals in various ways, particularly the structure and functioning of the professions. However, the process of transformation is uneven within a developing society like India. It is more effective among those areas that are well connected but has very little impact in the less developed towns. This is true for the legal profession which struggles with the social and cultural barriers in its transformation. The present paper attempts to analyse the nature of Caste, Class and Religion in legal profession of a town of Central Uttar Pradesh, namely, Hardoi. The empirical study focuses on a sample of lawyers practicing in District courts. It was observed that the undercurrents of Caste, Class and Religion still act as forceful hinderance in the process of transformation of the legal profession.

TG03-811.3

SINGH, Ranjit (Guru Nanak Dev University, India)
SUMAN, Rekha* (UILS AVA LODGE SHIMLA -4(HP) India, India)

Human Rights: A Need for Social Justice

Among the different species humans are the most intelligent who can think about his security and the development of society. With the advancement, complexity in society increased and people started fighting for limited resources. To avoid struggle and insecurity people need some rights which can maintain equality among the individuals. With modernization demand for social justice means equal distribution of resources and opportunity. Human are born equal then all are deserved for the distribution of resources equally, which can be achieved through institutions and services to ensure equal distribution of resources to every class of society. In society people are making law and order to maintain equality so they frame Human rights for their own. Human rights were available almost in every society that can be ancient, medieval and Modern societies; however the way of proceeding were different. Now with the modernization problems are increasing, like discrimination on the bases of sex, cast, class, race and ethnicity etc. The human rights emerged due to these inequalities in society. On the basis of human rights people can think about equality and they can raise voice against the discriminations without any fear. This study is based upon secondary methods of data collection, and data was collected from different books, articles, newspapers and scholarly work .The main objectives of data collection is to highlight the values of Human rights to maintain social justice among human beings.

RC14-202.5

SINGH, Sagar* (Central University of Rajasthan, India, India)

Constituting and De-Constituting the Discursive Social Links in Youtube Comments Thread

Digital media has shifted the dynamics of communication (interpersonal, group, mass, and many-to-many) offering affordability of 'self-expression' to the people who were previously pushed towards the edges of the society. Certainly, there are realities other than the celebrated [also contested] utopian perspectives of hailing the 'digital' as the harbinger of 'communicative equilibrium' and instrument of manifesting the 'true' democracy. The dimensions are not merely changed for 'good', but they are also rendering the hardening of religiopolitical attitudes [online eco-chambers], deterioration of the degree of tolerance towards diverging/dissenting sociopolitical views, self-absorbed [secluded] forms of realities, and fragility and ephemerality of sociality or social links. The people are increasingly submerging themselves within the oceans of information most of which is irrelevant to their lifestyles. This is occurring under the influence of what could be called [as] 'scrolling culture' something like the 'narcotizing dysfunction' hypothesis [of] (Lazarsfeld & Merton, 1948) which states that people tend to 'substitute' information to 'action'. Consequently, the 'social-links' formed within the realms of 'digital' have proclivities of becoming an alternative to similar 'other' links; as the people have too many options to choose from or switch between, that too with the hangover grounded in the myth of doing society a favour by absorbing and reacting to the so much information. This paper is aimed at analyzing the comments thread on the YouTube videos pertaining to the matters of religion and secularism in India. This study will use the critical discourse analysis (Fairclough, 1992, 2010) to answer the following questions: 1) how the self-presentation and 'identities' are formed in comments thread? 2) how and which sociopolitical positions are advanced or denounced on matters of religion and secularism? 3) which ethical proposals deontological, consequentialist or virtue are made for the action? 4) how social links constituted or challenged or quashed?

RC36-540.3

SINGH, Savita* (Indira Gandhi National Open University, India)

Alienation, Work, and Pandemic: Precarious India

Under capitalism , work offers a possibility of realizing oneself as well overcoming its alienating conditions. It offers a chance for working people to form solidarity and resistance to how work is organized and wages structured. During the Pandemic and even after it, not only did human life face the most real precarity but the world of work and its meaning also changed. An enduring condition of alienation has set in in a definitional sense. Some forms of job or work have been simply decimated. When the Indian state imposed a lockdown in March 2020, severe restrictions followed preventing any movement of and isolating them in heir homes, preventing them from working people. In fact, there was no work anymore. The situation became penurious and unsustainable. so, an exodus began- an previously unseen migration back to the home states from where people had migrated earlier to the big cities. The sense of isolation and meaninglessness set in more due to loss of work more than the threat of the virus. The economy and its processes of production and consumption were disrupted to the extent that it was accepted that an estimated 2.5 Crore jobs would be lost (ILO) worldwide. In India alone, 12.5 crore working men and (more) women lost their jobs in 2020-21. the middle class salaried people joined the informal sector and swelled its capacity. Jobs they were willing to take were inferior to what they used to do. It was not possible for such people to relate to their work; it was and is neither an extension of their self nor an opportunity for self-realization. In this paper, its is this new situation that has emerged within capitalism making India in particular quite precarious that will be analyzed.

RC14-203.3

SINGH, Virendra P.* (Chairman, GLOBAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION INDIA (GREFI), Raj Nagar Extension Ghaziabad-201017, India, India)

The Power of Social Media and the Crisis in the Indian Cine Industry

Social media in India now has access to a large number of youths both in the rural and urban areas and is capable to construct and spread various kinds of social, political, and cultural narratives at the mass level. In the last few years, Indian Cine Industry popularly called "Bollywood" has been at the center of discussion not only in main media but also on social media for different reasons. Twitter and Facebook are two important platforms that set the trends on social media and have an influence over the main media. In the last three years, a large number of local, regional, and national level journalists have started their YouTube channels and created a separate audience. The Indian Cine Industry faced the wrath of social media in 2020 when a young cinema actor Sushant Singh Rajput was found dead in his apartment. The popular public opinion was that he was murdered and some influential Bollywood celebrities were involved in the conspiracy of his murder. For 3-4 months this issue attracted the attention of national and international media and social media. As the murder mystery is still unsolved many social media narrative setters launch a boycott campaign against Bollywood. This campaign could not very successful till the famous TV show controversy between Nupur Sharma and Taslim Rahmani. created problems not only in the country but also in other countries. In order to counter this and many other issues, the narrative of the portrayal of Hindu gods and goddesses in Bollywood films was brought to the center. The narrative trended on social media in a big way and a number of Bollywood films miserably flopped at the box office. The present paper explores and investigates the factors responsible for such a phenomenon in the Indian film industry.

RC48-677.1

SINGHAROY, Debal* (603, Asiad Games Village, New Delhi 110049, India)

New Contexts and Changing Contours of Agrarian Protests in India

Since last couple of decades the agrarian societies in India have been simultaneously experiencing the arrival of globalized market driven impulses in all areas of its activities, initiations of populist measures by the state and political parties to bring in quick changes affecting the life and the livelihood of major sections of the agrarian population, unprecedented speed, urgency and fragmentations in social existence and relationships as reflection of post modernity, and persistent effort to politically organize the people through the idioms of cultural politics. The agrarian social structure that experienced new waves of peasants and farmers movements in the wake of land reforms of 1950s-70s and the green revolution 1970s-90s, now experiences the cropping up of new issues and proliferation of new protests. However these protests have been eclectic in nature as the patterns of agrarian transformation has also been diverse. As against these backdrops this paper, focusing on West Bengal and Punjab in India those have long history of peasant and farmers' movements respectively, will examine the following questions:

- How have the economic globalization, populism, hypermodernity and new way cultural politics affected the life, livelihood, aspiration of the agrarian population in India?

- What have been the relationship between agrarian transformation and agrarian protests in contemporary India?

- How do these protests develop alliances with other civil societies?

- What have the role of the state in addressing the issues of the protesting organizations?

The paper high lights the dynamics of mobility, migration, fluidity in agrarian society on the one hand and the processes of anchoring the society through populism and new way politics on the other. It also underlines the new alliances those are being shaped through the agrarian protests in the contemporary society.

RC37-JS-31.4

SINHA, Priyam* (National University of Singapore, Singapore)

Disability, Stardom, Awards and the Comeback Genre in New Bollywood

New Bollywood can serve illustrative purposes of popularising marginality through star performances, making them the critical vantage point of public dialogue. One such theme has been the portrayal of disability. While disability representations per se in New Bollywood may not be novel, the last two decades witnessed a diverse range of disabilities previously unheard of being performed by leading stars. With Shah Rukh Khan acting as a man with Asperger's Syndrome in *My Name is Khan* (2010), Amitabh Bachchan enacting progeria in *Paa* (2009), and Aamir Khan addressing the concerns of a dyslexic student in *Taare Zameen Par* (2007), discussing diverse disabilities and its recognition as a genre. As a result, underlining the incentives of mainstream stars to reinvent their star image by diversifying their choice of roles and film genres, skill set as actors, and appearance through prosthetics and stylisation. For instance, Saif Ali Khan shifted from his usual metrosexual guy image and forayed into performing as a polio-infected man in *Omkara* (2006). Hrithik Roshan also took on reinventing his star image beyond a masochistic dancing hero through performing disabilities in *Koi… Mil Gaya* (2003) and *Guzaarish* (2010). Similarly, Kajol and Rani Mukherjee made their comebacks by performing blindness and Tourette's Syndrome in *Fanaa* (2006) and *Hichki* (2018), respectively. Thus, bearing testimony to how stardom, awards and credibility as actors are intrinsically connected with disability performativity. This article contextualises how these modalities representing diverse disabilities as "challenging roles" foreground marketing strategies and serve as a mode of generating public curiosity through highlighting a star's transfiguration. While doing so, also creating an audio-visual lens for recognising diverse disabilities, stigma and sociopolitics as the nation's preoccupation, making stardom a gateway for the visibility of disabilities. I discuss these interconnections of stardom, disability, and its discursive materiality in filmmaking.

RC37-550.2

SINHA, Priyam* (National University of Singapore, Singapore)

Social Disability As the New Bollywood: Notes on the Scripting Process

I wanted to make something beyond the formulaic Bollywood, but I am not an arthouse filmmaker
- Abhishek Chaubey (Personal communication, 13th March 2022)
The last three decades witnessed a spate of academic scholarship on historicising and discoursing Bollywood as a site of escapism, contestations, political mobilisation, utopia and nation's preoccupations with scarce attention on the writer's vision, journey through developing screen ideas and storyboards. With an ethnographic focus on Abhishek Chaubey's screenplay, this article studies the concept of New Bollywood, screen ideas beyond Bollywood's formulaic conjectures and its shift towards content-driven plots, realist aestheticism and social malaise. In particular, how he draws a disjuncture from the formulaic conventions of writing Bollywood yet remains rooted in some of its generic qualities of casting stars and song picturisation for making his cinema mainstream by adopting a form of in-betweenness as a writer-director. Through an ethnography and discourse analysis of his writing process(es) and descriptive accounts of his screenplays, I discuss what led him to expand the scope of representing social disabilities like caste, class, gender, disability and embedded hypocrisies in neoliberal India's social systems, making it a distinct addition to Bollywood's cinematic vocabulary. Bringing in the screenplay and the screenwriter's experiences, I propose a dialogue on how Chaubey's filmmaking encompasses research, collaboration, pre-censorship practices, market evaluations and reflexivity as a writer-director and researcher of India in the margins. The key questions it raises are: What motivates the writer to portray social disabilities in India? Furthermore, what kind of interdisciplinary research practices it entails? If so, how does the subjective position of the writer come into play in writing straightforward and sometimes open-ended social messages?

RC27-394.2

SINHA, Shalu* (Central University of South Bihar, India)
MOHAPATRA, Samapika (Central University Of South Bihar, India, India)

Reflecting upon Implementation of Khelo India Programmes: A Study of Participation of School Children in Bihar (India)

Sports is a powerful tool for social development that promotes team spirit, discipline, human values, gender equality, social inclusion and non-violence. It has been widely accepted that Sports not only contributes to the character building of an individual but also acts as a tool for the socio- economic transformation of individuals and the society at large.

In India, most of the traditional educational institutions foster meritocracy via education, which does not consider sports as a part of core education but only as an extracurricular activity. As a result , sports are undervalued in our society and most of the children are not encouraged to participate actively in sports.

In this concern, the government of India initiated a flagship programme *"Khelo India"* in order to change the perception of people and to inculcate a culture of sports in society.

With this backdrop, the present research attempted to know how the newly introduced flagship program "Khelo India School Games" could bring change in the perception of people towards sports and how it brought active participation of children in sports and thereby brought socio- economic transformation of the society .

The empirical qualitative analysis of the present study found that active participation of school children in organised sports has increased and gradually people's perception towards sports participation is changing positively.

RC38-561.1

SIOUTI, Irini* (Institute for Social Research at Goethe University Frankfurt/Frankfurt University of Applied Sciences UAS, Germany)

Political Participation Processes Among the Younger Generation in Families of Labour Migrants in Germany

The political participation of the younger generation of labour migrants in Germany is still an unexplored research field. Some studies in migration research have addressed the question of political participation among the first generation of the so called "Gastarbeiter". However, there has been no investigation about how the younger generation participated in politics. Traditionally, the epistemic and methodological framing of political participation is dominated by quantitative research perspectives. It took place in the context of the nation-state and is being challenged by the critique of methodological nationalism. A main challenge is to construct an adequate methodology to investigate processes of political participation and their transnational dimensions in (post)migration societies. To overcome the shortcomings of methodological nationalism in investigating political participation processes in a (post)migration society I suggest using the concept of biography as a key theoretical and methodological concept for the investigation of political participation processes. This makes it possible to empirically reconstruct the processuality and complexity of political participation paths. The biography-analytical perspective enables an intersectional investigation of the significance of the migration experience for political participation as well as for the total life context. In this way, we can investigate the emergence and course of political participation in its interplay between individual and societal conditions.

On the basis of biographical case studies from an ongoing research project I will discuss how political participation processes come into being under conditions of migration and discrimination experiences in a (post)migration society. Using a broad concept of participation that looks at biographical construction processes, I will reflect on the impact of a biographical-theoretical perspective in the research field of political participation.

RC52-JS-1.2

SIRNA, Francesca* (CNRS, France)

"in My Country, I Am a Specialised Nurse… but Here, I Was Hired As a Care Assistant…" the Integration of Health Professionals with Foreign Qualifications into the French Hospital Sector and the « Pandemic Challenge »: A Process of Recognition and/or Exclusion?

The recent health crisis, due to Covid 19, has brought to light a reality that has been decried for decades (Evin, 2009; Juven, Pierru, Vincent 2019) concerning the shortage of hospital staff and the lack of equipment (masks, vaccines, ICU beds, drugs, respirators, etc.) in France. This shortage of professionals is partly made up for by the hiring of foreign-educated care workers with precarious contracts that are less well paid than those of colleagues with French diplomas.

Based on the reconstruction of the migratory and professional trajectories of a group of nurses with foreign degrees in the hospital sector of a large city in the South-East of France, I will examine the processes of diploma recognition and qualification/deskilling (Berset, Weygold, Crevoisier, Hainard 1999) from

an intersectional perspective (Crenshaw 1991). 30 qualitative interviews were conducted with men and women on the reasons for departure, professional integration in France, the different contracts and positions held, professional and/or geographical mobility plans, as well as possible plans to return. Part of the interview focused on relationships with colleagues, difficulties encountered in the integration process, (different) professional practices and relationships with patients, and if and how the pandemic has affected these pathways. The aim was to understand whether within the French hospital sector, which is experiencing a severe labour shortage, there is a hierarchy of these staff according to the origin of their degree, their class, their gender, in other words whether it was possible to understand a segmentation of the sector. Does this workforce face discrimination, deskilling processes, inequalities in their careers? What are the wishes of these professionals in the wake of the ongoing health crisis (demands for training, a change or even an exit from the profession)? These are some of the questions I would answer.

RC22-327.1

SIROIS, Elisabeth* (Université d'Ottawa, Canada)

Between Cultural Religion and Laïcité in Québec: Relationship to Religion and Social Representations of Catholicism of Young Québécois Aged 20 to 30

Sociologists of religion who are even slightly interested in Québec society will certainly have noticed the acceleration of socio-religious transformations over the last fifteen to twenty years. From the deconfessionalization of Québec's school system to the implementation of a bill guaranteeing the laicity of the State, the religious question has made multiple irruptions in the social and political discourse. Paradoxically - or consequently? - the rates of adherence to Catholicism, a religion historically linked to the development of Québec's culture, are at their lowest since the beginning of the secularization process in the second half of the 20th century. Whatever the reason for this religious disaffection – whether this is a generational effect or the consequence of an *internal* secularization – more and more young Québécois claim that they do not belong to any religious tradition.

Among them, a significant proportion of young people of "catholic culture" experienced some form of religious socialization during their childhood and adolescence. In the light of the significant transformations that have occurred in the socio-religious landscape in recent decades that have been shown by several quantitative and qualitative studies, what is the relationship of these young people to religion? What are the challenges of studying it at a time when the cultural and identitary attachment of more and more Québécois to Catholicism is crumbling? It seems that the study of the social representations of the Catholic religion in the discourse of certain non-affiliated young people can, without posing certainties, provide some keys to understanding the socio-religious reconfiguration underway in the Québécois society. In this presentation, we will suggest some lines of thought based on the results of a socio-ethnographic survey conducted at Laval University (Québec city) among 38 young Québécois who claim to have no religious affiliation.

RC40-585.9

SISHUBA, Sipho* (North-West University, South Africa)
ODHAV, Kiran (North West University, South Africa)

Cabral's Ideas and Its Relevance to Africa Agronomy

This paper outlines some of the neglected theories of Amilcar Cabral, the African revolutionary, and attempts to explore how some of the concepts he used to be applied to contemporary Africa. There are two broad areas in Cabral's writing if one can classify his writing at all. The first is theoretical and the other is practical. An example of the first is theory as a weapon and the second relates to agriculture, African culture among others. The aim is to see how these can be applied to the current situation in Africa. One example of his theoretical writings relates to the 'weapon of theory' as a novel social construction of theory with its metaphor of war, and another is his transcendence in theoretical orientation, with its sense of play on how theory may be constructed whether in sense of cultural revolution through popular participation, or by shifting the Marxist view to suit the purposes at hand in the context of revolutionary ideals. Cabral began as an agriculturalist but not simply to related the science of agriculture, but to also find its relevance in contemporary settings, and combined his sense of poetry, social theory, agricultural and agronomy theory and pan-Africanism, to give further meaning to African praxis. This paper explores the relevance of these more neglected aspects of his theories, and how they can be applied to African societies.

RC14-213.3

SISODIA, Madhu* (Dav Pg College (BHU), India)

Nature and Types of Cyber Crime in a Town of Eastern Uttar Pradesh, India

With the increased use of digitalization, communication technology, and internet-based gadgets in our daily life, the chances of misuse and committing unlawful activities through these devices have also increased. Cyber Crime may be generally understood as "unlawful acts wherein a computer is a tool, a target or both. The terms computer crime, cybercrime, e-crime, hi-tech crime,

or electronic crime are activities done with criminal intent in cyberspace. Cybercrime refers to all the activities done with criminal intention in cyberspace. In the present e-Age, 'Crime' has extended itself beyond physical assault or mental torture; now it also affects our e-life. E-Life means our existence & living in the cyber world. Cyber Crime is a menace all over the world and is the one of most difficult and challenging ones to detect and investigate. The most common types of cybercrimes are phishing scams, internet frauds, online intellectual property infringements, Identity theft, online harassment, and cyberstalking, A person convicted of certain internet or computer crimes may also face a jail or prison sentence. The most serious crimes, such as possessing child pornography, can result in a prison sentence of 20 years or more. The present paper is aimed to explore the incidence of cybercrime in a town in Eastern Uttar Pradesh, India through some case studies and secondary sources of data.

RC14-214.2

SISODIA, Madhu* (Dav Pg College (BHU), India)

Social Media and Women Empowerment in India

Indian society has been a traditional society with a patriarchal and patrilocal social structure. In such a society, the women folk were having very limited opportunities to interact with people outside the family and kinship relations. The mode of communication was mainly "face to face" and interpersonal which had created a closed world for women. The development of modern mass media and increased level of education, although, opened new avenues for them but the scope of wider interactions was still very limited for them. New communication technologies have revolutionized the communication process with the penetration of the internet and mobile phone (featured as well as smart). These developments in communication technology have generated a new media which is popularly called "social media". Social media has proved to be a boon for Indian women. The access of women to social media not only provided them a chance to interact with persons of their choice but also helped them to make a free choice in consuming information, artifacts, and online shopping. Social media has given a platform to women to share their problems, opinions, and views through blogs, discussion forums, online interactions, chats, etc. The virtual space has enhanced the scope of interactions with the outside world and empowered them. Thus, social media has increased the opportunities for the empowerment of women in a conservative society like India. The present paper is aimed to explore these issues in detail through primary and secondary sources of information.

RC15-223.5

SIU, Judy* (Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong)
KOO, Anita (Hong Kong Baptist University, Hong Kong)

COVID-19 Non-Vaccination Among the People of Hong Kong: Resistance to Biomedical Hegemony As a Barrier

COVID-19 has been declared as public health emergency by the World Health Organization (WHO). WHO and health authorities worldwide have encouraged people to receive COVID-19 vaccination. As of 27th September 2022, although 94.1% of the population in Hong Kong has received one dose of vaccination, 91.8% has received the second dose, and 77.8% of the population has finished the third dose, the vaccination rate increased only when the Vaccine Pass policy has implemented since 24 February 2022, in which people would be refused to enter certain public premises if they have not finished the vaccination according to the government's dosage schedule.

Almost 6% of the Hong Kong population remains unvaccinated. This study was therefore conducted to investigate about their reasons and experiences of not getting vaccinated. Thirty informants who did not get vaccinated, aged 21 to 64, were sampled for the semi-structured interviews.

The informants were disadvantaged in many aspects of social life following their non-vaccination. Feeling confusion with the biomedical advice on COVID-19 and distrust in biomedicine were the two main interlocking factors for these informants not to get vaccinated. The informants had an impression that the biomedical professionals have always changed the standpoints in the standard of vaccination and infection control measures, making them to feel that the vaccination advice is not a pure medical suggestion. This undermines the informants' trust in biomedicine, and thus its advice on vaccination. Traditionally, biomedicine obtains hegemonic power in most societies, though such situation has been changed as indicated from our study. This phenomenon agrees with Giddens, noting that the decline in tradition increases reflexivity for individuals in contemporary societies, configures a new stage of enlightenment that demands new knowledge and autonomy. The doubts and hesitations revolving vaccination therefore stem from the process of reconstructing values and knowledge in post-traditional societies.

RC49-684.2

SIVAKUMAR, Vineetha* (Alliance University, India)

Institutional Seclusion and Mental Health

Human beings are always social animals and find meaning for life in interacting with others. It is said that people in the 21st century are more and more individualistic and seldom bothered about their fellow beings. Example of people remaining mute spectators or not responding to events of violence

can be attributed to this individuality. However it needs to be understood that in modern world one's need for higher order needs, according to Maslow, are fulfilled more virtually. Research indicates that limiting peoples interactions with the world outside would result in social seclusion which could affect individual wellbeing. The current research has been contextualized in women prisons, and aims to understand the impact of such seclusion on the mental health of prisoners. Women prisons were part of male prisons for a long period, which limited the level of interactions, in terms of movement as well as access, within a limited space. Since female criminality attracts more stigma than male criminality, public acceptance and availability of bail or parole also gets restricted for many. In addition, nonavailability of programs for rehabilitation also hamper the wellbeing of these women pushing them into mental disorders in the long run. Following a exploratory research design, the researcher attempts to describe this reality of women prisons and suggest models to aid their wellbeing.

RC06-100.2

SIVOPLYASOVA, Svetlana* (Moscow Aviation Institute (National Research University), Russian Federation)
SIGAREVA, Evgenia* (Institute for Demographic Research – Branch of the Federal Center of Theoretical and Applied Sociology of the Russian Academy of Sciences (IDR FCTAS RAS), Russian Federation)

The Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on the Reproductive Behavior of the Russian Population: Statistical and Sociological Analysis

There are not many events in world history that have had a simultaneous impact on many spheres of society in different countries. The COVID-19 pandemic has certainly become such event in modern history. It has affected economic, social, political, demographic and other processes directly or indirectly. The demographic sphere was the first to "take a hit". Mortality has increased, the number of population has decreased. People began to choose different models of reproductive behavior in conditions of uncertainty. So, the studying of this models is an important area of science, because the results can become the basis for forecasting the demographic development of states and planning measures of state social policy.

A comparative analysis of the dynamics of fertility (including CBR and TFR) in Russia will be carried out for the pre-pandemic and pandemic periods (2017-2022) in this study. This will allow us to record the change in trends during this period and their consequences in the long term. Absolute and relative birth rates will be compared on monthly basis. It will give a detailed assessment of the impact of the pandemic on the reproductive behavior, and will help to detect "compensatory" processes.

The report is also based on the results of the author's sociological studies of fertility which is transformed under the influence of the pandemic. The results of a pilot sociological survey conducted in October 2020 will give a vision of the opinion of the Russian population about the risks of a decrease in the birth rate during this period and an estimation of measures to level out the negative scenario of demographic development. Qualitative methods (in-depth interviews in 2021 and 2022) are used in the report to detect the impact of the pandemic on current and prospective attitudes of reproductive behavior of the population.

RC55-745.4

SKIBA, Regina* (Jagiellonian University, Poland)

Longitudinal Association between Shift Work, Health and Well-Being in Covid-19 Pandemic - an Outcome-Wide Analysis of Polish Garment Factory Workers

Previous research indicates that social network and positive relationships at work favorably affect health and well-being. The SARS-CoV-2 outbreak among others has contributed to organizational transitions in workplaces (e.g. smaller teams of employees, reduction of shift groups, extension of working hours from 8 to 12-hour shifts). In enterprises where it is necessary to ensure the continuity of the production process, it was necessary to reorganize shift work conditions or extend working time. Shift work, that is a rotation of employees at the same positions during the day and at night, negatively affects not only circadian rhythm and health, but also psychological and social well-being. Moreover, social network, social engagement and stress are also indicated as potential mediators of disease in shift workers.

The aim of the study is to examine the pattern of temporal associations between shift work and 26 subsequent outcomes [from the domains of (1) physical and mental health, (2) well-being, (3) family life, (4) social life, and (5) behavioral lifestyle] in the time of Covid-19 pandemic. Longitudinal survey data collected from 631 garment factory workers in Poland in 2018 and followed-up in Sep. 2020 were used.

An outcome-wide approach was applied and the prospective associations were examined using generalized estimating equations [for continuous outcomes - standardized regression estimates, and for dichotomous outcomes – odds ratios – were reported]. All models were controlled for prior sociodemographic variables: gender, age, marital status, education, having

children below 18 at home, taking care of an elderly, job tenure and baseline values of all outcome variables simultaneously (to limit the risk of reverse causation).

Results of the study will reveal the pattern of associations between shift work and various subsequent outcomes in the pandemic and thus, will help formulate recommendations and policies that would reduce workers' exposure to this detrimental work factor.

RC35-525.1

SKOLARSKI, Stephan* (Bielefeld University, Germany)

The Rise of Populism and the Threat to Social Cohesion

Populism poses a far-reaching and immediate threat to social cohesion and is of increasing relevance to sociological research, especially against the backdrop of current and profoundly lingering political-social crises (including the challenges of climate change, the impact of Brexit, the financial consequences of the Covid 19 pandemic and the energy policy decisions in the wake of the war in Ukraine).

This presentation examines social cohesion in the form of a theoretical and methodologically guided perspective on populist attitudes in Germany. The aim of the analyses is to examine the connection between individual assessments of social cohesion dimensions and patterns of populist attitudes. This raises the question of whether and to what extent social cohesion in Germany is at risk and what polarising and divisive tendencies can be identified. Multiple group comparisons with socio-demographic variables (e.g., age, gender, income, education, region) are used to refine the analyses.

Social cohesion is measured by opposing item pairs and guiding principles that represent contrary ideals of living together (e.g., traditional, autocratic or liberal-individualistic ideals). The three factor-analytically distinct dimensions of anti-elitism, sovereignty and conviction of homogeneity conceptualise populist characteristics. Using data from the first wave of the so-called FGZ-Panel (a wide-ranging representative panel survey) conducted by the Institute for Social Cohesion in Germany, the presented questions are examined.

This contribution fits into the questions on socio-political conflicts. In that respect, this study can be located within the framework of the dimensions of social cohesion and conflicts that lead to division and polarisation in German society. With the approach of an analytical perspective and explorative monitoring, this empirical work is intended to contribute to understanding the emergence of political crises and the transformation of social fields against the background of the current central challenges of democratic states in Europe.

RC37-542.4

SKOVAJSA, Marek* (Charles University, Czech Republic)

Classical Music's Democratic Natural: Dvořák in Europe and America

Classical music is often seen in sociology as the quintessential domain of legitimate, snobbish or elitist culture. One thing this view seems to ignore is the process of democratization taking place within classical music itself in the last two centuries. Among the past musicians enjoying wide recognition today, the Czech composer Antonín Dvořák is well qualified to be pointed out as an example of the uneasy, but robust relationship between classical music and democracy. Of lower middle-class origins and self-identifying as a member of a politically disenfranchised nation in Austrian Empire, Dvořák was able to break through the formidable social and ethnic-political barriers to achieve international success. He did this by shaping the form and content of his musical output to respond to two contradictory kinds of expectations: those of music professionals and art-sponsoring elites and those of the broader social constituencies, whether these were the Czech middle class engaged in collective struggle for national emancipation or the educated public of the democratic United States. The broad, almost popular appeal of much of Dvořák's music as well as its "Slavic" nature can be regarded as its most obvious democratic and nationalistic qualities, but these same qualities have also undermined his reputation as a "serious" composer. This paper explores the changing terms in which Dvořák's music has been evaluated and interpreted since his lifetime, including such misleading binaries as natural vs. artificial, simple vs. sophisticated, passionate vs. rational, or popular vs. elevated. It argues that the progressive democratization of the world's societies has been a conditioning factor that cemented rather than harmed Dvořák's standing as a major classical composer. Yet, the blatant contradiction of democratic habitus within elitist art genre has not been eliminated even in this composer.

RC08-134.8

SKOVAJSA, Marek* (Charles University, Czech Republic)

Two Early Careers in Sociology: Masaryk and Jerusalem

The intellectual development and disciplinary self-identification of early sociologists took place against the backdrop of an increasingly diversified and changing disciplinary matrix which provided openings for individualized and pluridisciplinary academic identities and career paths. The objective of the present paper is to document this with a comparative case study of two important, but nowadays little known Central European intellectuals. Tomáš G. Masaryk (1850 – 1937) was the most prominent promoter of sociology in the Czech lands before 1918, Wilhelm Jerusalem (1854 – 1923) was a pioneer and

an early contributor to what in the last decade of his life became known as the sociology of knowledge. While both were born only few years apart in what today is the Czech Republic, their trajectories followed an inverse geographical pattern. Masaryk studied in Vienna and then was for many years a professor in Prague, Jerusalem studied in Prague and became a professor in Vienna. Neither of the two were pure sociologists. Masaryk graduated in philosophy and much of his work can be ranked as philosophy, cultural history, political theory or practical political discourse. Jerusalem graduated in philology, but along his career he turned to philosophy, psychology, and education science besides sociology. Both had to come to terms with the powerful intellectual currents of their time: Herbartian philosophy and theory of education, Lazarus and Steinthal's *Völkerpsychologie*, French and British positivism, Wundt's experimental psychology, Husserl's phenomenology, American pragmatism as well as Comte, Spencer, Durkheim and other early sociologists. The paper explores the intellectual and institutional contexts in which Masaryk and Jerusalem adopted the description "sociology" for certain parts of their work and suggests some mechanisms that can explain the individual choices for or against sociology by academics in Central Europe in the period 1880 – 1914.

RC28-421.2

SLABBEKOORN, Jos* (Utrecht University, Netherlands)
MAAS, Ineke (Padualaan 14, Netherlands)
VROOMAN, J. Cok (The Netherlands Institute for Social Research|SCP & Utrecht University, Netherlands)

Benefit Receipt at the Intersection of Gender, Age and Migration Background: The Role of Economic, Social, Cultural, and Person Capital

There are considerable gender, age and migration background differences in benefit receipt. Recent intersectional studies on benefit receipt find that gender, age and migration background are mutually influential co-determinants of benefit receipt, but intersectional effects differ between social assistance and employment insurance. These findings emphasize that inequalities underlying benefit receipt are complex and that it is crucial to consider multiple group membership, since the effect of being part of one social group (e.g., being a migrant) can be affected by memberships of other social groups (being a man and older).

This study uses a resource-based approach to explain intersectional differences in benefit receipt. The heightened vulnerability for benefit receipt can result from deficiencies in resources (economic, social, cultural, and person capital). These resources are valuable assets on the labor market and can benefit individuals who seek employment. They are also instrumental to secure a stable position in the labor market and prevent losing one's job. Consequently, they reduce the likelihood of social benefit receipt. Persistent gender, age, and migration background inequalities in resources are observed in The Netherlands. However, whether certain intersectional groups are especially (dis)advantaged in this respect, and the consequences for the receipt of different types of benefits are still unknown. Therefore, this study aims to answer: *To what extent can intersectional inequalities in social benefit receipt (social assistance and unemployment insurance) be explained in terms of economic, social, cultural and person capital?*

We use a unique combination of datasets: longitudinal survey data (LISS) linked with Dutch register data (SSD). These data provide accurate and reliable information on benefit receipt and a wide range of information on resources for a representative sample of the Dutch population. Preliminary results show that the disproportionate vulnerability for benefit receipt of some intersectional groups is associated with personal resource deficiencies.

TG03-JS-26.2

SLARIYA, Mohinder Kumar* (Department of Higher Education, India)

CDM Based Exploitation of Natural Resources: A Threat to Existing Traditional Knowledge- a Case Study of Chanju Basin in Churah Tehsil of Chamba District of Himachal Pradesh

The Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) was introduced by US government as flexibility mechanisms under Kyoto Protocol and allows developed countries to meet their emission reduction commitments by promoting clean development in developing countries. As a policy mandate, it aims to design project-based mechanisms to reduce emissions and same are to be subtracted against a hypothetical baseline of emissions in the absence of CDM project. India as a signatory of this protocol have been registered 2313 projects up to August 2010, out of these, 64 projects are of hydro power generation and Chanju power project of 36 MW is one of such projects in India.

The present paper is an attempt of the researcher to document the impact of one of such projects on existing tradition profession of milling in Chanju basin which are facing the danger it's extinction. The results revealed that at the initial stage of project, people were happy because of their illiteracy and not knowing the facts, but now people are facing actual situation. Projects putting question mark on the survival of existing traditional knowledge of water milling and snatching livelihood and creating disturbance in ecological web for the sake of developed countries which are situated far away.

WG05-777.2

SLARIYA, Mohinder Kumar* (Department of Higher Education, India)
SLARIYA, Abhidiksha (Department of Sociology Panjab University, Chandigarh, India, India)

Dominant Role of Women in the Economic Life: A Study of Churah Tehsil, Chamba District of Himachal Pradesh, India

Throughout history, the central role of women in society has ensured the stability, progress and long-term development of nations. Globally, women comprise 43 per cent of the world's agricultural labour force. When both paid and unpaid work such as household chores and caring for children are taken into account, women work longer hours than men - an average of 30 minutes a day longer in developed countries and 50 minutes in developing countries. Women tend to spend around 2.5 times more time on unpaid care and domestic work than men. Women play important roles in the rural economy as farmers, wage earners and entrepreneurs. In rural areas, about one-third of women who are employed are unpaid family workers in the agricultural sector.

The present paper is based on the primary as well as secondary sources of data to document the role of women in the economic life of Churah tehsil. This study is exploratory in nature. Methods such as; observation, personal interviews, etc., have been used. In Churah tehsil, women play a crucial role in the economy of the family. The main sources of income are agriculture, commercialisation of agriculture, etc. At present, women are also earning income from the MNREGA scheme. As men are not actively participating in the household and agricultural activities, it is a woman who is putting efforts to cater all the needs of the family. Men do not participate; therefore, women do more work compared to men starting from dawn till dusk. The paper is an attempt to highlight the dominant role of women in the economy because, despite their crucial role, women are facing inequalities and are not being respected in the family as well as in the society.

RC31-465.3

SLAVNIC, Zoran* (Linkoping University, Sweden)
OBUCINA, Ognjen (Institut national d'études démographiques (INED), France)

Refugees' Precarious Legal Status and Integration Outcomes in Sweden

The importance of legal status for the integration of refugees and other migrants has long been recognised by researchers. Previous literature generally indicate that an unfavourable legal status often has adverse consequences on socio-economic integration outcomes. The aim of this article is to compare the socio-economic outcomes of two refugee groups from Bosnia-Herzegovina who came to Sweden during the 1990s. The two groups are arguably similar, with the principal difference being their legal status upon arrival. To elucidate, one group was able to regulate its legal status after an average of eight months after arrival in Sweden, while the other group waited for longer than four years. We analyse the short- and long-term outcomes of both adult and child refugees. Our results differ from those obtained by most previous studies in other social contexts. We find that the difference in the length of waiting period and the level of exposure to a precarious legal status did not result in a substantial difference in the degree of long-term integration of adult refugees from these two groups. Moreover, when investigating child migrants, our analysis shows that some indicators were somewhat more favourable in the precarious-status group, with all else being equal.

RC06-101.9

SLEZAK, Izabela* (University of Lodz, Poland)

"It's Complicated": Sex Work and Relations in the Family of Origin

In my speech I will discuss the transformation of relationships in families of origin in the context of women (daughters, sisters) who undertake sex work. The provision of sex services is a source of stigma for both the sex worker and her relatives (stigma by association). Hence, looking from the perspective of the family of origin, this undertaking of sex work by its member poses a vital factor in changing (actually or potentially) the social image of the family in question. The consequences of this change can shape family relationships. At the same time, the financial resources obtained through sex work also affect how the sex worker is perceived in the family of origin.

The presentation will discuss the strategies that sex workers adopt as to whether or not to disclose information about their sex work to their relatives. The implications of this disclosure (made in different ways) for relationships with individual family members will also be discussed.

The speech will be based on the results of a qualitative research project on the stigma experienced by sex workers in Poland. In-depth interviews were conducted with women involved in various types of sex work (escorts, erotic masseuses, strippers, porn actresses, and cam girls). The data was analyzed with the procedures of the grounded theory methodology.

TG10-842.3

SLOSARSKI, Bartosz* (Faculty of Sociology, University of Warsaw, Poland)

Data Arenas or How to Deal with Datafication. Grassroots Data Activism in the Times of Data Power

Data activism is becoming a new mode of contention in digital infrastructures of governance (Beraldo, Milan 2019; Gutierrez 2018), which are increasingly based on the process of datafication, understood as the creation of digital representations of the world through the acquisition, processing, and analysis of data (Couldry, Mejias 2019; Thatcher, Dalton 2021).The paper proposes the relational category of *data arenas* as a field for strategic actors in diverse areas of the contentious politics of data (Beraldo and Milan, 2019) or "open-ended bundle of rules and resources that allows certain kinds of interaction to proceed" (Jasper, 2006: 141). The paper argues that the conceptualization of data activism needs to be related to the immediate data arena in which the action takes place, in order to select the inter-active opportunities and threats for emerging data-driven repertoires of action.

Data arenas enable to detail four dimensions of relational action: 1. actors' strategic goals, involving the introduction of new norms through the use of datafication technologies (Finnemore and Sikkink, 1998); 2. the practices of defining an arena boundary to shape narratives about social and to include or exclude other actors from the arena to more effectively shape the process of agenda-setting on multiple scales (Jasper *et al.*, 2022); 3. the sets of opportunities and threats to allow actors to make alliances and change positions within the arena (McAdam, Tarrow and Tilly, 2001); 4. issues of material and symbolic power that determine the effectiveness of data activism and its political consequences (Bosi, Giugni and Uba, 2016; Bourdieu, 2020). Data activism reveals the asymmetry of datafication power (Dominguez, Lopez 2019), but also creates space for alternative uses of data in disputes around environmental pollution (Sun, Huang 2021 and own research), corruption in the public sphere (Mattoni 2017) and human rights policy (Gutierrez 2018).

RC48-665.4

SLOSARSKI, Bartosz* (Faculty of Sociology, University of Warsaw, Poland)

Environmental Data Activism. the Use of Environmental Data As a Repertoire of Action and „Universal Language" of Nature Governance

The paper aims to introduce environmental data activism as a new mode of participation in the field of environmental policy (Konisky 2020). The process of datafication gains in significance within the environmental policy field (Dauvergne 2020; Machen, Nost 2021). Data mediate the public perception of nature (Gabrys 2016), visualize environmental pollution and climate change on a massive scale (Edwards 2019), and construct nature as the object of governance (Latour 2018; Ribes 2019).

The use of data is behind the emergence of new repertoires of grassroots action – data activism – which is understood as a data-driven practice of meaning-making (Beraldo, Milan 2019) through the use of geolocation tools, big data analysis, and artificial intelligence (Dauvergne 2020). New ways of analyzing data reinforce existing citizen science practices (Franzen et al. 2021), but also enable emerging modes of action, e.g. geoactivism, environmental data justice, and sousveillance or the grassroots observation of environmental data infrastructures (Gutierrez 2018; Rajao, Jarke 2018; Vera et al. 2018). Data provide a universal language through which actors can communicate problems to decision-makers, negotiate solutions (Laclau, Mouffe 2014), and influence the environmental policy agenda on multi-level scales (Risse et al. 2013). Environmental data is used by grassroots actors to fill in the public measurement gaps, and cooperate with authorities and academia, but also to defend the material basis of the data infrastructure (e.g. against defunding).

The paper will draw on the results of the ongoing qualitative case study research, including the Polish Smog Alert, which introduced air pollution into the public debate by 'visually' constructing it based on a bottom-up measurement network, and BirdLife Europe which influence the nature conservation indicators on the European level. It will show how the data repertoire is used as a source of legitimacy in environmental/climate policy, drawing attention to strategic dilemmas and opportunities.

RC05-84.6

SMALL-RODRIGUEZ, Desi* (University of California-Los Angeles, United States)

Decolonizing Demographic Data for Tribal Peoples

This paper focuses on some of the most important data central to the governing functions of a nation state: demographic data. It specifically examines demographic data on Indigenous Peoples in what is currently called the United States of America. My main line of inquiry explores the ways in which Indigenous Peoples are made legible to the state through demographic data that serve the needs of the settler colonial nation state while continuing to create harm for tribal nations. I ask two main questions: 1) What does American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN) demography tell us about tribal populations? And 2) How are tribal nations responding to the limitations of AIAN demography? I show

how the United States federal government continues to control and maintain the boundaries of the AIAN population. I argue that we cannot rebuke AIAN demography, but it is limited in its utility for tribal nations. I then present a case study in which I partner with a tribal nation to demonstrate how tribes must respond to the limitations of AIAN demography by developing tribal population data on their terms as an exercise of tribal sovereignty. This paper advances a new paradigm of tribal demography shifting the power and control from demographic data that reify settler statecraft to demographic data that rebuild tribal nations.

RC21-317.3

SMETS, Peer* (Vrije Universiteit, Amsterdam, Netherlands)

Arts As a Way of Connecting People in Low-Income Neighbourhoods in Amsterdam. a Matter of Social and Infrastructural Inequalities?

Participatory society asks for different kinds of participation such as care, schooling, and social work. It are often usual suspects who participate, while others refrain from doing so. The Dutch government encourages participation, but participation is not widespread. Simultaneously we see that arts, and more specific community arts, are increasingly aiming at 'improving' the living conditions of residents in low-income neighbourhoods. These participatory approaches are often target-oriented with a specific goal. However, artists tend to deal with unexpected circumstances that trigger interaction between residents. At the roots of community arts are often innovative qualitative approaches and symbolic attributes that trigger unexpected viewpoints and interactions. For example, chickens are placed in a hen house at the border of a neighbourhood, which encourages children en families to visit these places where residents start stroking these animals. These stroking activities brought different kind of people together, even among people who were not used to do so.

One of the challenges is how artist and academics join hands at the neighbourhood level. Both can influence and play a different role that encourages others to participate. For arts the focus is often on the process with unexpected face-to-face and online interaction. To enable some kind of cooperation new ways of looking at the insight of both groups and interaction with vulnerable circumstances are needed. Moreover, we look how interaction can be facilitated by different kinds of knowledge and how new mixes can help neighbourhood development without stepping into the trap of neoliberalism.

RC04-75.4

SMIRNOV, Roman* (Free University of Berlin, Germany)

International PhD-Students during the Pandemic: Transformation of Migrant Strategies and Career Planning

Relevance. The pandemic of Covid-19 became the most significant phenomenon of the 21st century. In the context of the pandemic science and education were hit hard due to the transfer of teaching and all scientific events to the online format, the temporary closure of research centers and archives, and the break of international scientific ties. Among young scientists, the most vulnerable group was international PhD-students, because their plans and migrant strategies were directly related to the capabilities of academic employment and personal connections with scientists. Due to the pandemic students were forced to adapt their migration strategies and approaches to career planning to new difficult conditions.

Research goal. The goal of the research is (on the example of the international PhD-students in Austria and Germany) to analyze transformations of the individual migrant strategies of the international PhD-students and their perceptions and feelings about prospects for career and new pandemic-related work conditions.

Methodology and method. The object is international PhD-students in Austria and Germany, whose PhD-studies began no later than October 2019 and ended no earlier than May 2020. The method is the qualitative online interview. The recruitment method is the snowball sampling. The number of interviews is 20.

Results. For PhD-students the pandemic is associated with negative emotions and is a deep trauma threatened the future and devalued previous efforts in scientific work and integration.

4 types of transformation in the individual migration strategies of international PhD-students were found:

1) Zero flexibility. Despite covid restrictions, PhD-students leave their migration strategies unchanged.

2) Partial flexibility. PhD-student returns to the country of origin but plans to continue integration and scientific work later.

3) Deep transformation. PhD-student returns to the country of origin and plans to continue carrier there.

4) Self-exclusion. PhD-student returns to the country of origin and stops their scientific work.

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

RC52-711.1

SMIRNOV, Roman* (Free University of Berlin, Germany)

Silence of the Labs: Adaptation Strategies of Russian Scholars during the Russian-Ukrainian War

Relevance. February 24, 2022, became the starting point of the new wartime reality. In addition to its devastating consequences in Ukraine, within Russia itself, the war has become a catalyst for an extreme increase in ideological and political pressure and risk in all spheres of life. This has especially affected universities, because of their socially significant functions: In addition to supporting and relaying knowledge, it is the formation of norms and values, which determines the ability to significantly influence young people. Threats of political and ideological pressure and even criminal persecution are forcing Russian scholars, who disagree with the militaristic policy of the government, to develop mechanisms for adapting to the changed conditions of professional everyday life. This is expressed, first of all, in a change in communication and the development of alternative contingently safe forms of communication, such as silence.

Research goal and research questions. The study aims is to analyze the silence of Russian scholars, who disagree with the current policy of the Russian government. Research questions: 1) what is the meaning and function of the silence of scientists in a modern Russian university? 2) Is the "modern" silence, as a form of adaptation, a "restoration" of the Soviet-time silence of intellectuals?

Methodology and method.
Method: qualitative interview.
Number of respondents: 20.
Target group: Russian scholars (with an academic degree of candidate of science or doctor of science) with at least 5 years of experience at the university.
Recruiting: Snowball sampling.
Results. Answering research questions, it was that:

1. Silence remains the only acceptable (not punishable by law) form of disagreement with militaristic policy.

2. Silence serves as a mechanism for subjective exclusion from pro-war activism and pro-war discourse.

3. Scholars note the feeling of "the return of Soviet censorship to universities and the restoration of adaptation mechanisms."

RC24-367.3

SMITH, Gavin John* (Australian National University, Australia)

Rewilding Sociology? How Displaced Brown Snakes on the Urban Fringe Can Contribute to Sociological Practice

A key feature of STS scholarship is the destabilisation of orthodox epistemes and the celebration of social entities – be they technologies, environmental forces or social beings – as ontologically fluid, dynamic and contingent. From this perspective, how we think about the social world and do social science needs to be continually reviewed and revamped: our imaginaries, concepts, research practices, objects and outcomes. This entails re-imagining what disciplines like sociology are for and how they can embrace new techniques and knowledges to improve understandings of different forms of social relation. This openness to unsettling – and pushing the boundaries of – sociological knowledge and practice, has acted as an invitation to interrogate ontologically troublesome and slippery subject matter so that new insights can be revealed into how complex socio-ecological systems and actions are structured and relate. It is precisely this commitment to trouble bothersome entities and push disciplinary boundaries that inspired me to commence an experimental socio-ecological study of Eastern brown snakes (*Pseudonaja textilis*), one of the world's most venomous - and widely feared - terrestrial creature. I will discuss how I came to work *with* and *for* these maligned and persecuted figures, and how I am tracking them as they transit through the suburban landscape to map their movement behaviour, habitat utilisation and sociality. I will also outline how I am using technologies to reveal their habits and cognitions, but also to bring more legibility to them as vital environmental servants, in the process debunking their moral representation as unbelonging problem wildlife. This case study acts as a lever for sociologists to reflect on how our discipline can engage in new and generative ways with interdisciplinary problems.

RC14-210.1

SMITH, Gavin John* (Australian National University, Australia)
ANDREJEVIC, Mark (Monash University, Australia)
O'MALLEY, Pat (Australian National University, Australia)
SELWYN, Neil (Monash University, Australia)
GU, Xin (Monash University, Australia)
O'NEILL, Chris (Monash University, Australia)

The Elephant in the Gaming Room: The Case of Facial Recognition Technology and Gaming Culture in Australia

As a response to the problems of anonymity, insecurity and duplicity associated with today's hypermediated world, there has been a recent turn to biometric technologies which have the capability to anchor the identity of individuals to the fleshy materiality of the body. These 'recognition' technologies focus on measuring different parts of the body and rendering each into a machine-readable code so that they can be compared with virtual referents. The use of facial recognition technology (FRT) is one such application, as a means of both verifying identity claims for access control but also identifying individuals in real-time or retrospectively. An interesting example of the latter has been the increased use of FRT in gaming venues in Australia as part of harm minimization strategies concerned with managing problem gambling. Those who acknowledge they are suffering from a gambling addiction can voluntarily enrol in a self-exclusion program, which relies on FRT to effect the ban in automated ways. In some jurisdictions, FRT has been mandated in venues that have 30 'pokie' machines. In this context, we see the strategic framing of FRT by tech, industry and state representatives as a figure of virtue to mitigate against the harms that gaming machines and cultures induce. As one official put it, "We want to do anything we can to help those who can't help themselves." Based on interviews with gaming stakeholders, and with gambling patrons subject to these systems, this paper introduces the concept of 'biometric capitalism' to explore the way in which bodily surveillance measures get represented in symbolic, if reductionist, ways as technofixes for the contradictions produced by what is a highly predatory mode of capitalism. And yet these very technologies come in different ways to reinforce these problematic economic relations and add a veneer to the social harms this industry perpetuates.

WG06-788.3

SMITH, George* (Bristol University, United Kingdom)

Networks of Resistance: Tracing the Role of Fetishes in Indigenous/Community-Conserved Areas (ICCAs) in Senegal

My work is on ICCAs (Indigenous/community-conserved areas or 'territories of life'). Specifically, I am working with an ICCA based in the casamance region of Senegal called 'Kawawana'. ICCAs are a fascinating and inspiring example of community-led conservation that you read about here: https://report.territoriesoflife.org/territories/kawawana-senegal/ In particular, my work with Kawawana seeks to explore the role of sacred forests and fetishes (objects indicating the presence of ancestral spirits) in this territory of life. Fetishes are placed by women and indicate certain sacred sites in the territory. My aim is to trace the presence of these more-than-human spirits through varying institutional contexts - from the women's exclusive and situated knowledge of the spirit world in this local context, through to extra-local spaces engaged in national/international conservation discourses. It is in this tracing of fetishes from one institutional context to the next that I envisage adopting an institutional ethnographic approach - specifically, uncovering the ways in which these more-than-human entities are tied into broader institutional contexts and 'mainstream' conservation discourses, which are deeply shaped by neoliberal political economies and colonial depictions of the living world which separates humans from nature.

RC22-340.3

SMITH, Geraldine* (University of Tasmania, Australia)

The Role of Play in the Multifaith Movement in Australia

The multifaith movement stands upon the precipice of generational change, and emerging generations are re-imagining what the multifaith movement is and could be. This presentation describes key findings from the interfaith stream of the ARC funded Religious Diversity in Australia project. It explores how the multifaith movement facilitates respectful encounters and relationships between religiously diverse people in Australia through the lenses of performance, atmospheres, ritual, and play. It begins with a critique of how too much focus on 'dialogue' in the multifaith movement limits its project to a powerful few and excludes marginal voices in the movement. I then highlight how emerging perspectives grounded in material religion and embodiment in interreligious studies are creating new avenues of inclusion. To contribute to this emerging field, I focus upon the performative genre of play and its role in both fostering multifaith relationships and broader social change. Play is a force of disruption, subversion, and renewal. Therefore, I argue that at this point of juncture play contributes to making sense of the shifts currently occurring (or about to occur) in the multifaith movement in Australia.

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

RC16-238.3

SMITH, Jeremy* (Federation University, Australia)

Metropolitan Imaginaries and Regional Cities in the North Americas

This paper extends a theorisation of metropolitan imaginaries in the Americas to incorporate interconnected regional cities. Following Cornelius Castoriadis, Néstor García Canclini, and others, I have previously utilized a focused notion of *metropolitan* imaginaries in studies of both North and South America alongside of an existing notion of *urban* imaginaries prevalent in Latin American urban sociology. With this theoretical framework, I have distinguished metropolitan cities as crucial destinations in migration and lively centres of a greater magnitude and with international significance. In this paper I extend the theoretical framework to begin to incorporate *metropolitan regions* and *regional cities* in the North Americas under the banner of urban imaginaries. Such centres emphasize provincial and regional connectedness when linked with larger networks of capitalism and the operation of state agencies and multinational organisations. Bringing urban sociologists variously concerned with the connections of regional and metropolitan cities such as Manuel Castells, David Harvey, Néstor García Canclini, Thomas Bender, and Armando Silvia Tellez, to Castoriadis' theory of the imaginary institution, this paper sketches a research program on metropolitan and regional cities and their imaginaries for the Americas.

RC48-665.5

SMITH, Jonathan D.* (Universitas Gadjah Mada, Indonesia)

How Environmental Movements in Indonesia Weave Together Local Knowledges of Religion and Science into New Socio-Ecological Practices

This paper describes how Indonesian environmental movements connect scientific and religious/cultural concepts in the creation of new socio-ecological practices. Environmental social movements in Indonesia often work with local communities to create new ecological practices. Studies of how social movements create these practices often view religious/cultural approaches and techno-scientific approaches separately, partly due to a scholarly tendency to see discourses of 'religion' and 'science' as separate to or in conflict with each other. Theoretically, this paper draws on four approaches: 1) grassroots environmental movements operating at the local level in Indonesia as driving forces and testing grounds for new environmental; 2) local contexts as geographical and conceptual spaces for studying interaction between diverse religious/cultural and scientific concepts and practices; 3) frame theory to explore different ways that social movements bridge between different religious/cultural and scientific concepts and audiences; and 4) focus on creative processes as social movements improvise and embed new socio-ecological practices in conversation with local communities. Methodologically, this paper draws on analysis of a new dataset of 208 distinct environmental movements operating in Indonesian local communities between 1990 and 2022, enriched by qualitative interviews with movement leaders and an ethnography of a grassroots movement operating in southern Java. The paper shares an inventory of new socio-economic practices, and it describe two types of synthesis discovered: 1) frame bridging, where social movements adopt religious/cultural and scientific discourses to appeal to multiple audiences, and 2) the creation of hybridized discourses and systems. Findings are illustrated with examples of adaptive farming practices, water management, forest conservation, and responses to the development of nuclear power plants. It concludes with a reflection on how the quality of local community participation and power dynamics shape the extent to which movements co-create socio-ecological practices with different segments of the local community.

RC47-JS-43.2

SMITH, Jonathan D.* (Universitas Gadjah Mada, Indonesia)

Studying Environmental Social Movements As Sites of (Inter) Religious Cooperation and Transformation in Indonesia

This paper describes how environmental social movements in Indonesia connect multiple religious and non-religious actors and practices in shared campaigns to address environmental crises. Indonesia sits on the global frontline of environmental crises, with a rich history of religious diversity and environmental activism. Previous studies have found multiple examples of how religious actors contribute to social movements addressing climate change, and how participation in these movements challenges religious groups to change their beliefs and practices to meet new environmental challenges. However, these studies tend to focus on one religious group (particularly Muslims and Christians), or they are based on a case study of a single social movement. Theoretically, this daper draws on four approaches: 1) social movements as meeting points for religious actors from different religions and beliefs to participate in processes of social change, 2) local contexts as geographical and conceptual spaces for studying interaction between multiple religious and non-religious actors, 3) frame theory to explore how movements include multiple religious and non-religious discourses, and 4) lived religion as a way to study diverse expressions of religion, spirituality and traditional worldviews without imposing scholarly or official definitions of religion. Methodologically, this paper

draws on analysis of a new dataset of 208 distinct environmental movements operating in Indonesian local communities between 1990 and 2022, enriched by qualitative interviews with movement leaders and an ethnography of a multi-faith grassroots movement operating in southern Java. This study found extensive synthesis between actors from official religions, Indigenous religions, and local traditions and wisdom (often called cultural practices). The paper presents a framework of four types of cooperation between these actors, and it links them to contextual factors that influence distinctive inter(religious) responses. It concludes with reflections on new methodologies for sociologists studying intersections between religion and social movements.

RC40-JS-55.2

SMITH, Kiah* (U. Queensland, Australia)

Fair Food Futures: 4 Scenarios for Translating Civic Food Politics into Food System Transitions in Australia

Within the field of sustainability transformations, theories of power argue that accelerating effective transitions require expanding multiple pathways, which includes going beyond co-creating individual change narratives to also engage in more confrontational pathways among diverse societal actors. Contributing empirical evidence for this idea, this paper reports findings from a national study exploring how civic food actors are collectively re-imagining what a better food system might look like in response to multiple food, climate and economic crises, in order to inform directions for policy making around sustainability transitions in Australia. The study's methodology combined participatory futures thinking and visual methods with the theory and practice of food utopias, and engaged over 100 participants in interviews, case studies, workshops and online discussions between 2019 and 2023. This has resulted in the articulation of four complementary *fair food futures* and associated pathways to action based on food justice: The Long Table; Fair Food in the City; Youth, Food and Climate Action; and Technology for the People.

This paper first describes how these scenarios were co-created. Next, I apply theory on 'large systems change' (LSC) to identify what each scenario can tell us about (a) co-creating, (b) supporting, (c) doing, and (d) forcing, change. In line with LSC, our scenarios – as examples of shared narratives about how power might be redistributed in future food systems - incorporate all of these strategies to varying degrees, via their insistence on actions based on solidarity and care, degrowth, reclaiming the commons, respect for ecological boundaries, human rights, and participatory governance. The paper concludes with examples of practical directions for change (such as sustainable food procurement, food policy councils and land sharing initiatives), providing new insights at the nexus of sustainability transitions, food system reform, and futures thinking.

RC15-219.2

SMITH, Lorraine* (University of Sydney, Australia)
JOHNSTON-ATAATA, Kate (Social and Global Studies Centre, School of Global, Urban and Social Studies, RMIT University, Australia)
URBANOWICZ, Anna (School of Health and Social Development, Faculty of Health, Deakin University, Australia)

Establishing a Cross-National Study on Experiences of COVID-19 - Methods, Processes, Challenges: The Australian Experience

As the significance of the COVID-19 pandemic became obvious around the world in early 2020, an international group of qualitative researchers interested in patient and health professional experiences of health and illness mobilised to capture the impact of this condition. This group – DIPEx International (www.dipexinternational.org) - includes researchers from Australia, Brazil, Canada, Germany, Japan, the Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland, USA and the UK. Our presentation describes the steps taken by the Australian team to initiate and develop a protocol for gathering people's COVID experiences worldwide, the challenges we faced ensuring a usable and practical protocol that captured multiple researchers' study design preferences, and the evolution of the protocol and data analysis processes. Differences in language, researcher expertise, project funding and research preferences needed to be accommodated.

We further explicate the contribution of our Australian data to two manuscripts emerging from the international study: one involving interviews with 71 people with Covid across five countries and their efforts to negotiate collective and individual candidacy for long Covid healthcare, and the other involving interviews with 115 people with Covid across four countries about disclosure, sickness absence and return-to-work. Whilst there were multiple instances of common experiences amongst study participants, regardless of country of origin, there were also country-specific unique outcomes. These differences were often underpinned by government decision-making and subsequent health directives/policy, as well as the level of healthcare support offered to citizens affected by Covid.

We conclude with some suggestions for streamlining the sometimes challenging and convoluted process of accommodating wide-ranging and differing points of view among researchers involved in international

collaborations, and provide some case examples of how we reached concordance in the theoretical and empirical aspects of data drawn from differing political, economic and cultural contexts and systems.

RC14-JS-39.1

SMITH, Naomi* (University of the Sunshine Coast, Australia)
DAVIS, Jenny (The Australian National University, Australia)
RODRIGUEZ, Aleesha (ARC Centre of Excellence for the Digital Child, Queensland University of Technology, Australia)

The Internet: Moving from Failure to Flourishing

The internet, and specifically social media, is often critiqued as a disruption to a functioning society and a threat to democracy , by which the only solution is to 'turn it off'. Critiques of the internet are important work, however, in this paper we seek to move away from 'big critique' (Burgess 2022) and focus on the conditions that help human flourishing on the internet. Drawing from the work of Halberstam (2011) this paper identifies a 'positive' internet that dwells "...in the murky waters of a counterintuitive, often impossibly dark and negative realm of critique and refusal" (2011, p.2). We build our understanding of positive internet through what Halberstam might consider the "rewards of failure" (2011, p.3) by focusing on where the internet has functioned and produced positive and pro-social outcomes amongst its many shortcomings.

We argue that by identifying instances in which the internet fosters social good, we can work towards (re)creating more of the same and thus cultivating meaningful sites of sociality. We aim to ascertain the building blocks of a more positive internet including platform policy, architectural design, and community practices. To date much research has rightfully focused on critiquing 'big tech' pinpointing misinformation, safety, privacy and harassment. In this paper we turn scholarly attention to human flourishing, identifying several dimensions in which social media has had positive effects. Emerging from the scholarly literature we highlight three key dimensions: shared joy, empowerment and resistance and social connection and community. We argue that these three dimensions are the building blocks of a more positive internet, and we examine the affordances and conditions from which these dimensions on the internet emerge.

RC33-499.1

SMITH, Tom W* (University of Chicago, USA)

Comparison Error Lessons from the International Social Survey Programme (ISSP)

The International Social Survey Program (ISSP) has conducted an annual cross-national survey since 1985. It has utilized the total survey error perspective to evaluate and maximize data quality. In particular, it has focused to minimizing comparison error - the interaction of measurement error across countries - and thus maximize comparability. Often the ISSP has found that initial standards and protocols needed elaboration and/or modification to function in an optimal manner. This paper looks at how ISSP has dealt with issues concerning 1. Acceptable Sample Designs, 2. Target Populations, 3. Mode, 4. Weighting, and 5. Validation of Interviews and Interviewers.

RC22-330.1

SMITH, Tom W* (University of Chicago, USA)

Spirituality and Religion: Trends and Cross-National Comparisons

Spirituality is an ancient and core construct of the existential lives of humans and the religions they have formed. It has manifested itself in many ways across societies and religions from the cave paintings of Lascaux to the spirit animals of shamans, the kami of Shintoism, the mysticism of Kabbalah, the whirling dervishes of Sufism, and the Holy Spirit of the Christian trinity. Despite its long historical presence, spirituality has been undergoing important changes and growth in recent decades. Some scholars even see the expansion of spirituality as challenging secularization theory's contention that modernization inexorably diminishes religion as education in general and science in particular undermine religious belief and many governments take over many social functions of religions such as caring for the ill and needy. They argue that modernization tends not to destroy religion, but to transform it and that spirituality has emerged and grown as a result.

Of course spirituality and religion are closely intertwined concepts. This paper disentangles them by looking at them in comparative perspective, by comparing a person's spirituality to their religiousness. First, recent trends in spirituality vs. religion are examined. Second, the correlates of spirituality vs. religion are studied. Finally, the role of spirituality and religion is analyzed across societies.

This paper uses three datasets: 1) NORC's General Social Surveys (GSSs) for 1998, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, and 2018, 2) the Fetzer 2020 Study of Spirituality in the United States (SSUS) and 3) the International Social Survey Program's (ISSP) Religion IV Study, 2018-2020.

TG10-849.4

SMITH, Vern* (University of Wollongong, Australia)

Detangling (Social) Cyber-Deviance: Trolling, Online Harassment and Antidisestablishmentarianism on the Internet

As the Internet and online social media platforms (such as Twitter, Facebook, YouTube and other blog websites) become increasingly pervasive in the everyday lives of their users, theories surrounding appropriate methods for communication between individuals and groups within these online spaces continue to evolve, particularly regarding conflict within public debates. Most of this emerging literature engages with such new theories and evidence surrounding (in)appropriate online conduct within public forums (such as social media websites and comment sections), and the dangers of social deviance present on the Internet (such as cyber-bullying, trolling and the spread of misinformation). The literature under review often confuses and conflates the phenomena under examination and observation, or ignores important caveats to the phenomena altogether. For example, treating trolling and cyber-bullying as the same thing, or failing to acknowledge the ways in which humour might play a part in the motivations for perpetrators. As this research is emerging, there is a need for consistent use of terminology – which is currently absent – and more nuanced understandings of cyber-deviance. This area of study can be loosely divided into 3 styles: (i) trolling, (ii) online harassment and cyber bullying, and (iii) the spread of misinformation and/or proliferation of propaganda – which I label antidisestablishmentarianism. In so doing, I propose the umbrella term of Cyber-Deviance (CD) to envelope the above three styles of CD for researchers studying these phenomena.

RC07-130.1

SMITH, Vern* (University of Wollongong, Australia)

Individualised and Collectivised Cyber-Deviance

As the Internet and online social media platforms (such as Twitter, Facebook, YouTube and other blog websites) become increasingly pervasive in the everyday lives of their users, theories surrounding appropriate methods for communication between individuals and groups within these online spaces continue to evolve, particularly regarding conflict within public debates. As this research is emerging, there is a need for consistent use of terminology – which is currently absent – and more nuanced understandings of cyber-deviance. Through empirical research and reviewed literature, I propose the umbrella term of Cyber-Deviance (CD) for researchers studying these phenomena. CD can be loosely divided into 3 styles: (i) trolling, (ii) online harassment and cyber bullying, and (iii) the spread of misinformation and/or proliferation of propaganda – which I label antidisestablishmentarianism. The empirical research analysed the comment sections of news and satire posts about the Australian bushfires of summer 2019-2020. This event saw the spread of conspiracy theories, misinformation and climate denialism within general discussions and the media. The findings discuss the ways in which CD unfolds individually and collectively. It also observes how online news and satire content affords and 'encourages' the various styles of CD within comment sections.

RC44-631.4

SNELL, Darryn* (RMIT University, Australia)
RAINNIE, Al (University of South Australia, Australia)

Reclaiming Just Transition: Unions and the Fight for Nature and Jobs

Historically, natural resource based unions have often found it challenging balancing the need to protect jobs while also advancing ecological sustainability agendas. Often simplified as the 'jobs versus the environment' dilemma, some unions have sought to advance a enviro-political position which challenged this dichotomy through the development and advancement of the notion of just transition. In this paper we consider the union origins of just transition and its evolution among unions in recent years. Through an examination of union just transition campaigns and narratives in Australia we discuss why unions are becoming prone to abandoning this important concept for less politically progressive ideas such as diversification and decarbonisation. Drawing upon Barca's (2019) work on labour and the ecological crisis and Clark, Foster and York's (2010) notion of capitalism's ecological rift we argue that unions have a critically important role to play in bringing about solutions to the ecological and climate crisis upon us but it will require reclaiming the 'justice' in transition and the struggle over production and nature that underpins it.

RC30-435.2

SNELL, Darryn* (RMIT University, Australia)

Work in Transition in Australia

This presentation highlights how the world of work is changing rapidly in Australia as a consequence of new business practices, the advancement of workplace technologies, climate change, globalisation and shifting international production networks with varied outcomes for workers and communities. It will make the case that formal labour protections are proving increasingly inadequate, and workers, especially migrant workers, are being exposed to growing employment and social

protection risks. It will argue that the COVID-19 pandemic laid bare the fault lines of paid work exacerbating employment insecurity, underemployment, low pay and poor working conditions for many workers, particularly those in feminised sectors such as retail and care work. While the transition to a low carbon economy offers to revitalise regions and generate new secure job opportunities, the energy transition has often resulted in secure well-paid work being displaced for precarious jobs. New ways of working are emerging in some sectors out of COVID-19, which appear to offer greater 'flexibility', improved work-life balance and hybrid working opportunities, but which have for many workers increased job demands and incursions into family life. The presentation will conclude with a discussion of how Australia's unions and the new Federal Labor-Government are seeking to respond to these changes and challenges in the world of work.

RC34-519.6

SNITNIKOVS, Aleksejs* (Riga Technical University, Latvia)

KOROLEVA, Ilze (Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, University of Latvia, Latvia)

ALEKSANDROVS, Aleksandrs (Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, University of Latvia, Latvia)

The Patterns of Youth's Usage of the Internet and the Emerging Learning Styles: The Case of Latvia

The paper will provide information about youth's online practices and the patterns of the use of the internet for learning purposes, the habits and cognitive strategies employed by young people for search of information and performing cognitive tasks and their beliefs about possibilities of the internet in the learning process. This presentation will be based on the data which has been collected within the project "The impact of internet usage patterns on the development of youth's cognitive styles". The target group of the research are young people (15 – 25 years old) – pupils of secondary schools and students of higher education institutions in Latvia. The data is collected by using qualitative and quantitative methods – interviews with experts, focus group discussions and a representative survey of pupils and students (2000 respondents). Literature review, interviews with experts and focus group discussions suggest that the internet has had strong impact on cognitive behavior and practices of the young people. The youth rely on the internet as a storage of information and tend to use it as a kind of external memory. Under the influence of the internet their preferred ways of getting new information and reading practices have changed over the last decade. On the basis of the survey data we are going to identify the patterns of youth's usage of the internet and their effects on the learning activity and styles. Information obtained in the survey will enable us to assess to what extent the young people are using the internet in purposeful and creative ways and to what extent they are rather influenced by the powerful environment of the internet, which distracts their attention and has the potential of diluting the learning process.

RC05-95.1

SNOOK, Jennifer* (Grinnell College, USA)

HAENFLER, Ross* (Grinnell College, USA)

Defending the "Folk": Heathenry and the Micro-Foundations of the Far-Right

In this paper, we use Heathenry, a pagan religious movement drawing upon Germanic and old Nordic traditions, identities, and mythologies, as a micro-level case study offering a preliminary illustration of contemporary strategies of exclusion enacted in "cultural defense" against the perceived threats of liberalism and multiculturalism. We discuss the intersection of micro-cultural groupings with macro-structural forces and political opportunities. Right-wing Heathenry, along with other meso-level groupings, both *reflects* and *contributes to* these larger sociopolitical changes. Following Fine's (2009) concepts of "tiny publics" and idioculture we propose that most social life occurs at the group level and that what happens at the group level matters. Local Heathen groups provide one example of the micro-cultural foundations of the 'alt-right,' showing how race and racism are "done" beyond establishment political operatives, think tanks, and more organized social movements. In the context of these groups, we show how Heathens "flip the script" of multiculturalism by claiming indigeneity in defense against "colonization" and reframing intolerance to suggest that liberals are intolerant. We demonstrate how recent events (e.g. war, migration), movements (e.g. Black Lives Matter, #MeToo), and the presidency of Donald Trump have accelerated tribalism, nativism, and white ethnonationalism in the US and elsewhere. Initially in this period, right-wing Heathens fused "new" and "traditional" (overt, Jim Crow) racism, suggesting that the political moment – a "Trump effect" - legitimized a reactionary racial discourse, a relative "mainstreaming" of white pride, separatism, and in some cases white supremacy. We conclude by calling for increased attention to the cultural foundations of social movements (e.g. Jasper 2014), including the "hidden spaces" of hate (Simi and Futrell 2015) in the "new global far-right" (Miller-Idriss 2020).

RC54-JS-70.4

SOARES, Dandara* (UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL FLUMINENSE, Brazil)

Movements of Mothers of State Violence Victims Against Public Security Policy of State of Rio De Janeiro 2007-2022

The present work goals to analyze the search for justice of Mothers and Relatives of State Violence Victims in Rio de Janeiro State. The research takes place in the Legislative Assembly of State of Rio de Janeiro and in the Court of Justice of the State of Rio de Janeiro. Therefore, it exposes itself the resistance and denunciation of the aforementioned movements to the construction of public security policy of this state in the last fifteen years. Such movements promote acceptance among the families and the indication of judicial and legislative paths in the monitoring of cases of murder of their loved ones. The transformation of mothers' grief into a struggle moves these women. They search at least two types of justice: the consolidation of their children positive memory and the resolution of the cases in courts and legislative institutions that promote state accountability for murder of young black peripheral people and pressure for the resolution of the cases.

The temporal cut was based on the understanding that there is a continuity of the public security policy from 2007 to 2022: the entry of Sérgio Cabral as governor of the state of Rio de Janeiro led to the implementation of the Pacifying Police Units (PPU), a project followed by his sucessors. The PPU should lead to pacification and retaking of slum territories, but according to Leite (2012) is verified that there is little effectiveness of PPU. With Wilson Witzel's victory in the 2018 elections, there is an initial break with the previous public security policy, with the extinction of the public security secretariat. However, Cláudio Castro, Witzel successor post-impeachment, dates back to the continuation of PPU under another name: Integrated City project, because the mentality of the Military Police remains the same: disrespect for the human rights of slum residents.

WG08-JS-102.4

SOARES, Idayane* (Freie Universität Berlin, Germany)

Anxiety and Inequalities: A Case Study with the Brazilian Mutual-Aid Group Neurotics Anonymous

Anxiety is an increasingly pervasive and uncomfortable emotion in recent decades, with Brazil as a pressing case for the analysis of this emotion, since it's a world leader in the prevalence of anxiety disorders, according to the World Health Organization (WHO). Following a set of researches that approaches an existence of convergence around the socio-economic situation of a social actor and the experience of certain emotions, this work attempts to understand if anxiety, as a situation of mental suffering, is related to different indicators of inequality that increased during the pandemic of Covid 19. More specifically, it aims to comprehend the anxiety social causes and whether its experience reinforces or reproduces social inequalities, based on a qualitative analysis of a virtual mutual aid group - the online group "Caminho Novo" created through the Community of *Neurotics Anonymous* (N/A), which is a voluntary fellowship widely spread in the Brazilian society formed by people who share their experiences to solve their common emotional problems. The axis of the approach is the experiences lived by individuals in anxiogenic states reported on these virtual forums during the period of the pandemic from 2020 to 2021. The research results revealed a correlation between the experience of anxiety and situations of economic and social precariousness. The social structures involved in the experience of anxiety and which are expressed in social action, from this mediator, make the people who experience it unable to leave the immobilizing framework placed by this emotion, reinforcing the situation of economic and social vulnerability. Anxiety is experienced as an emotion that prevents members from entering the job market or remaining in it, it also makes it difficult to experience affective relationships and new bonds, leading the deponents to situations of loneliness and divorce.

RC07-130.2

SOBOTTKA, Emil Albert* (Rua Prof. Fitzgerald 192, Brazil)

Platform Capitalism and Democracy: Crisis of the Public Sphere in Brazil

The theoretical-political concept public sphere is strongly linked to Jürgen Habermas. In his 1962 published book *The structural transformation of the public sphere,* he adopted a historical-conceptual perspective and deepened the concept in later works. With that, he subsidied a positive expectation for democracy, which Habermas himself called participatory democracy. His new book, *A new structural change in the public sphere and deliberative democracy*, puts aside optimism and asks what future democracy has within the capitalist platform. Since everyday life is highly (in)formed by algorithms that are not focused on understanding or on improving public deliberation, but instead on capturing attention. In light of this thesis, and based on empirical data from newspapers and other documentary sources on projects and public policies in recent years, the text analyzes the state of the public sphere in Brazil and its (in) capacity to foster a deliberative democracy. Which contradicts the expectations that the popularization of new network technologies had brought when they were popularized at the beginning of the present century.

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

RC47-JS-11.5

SOBOTTKA, Emil Albert* (Rua Prof. Fitzgerald 192, Brazil)

Trivialization of Religiosity: Political Instrumentalization of Evangelicals in Brazil

Since the proclamation of the Republic, Brazilian state policies maintained a formal separation between churches/religions and the state, even though there have sometimes been episodes of reciprocal instrumentalization. In Brazil, the secularization of the personal conduct of life has never reached such a high degree as in several Western European societies. Everyday life has always been imbued with intense religiosity. Syncretism, public demonstration of personal religiosity by political leaders as well as the strong influence of Liberation Theology in social movements and political parties attest that the institutional separation between state and religion did not imply a secularization of individual life. The growing Pentecostal movement – and its variant called neo-Pentecostalism – for a long time cultivated individual and family behavior very intensely informed by religion, and distanced themselves clearly from public life. In recent decades, the formal separation between state and religion has changed radically. This change reached its peak with the ubiquitous presence of religious organizations and arguments in Brazilian public life, during the electoral campaigns, and throughout the presidential administration of Jair Messias Bolsonaro, with his slogan: "Brazil above everything, God above all". From the concrete policy in education to the appointment of occupants in state positions, as in the case of the Federal Supreme Court, passing through countless other areas, the normative foundations derived from religion – in this case: of a conservative root – have become current. The text is based on public manifestations of Bolsonaro and his supporters that justified activities, policies, and claims of policies based on religion to analyze the colonization of public policies and institutions by the political instrumentalization of Pentecostal and Neo-Pentecostal religious movements. Instead of a "return of the sacred" to public life, in Brazil, there seems to be ongoing an evil banalization of evangelical religiosity for political purposes.

RC18-270.2

SOFOS, Spyros* (The London School of Economics, United Kingdom)

The Construction of 'auctoritas' and the 'people' in Turkish Populism

The astonishingly preponderant mobilization of the "popular" in politics in a society that has experienced frequent polarization (Erdoğan and Uyan-Semerci 2018b), has provided the opportunity for insightful work on issues of mobilization, leadership and discourse. However, the centrality of the notion of the people in politics sometimes leads to conceptual laxity and to misreading the ways "the people" is deployed as a political category and gives rise to flaws in the analysis of political discourse, action and mobilization. This paper deploys a conceptualization of populism that retains the critical edge of the concept and allows us to use it in the study of Turkish politics without collapsing all appeals to the people into populist politics. Tracing the emergence "the people" and "auctoritas" as nodal elements in Turkish politics, and drawing on a conceptualization of populism as a political logic that promotes the construction of a polarised political field that favours (and relies on) parental and highly personalistic forms of "auctoritas" that interpret, express and realise the will of a people (posited as the indivisible bearer of rights), at the expense of particularistic or individual rights, this paper examines the impasses of a system that was geared towards creating a compliant people and the appropriation and transformation of the exclusive divides erected by the Kemalist state into resources for populist forms of mobilization and politics by counter-elites, including the conservative-Islamist elites of the past two decades. Zooming into this time the paper provides an outline of the discursive, performative and representation aspects of the populism of the AKP and suggests that the democratic promise of the latter's populist politics (and populism in general for that matter) "effectively" displaces popular sovereignty or divorces it from its material dimension of empowerment.

RC21-307.3

SOHANE, Nidhi* (Indian Institute for Human Settlements, India)

LALA, Rasha* (Indian Institute for Human Settlements, India)

Navigating the Work-Home Boundary: Socio-Spatial Reading of Home As Workspace

Home-based work is a substantive form of livelihood across cities of the Global South, entrenched in informality of not only space but also livelihood, and occurring in sites that exist in tension with planning and policy. Users of such sites have to further navigate through the myriad complexities, benefits, and vulnerabilities that are resultant from an overlap of domestic and economically productive realms. This paper builds on previous work by the authors on the spatio-temporal reading of home-based work and the interface of domestic and productive realms through what the authors refer to as the work-home boundary (Sohane, Lall, Lala et al, 2021). It explores methods of documenting the work-home boundary – and how it is perceived and articulated by users. It aims to fill a critical gap in the knowledge around home-based work by wielding a socio-spatial lens in reading work-homes, and foregrounding the experiences of users in managing the work-home boundary. The study employs a mixed methods approach of in-depth interviews around the everyday execution of domestic and productive activities juxtaposed with a spatio-temporal study of the work-home, across scales and their engagement with various stakeholders. Through this, the paper aims to unpack the complex agency users exert in managing the work-home boundary and their engagement with other stakeholders across scales, and draw lessons for planning and policy.

RC41-592.4

SOKOLOVA, Anastasia* (Vologda Research Center of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Russian Federation)

Commuting and Return Labour Migration in Russian Scientific Discourse

Commuting appears in a situation where an individual is unable to find employment in a place where she/he permanently lives. On the one hand commuting improves professional skills and the welfare of a household where a commuter lives, but on the other hand it leads to spatial disparities in employment rates, transformation of marriage and family relations. Also it has a negative effect on quality of life, well-being, health, etc. In Russia commuting defines as a special form of migration, to be exact as a return short-term regular labour migration. We have a chance to observe the transformation of women and men participation in commuting since 2011 in Russia. Women's participation is less in short-term regular labor migration (only 22.9% of the total number of return short-term regular labor migrants) due to gender stereotypes and cultural traditions. The frequency of their returns will be different from the male population and besides men are more involved in such kind of migrant activity. Men mainly travel with a frequency of return less than once a month (36% of the total number of return short-term regular labor migrants). Women involved more in daily trips to work in another locality (62% of the total number of short-term regular labor migrants). Return short-term regular labor migration makes it possible to curb population growth in cities, develops transport infrastructure, leads to socio-economic stratification, but at the same time strongly influences on the quality of social connections of a labour migrant, that has far-reaching consequences. It is necessary to improve the quality of accounting of return short-term regular labour migration in order to form an adequate control of the migrant situation for further evaluation of the social, economic and demographic consequences of such kind of migration activity and for improving migrant's policy.

RC24-355.3

SOLAJA, Oludele* (Olabisi Onabanjo University, Nigeria)

ALUKO-AROWOLO, Sunday (Olabisi Onabanjo University, Nigeria)

ONAFESO, Olumide (Olabisi Onabanjo University, Ago-Iwoye, Nigeria)

ADELOWOKAN, Oluwaseyi (Olabisi Onabanjo University, Ago-Iwoye, Nigeria)

A Socio-Ecological Investigation on Plastic Bottle Waste Brick As an Option for Plastic Pollution Reduction and Construction Block Deficit in Nigeria

Plastic waste and its overwhelming results are not particular to developing countries as developed countries also experiencing it. However, most of the developed nations have made strides towards overseeing it. Unfortunately, less or no efforts are made by the majority of developing countries in dealing with the plastics waste problem and protect our environment, there is an urgent need for the development of a sustainable approach to reduce plastic wastes created from households and ventures, subsequently making reusing plastics a significant part of recycling activity. It is in this view that this study set out to examine plastic waste brick as an option for plastic waste environmental degradation and construction block deficit in Nigeria. The study objectives are to know the scope of plastic waste pollution and cost of block for housing construction; investigate how builders and prospective homeowners consider the cost of blocks as problem in housing construction; find out the understanding of plastic waste brick and its consideration as alternative among prospective homeowners as well as ascertain whether the use of plastic in construction is a potential solution to plastic waste management and the need for housing. This study will be anchored on theories of economics cost of construction, environmental uses and gratifications. The study employed both exploratory sequential designs. The exploratory sequential design include the use of qualitative and quantitative methods. A total of 399 respondents were used as sample for the study. The findings of the study provide information on the perception of builders and homeowners on the current cost of building materials as well as the socio-economic and environmental challenges faced by homebuilders in contemporary Nigeria. It also document the extent to which plastic waste blocks served as an intervention to the issue of high cost of building materials and housing deficit in Nigeria.

RC20-291.5

SOLANKI, Durgesh* (Johns Hopkins University, USA)

Plaguing the Empire: Repertoires of Colonial Governance

In this paper, I examine the case of a series of bubonic plague epidemics that originated in China in the 1860s and continued through the late 19th and early 20th centuries, spreading to six continents across the British, American, and French empires. I focus on outbreaks in Hong Kong (1894), Bombay (1896), and Cape Town (1901). The colonial administration's response in each city was to quarantine individuals and communities with suspected infections and burn down the houses of those who had contracted the disease. Despite being part of the same empire, each colony had different governance structures, served different purposes and ruled by different jurisdiction. In theory, the response in each of the colonies should have been different, but that is not the case. Through comparative historical research, I ask: Why the response to the disease was similar in all three cities, despite scientific discoveries that demonstrated that the measures undertaken by the British colonial government were unnecessary? Further, why was this response absent in previous or later outbreaks of other diseases in the colony?

To explain these similarities, I advance the concept of *repertoires of governance*, sets of ideas and practices that states develop to govern populations. Through archival research on plague epidemics in Hong Kong, Bombay, and Cape Town, this paper makes two related points. Firstly, based on the similarities between the three cities, I argue that the colonial state and its emissaries identified the disease as existing in the racialized bodies of colonial subjects. This understanding of colonial subjects came from earlier discourse on the English working class, miasma theory, germ theory, and previous experience of dealing with plague. Secondly, this paper argues that successive outbreaks served as opportunities for British administrators to experiment with and refine strategies to govern and exploit colonial populations.

Aust-18.3

SOLDATIC, Karen* (PO Box 11, Australia)

Sociologies of Inequality and Community Wellbeing: Why Positioning Disability at the Centre of the Narrative Enables New Understandings of Inequality in Australia

The impacts of Covid-19 have reminded us of the severe disparities in social inequalities that continue to thrive in our world. For so many of our community members, the experience of Covid-19 was one of repetition. First, the experience of the well-established disproportionate inequities in health and social care systems, delivery and distribution, both prevailed and often, became more entrenched for highly marginalised groups, especially for those living with disability, chronic conditions and ill-health. Second, the experience of being invisible to health and social care systems, services and the workforce because of one's position of marginality were deepened. And third, the absence of social and political representation of our most vulnerable community members in decision making throughout the covid crises, particularly for community members who live at the intersections of racism, classism, ableism and cissexism, was persistent and unrelenting.

This paper will be driven by two core questions that will seek to explore the important role of sociologies of disability in shaping disciplinary understandings within the sociologies of inequality in a post-pandemic world. First, it asks, what role can sociologies of disability play in deepening the epistemological engagement with sociological questions of inequality? Second, it asks, how can we, as sociologists of inequality, engage in co-creating sustainable research practices to broaden out and deepen civil and political understandings of disability inequity – in both its production and reproduction – to address deepening structural relations of ableism in a post-pandemic world?

RC25-380.5

SOLER GALLART, Marta* (Universidad de Barcelona, Spain)
VIDU, Ana (University of Deusto, Spain)

Does Yes Always Mean Yes? Analyzing Consent for the Prevention of Gender Violence

The spread of the MeeToo movement and the visibilization of multiple and diverse cases of sexual harassment worldwide, have demonstrated the complexity in the analysis of situations of gender violence, as well as the need to go beyond speech acts in such analysis in order to contribute elements to end with this violence. The analysis of consent and its evolution, from "no means no" to "only yes means yes" is still focused on verbal language which limits the understanding the problem within the social context. A verbal "yes" under a situation of coercion may lead to rape. Coercion may be explicit (i.e. showing a knife or five big boys intimidating a girl) or the result of the power relation in the social structure (i.e. the boss talking to a candidate in a job interview). Beyond speech acts, communicative acts include speech, non-verbal communication (such as tone of voice or body language), and the social context in which the interaction takes place. Along these lines, it is relevant to explore the conditions in which consensus takes place, based on dialogic communicative acts, and the conditions in which there is no consensus (and communicative acts of power). In this debate, it is relevant to delve into three concepts in order to

continue advancing scientific knowledge about consent: 1) institutional power, which explains how, beyond physical power, there are situations in which a "yes" does not mean free consent; 2) consequence versus intentionality/claim, which emphasizes the need to consider the consequences of interactions and 3) interactive power, which refers to the power that is created in the interaction itself. This paper will discuss these concepts and provide examples from the results of a research project about "Consent in sexual-afective relations among youth", funded by the Spanish Ministry of Science.

Asso-858.4

SOLER GALLART, Marta* (Universidad de Barcelona, Spain)

Turning Dialogic: The Role of European Sociology in Breaching the Gap between Science and Society

Social Sciences, and sociology within, emerged with the foundational mission to support citizens in their journey to self-governance. With the advent of Modernity, this original intention has been jeopardized by many theoretical and practical interferences, leaving one part of the European sociological endeavor far away from providing to society the needed theoretical knowledge to better address its most poignant and relevant matters. A clear example has been the role (or the lack of) played by sociology during the COVID-19 crisis. In recent years, the centrality of scientific progress to enhance people's wellbeing and safety has been clearly revealed. The dialogic turn towards open science and societal impact supposes a challenge and opportunity for scientists across disciplines, and a new door for sociology to recover the original mission of social sciences. Europe and its scientific programme are pioneers worldwide in embracing this turn, and sociology has been leading it. European sociologists are contributing to design the theoretical background and concepts to identify, and co-create evidence of the social improvements of citizens' lives resulting from science, showcasing multiple examples of social creations in Europe and beyond. I will discuss the implications that this is having for our discipline, and the manifold horizons opened to sociologists working in both the academic and non-academic realms.

RC10-161.1

SOLIN, Roganda Sadani Ukur* (Magister of Sociology, Indonesia)
RUWAIDA, Ida* (University of Indonesia, Indonesia)

Children's Participation in the Prevention of Violence Against : Fulfillment of Children Right to Participation

Children are the main subject to prevent violence against children. This study aims to explain how the implementation of the fulfillment of children's participation rights in preventing violence against children. Existing studies generally focused on children's participation in the right to education, child-friendly city development, and participation in research. Research on children's participation in the context of fulfilling the right to protection from violence is still limted. The scope of this research refers to Lundy's (2007) conception of meaningful child participation which includes 4 aspects, namely: Voice, Space, Influence, and Audience (Lundy, 2007). The approach used is qualitative with a case study method at the Children's Forum in East Jakarta. The findings of this study indicate that structurally children have been given the space to participate (space) and the opportunity to voice (voice) in the public sphere. However, children are still limited in dialogue with strategic parties, including decision-makers (audience). Even though the child has spoken, there has been no follow-up (influence). It seems that children have not been seen as strategic and influential stakeholders/agents. This is reflected in the weak recognition of children's views/voices, particularly in efforts to strengthen measures to prevent violence against children. This finding cannot be separated from the government's perspective which still places children as objects in the development and organization of the Children's Forum, which only answers the government's agenda. Fulfillment of children's participation in violence prevention has not been meaningful yet for children.

TG10-JS-75.4

SOMMER, Matthias* (Chemnitz University of Technology, Germany)

Smart Photos: On Personalized Images in Algorithmic Situations

Tinder introduced in 2016 the function »smart photos.« Rather than the individual deciding which image shows *the best* (or most click-worthy) version of him or herself, it is the algorithm that choses. This example of A/B-testing - adopted from marketing and applied to the field of self-promotion in online dating – is just one feature of the role of *visual internet imagination* in the presentation of the self in digital life. *Image filter algorithms* change the way we look (at ourselves); *sorting algorithms* change our images' position in social space; *face recognition algorithms* connect the online persona to the person moving on the street.

This paper focuses on image algorithms in personal selection processes. Personalized images can be used in contexts of social inclusion (e.g., application images showing affiliation to social groups) as well as exclusion (e.g., police portraits or face recognition within a social credit system). Time and resources are invested to create multiple online personas which make individuals

accountable on digital platforms (e.g., profile pictures on dating or job service apps). Individuals often do not use single images on social media. They create hyper-images, e.g., in the form of iconic image clusters. With the help of sorting algorithms, these are later reorganized into different image feeds.

Case comparisons from historical and contemporary selection procedures are used to understand algorithmic situations as complex social entities. Image processing algorithms (in which the image itself is analyzed) are blended with image algorithms (in which the image is categorized, e.g., regarding how people interact with it). A visual sociology perspective should neither understand image algorithms as simple automatizations nor as black boxes. They should be seen as constitutive parts of a reality that individuals encounter in social situations, which they use for their own purpose, and towards which they adapt their behavior.

RC24-JS-60.5

SOMOKANTA, Thounaojam* (Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur, India, India)

Dams, Discourse and Ecology in Neoliberal India

Neoliberalism is the most powerful political ideology which forcibly controlled water resources for economic benefits by building large dams. On the negative side, these dams displaced millions of Indigenous peoples and generated negative externalities on ecology. However, large dams still remained the only developmental option in emerging economies. Therefore, literatures analyzing the rise of dam buildings and its associated effects are well documented, but there is dearth of studies on the rejection or removal of dams in emerging economies. This motives us to discuss the shifting political attitudes leading to the rejection of forest clearance and campaigning for removal in India's Northeast region. Combining discourse coalitions with sustainability criteria, the study can identify both pro-dam and anti-dam storylines in the discourse of dams. Despite the central government's imposition of neoliberal water policies through pro-dam storylines, certain government agencies took the anti-dam position by advancing ecological storyline, which could perhaps herald the potential policy shifts in the dam governance. Such shifts challenged the question of fulfilling sustainability criteria in the existing dam projects particularly on the ecological ground. Alternatively, the study suggests for scientific assessment of dams to check its sustainability issues and calls for removals if necessary. Instead, the study suggests to promote micro hydel projects to reduce the scale of ecological damage and also fulfil community energy needs.

RC48-676.3

SOMOKANTA, Thounaojam* (Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur, India)

South Asian Dams at a Tipping Point? the Case of Tipaimukh Dam in Manipur, India

While dam building has dwindled in most developed economies, it has seen an increase in emerging economies, particularly in East and South Asia. Even there, however, such dams are facing mounting opposition. This raises the prospect that dam building is nearing a global tipping point. This study examines the case of the Tipaimukh Dam in Manipur, one of the states in India's peripheral northeast, asking how such a major project was stopped despite support from powerful national and regional level actors. To analyze this case, the study builds on the Advocacy Coalition Framework and the analytical concepts of Growth Coalitions and Discourse Coalitions. The joint application of these concepts enables us to link global advocacy coalitions with local pro- and anti-growth coalitions through the storylines they advance, thereby formulating multiscalar discourse coalitions. This allows us to follow the struggles between pro-dam and anti-dam coalitions, as well as trace the shifts in the composition and focus of coalitions over the 75 years since the dam project was first proposed on the transboundary Barak River.

RC55-739.4

SON, Joonmo* (National University of Singapore, Singapore)

The Latent Classes of the Volunteer Satisfaction Index and Volunteering during the Pandemic

The retention of volunteers amid the COVID-19 pandemic was a severe concern for voluntary associations worldwide. Due to governmental restrictions on face-to-face social interactions, voluntary associations had to curtail traditional volunteer activities and thus experienced a significant reduction in the volunteer workforce. Therefore who stayed in or left the volunteer field during the pandemic is an important question for the nonprofit sector. A plausible mechanism is the effect of volunteer satisfaction that may help keep volunteers working for the public good despite harsh external conditions. The study used the data from the Individual Giving Survey in Singapore. The survey was administered between April and September 2021, a period when the pandemic hit hard the country. The study utilized a Latent Class Analysis of the 26 items of the Volunteer Satisfaction Index (Galindo-Kuhn & Guzley, 2001). The LCA identified five subgroups of the current and former volunteers as follows:

(1) highest overall volunteer satisfaction (14%), (2) high Participation Efficacy and Group Integration satisfaction (13%), (3) high Organizational Support satisfaction (10%), (4) medium Participation Efficacy and Group Integration satisfaction (19%), and (5) low overall satisfaction (44%). A series of regression analyses were applied to various outcome measures of volunteerism, taking the latent classes as the main predictors. The results indicate that those with the highest overall volunteer satisfaction volunteered for significantly more extended hours than the contrast category of low overall satisfaction. Likewise, the highest overall satisfaction class was more likely to be current volunteers and to have volunteered more recently than the other classes. Regarding the breadth of volunteer areas, those in the highest overall satisfaction class belonged to more voluntary associations than the other classes. In conclusion, volunteer satisfaction was a crucial factor that prevented people from ceasing volunteer activities during the pandemic.

RC11-166.4

SON, Joonmo* (National University of Singapore, Singapore)

The Reciprocal Relationship between Social Engagement and Cognitive Function Among Older Adults in South Korea

The study aims to identify (1) whether informal and formal social engagement is effective in maintaining the cognitive function of older adults and (2) if the cognitive function has a bidirectional effect on social engagement. The literature has more studies that show the impact of social engagement on cognitive function than the other way around. It also lacks bidirectional examinations of the relationship. The study applies a dynamic panel data structural equation modeling with a maximum likelihood estimator (ML-SEM) to the Korean Longitudinal Study of Aging (KLoSA) data. The fixed-effect estimates confirm that both informal and formal engagement protect cognitive function over time. Regarding formal engagement, frequent participation in organizational activities is more robust in its positive association with cognitive function than memberships in voluntary organizations. Concerning the bidirectional relationship, the cognitive function also increases the degrees of both informal and formal engagement. The study thus validates a reciprocal association between social engagement and cognitive function. Developing policies that encourage older adults to engage in interpersonal contacts and organizational activities regularly is crucial to protect their cognitive health.

RC12-184.5

SONG, Apei* (University of New South Wales (UNSW), Australia)

Multiple Logic, Multi-Governance, and Legal Consciousness: A Legal Sociological Analysis of Urban Drug Management in China

Since the reform and opening-up, drug control and management have become a critical national task in the face of severe drug problems, and a multi-level, complete coverage drug legal system has gradually formed. However, this system's actual operation and social effects have received little research attention, and the black box of legal policy and law enforcement process has not been opened yet. This study investigates the daily work of drug control organizations in City X and the living conditions of People who use drugs (PWUD), then we examine drug laws and the interaction process between law enforcers and law enforcement targets, outlines the current urban grassroots drug organization and practice logic by combining the daily life experience of PWUD. The study finds that firstly the drug laws contain multiple logic of "nation-state," "social engineering," and "correction and rehabilitation," and these logic set contradictory and fragmented identities of PWUD. Secondly, the Narcotics Control Office (NCO), the Police Station(PS), and the Community Assistance Group (CAG) lack inherent organic integration. The three work concepts of "national security," "social order," and "supervision and treatment," respectively, have created the identity dilemma of PWUD in their actions, that is, "non-complete citizenship." Thirdly, the identity dilemma keeps PWUD in "unstable daily life" for a long time. They have not formed a confrontational legal consciousness but have formed "highly normative," "escaping conflict," and "instrumental cooperation," which are quite different findings from similar research.

RC17-259.2

SONODA, Kaoru* (Japan Society for the Promotion of Science, Japan)

How Should Organizations Deal with Individual Personalities and Social Aspects?: A Case Study of Japanese Companies' Employment Relationships with Highly Skilled Foreign Workers

By focusing on the relationship between typical large Japanese companies and highly skilled foreign workers, this presentation examines how organizations de-colorize the nationality and personality of their employees, and its effect on individual workers. I have been conducting empirical research on their employment relationship from both the labor and management perspectives. The purpose of this presentation is to highlight how organizations deal with individuals' personal and social aspects by using the case of Japanese companies. The following three points will be emphasized in this presentation.

First, I demonstrate how Japanese companies are attempting to convert immigrants into "docile subjects" through sensemaking (Weick 1995), in which they use their power to subordinate immigrants to the organization's internal logic. The results of my surveys indicate that Japanese companies are attempting to denationalize foreign workers in order to unify their identities as employees. Meanwhile, it is also suggested that Japanese companies have multi-layered expectations for highly skilled foreign workers with the same abilities as talented Japanese employees, but with the heterogeneity of diversity-based innovation.

Second, the institutional pressure of denationalization raises foreign workers' awareness of their individual and collective identity as foreigners. Their subjective meanings of employment in Japanese firms are influenced by their self-perception of how their nationality is referred to in the organization.

Third, the pressure for socialization, or denationalization, in Japanese companies may conflict with social policy norms for accepting foreigners, depriving workers of their freedom of choice. From a sociological perspective, this means that the organization intervenes in the relationship between the immigrants and the state, resulting in an unstable employment relationship.

Weick, Karl E. (1995) *Sensemaking in Organizations*, SAGE.

RC13-192.1

SONY, M. M. Abdullah* (University of Debrecen, Hungary)
ROY, Tuhin (Sociology Discipliine, Khulna University, Bangladesh)
SAIN, Ruby (Adamas University, India)

Recreation Scenario of Bangladeshi Transgender People amid New Normal Era

Promoting non-binary genders' livelihood patter in the academic atmosphere remains quite unusual. Though over a couple of years several scholars have paid attention to researching these specific gender groups, limited research on the changes in the recreation pattern of the transgender people in Bangladesh in the post-pandemic situation has made voidness in literature. Since the coronavirus pandemic has brought a significant change in every aspect of life in each age and sex group so the significance of this scholarship would be a new addition to academia which would help policymakers to understand the value of these sexual minorities amidst the newly developing world. At the same time, recreation as a basic need has been found very important to enhance people's health and well-being, aiding in people's empowerment, and encouraging the growth of inclusive communities. In a line with this view, following qualitative methodology, the researchers have interviewed a sample of transgender people in Bangladesh to explore the way of changing their recreational activities with the new normal situation. In Bangladesh, transgender people are legally recognized as the third gender but still, they are found socially excluded both culturally, economically, and politically. The findings of this study indicate that watching online videos were common nature of recreation of the member of this community. Besides, gossiping with fellow members has found another way of enjoying these people. Findings also indicate that having a cultural program or taking part in any sports activities was relatively absent in these gender-specific groups in the post-pandemic era. Overall, it has been recommended to the policy maker's to increase recreation facilities for these gender-specific groups in order to uphold an inclusive society.

RC06-99.1

SONZOGNI, Barbara* (Sapienza University of Rome, Italy)
D'AMBROSIO, Gabriella* (Sapienza University of Rome, Italy)
GERMANI, Dario* (IRCrES (CNR), Italy)

The Impact of the Covid-19 Pandemic on Daily Life: Do Social and Individual Features Affect the Family Atmosphere and the Views on the Future?

According to several studies, by imposing movement restriction, the Covid-19 pandemic has influenced also the home environment and the everyday lives causing tension and, sometimes, conflict among family members. For this reason, in order to explore these domestic dynamics, quantitative research has been carried out with the aim to investigate social issues related to living conditions, ideas and problems of our historical time. In this respect, a web-survey conducted in 2021 on all international students from Sapienza University of Rome (both 'outgoing' or 'incoming') makes possible to examine, particularly as far as this topic is concerned, both national and international perspective in order to deepen if positive or negative attitudes could be transversal (or not) to all different habits and cultures, especially in times of crisis and social uncertainty. To do this, on the basis of a number of variables relating to the emotional dimension that characterized the pandemic period, two indexes have been built on the mental well-being of the people interviewed: the 'distress' and the 'resilience' one.

Results show that people with a high value of distress index are distinguished by an increased tension at home during the 2020 pandemic and, more than the others, affirm to have experienced a negative atmosphere at home during the lockdown; on the contrary, those who have lived a joyful atmosphere are more characterized by a low distress index and a high value concerning the resilience one.

In addition to this, further analysis (like the multiple correspondence analysis) shows that the emotional states experienced during the pandemic also affect the future perspective, regardless the spent home atmosphere during the 2020. Moreover, if during the pandemic some significant relationships are highlighted between the indexes and specific socio-demographic variables, looking at the future it seems that emergencies undo these differences.

RC34-JS-71.7

SOOD, Bhavna* (Mehr Chand Mahajan DAV College for Women, Chandigarh, India, India)

"Lifestyles of Gen Z: A Co-Production and a Collaboration with Young People"

Young people represent a majority of the population in most developing countries and the way we engage them today will determine the prospects for sustainable development and peace. The term 'Youth' as defined by the UNESCO – is "the period of transition from the dependence to independence and awareness of our independence as members of a community." Youth are basically the catalyst of new social thinking, economic development and political activity. India is going through a phase of demographic transition due to which the proportion of youth in the total population is increasing. According to the 'Theory of Generations' by Karl Mannheim (1928), people are significantly influenced by the socio-historical environment of their youth; giving rise to social cohorts on the basis of shared experiences, which ultimately shape future generations.

Globally, there is a realization that the involvement of youth is the key to achieve development and therefore, there is a need to discuss how to engage them into research. The intergenerational collaborative research has an impact on career advancement of younger research generations. The collaboration style of the Generation Z is shaped by their interactions and experiences which influences the way they prefer to collaborate in professional interactions. Provided with the necessary skills and opportunities needed to reach their potential, youth can be the driving force for supporting research.

Objective: This paper would aim to find out what we can learn by doing research in collaboration with students at the college level highlighting the advantages, as well as, disadvantages of such collaboration.

TG04-826.3

SOONG, Hannah* (University of South Australia, Australia)
NICHOLS, Sue (University of South Australia, Australia)
DOOLEY, Karen (Queensland University of Technology, Australia)

Contesting the Framing of Digital Risk in Children's Social Life

Children's social life and practices have increasingly been mediated by digital tools, thereby dissolving boundaries between in-school and out-of-school learning, and rendering new modes of home-school-world relationships possible. Yet, children's digital out-of-school social practices have been associated with risks and harms. Young people are representatives of the future and they have become the key objects of efforts directed at 'bringing the future under control' (Giddens, 1994: 58-9). It is in this context that children as part of risk profiling have come to signify as risk populations (Lupton, 2016) because 'risk' is framed as ambivalence, anticipatory and future-oriented. This framing of children and their digital social life is one of the markers of everyday life in the 'risk society' (Beck, 1992). It justifies monitoring and imposition of constraints in the present, with children's digital engagement a key site of regulation.

In this paper, we examine concepts of 'risk' in the light of the literature, as well as our research on children's experiences of digital engagement. The literature review component brings together recent studies about how children are singled out as sites of risk intervention with a particular focus on their digital engagement. The empirical component is based on interviews with 60 grade 5 children.

We argue that the framing of 'digital risk' is characterised by a double connection: it operates as a justification of control through processes that render them as children-at-risk and children-as-risk. However, both constructions underplay children's agency and voice in a digital environment. Also missing is the recognition that children utilise digital tools to ameliorate other kinds of risk, e.g. social disconnection, and lack of access to timely assistance. We argue that children's engagement with digital risk might constitute a modality by which they can access a range of benefits.

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

RC32-473.1

SOONG, Hannah* (University of South Australia, Australia)
MCDONALD, Sarah (University of South Australia, Australia)
VIEIRA, Maria (University of South Australia, Australia)
MAHER, Katie (University of South Australia, Australia)
FRENCH, Mei (University of South Australia, Australia)
STEPHENSON, Helen (University of South Australia, Australia)

Socialising Feminist Ethics of Care during COVID-19: Multi-Ethnographical Accounts of Early-and-Mid-Career Researchers in the Academy

In higher educational research, there has been much discussion about how COVID-19 pandemic continues to perpetuate the gendered labour of female academics in universities. This paper highlights the perspectives of six early and mid-career researchers' socialisation in a feminist focused support group during the pandemic. Utilising multi-autoethnography, this paper challenges the current conceptions of neoliberal values such as individualism and competition that is normalised in the higher education context. In this collective and collaborative narrative, we highlight the lessons we learned and provide a critique of the norms of academic impact and knowledge contribution that is required of us, as emerging scholars within our fields. Drawing insight from Tronto's notion of 'ethics of care', each author showcases a unique first-hand account of our experience of navigating in an unfixed but transformative space of participating in an informal support group. We conclude the paper with a call for sociology of ethics of care as our multi-autoethnographical accounts reveal the need for de-instrumentalising gendered labour in a post-pandemic academy era.

RC31-455.4

SORDE-MARTI, Teresa* (Univ Autonòma de Barcelona, Spain)
REDONDO-SAMA, Gisela (Rovira i Virgili University, Spain)
VIEITES CASADO, Maria (University of Barcelona, Spain)

Refuge-ED: Enhancing the Live Prospects of Unaccompanied Minors in Spain

While consistent data (UNHCR, 2022) shows that an estimated 36.5 million (41%) of the 89.3 million forcibly displaced people are below 18 years of age, within them, the unaccompained minors' (UM) experiences remain underexamined. Data are not systematically collected in any region, if collected at all, little is known about this diverse group, thus, the gender perspective is usually lacking. In Spain, existing wages have put pressure on the Spanish migratory and refugee reception system in charge of hosting UM. As children, UM are entitled to protection that should follow their best interests. Although most migrated in search for a better life, the process of institutionalisation, the quest for legal documentation forces them to live a life on "standby" where their dreams are pushed back. The identification of evidence-based practices to better handle these transition times are crucial for the live of these minors. Thus, adverse immigration discourses are promoting hatred and social rejection which translates into a continuous hindering of their basic rights. The main barriers these children face are legal status problems, precarious access of education and training opportunities and consequently, lack of jobs, which places them in a vulnerable situation. H2020 REFUGE-ED project (2021-2023) has the opportunity to involve unaccompanied children in research and by using the communicative methodology we implement together with the unaccompanied children, educators and other members of the community, actions that promote successful dynamic integration, through education. This paper presents the challenges of carrying out research with this part of the population and presents evidence of the social impact of the research carried out together with unaccompanied children from 3 reception centres in Spain.

RC14-206.1

SOROKA, Yuliia* (N.V. Karazin Kharkiv National University, Ukraine)

Voiceless People in the Field of (information) War

The war in Ukraine made the issue of people under occupation relevant. Remaining Ukrainian citizens, having survived being captured by enemy forces, having lost access to life support resources, jobs, property, a safe space, a social environment and access to information, these people find themselves under the threat of oppression. All we know about these people come from media with its specific structure of voice domination and order of discourse: others always speak about people under occupation (Ukrainian state representatives and public persons, international organisations and leaders from different parties). The current discourse of people under demonstrates a limited and biased set of nominations: collaborators, resistance activists, people with age-related or health-related limitations of physical mobility, the dead, and the lost. Researching media representation and political aspects of this discourse reproduction, I proposed to use the research findings on the discourse of Muslims and the formula stories of LBG women and transgender people in the Ukrainian media. Both of them are produced for not-in-group customers.

The research methodology is based on Laclau and Mouffe's discourse analysis and Loseke's narrative approach. Among the five discourses of Muslims found, only three ("hero of Ukraine", "protester", and"believer") are inclusive; the other two ("victim" and "terrorist") are much more widely represented and used in othering strategies. The meaning of the sign "Muslim" in the Ukrainian media is extraterritoriality, exoticism, and violence. Formula storytelling about LBG women and transgender people in Ukraine engages sexual politics for geopolitical contestations. Russian-sponsored and oligarchic media use primarily foreign content to reproduce the formula story of these people as outsiders or perverts; The formula story of them as heroes is more prevalent in US-sponsored media. The instrumentalisation of LGBTQ+ lives and identities in our data indicates the narrative cold war.

RC14-213.4

SOROLLA, Natxo (Universidad de Zaragoza, Spain)
ALARCON ALARCON, Amado* (University of Texas at El Paso, USA)

Literacies of XXI Century: Socially Hidden Factors behind Language Skills and STEM Skills. the Predominat Role of Languate in Social Stratification

STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics) Skills has become a key item to explain growth and employment in developed societies. Nevertheless, a detailed analysis of language (oral, written, reasoning) skills show a more explanatory power when explaining better wages, occupability and increasing positions in social structure (ISEI standard international socio-economic index of occupational status). Data is based on cross-sectional O'Net database, (now O*NET 3.0 database contains 974 and it's compatible with SOC database; and more than300 skills) as well as data provided by ACS-PUMS Survey. We conducted a factorial and cluster analysis, were first factor was Literary vs Manual work and second included STEM vs other skills. Third factor included more complex reasoning skills. As we will show there is enough evidence to support that todays key role of language both soft and hard skills (oral, written reasoning) has bigger explanatory power than other skills in the labor market, in spite of the dominant institutional discourse on STEM literacies.

RC02-52.4

SOTELO VALENCIA, Adrian* (UNAM, Mexico)

La Superexplotación Del Trabajo En Las Mediaciones De Segundo Orden De István Mészáros. the Super-Exploitation of Labor in the Second-Order Mediations of István Mészáros.

The super-exploitation of labor is the *key* category of the Marxist Theory of Dependency (MTD). However, its essential role is difficult to grasp at first glance. The hypothesis we put forward in this paper is that its understanding and treatment requires *mediations* in function of the dialectical totality that constitute the category of the super-exploitation of labor itself—that is, an analysis of the unity of the multiple relations, conditions, and determinations that constitute and explain it as a phenomenon. Only in this way can the super-exploitation of labor be understood as a category that is both *determining* and *determined* by mediations in which not only economic but also social and political dimensions intervene.

RC16-242.4

SOUBISE, Valentin* (Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne, France)

Incarnation Charismatique Et Stratégie De La Refondation Populiste Au Sein Du Mélenchonisme En France

Doctorant en science politique à l'Université Paris 1, je réalise ma thèse sur le leadership charismatique de Jean-Luc Mélenchon et sur les effets d'un tel leadership sur le parti-mouvement populiste de gauche La France insoumise (LFI). La stratégie populiste de LFI est pensée comme une entreprise de refondation de la gauche et du peuple français par l'action d'un *héros* charismatique (Jean-Luc Mélenchon). Le leader de LFI croit à une dialectique entre les institutions se dévitalisent et les « grands » hommes et femmes de l'historie dont l'action humaine et vivante est instituante. Le tribun se présente à la fois comme une figure de *passeur* d'une tradition qui risque d'être perdue (l'orateur inspiré au charisme professoral qui transmet le legs et l'essence de la Révolution française de 1789) et de *refondateur* (« J'aimerais bien être celui qui déclenche l'émergence de cette nouvelle France. ») À propos de son action politique, Jean-Luc Mélenchon a développé une théorie de son propre leadership charismatique qui fait échos en de nombreux points à la théorie wébérienne du charisme. Le lien entre charisme et populisme nous paraît déterminante : c'est le leader qui donne le la, en ce qui concerne l'*ethos* et l'attitude morale d'« empathie » envers les classes populaires, qui tendent à dominer au sein de la base militante de LFI, constituant dans une certaine mesure une communauté charismatique. C'est le leader qui incarne le contrat social fondant le nouveau peuple qu'il appelle de ses vœux. C'est la relation affective avec sa personne humaine qui vise à représenter une forme de réconciliation entre la gauche et les habitants des quartiers populaires non-blancs, passant par des émotions de colère partagée, de respect et d'amour

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RC27-394.4

SPAAIJ, Ramon* (Victoria University, Australia)
MAGEE, Jonathan (Monash University, Australia)
JEANES, Ruth (Monash University, Australia)
PENNEY, Dawn (Edith Cowan University, Australia)
O'CONNOR, Justen (Monash University, Australia)

Informal Sport, Belonging, and Cultural Capital Among Hazara Migrants in Australia

Whilst participation in "mainstream" sport within countries of resettlement offers a modality to connect with dominant cultural norms and potentially foster interculturalism, it is often fraught with assimilationist tendencies and experiences of exclusion. In contrast, little is known about engagement in informal sports that migrants have introduced into countries of resettlement,and how this engagement affects their (non)belonging. Drawing on qualitative fieldwork comprising observations and semi-structured interviews with two groups of participants over a 14-month period, this paper examines how Hazara men's involvement in the co-ethnic informal sport of sangarag affects their post-migration experiences of belonging and cultural capital in Australia. The findings indicate that sangarag offers its participants a sociocultural space that invokes strong feelings of diasporic belonging and fosters the maintenance of migrant-specific cultural capital in the face of historical persecution, displacement, and uncertain transitions. Tensions arise from sangarag's existence outside the formal system of "Australian" sports, leaving participants to feel unsupported and misrecognised by public policy. Implications for policy include the need to recognise and support the value that informal sports can have for people experiencing forced migration, dislocation, and resettlement.

RC43-615.3

SPERANDIO, Elisa* (University of Arizona, School of Geography, Development and Environment, USA)

Urban Politics of Migrant Hospitality: Homesharing Traditions and Innovations in Bologna and Torino

Private hospitality –sometimes referred to as family hosting (Ran and Join-Lambert, 2020) or homesharing (Bassoli and Campomori, 2018)– sees private citizens hosting migrants for periods ranging from the short-term (a few weeks to 6 months) to medium- and long-term stays. Though private hospitality has roots in long-established practices like child fostering and short-term health stays, contemporary private hospitality in Italy dates back to a 2008 program initiated in the city of Torino. Since then, and with renewed strength and urgency in the 2010s, private hospitality has grown. What started as a grassroots response to housing scarcity and the limited capabilities of institutional reception has now developed into a form of reception that at times includes institutional partnerships. While these new bridges with municipal and state authorities provide funding and access to important resources, they can also cause a shift in the identity and *modus operandis* of private hospitality initiatives. Drawing from ethnographic research carried out in 2022, I will discuss the geographically-specific organization and evolution of private hospitality in Bologna and Torino. Both cities have a history of implementing private reception initiatives supported by local institutions, though Torino sees a more active involvement of religious organizations, while Bologna stands out because of the grassroots organization of host families that was created in 2019, and has been a highly visible source of pro-migrant advocacy since. I will focus on how residents hosts, refugees, and practitioners engaged in private hospitality reflect on the potentials and limits of this mode of reception. Additionally, I will briefly summarize the expansion of private reception programs during the Ukraine-Russia conflict, reflecting on how the Italian Ministry of the Interior and local government relied on homesharing at a time of institutional unpreparedness.

RC47-664.1

SPERNEAC-WOLFER, Christian* (Institute für Social Research, Germany)

Four Styles of a Religious Critique of Capitalism: The Idolatry, the Eschatological, the Social, and the Moral Critique

The contemporary progressive potential of religion to criticize capitalism is empirically understudied. Drawing on interviews and participant observation among Muslims' and Christians' critiques of capitalism in a major German city, this paper investigates how religious actors criticize capitalism in religious ways. In reconstructing four styles of a religious critique of capitalism, through constant-comparison, this paper shows how religious actors in Galburg criticize capitalism according to the idolatry, the eschatological, the social, and the moral style of critique.

In the idolatry critique actors use religion to criticize capitalism as the worship of the wrong God, and advocate to turn back to the "real God". Whereas in the eschatological critique of capitalism actors take an "otherworldly" standpoint and criticize capitalism for following the wrong rules and advocate instead for the right, godly rules. Characteristic of the third style, the social critique

of capitalism, is that actors take from religion the idea of a "we", and see capitalism as a disruptive force that threatens this unity. In this style, actors try to build a new form of community, a "we" in opposition to capitalism. Finally, in the moral critique of capitalism actors primary criticize capitalism as a morally wrong system and present conversely moral principles found in religious texts.

Importantly, these four styles of criticism are not denomination specific, but are, on the contrary, anchored in a religious movement critical of capitalism that encompasses various denominations. The paper concludes by asking which of these styles are potentially compatible to a secular movement critical of capitalism and where potential overlaps are. In this sense, religion not only offers spirituality and worldviews, but acts as an incubator for styles of critique.

RC19-277.5

SPIES-BUTCHER, Ben* (Macquarie University, Australia)
BEGGS, Michael (University of Sydney, Australia)
BRYANT, Gareth (The University of Sydney, Australia)

Connecting Fiscal, Monetary and Social Policy: COVID Responses and the Asset Economy

Austerity is a defining element of neoliberal governance, partly enforced by independent central banks charged with meeting restrictive inflation targets. Recently, however, experiences of crisis have challenged this relationship. Following the Global Financial Crisis, some questioned the use of novel monetary policy to bail out 'Wall St' while enforcing austerity on 'Main St'. During the COVID-19 crisis, governments acted more generously, with 17 percent of the world's population receiving government cash payments. Not only did central banks release their hold on state finances, central bankers actively encouraged and facilitated social spending. Discretionary fiscal expansion was often largest in liberal welfare regimes where financialisation and austerity have been most pronounced. It is less clear what lasting impacts this shift entails. As shut downs lifted, policy makers wound back support and reimposed conditionality. Central banks rapidly changed gear to raise interest rates in response to high inflation. Our paper considers the changing relationship between monetary and fiscal policy, and its implications for social policy. We examine documents from the Reserve Bank of Australia to understand how central bankers described their changing role, and critically reflect on what this means for the future of the welfare state. What possibilities did the crisis response reveal, and what are the limits?

RC19-279.5

SPIES-BUTCHER, Ben* (Macquarie University, Australia)
STEBBING, Adam (Macquarie University, Australia)

Crisis Responses in the Asset Economy: Comparing Social Policy COVID Measures in Australia, Chile and Korea

The COVID-19 pandemic prompted governments to introduce radical, if temporary, social policy responses. Many countries developed innovative policy models, which reflected emerging policy trends towards cash assistance and asset-based welfare associated with financialisation. These policy models included experiments with policies associated with managing household liquidity – cash payments, rent and mortgage freezes and pension withdrawals – especially in less developed welfare states lacking social insurance schemes. We build on recent scholarship that points to a divergence between patterns of income and wealth inequality, linked to differences between the structure of welfare state and housing policies. Our focus is on exploring these connections by examining social policy stimulus measures during the pandemic in three countries not normally considered together – Australia, Chile and Korea. These three countries have welfare models with distinctive uses of flat rate cash benefits and all relied heavily on emergency cash transfers during the crisis. Korea, in particular, has led policy experimentation with forms of Basic Income. Australia and Chile are also notable for advancing asset-based retirement incomes policies, which governments used to support households during the crisis. Our paper attempts to connect existing policy structures, emergency responses and changes in income and wealth inequalities to reflect on how the COVID fiscal response might inform our understanding of the risks and risk pooling strategies of the asset economy.

RC02-50.4

SPILLMAN, Lynette* (University of Notre Dame, USA)

Theorizing Economic Culture

Economic sociology distinguishes itself in part by its attention to the cultural embeddedness of economic action, challenging universalizing views. Yet research on cultural embeddedness takes a wide range of disparate forms which are rarely considered together, to the extent that claims about cultural embeddedness seem diffuse. Here, I build on cultural sociology's theoretical specification of three different dimensions of meaning-making (Spillman 2020) to analyze distinct ways that cultural embeddedness matters for economic sociology. I then identify three fundamental and distinct aspects of exchange which vary by cultural context. Theorizing cultural embeddedness in this way,

I argue, helps synthesize and compare different and potentially conflicting approaches to cultural embeddedness, and generate new, theoretically driven questions about economic culture.

RC30-435.3

SPINA, Nerida* (Queensland University of Technology, Australia)

SMITHERS, Kathleen (Charles Sturt University, Australia)

HARRIS, Jess (University of Newcastle, Australia)

Gig Work and Employment Relations in Academia

Australian higher education policies, alongside broader shifts in employment structures, have contributed to a steady rise in insecure work in the university sector. While casual or fixed-term contracts were once considered to be a stepping stone to an academic career, there is now a substantial portion of the workforce who are precariously employed for years, and sometimes decades. It is estimated that between 70-75% of university staff are now precariously employed. In this paper, we discuss how university policies and structures create financial, personal and ontological insecurity for a large number of academics. We also discuss the discourses that exist around academic 'pipelines' and 'early careers', and explain how these obscure the experiences of many, including those who have extensive professional experience, and might be considered 'second-career' academics as well as the large number of academics in long-term precarious employment. Our discussion is framed by a backdrop where industrial action is increasingly being proposed as a means of achieving better employment relations and job security in the sector.

RC18-JS-51.3

SPIRES, Anthony* (The University of Melbourne, Australia)

The Authoritarian Society: Chinese Civil Society and the (Re) Production of Hegemonic Authoritarianism

Can civil society organizations in an authoritarian state be expected to serve as large free schools of democracy? This article addresses this question and aims to show how a long-standing ruling party can be so successful at penetrating and molding social life that authoritarian organizational norms and practices become pervasive features of the everyday exercise of authority, even within civil society. Drawing on data collected in China through interviews and participant-observation from 2005 through 2017, and borrowing insights from Tocqueville and Gramsci, I analyze micro-level practices of hierarchy, autocracy, and the stifling of dissent within civil society organizations. Developing a distinctively sociological definition of 'hegemonic authoritarianism' that builds on Gramsci, I argue that the exercise of power within civil society mirrors practices at work in the larger political system, suppressing democratic yearnings and inculcating within civil society a culture of authoritarianism.

RC39-570.2

SPITERI, Andrea* (Victorian State Government, Australia)

HOGAN, Braedan* (Victorian State Government, Australia)

MORRISON, Pip* (Victorian State Government, Australia)

Victoria's Approach to Sharing the Responsibility for Identifying and Supporting People Most at Risk in Emergencies

Introduction
Victoria is continually improving its emergency management system. With each new emergency we experience, we gain more knowledge of how to improve We always look for examples of good practice. An important lesson we have learned is that governments at the local, state, and national levels cannot – and shouldn't – always be responsible for the safety and wellbeing of everyone and in all emergencies. Instead, a more effective role for government is to promote a sense of shared responsibility during emergencies.

In particular, we must focus on the people who are most at risk – before, during and after an emergency – to ensure resources go towards those who need them the most. Shared responsibility isn't a new concept in emergency management - emergency management is everyone's business.

The *Victorian shared responsibility planning toolkit for people most at risk in emergencies* (Planning Toolkit) has been developed to assist emergency management planners identify and plan for those most at risk of emergencies.

About the planning toolkit
The Planning Toolkit includes the following tools and resources, to help emergency management planners identify people most at risk before, during and after emergencies:

- the guiding principles – how we support those most at risk

- a planning tool – to identify who is at most risk

- archetypes and scenarios – examples of when, where, and how to apply the planning tool

- journey maps – examples of how to apply the archetypes and scenarios

- case studies – real-life lived experiences.

The Planning Toolkit:

- can be used can be used when developing or testing emergency management plans at any level

- has been developed using a contemporary emergency management approach

- is grounded in strengths-based risk mitigation, which focuses on how to identify and support people most at risk before, during and after emergencies

- is not prescriptive.

RC05-84.5

SPORLE, Andrew* (University of Auckland, New Zealand)

Contested Data: Government Resistance to an Indigenous Data Sovereignty-Informed Response to the Epidemic

There have been significant developments towards indigenous data sovereignty in Aotearoa New Zealand in recent years. These have included initiatives by indigenous organisations as well as government agencies including the national statistics organisation (StatsNZ). These initiatives have involved extensive engagement with indigenous governance structures leading to discussions about co-governance of the official statistics system. Despite this progress, the government's response to the CoVID-19 epidemic ignored these developments and actively resisted calls for an indigenous data sovereignty response to informing national and local responses to the epidemic. This paper will outline how indigenous voices and research were sidelined in the initial stages of the epidemic, government health agencies failed to meet their own guidelines for good indigenous data practice and then actively resisted (and lost) multiple legal challenges to amend their practice. The initial inertia was exemplified by the failure of multiple pieces of evidence about the need for a pro-active focus on equity to protect indigenous peoples to result in an equity-focused response - despite some of that research being co-authored by a future cabinet minister. The delay, inaccuracy and even absence of indigenous data meant local communities did not have the information they required for timely local responses to the pandemic and later the vaccination programme. Indigenous governance was eventually engaged with, but the lack of effective change saw many key indigenous voices disengage. A data sovereignty-focused approach was what was being sought by indigenous governance groups and health experts but the embedded practice proved resistant to change, even with robust scientific evidence and a claimed 'we follow the science' approach of central government. What was lacking was a willingness to share the governance space when confronted with a crisis, despite research and historical evidence indication that the indigenous population would suffer the worst consequences of the pandemic.

RC28-415.5

ST-DENIS, Xavier* (Institut national de la recherche scientifique, Canada)

HADDON, Edward (Institut national de la recherche scientifique, Canada)

Obstacles to Transitions between Occupations with Similar Skill Requirements: A Multidimensional Topological Model of Intragenerational Occupational Mobility in the United Kingdom

The sociological literature on intragenerational occupational mobility focuses primarily on mobility between microclasses, big classes, or across SEI levels. In economics, a more policy-focused literature has developed occupational similarity indices to quantify the opportunities of mobility to skill-similar occupations faced by different categories of workers. In both cases however, these literature focus on a narrow set of occupational characteristics that prevent us from understanding what may be some important obstacles to occupational mobility. More specifically, women and ethnic minorities may experience barriers of entry into occupations where men and white workers are over-represented. Certification and licensing requirements may make certain transitions more costly and close occupational entry to workers unable to obtain those credentials. Finally, occupations are unevenly distributed geographically, making it challenging for workers to transition between two similar occupations concentrated in different regions.

In this paper, we use longitudinal data from the five-quarter panels of the UK Labour Force Survey to build large occupational transition matrices. We combine this data with measures of O*Net skills distance and distance in gender, ethnic, and education occupational composition. Using log-linear models with continuous variables inspired by Hout (1984) and Jonsson et al. (2009), we find that net of microclass immobility and skill distance, differences in the occupational share of women, non-White workers, and less educated workers represent significant obstacles to occupational mobility. These effects vary depending on the gender, ethnicity, and education level of workers.

In sum, our paper provides novel insights on the topology of intragenerational occupational mobility that goes beyond the traditional focus of studies of

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occupational transitions in social sciences. It contributes to highlight what obstacles may prevent upward occupational mobility over the life course. The next version of the paper will also investigate the role of certification requirements and occupational geographic concentration as obstacles to occupational mobility.

RC31-455.5

STAGEMAN, Daniel* (John Jay College of Criminal Justice, CUNY, United States)
HENRY, Arlana (Rutgers University, USA)

Amenable to Removal: The Effects of Ideological and Fiscal Incentives on US County Sherriffs' Entrepreneurial Approaches to Immigration Enforcement

With the exponential expansion of U.S. immigrant detention throughout the past two decades, scholars across a wide range of disciplines have argued that this phenomenon can best be understood within the broader context of the nation's turn to mass incarceration. While the preponderance of these studies provides clear evidence for the importance of the structural relationship between immigrant detention and criminal justice system incarceration, two fundamental administrative differences render immigrant detention the more sensitive of the two to economic factors. First, as a federal government function, immigrant detention levels are not directly related to local social trends and responsive functions of governance; second, the immigrant detention system relies far more heavily on private, for-profit detention providers and contractual relationships with county and municipal jails than regular criminal justice system incarceration. When examining the framework within which county and municipal officials make decisions about entering into detention contracts, however, many scholars have argued that ideological considerations are paramount. This project seeks to further existing analyses of the relationship between economic and ideological incentive structures for these decisions.

RC47-JS-43.4

STAMBE, Rose-marie* (The University of Queensland, Australia)
PARSELL, Cameron (The University of Queensland, Australia)

Christianity, Helping the Poor, and Relationships to Drive Structural Transformation

This presentation demonstrates that people animated by Christianity draw on their faith to help people in poverty through building relationships. Contrasting with the established idea that relationships are a means to change people in poverty, including through evangelizing, we find that relationships are conceived as an end in and of themselves and directed to the whosoever. Drawing on a two-year Australian ethnographic study with Pastors and volunteers in church-based community centres and people living in poverty accessing charitable care, we illustrate how the realities of living in poverty mean that the relationships intended to help people are difficult to realize in practice. Rather than relationships, or even fleeting ties, people in poverty prioritize their material needs. The challenges developing relationships notwithstanding, we argue that elements of the relationships found in our research represent an opportunity to advance our understanding of what it means to draw on faith to help people in poverty. Relationships formed through a community of difference can be leveraged as a resource to work toward justice through liberating people from their poverty, rather than just assisting them to endure it.

RC17-261.2

STAPLES, Ronald* (Friedrich-Alexander-University, Germany)

No New Organization. Organization As a Modern Approach on How to Translate Meaning.

If organization is the answer what would be the question? Coordination of action, the chance of collective action, accumulation of power or increasing productivity? Although organizing is definitely not a modern social phenomenon, the bureaucratic organization can be called a true 'creative destruction'. It was a disruptive innovation, which not only shaped organizations, but also framed the societal view of organizations. In a highly differentiated society organization also has done so. Networks, postbureaucratic organisations, communities of practice are possibly new variations of modern organizations. But are they a new answer? What is the answer to the question of organization? I want to suggest a different one, than that mentioned at the beginning. Organization is the answer to the problem of translation inbetween the imperatives of functional systems and social practice like Mölders put it. Regarding to the theory of 'translational relations' i argue that the personal contribution of modern organizations is that meaning from different social systems can be translated into others. This is a crucial function for differentiated societies, because meaning cannot be communicated from one system to another one. (Although social systems can be understood as communication.) In modern society the demand for translation is steadily increasing and how organizations are struggling to handle this expectations can be observed empirically. For

at least two decades scholars have been asking for what will be the next organization, usually called postbureaucratic. But in my argument I will show that organization is still the most efficient concept for the ever growing need of translation and that the formalized (bureaucratic) organization is still the dominant base layout for organizing. An entirely different question is whether there is an alternative concept to organization that is significantly more powerful than this one? In my sense of view, no.

RC10-152.2

STAROSTA, Pawel* (University of Lodz, Poland)

Patterns of Public Participation Versus Authoritarian and Democratic Attitudes in European Countries

The process of global transformation has various consequences. One of the fundamental theses of globalists assumes that the possibilities of citizens' participation in shaping political and social structures are also increasing (S. Huntington 2004). Opponents of globalization emphasize, in turn, that the processes of globalization lead to completely opposite effects. Social life is becoming more and more privatized and individualized, which in turn leads to a systematic limitation of the civic sphere and activity for the common good realized by conscious social entities (Sennett 1992).

An increase in the popularity of populism has been observed as an ideology referring on the one hand to the interests of the broad social masses, but on the other hand also favoring anti-pluralism and a partially authoritarian vision of the social order. The growing influence of the above ideology was also noted in many European countries.

In connection with the above, an important issue and the aim of the presentation is to explain the relationship between the level and patterns of public participation and the socio-political attitudes of both democratic and autocratic orientation.

We will therefore aim to answer the following questions;

1/ what is the level of public participation and basic patterns of this phenomenon, such as; a / formal membership in associations and social organizations; b / electoral participation, c / participation in collective actions and protests d / campaign participation e / participation to help others in European countries

2 / what is the level of democratic and authoritarian attitudes in European countries

3 / what are the relationships between antisocial and political attitudes and the distinguished forms of public participation in European countries

The empirical basis for the presentation will be the results of the ESS of 2014, 2016, 2018 and 2020 conducted on representative samples of selected European countries

RC16-248.5

STAUBMANN, Helmut* (University of Innsbruck, Austria)

Emotions and the Crisis of Basic Concepts in Classical Sociology

A sociological account of the emotions and more generally of sensuality and corporeality depends on the understanding of the most basic concepts of sociology which in turn are derivations of paradigmatic assumptions. The legacy of the classics in this respect is highly ambivalent. Weber's social action as meaningful orientation towards others and Durkheim's social fact as a normative pattern reduce the perceptibility of emotions to "meaning making" or to "felling rules". Thereby, they miss the social constitutive significance, the genuine social character, of emotions as such. The reason lies in their essentialist definition of what they regard a social. At the example of the emotions it becomes clear that every other "essence" or matter is excluded by definition. This is more and more felt as a general crisis of contemporary sociology and its basic concepts. A non-essentialist understanding of social processes requires more abstract concepts. Within classical sociology, a good example is Simmel's equation of social with "mutual cause/effect", commonly translated as "interaction". The translation is misleading insofar as it suggests an understanding as inter-action in the sense of action theory or interactionism. However, Simmel's "formal" concept of "interaction" does not presuppose any content or substance which opened it up for contents such as the senses and emotions. The challenges emotions pose for sociology can only be resolved by a revision of its basic concepts in the sense of Simmel's non-essentialist or formal paradigmatic legacy.

RC37-547.1

STAUBMANN, Helmut* (University of Innsbruck, Austria)

Jean Marie Guyau: Theoretical Foundations for Social Aesthetics Beyond Durkheim and Weber

Born in 1854, Jean Marie Guyau belongs to the generation of the classical founders of sociology (Durkheim and Simmel 1958, Weber 1964). Besides the topics of morals and religion, Guyau was particularly interested in aesthetic issues. His *Art from the Point of View of Sociology* appeared in 1889, a year after his premature death. It was edited by Alfred Fouillée, a French philosopher and Guyau's stepfather. The essays collected in the volume might well have appeared under the reverse title: *Sociology from the Point of View of the Arts*. What we find there is the development of sociological concepts out of reflections on the arts and aesthetics, concepts that contrast with or even contradict those

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that got established in sociology in the wake of Weberian and Durkheimian works. The first chapter deals with social solidarity as a principle of a complex aesthetic emotion. Solidarity in this sense is neither a moral phenomenon in Durkheim's sense nor a social meaning construct. Sociology itself becomes the science of the transmission of emotional and bodily conditions analogue to aesthetic sentiments. Guyau did not have the time to elaborate a full sociology. In this paper I argue, that Guyau's works contain the seed for a new aesthetic paradigm for sociology in general which is in many respects akin to the sociology of Georg Simmel. His basic ideas are a prerequisite for an understanding of the arts and aesthetics as genuinely constitutive factors of the social world.

RC22-339.4

STAUFFER, Laeticia* (University of Lausanne, Switzerland)

Harmony, Vibration, Karma, Kleshas and Traumas : Yoga and (non-)Spiritual Meaning-Making Regarding Health Condition

Yoga practitioners' quest for health implies involvement in a wide range of multi-layer practices. Often valued for their perceived utility – centred on physical and mental health and "cleansing" – this dimension combines with complex symbolizations and multiple and contextual meanings (Bender, 2003, 2004).

In this communication, I will highlight how yoga practitioners and teachers reconcile diverse health care in their quest for health, and how they use and situate yoga as complementary or in a critical way with modern science.

More specifically, I will show to what extend these practices and discourses are (non-)spiritual resources contributing to a meaning-making process regarding their health condition. We will also see that this healing and sense-making process is not free of specific selections - and sometimes rejections (towards the yoga "traditions" and their contemporary producers as well) -, especially when teaching emphasis on individual responsibility and/or "otherworldly" explanations can unlikely be articulated with yoga practitioners' own networks of meanings.

The underlying hypothesis is that this appropriation process mobilizes diverse types of knowledge. Albeit partially shaped by the belonging to a yoga "community" through shared experiences and system of values, and made of selections of "exotic resources" based on cultural considerations (Altglas, 2014), I will demonstrate that these meanings and actions undertaken towards health are also to be understood with regard to yoga practitioners' sociological biography and health trajectory.

My results stem from a PhD study that I am currently carrying out about worldviews, emic meanings and practices of yoga practitioners and teachers in Western Switzerland and abroad (multi-sited approach). Qualitative data was collected by leading semi-structured and in-depth interviews (52), doing participant observation for three years, and is completed by audio and visual recordings.

RC19-JS-44.1

STEBBING, Adam* (Macquarie University, Australia)

Asset-Based Welfare, Risk and Inequality: The Rise of Self-Managed Superannuation Funds in Australia

Affluent welfare states have increasingly employed asset-based welfare policies to manage social risk, particularly in housing and retirement incomes policy. Recent scholarship links the shift to asset-based welfare to broader processes of financialisation, which are reorganising the social distributions of risk and inequality. This confluence of policy and economic change is perceived to have made the capacity of households to manage and leverage their balance sheets increasingly important to their wellbeing and broader inequality. In this paper, I explore how financialisation is re-organising risk and inequality by analysing recent developments in Self-Managed Superannuation Funds (SMSFs), which have over 1.1 million members and now account for 26 per cent of Australia's burgeoning $3.3 trillion private superannuation market. SMSFs have a maximum of six members and operate to a highly financialised logic, with trustees responsible for setting the fund's investment strategy and complying with relevant laws. My paper attempts to understand how SMSFs are influencing the distributions of risk and inequality, by exploring existing policy structures, as well as analysing recent data on the profile of fund members, investment strategies and performance.

RC04-66.4

STEFANOVIC, Djordje* (School of Social Sciences, University of Adelaide, Australia)

MANNING, Nathan (School of Social Sciences, University of Adelaide, Australia)

RIDINGS, Eleanor (School of Social Sciences, University of Adelaide, Australia)

WOOD, Thomas (School of Social Sciences, University of Adelaide, Australia)

Could University Education Make Populism Unpopular Again?

Although comparative survey studies (Gonzales-Barrera & Connor 2019; Coenders & Scheepers 2003) provide strong evidence that new generations across the Anglosphere share growing tolerance of diversity, the causes of this cultural change are not well understood. Moreover, in several countries (e.g., Hungary, Poland, Israel), younger generations are not more tolerant of immigrants than older ones (Pew 2018). Therefore, this apparent cultural change seems neither universal nor inevitable.

One line of research argues university education leads to greater cognitive sophistication (and thus less stereotyping), more contact with minorities (and thus opportunity to observe that prejudice is ill-founded), and higher occupational status (and thus less competition with immigrants for jobs and social services) (Meeusen et al. 2013). Increased participation in university education is claimed to provide 'immunity' to populist and extremist ideas (Norris & Inglehart 2019). However, recent European studies (Lancee & Sarrasin 2015; Weber 2020; Kunst 2020) cast doubt on this. Large longitudinal studies with samples of youth in Switzerland, Germany, and the Netherlands found university education has a very small overall effect on students' tolerance for diversity; political outlooks are actually set much earlier, with family a key driver (Crocetti et al. 2021). In Australia, we know that a significant minority of youth are showing signs of political radicalisation (Nilan 2021), but we do not know whether these European findings are applicable.

To answer this question, we analyse *Social Futures* dataset (2006-2019), to understand the longitudinal effects of structural, contextual, and ideological factors on young Queenslanders' tolerance of diversity. Our findings indicate that while university education does seem to make a difference, the effects vary significantly depending on the students' academic field of study. We discuss implication of the results for sociology of education.

RC06-JS-6.3

STEINFELD, Nili* (Ariel University, Israel)

"the Younger Ones Are Not Interested in These Kind of Stuff": Adolescents, Parents and Teachers Discuss Online Risks for Younger and Older Adolescents

Children receive their first smartphone device between the ages 8-10, and are often granted direct access to the Internet even earlier, through owning Tablet devices or by using their parents' devices unsupervised.

A mixed-method study involved a survey of 357 adolescents ages 12–18 and 156 young adolescents ages 9–11, followed by semi-structured interviews with parents, teachers, and adolescents. The study examined the various concerns that occupy respondents with respect to adolescents' internet use, and focused on differences related to adolescent gender, age, religiosity etc.

The results suggest a dramatic change in concerns over the risks of online use after the child turns 12. Until then, children, parents and teachers are almost entirely concerned over bullying as the major and often the only risk. After the age of 12- concerns over bullying are almost completely absent in interviews as well as in adolescent survey results, and new concerns arrive, mainly over exposure to inappropriate violent or sexual content, exposure of adolescent personal information online, and communication with online predators. Parents consider their younger adolescents less curious and describe their online use as mostly restricted to WhatsApp and YouTube, which they consider less risky (with the exception of bullying on WhatsApp). In the case of older adults- parents describe the use of social media and the increasing curiosity of their children as cause for concerns over more "mature" types of risks.

Parental mediation also changes dramatically at age 12. While restrictive methods are more prevalent for younger adolescents, in the case of 12 year-olds and older adolescents, parents focus more on active mediation and discussions, describing their sense of lack of control over their adolescent internet use. With respect to gender- Girls are described by parents, teachers and themselves as more mature and therefore exposed to "mature" risks earlier than boys.

RC21-313.3

STENSLUND, Anette* (Southern University Denmark, Denmark)

Atmospheres at the Heart of the Urban Design Processes

Cities, comprised as they are of an interplay of profuse and varied sensory qualities contain atmospheres that touches each and everyone's wellbeing. Atmospheres may be designed, and as such they have caught the interest of several design businesses today.

Through nine consecutive months of workplace ethnography among urban designers, this paper makes the case for a deeper understanding of how atmospheres are not simply end products of design businesses but that they play a vital role to the genesis of design solution – they fuel the *processes* of design production.

The paper emphasizes the empirical connection between resonance, atmosphere and uncertainty, suggesting how designers resonate with their CGI's in various empathic ways atmospherically. The findings hence make it tempting for sociologists and related disciplines to lump together Gernot Böhme's and Hartmut Rosa's concept of resonance respectively which, may leave scholars into the quandary of positioning themselves between phenomenology and critical theory. The paper suggests maintaining a phenomenological gaze in order to propose an emotional engagement within an industry otherwise characterised by rational and evidence-based approaches.

RC02-38.2

STENSLUND, Anette* (Southern University Denmark, Denmark)

We Know We'Ve Been Innovative When We Don't Win Competitions

Architectural competitions, for centuries, have served as institutional guardiancy of quality and innovation in the field of regional and urban development. Competitions urge the participants to push boundaries of creativity, organisers say, and to think 'out of the box'. Unsurprisingly, competitions serve the engaged parties differently: They give investors the option to choose between solutions, people, companies and their ideas; they provide participants with a low-risk avenue to explore their passion and grow their portfolio; and for the community, competitions might propel public engagement, place identity and quality of everyday life.

This paper considers the contestants' experience of when they are most innovative. Paradoxically, as shows, innovation rarely coincides with their competition practice. Ethnographic work among an interdisciplinary group of artisan and artistic urban designers suggests that competitions' quality criteria are often seen as an obstacle to their innovative enterprise. Creativity, authenticity, and quality I argue require both conceptual and procedural innovation including the artisan's empathy and involvement in materials. There seem to be conflicting perceptions of quality in competitions, and the point is, that the rational framing of competition organisers, with pre-defined briefs and implicit values and expectancies to what quality may be, reinforces elements of predictability and calculation that provokes a conundrum for the crafted design development.

RC44-620.5

STEPHAN, Hans-christian* (TU Chemnitz, Germany)

The New Labour Mobility Regime in Leipzig Logistics Cluster after the End of Cheap Labour

After decades of deprivation and deindustrialization, the Leipzig region has witnessed an economical comeback as logistic cluster since the 2000s. Several logistics companies have opened warehouses around Germany's second biggest freight airport and the car plants. The labour regimes of the warehouses are based on the exploitation of cheap labour in precarious jobs which are ruled by a regime of direct control. Until the 2010s, the workers in the warehouses could not find one because of the lack of supply on the labour market after post-socialist transformation.

However, the declining rate of unemployed with permanent demand for new labour power from the warehouses have changed the position of logistics workers currently. On the one hand the market power is growing, on the other hand the logistics companies use new strategies to mobilize migrant workers. So, the class composition has changed. German workers who have been working in the warehouses for years now meet migrant workers from the Middle East and, Eastern and Southern Europe. Furthermore, employers like Amazon have opened warehouses on the Eastern boarders of Germany where they still try to find cheap labour. Those workers are also integrated in the German market.

In my contribution, I will analyze these new labour mobility regimes and examine its impact on workers' daily resistance and the organizing efforts of the unions in a region which is characterized by a strong right-wing environment. However, the organizing of the migrant colleagues and development of transnational connections are crucial challenges for the labour activists who are confronted by a low level of organization. My case studies of workers resistance and union strategies in different warehouse are based on participant observations of workplaces and union meetings, and interviews which I conducted with union activists in warehouses about the conditions of their struggles and their strategies.

RC40-583.1

STEPHENS, Phoebe* (Dalhousie University, Canada)

Food Crises: What Makes These Perfect Storms so Perfect?

In the last 15 years, the world has experienced three global food crises: during the 2007/2008 global financial crisis; the COVID-19 pandemic; and Russia's invasion of Ukraine. The causes of these food crises are complex yet, each crisis has been described as the result of a "perfect storm" that has deepened food insecurity around the world. A perfect storm connotes a rare and severe event, arising from a confluence of unpredictable circumstances. But these perfect storms have increased in their frequency, leaving some to question if food crises are more of a standard feature than an anomaly of our contemporary global food system. Given the regularity of these events, it is evident that the international community is falling short in terms of reforming food systems and in turn leaving millions vulnerable to shocks. Gaining insights into how these crises are positioned and consequently governed by powerful actors sheds light on why responses have been so ineffective to date. This article analyzes the interpretive politics of food crises to better understand how these food crises are framed and responded to by decisionmakers. The goal of this exercise is to identify which contributing factors are prioritized over others and provide recommendations about factors that are frequently overlooked but require more attention. This article contributes novel insights to food policy debates at the international level. This article employs discourse analysis of press releases associated with global governance actors including international organizations, global non-profits and transnational agribusiness corporations to interpret the policy responses to these crises. Discourse analyses have been conducted of the first crisis but, as food crises increase in frequency, there is a need to compare these discourses over time to better understand how they are understood and responded to.

RC40-589.2

STEPHENS, Phoebe* (Dalhousie University, Canada)

Nothing Ventured, Nothing Gained? Exploring the Shift in Venture Capital Investments Toward e-Grocery

The agrifood industry represents one of the most promising areas for addressing complex social and environmental challenges like climate change, biodiversity loss, health, and inequality. The potential sustainability gains of transforming the industry have motivated the development of a slew of start-ups that promise to solve critical issues in the agri-food system and has, subsequently, attracted a rush of investment from venture capitalists. In 2021, venture capital investors funnelled $51.7 billion in agrifood technologies, an 85% increase over 2020 and over a 1,500% increase over 2016. These investments could support a shift towards more sustainable food systems, for example by enhancing carbon sequestration through soil management, improving efficiencies in livestock production, and reducing food waste. The areas of the agrifood value chain that hold the greatest potential for climate impact are on the production, or upstream end of the value chain. However, in 2022, the bulk of venture capital investments shifted away from upstream, digital agriculture technologies towards e-grocery, which raises critical questions about the role of venture capital in supporting transitions towards more sustainable food systems. This study contributes novel insights to the budding literature on digitization of food and agriculture which has overwhelmingly focused on the development of upstream technologies, even though the bulk of investments are now geared toward downstream innovations. Through an ethnographic approach, this study involves participant observation at major North American agrifood tech investment conferences, semi-structured interviews with venture capitalists investing in agrifood tech and document analysis. It advances critical analysis of the digitization of downstream agrifood tech and argues that this shift influences the way that power is distributed along the food value chain, with profound implications for sustainability trajectories. Understanding the shifting distribution of power in food systems sheds light on which levels to pull to deliver more sustainable and regenerative outcomes.

RC05-JS-84.3

STEVENS, Catriona* (School of Arts and Humanities, Edith Cowan University, Australia)

Homeland Socio-Spatial Class, Differential Subnational Memberships, and the Strategic Citizenship Choices of Chinese Labour Migrants in Australia

China does not permit dual nationality, meaning migrants to Australia must evaluate the benefits of Chinese versus Australian citizenship. Decisions about competing memberships are informed not only by this prohibition of dual nationality but also by individual migrant's classed positions within China. By comparing the choices of labour migrants with heavy trade skills who come from different backgrounds in China, this paper shows that homeland social class is a key factor in decision-making processes, particularly the uniquely Chinese spatial expression of class manifested through the hukou system

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

and the differential local citizenship this entails. An analysis of representative cases operationalises Bauböck's (2010) constellations approach, illustrating the complexities of evaluating memberships acquired through migration, where full social inclusion in the host society may be contested, and nested memberships resulting from local citizenships within China, which entails unequal access to the rights and benefits of urban residency. People from different backgrounds and, importantly, different places in China's socio-spatial hierarchy, value their Chinese legal status differently. This difference affects how they calculate both the instrumental and the affective worth of competing citizenship statuses. These findings demonstrate the economic inequalities and cultural distinctions engendered by citizenships operate not only between but also within nation-states, and result in varied and contingent experiences of in/exclusion and un/belonging.

RC31-JS-9.5

STEVENS, Catriona* (School of Arts and Humanities, Edith Cowan University, Australia)

Past Decisions, Present Challenges and Future Anxieties: Chinese Migrant Grandparents' Reflections on (Grand)Parenting Expectations and Choices over Time

This paper explores how past migration decisions resonate in family presents and futures in ways that are unpredictable, that shape intergenerational care exchanges, and that introduce previously unanticipated states of migrancy, liminality and uncertainty into the lives of older adults. Chinese grandparents who provide transnational care for grandchildren in Australia do so in response to the practical needs of their adult children whom they previously supported to study overseas. Their actions align with culturally informed intergenerational expectations regarding the obligations of older adults to support their descendants' economic and social wellbeing. Yet in choosing to travel to provide intergenerational care in a foreign land, these migrant grandparents risk harmful impacts to multiple aspects of wellbeing, including financial insecurity, social disconnection, or poor physical and mental health. Such risks increase with age as they contemplate futures where they must either grow old away from the familiarity and established social networks of the homeland, or away from the filial support of their only children and grandchildren.

Case studies drawn from collaborative research with Loretta Baldassar and Raelene Wilding illustrate the temporally inflected tensions, anxieties and ambiguities that are generated through family decisions to support or encourage migration at different points in the life course. Ageing parents who worked hard to send their only children overseas as international students during the early 2000s now commonly express regret, or at best ambivalence, at the unanticipated consequences of these past family decisions to fulfil cultural imaginaries of study abroad. Reflections on and rationalisation of their choices and actions then and now are framed with reference to shifting expectations of what constitutes good parenting, expectations that are as subject to changing cultural imaginaries within the homeland as they are to differences that may exist or be perceived between 'home' and 'host' societies.

RC44-631.1

STEVIS, Dimitris* (Colorado State University, United States)

Labour Unions and Green Transitions in the USA: Contestations and Explanations

Green transitions have been the terrain of profound debates and conflicts amongst US labour unions, as has been the case around the world. This paper builds on earlier research that covered US labour environmentalism up to the end of 2018 and will explore the impact of the massive green policies of the Biden Administration. While these policies irrevocably upgrade the position of green capital and the green state in the USA, there are significant differences and tensions regarding this emergent hegemonic block, including within labour. In the first part of the paper I will outline an analytical scheme based on the breadth/inclusiveness, depth/socioecological priorities, and ambition of the policies and views examined. In the second part I will briefly outline and interpret the environmental policies of the Administration and their implications in terms of upgrading the role of green capital and the green state. In the third part I will focus on the responses of unions, particularly in manufacturing and physical infrastructure, and their allies within the environmental movements, to identify the ecosocial views these responses reflect. Based on my previous research these ranged between a largely instrumentalist view of the environment and weak ecological modernization and consistently emphasized national production and international competitiveness. Given developments within labour environmentalism and the massive commitments of the Administration, it is important to ascertain whether the pattern remains, whether new tendencies have emerged, and whether and how labour is influencing this emergent green hegemonic block. I will close by commenting on the national and global implications for this emergent 'clean energy' hegemonic block in the USA.

RC44-624.4

STEVIS, Dimitris* (Colorado State University, United States)

The Environmental Politics of Global and Regional Union Organizations: The Impacts of Positionality and Ideology

Most global and regional unions organizations have been very active in promoting environmental priorities, particularly just transition as an integral part of climate policies. In fact, most of the limited if strong research on these organizations focuses in climate politics and just transition. In this paper I plan to continue past research, also drawing on primary and secondary sources, including interviews, in order to explore the full range of the environmental issue areas and ecosocial views advanced by global and union organizations at present. In the first part of the paper I will outline an analytical scheme based on the breadth/inclusiveness, depth/socioecological priorities, and ambition of the views examined. In the second part I will identify the range of environmental issues that global and regional organizations work on to ascertain whether these issues, and their framings, vary by sector, e.g., manufacturing vs services, more or less formalized constituencies, more or less women or immigrant constituencies, and the place of these organizations in the world political economy, e.g., North and South. Based on these findings I will explore whether the ecosocial worldviews of global and regional organizations do vary and whether and to what degree this variation is due to configurations of positionality (e.g., position in work process and geography) and ideology. It is important to note here that I will not solely employ positionality and ideology as competing explanations but will also explore their existing articulations.

RC05-89.6

STEWART, Callum* (University of Melbourne, Australia)

Race, Nation, and Age: Theorising White Settler Futurism

Social and political theory predominantly takes modernity, or the modern age, as its object of study. Modernity is widely conceived as the present and final age of human civilisation. Through their histories of modernity, however, decolonial theory and settler colonial studies argue that modernity is defined by the colonial structures of race and nation respectively. My research therefore seeks to shift critical attention away from modernity towards the possibilities of decolonial futures by asking, 'when is the end of modernity?'. I explore this question through consideration of the colonial temporal structure which I refer to as White settler futurism. White settler futurism works to affirm, valorise, and reproduce colonial structures of race, nation, and age. It renders the White settler future of modernity as the only possible future. By bringing into view the end of modernity, my research aims to reorient White settlers away from the White settler future of modernity, and towards Indigenous resurgence and decolonial futures.

RC28-416.1

STIENSTRA, Kim* (Utrecht University, Netherlands)

Why Do Some Children Perform Better Than Others? Genetic and Environmental Differences in Learning Growth

Why do some children perform better and learn faster than others? And to what extent do schools play a role in this? Studies measured the extent that children change in their educational performance over time (e.g., learning gains/growth or value-added models) to better assess the role of schools. This is not without problems because it cannot be assumed that gains are solely due to the contribution of schools. Yet, the reasons why some children learn faster than others are largely unknown. It could related to schools and families, but may also largely lie at the individual level instead. In this study, I provide more insight into this by investigating children's reading, spelling, and mathematics development during primary education. I do so using data from the Netherlands Cohort Study on Education, which comprises longitudinal measurements of students' performance on standardized tests from age 6-12. I use biometric latent growth models to decompose the variance in initial performance (age 6) and learning growth into genetic variance (A), shared environmental variance (C), and non-shared environmental (E) variance. Additionally including measured information of the family and school environment will provide more insight into their contribution in explaining learning differences and the (re)production of inequality. Preliminary results show that when children enter school, they already differ substantially in their performance, largely attributable to genetic differences between them. The reason why some children have higher learning growth rates, on the other hand, is largely related to shared environmental factors. Depending on the domain (reading, spelling, or mathematics), these are shared environmental influences that affect both growth and initial performance, as well as new shared environmental influences coming into play during schooling. There is a compensatory growth pattern where children with lower initial performance grow faster, which is largely accounted for by shared environmental influences.

TG07-831.2

STIFF, Andrew* (RMIT Vietnam, Vietnam)

Sensory Focused Moving Image Practice: Methods for Challenging an Agenda of Rapid Modernisation in Hcmc

This paper presents how urban experiences can be captured, sensorially, through a moving image practice that employs post-production techniques to explore the how ordinary spaces in the city are felt. These moving image reconstitutions of place provide critical observations, and provocations that can inform the development of a more nuanced approach to the modernisation process of the city.

Through an ambitious process of modernisation in HCMC, there is a focus upon the speed of re-development rather than a more considered and suitable response to the culturally specific needs and wants of the city. This is a result of global practices that offer cookie cutter solutions to developing the built environment, as quick solutions to 'luxury' housing and modern office requirements. The vision of concrete, glass, and steel developments appeals, but ultimately struggles to knit into an urban fabric that forms the identity, of the city. This identity emerges through the relationships between urban communities and their spaces of habitation, developed through the deep bonds between family and the community.

Specific methods of filming, reflection, and editing the moving image sequences, provide a visual archive of qualitative experiences. In particular, the films explore the atmospheres of place, sense of duration, movement in and through place, colour and how the films reflect built density. The sequences offer ways of looking at urban space that often do not feature in the planning and design processes of rapid urban modernisation. The filmed and edited sequences act as a provocation in prompting an understanding of the importance of unique and localised cultural behaviour within the design and implementation of the re-development, and secondly as a tool to ensure the tourist experience is rich, localised and memorable, post-modernisation.

RC24-371.5

STODDART, Mark* (Memorial University of Newfoundland & Labrador, Canada)

KOOP-MONTEIRO, Yasmin (University of British Columbia, Canada)

TINDALL, David (University of British Columbia, Canada)

Climate Heroes, Villains, and Climate Justice: Instagram As an Arena for Counter-Discourse and Mobilization at COP26

The COP26 Conference of the Parties on climate change took place in Scotland in November 2022. The outcome of COP26 was the Glasgow Climate Pact, but COP meetings are also significant beyond their formal agreements. They provide regularly scheduled critical events that social movements and other non-state actors can use to engage in climate change communication and mobilization through in-person and online spaces. We focus on Instagram as an online arena of climate communication and mobilization during COP26. In contrast to other social media platforms, Instagram is a distinct arena for eco-political communication and activism because of its visual focus and younger user base. Sampling from the hashtag #COP26, we analyse 2,417 posts from the period October 27 through November 16, 2022. Using a Discourse Network Analysis approach, we examine relationships and alignments across discourses, imagery, and actors. Key actors include those affiliated with NGOs and social movements, businesses, media outlets, governments, and political parties. In contrast to the language of the Glasgow Climate Pact, Instagram serves as a space to articulate critical counter-discourses of climate justice, Indigenous rights, and individual action as a response to perceived failures of COP process. At the same time, images of celebrities and politicians structure much of the Instagram discourse network. This highlights how Instagram contributes to a celebritization of climate politics, with individual political actors positioned as climate heroes or villains. We conclude by arguing that researchers should address a broader range of social media arenas and should pay more attention to the role of visuality in studies of media, climate politics, and mobilization.

RC24-JS-33.4

STODDART, Mark* (Memorial University of Newfoundland & Labrador, Canada)

BERNHARÐSDÓTTIR, Ásthildur (Bifröst University, Iceland)

Regionalizing the Sustainable Development Goals for Coastal and Island Communities: Lessons from Iceland and Newfoundland and Labrador

The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals provide a framework of 17 discrete goals that make the fuzzy concept of "sustainable development" more tangible and actionable. Several goals – such as SDG 14 (life below water) and SDG 13 (climate action) — are particularly salient to the pursuit of marine justice and social-ecological wellbeing for coastal communities. To be successful, the goals need to be enacted by decision-makers at the national, subnational, and local levels. The nature of coastal communities – where political jurisdictions overlap in complex ways with land and oceanic ecologies — makes

the question of who is responsible for SDG implementation and governance particularly important. This means that the goals need to be interpreted as meaningful and actionable by decision-makers and broader publics. In this paper, we compare SDG interpretations and perceptions of SDG governance in Iceland and Newfoundland and Labrador using survey and focus group data with stakeholders from government, business, labour, civil society, academia, and youth. Our research questions are as follows: First, how do research participants view the SDGs in relation to ensuring sustainable futures for their respective coastal communities? Second, how do research participants view the roles of government and other institutions in implementing sustainability in policy and practice? In answering these questions, we gain insight into a third theoretically valuable question about SDG implementation: Is it the state versus subnational jurisdiction distinction, or is it the common small polity/island dynamics of these cases that appear to be important for understanding the interpretations of the SDGs and their implementation? The interpretations of regionalizing and localizing the SDGs are surprisingly similar across our two cases, despite differences in political scale and jurisdiction. This lends support to a small polity/islandness explanation for how the SDGs are interpreted as meaningful and actionable for coastal and island communities.

RC44-628.1

STOKES, Allyson* (Memorial University, Canada)

#Metoo and Sexual Misconduct in Entertainment: Worker Perspectives on Labour, Activism, and Unions

In arts and culture short-term and precarious conditions have long been the norm, while collective representation and unionization have never been as common as in other sectors. While this has contributed to high rates of sexual harassment and violence in creative industries, a recent Canadian survey (AMT, 2020) found that unionized workers have experienced or witnessed sexual harassment more than non-unionized workers. What role can and should unions place within the arts and culture sector with respect to sexual harassment and violence? What relationship can these unions have with social movements and activism surrounding #MeToo? This paper draws on qualitative interviews with workers in the Canadian film and television industries, as well as members and executives from national and local chapters of a Canadian union for those working in film, television, and radio. Findings suggest that from the perspective of workers, collective representation is important but complicated and a double-edged sword when it comes to dealing with sexual misconduct. Workers report benefiting from supports and resources offered by the union, but also experience feelings of distrust and betrayal with respect to union responses, partly stemming from what some perceive to be a conflict of interest and partly due to a minimal ability to enact change as a result of the project-based, network-driven, and gender-based hierarchies that define work in this sector. This paper advances a growing body of literature that argues that labour movements must find new and creative ways to operate and align themselves with broader social justice goals.

RC02-JS-129.2

STOLTZ, Dustin* (Lehigh University, USA)

Theorizing Imaginative Labor

How do we imagine economic objects, processes, and actions? If the future is inherently uncertain what limits the range of possible imaginings such that economic actors can coordinate? Furthermore, what role does labor play in producing, evaluating, and spreading these imaginings? Here, I outline a cultural models approach to imagination and imaginative labor in economic sociology grounded on the insight that embodiment is central to the capacity for exploring possibilities for action. I then use this framework to shed light on the field of elite professional advisors. Within the frontstage discourse of this field, economies and organizations are conceived as unstable substances. This reinforces the need for the advisory industry as a source of smart intellectuals and innovative thinkers who can respond quickly to this ever-changing competitive landscape. In contrast, the backstage work of recruiting and hiring relies on a cultural model of economies and organizations as modular structures, which can be decomposed into atomized units. Despite an ethos built around disruptive innovation and divergent thinking, elite professional advisory firms aim to oversimplify the complexities of economic situations and recruit a workforce that shares similar cultural models, fostering epistemic agreement in the face of uncertainty.

RC45-640.2

STOLZ, Jörg* (University of Lausanne, Switzerland)

GUGUSHVILI, Alexi (University of Oslo, Norway)

MOLTENI, Francesco (University of Milan, Italy)

ANTONIETTI, Jean-Philippe (University of Lausanne, Switzerland)

A Counterexample to Secularization Theory? Assessing the Georgian Religious Revival

Secularization theory allows for transitory religious revivals under certain conditions, such as extreme societal crises or state weakness. The country

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

of Georgia has witnessed the most important religious revival of Orthodox countries and one of the most striking religious resurgences worldwide. This paper gives both a statistical and historical description of this revival and asks whether it is a counterexample to secularization theory. We show that the main thrust of the religious revival in Georgia lasted 25 years and seized the entire society in what was mainly a period effect. The most important cause for the revival was an important societal and economic crisis in the 1990's combined with a very weak state, creating massive individual insecurity. In these circumstances, the Georgian Orthodox Church was able to provide identity for individuals and legitimacy for governments. Other possible causes of the revival - state funding, a modernization shock, or emigration - can be excluded as possible causes. The Georgian case shows a situation in which secularization theory expects transitory revivals and is thus not a counterexample.

RC22-331.1

STOLZ, Jörg* (University of Lausanne, Switzerland)

Is the secular transition a global phenomenon? New evidence and problems.

RC22 Keynote Speech

RC12-184.4

STORM, Georgia* (James Cook University, Australia)

Indigenous Justice Inequity and Solicitor Conduct: Judicializing Indigenous Cultural Security in Legal Practitioner-Client Relations

Over-representation of Australian Indigenous people in the justice system is arguably supported by judicialization of the social 'problem' of Indigeneity. Indigenous inequity is also supported through a non-Indigenous system network of administration, procedures, and personnel. Legal practitioners are an integral part of this system. Legal practitioners in Australia are governed by a three-layer judicialized approach to managing the social problem of solicitor misconduct. The first layer is notions of professionalism, the second is fiduciary duties and the third is prescribed ethics. Each layer is designed to reduce the risk that the Australian public will lose faith in the system of justice. These layers of professional governance all omit consideration of client Indigeneity. This omission constrains the opportunities of solicitors to practice in culturally safe ways. Until professional practice which challenges inequity is supported by legal practice governing structures which acknowledge Indigeneity, solicitors may contribute to the social problem of Indigenous injustice.

Indigenous cultural strategies offer potential as methods of supporting changed professional practices. They operate at the collision point of healthcare professional practice and Indigenous health equity, disrupting business-as-usual dyconscious racism. The strategies contain a large family of related terms. Approaches such as Indigenous Cultural Safety are incorporated in medical professional ethics codes, and governing body statements. Approaches such as Indigenous Cultural Competence are incorporated into organisational policies and plans. Healthcare profession and organisational intent to make health environments safe for Indigenous people has been enacted through consistent communication to staff about expectations of cultural competence, staff training about Indigenous culture and history, and performance review inclusive of Indigenous Cultural Competence. Foucauldian discourse analysis of governance texts and interviews with legal practitioners has shown the potential of these strategies for both raising critical awareness of whiteness amongst solicitors working with Indigenous clients, and for implementation across legal practice.

RC05-86.3

STORM, Georgia* (James Cook University, Australia)

Meeting in the White Space: The Discourse of First Nations Client and Legal Practitioner Relations.

Australian First Nations People are over-represented as clients of solicitors, yet there is little research into the professional relations between solicitors and First Nations clients. Solicitors and clients meet in a 'white' legal space confounded by the compound complexities of Australia's colonial past and colonised present. Discourse analysis of documents and interviews with 12 practicing solicitors in 2021 shows that within this space solicitors practice as subjects in rebellious ways. By practicing law 'differently' with First Nations clients they seek to subvert professionalism and enact procedural justice. Largely unaware or in denial of their position as subjects within a repressive white governmentality, solicitors continue to experience the frustration and distress of seeking justice for First Nations clients from within a systemically racist system. Methods of supporting changed legal practice and positive client relations remain inconsistent and uncertain. Practice strategies widely implemented throughout medicine and health organisations, such as Indigenous Cultural Competence, seem to offer potential. Using discourse analysis, this chapter discusses the potential of these strategies for both raising critical awareness of whiteness amongst solicitors working with First Nations clients, and for implementation across legal practice.

Asso-859.4

STORY, Ulysses* (University of Guam, Guam)

Indigenous Neighborhoods in the 21st Century: Food As a Connection to Culture and Community

This study provides insight into the relationship between gentrification through food and its effects on indigenous peoples' sense of identity, examining specifically the impact of the influx of specialty crops and American restaurant franchises. The most vulnerable are impacted by this phenomenon, which occurs in cities, villages, and smaller neighborhoods. As Guam prepares for the military build-up, the community anticipates another wave of military personnel and their families living on the island, creating rapid changes to the landscape of their neighborhoods. This is significant because indigenous peoples derive much of their identity and sense of community from their neighborhoods. This study uses convenience sampling survey techniques, in addition to interviews, as its primary research methodology. Along with examining participants' relationships with food and culture in their changing neighborhoods, the study also explores the overall impact of gentrification on indigenous communities. Factors that contribute to gentrification, such as rent prices, employment factors, and food costs are also explored.

RC20-292.1

STOYKOVA, Elena* (University of Sofia, Bulgaria)

Sociology Around the World: Mapping and Content Analysis of Bachelor's Programs

The tradition of content analysis of university sociology curricula is more than 120 years old. The exciting and challenging premise of this research tradition lies in the statement: "Sociology is what sociologists teach". The article presents the results of an ongoing research project that continues and significantly expands this tradition by developing innovative analytical and research approaches to answer the questions: When and what sociology is taught at the universities around the world? In what way and where the sociology programs are similar or differ? How do they define the discipline of Sociology?

The study is designed as explorative, cross-sectional and cross-national content analysis. The paper explains the elaboration of new instruments for data gathering and analysis to measure and compare the heterogeneous and complex content of the sociology curricula. Some of the opportunities of the online available free tools for research purposes are also discussed.

Mapping and analysing the content of the university sociology curricula in more than 130 countries outline in comparative perspective the main trends of the current understanding of "what sociology is" – its theoretical frameworks, thematic fields, research methodologies, methods and approaches in terms of different social institutions and social problems. The long term outcome of the study is the creation of a rich and exhaustive international database of the curricula and the syllabuses of current sociology courses which could be used both for basic and applied research purposes.

RC15-218.7

STRAGALINOS, Peta* (Turning Point, Australia)
SAVIC, Michael (Turning Point, Australia)
LAM, Tina (Monash Addiction Research Centre, Australia)

Knock-Offs, Lock-Ins and Kick-Ons: Assembling after Work Drinks in Hospitality

Public health advocates have been concerned about the harms associated with drinking and particular industries, such as hospitality, where there is a higher prevalence of alcohol consumption. Public health efforts to address alcohol often emphasise individual responsibility without acknowledging the contextual variation in how drinking practices materialise, the role of workplaces in shaping drinking practices and the affordances of drinking practices.

We explored how after work drinks in hospitality workplaces materialise and the socio-cultural and material elements involved. Drawing on assemblage theory and analysis of 40 qualitative interviews with male hospitality students and workers in Australia, we examine three after work drinks assemblages, including "knock offs", "lock-ins" and "kick-ons".

Knock offs were described as one or two drinks at the end of a shift, often while completing cleaning duties, to debrief and resolve tensions that arise during service, and relax with other staff. *Lock-ins* typically involved a longer duration of drinking at the workplace after service when the venue is closed to patrons. Unlike knock offs, staff from other hospitality venues may be permitted entry to a lock-ins. Kick-ons typically involved leaving the workplace to attend another licensed venue or someone's house with other hospitality staff. While affording opportunities for pleasure, intimacy, social connection and relaxation, lock-ins and kick-ons were sometimes implicated in undesirable effects.

After work drinks are multiple, situated, dynamic and have diverse effects. Elements that influenced drinking among hospitality staff, including inhospitable work rhythms, conditions and environments, are often overlooked in public health efforts and interventions. Public health efforts to address alcohol consumption in the hospitality industry could benefit from acknowledging and cultivating more hospitable work conditions and environments for staff.

RC27-394.5

STRAUME, Madara* (University of Latvia, Latvia)

The Role of Social Networks in the Development of Career of Professional Athletes

The aim of doctorate thesis "The role of social networks in the development of career of professional athletes" is to research how athlete's family members, coaches, teachers, friends, teammates, fans, partners, acquaintances, idols in sport, sponsors, sports organizations, tournament organizers, broadcasting organizations, competitors, physiotherapists, and social networks (Facebook, Twitter etc.) are connected to the development of athlete's professional career (how they impact that the athlete chooses the particular career and to continue it as well as that he/she achieves something in his/her career). In previous research comparatively more attention has been paid to the youth sport and the socialization process of children in sport, influence of athlete's social networks on athlete's dual career development in sport and education as well as on impact of social networks in athlete's transition from sport career to life after it (how the athlete after career in sport successfully continues career in some other field or by working in sport field, but not as an active athlete anymore). Less accent has been on role of social networks in professional sport – what roles take the people who are in lives of professional athletes in the development of athlete's professional sports career - athlete's career choice, continuation, and achievements. Study's theoretical basis looks at Bronfenbrenner's ecological systems theory, Granovetter's strength of weak ties theory, Kram's mentor role theory and Burt's structural hole theory. In qualitative study's phase 20 structured in-depth interviews with professional athletes will be performed, which will include name generator and name interpreter questions. In study's quantitative phase social network mapping will also be performed. All that will be done to reach the aim of the study and answer the research questions. Key findings of the study are yet to be determined.

RC32-JS-88.1

STRAZDINS, Lyndall* (Australian National University, Australia)

DOAN, Tinh (Australian National University, Australia)

LEACH, Liana (Australian National University, Australia)

POLLMANN-SCHULT, Matthias (Faculty of Humanities, Social Science & Education, Magdeburg University, Germany)

KAISER, Till (Ruhr-Universität Bochum, Germany)

Hour-Glass Ceilings: Long Hour Limits to Employment Equality in Germany and Australia

In all countries where it is measured, men work more hours for pay than women do, and these hours deliver them better jobs, earnings and opportunities. While gender gaps in education are closing, gaps in work hours, earnings, status and job security persist. Our study offers new theory and evidence on work hour limits to gender equality in Australia and Germany. We use representative, longitudinal data from both countries (103,015 – 109,886 observations), modeled with 3SLS approaches, counting paid and unpaid hours to assess the point at which working harms health. We find tipping points (when mental or physical health declines) that are far lower than the maximum set by the ILO, averaging under 40 hours a week in both countries. However, these health tipping points differ by gender: men in both countries are able to work an extra 11 to 15 hours every week (up to 46 hours a week) before they compromise their health, relative to women, revealing an unacknowledged driver of employment advantage. We further show how longer unpaid hours in the home comprise women's capacity to compete for long hour jobs. We call these hidden health advantages and disadvantages the *hour-glass ceiling,* a phenomenon that challenges what a fair working week should be in a gender-mixed workforce.

RC35-523.1

STRECKER, David* (Goethe University of Frankfurt, Germany)

The Social Cohesion Bias: Conceptual Blind Spots in the Contemporary Discourse on Societal Integration

The notion of social cohesion has lately been increasingly used to mark what is perceived to be endangered by crises of contemporary society. Like related semantics as community, solidarity, or social trust, cohesion refers to what in social theory has traditionally been conceptualized as integration. Discourses centered on the respective notions react to distinct challenges in specific socio-historical contexts. Hence, they carry more or less unique connotations. This paper identifies the peculiar meanings of societal integration which are accentuated by the contemporary uses of the notion of cohesion. After having sketched the elements on the formal concept of cohesion and then distinguishing it from substantive conceptions of cohesion, as well as having shown how cohesion is part of a semantic field which thematizes the issue of societal integration, the paper substantiates its central claim that cohesion in contemporary discourse tends to overemphasizes both the aspects of collectivity (at the expense of differences and power relations between individuals) as well as culture (at the expense of material and economic aspects) and therefore leads to a truncated and distorted theoretization of societal integration. This results from the origins of the current discourse on cohesion in developments in scial-structural analysis which has then influenced policy strategies and then been 'reimported' into the social sciences.

RC34-510.7

STRECKER, Tanja* (Youth Policy Labs, Germany)

HORTA HERRANZ, Andrea (Youth Policy Labs, Germany)

PITSCHMANN, Ashley (Youth Policy Labs, Germany)

SCHWENZER, Friedemann (Youth Policy Labs, Germany)

EICK, Johannes (Youth Policy Labs, Germany)

Ray-MON: Monitoring Erasmus+/Yia from 2014 until 2020

The Research-based analysis of European youth programmes (RAY) Network is an open and self-governed European research network, dedicated to conducting mixed-method research on international youth work and the European non-formal education programmes. The core of our work form different monitoring projects with which we have been following the European Youth Programmes ever since 2009. RAY offers unique longitudinal research into non-formal education and international youth work in Europe, fighting for evidence-based policy and practice and an increased recognition of youth work.

In this presentation we will discuss RAY data on the previous Erasmus + / Youth in Action programme generation (2014-2020). Apart from sharing key findings, for instance regarding young people with fewer opportunities, we will showcase advantages and challenges of working with such a huge database (53.144 fully valid responses of project participants). The current programme priorities (diversity and inclusion, digital transformation, environment and sustainability and participation in democratic life) give us an ideal lens to show the immense contribution our data can be for evidence-based youth policies and practice, but also the limitations we face. We will focus particularly on issues with comparability and adapting to changing times, on translation quality of the multilingual survey, online application and increasing survey fatigue particularly among youth.

We are currently revamping our surveys, aiming for a shorter and more attractive presentation through modularisation, mixed-device adaptability and youthful functions, such as emojis and voice notes. Technological and ethical challenges are manifold, e.g. regarding the opening up of our database to interested researchers and stakeholders. Assessing the impact our research is having at different levels and thus fostering it further is yet another marker on our roadmap into the future.

RC22-332.2

STREHLE, Katja* (Western Sydney University, Australia)

"But then I Came to my Senses": Australian Women's Stories of Becoming Non-Religious.

This paper considers how and when women in Australia become non-religious and engage in humanist and atheist groups. It further explores why some women subsequently leave the non-religious community and what this means for their belief system. The non-religious movement has a visible problem with gender balance. Statistics continue to show that worldwide women are more religious than men, so what are the reasons that Australian women leave religion? This presentation will draw on preliminary data analysis from participant observation and interviews with 30 women affiliated with humanist and atheist groups in Australia conducted for my PhD research project on 'Gender and Inclusion in Non-Religious Groups in Australia'. I show that most women I interviewed, who have been raised religious, started to reject their parents' belief system during adolescence and early adulthood and subsequently self-identified as atheist or humanist. During my data collection, I found a variety of reasons for why women, who have been brought up religious, became non-religious. However, I argue that, for most women, this was borne out of increased independence and development of critical thinking during the transitional years. In addition, I show that even women who are not active in the non-religious community any longer, keep their non-religious belief system and behaviours, and that most women activists in the non-religious community in Australia today are over 50 years of age. This indicates that younger women sustain their non-religiosity without joining an atheist or humanist group, that they tend to leave groups more easily than older women and that non-religious groups in Australia are unattractive for younger people. Ultimately, this paper aims to contribute to the knowledge of non-religious life trajectories, focusing on women.

Aust-16.4

STRENGERS, Yolande* (Monash University, Australia)

Everyday Imaginaries for Future Life in a Climate Constrained World

Current sociotechnical imaginaries of future energy use and political commitments to net zero are heavily underpinned by the anticipated benefits from residential battery storage, electric vehicles and other emerging

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

technologies from the Big Tech sector. The technological solutionism that pervades these imaginaries has been subject to ongoing criticism from energy social scientists. While emerging energy technologies can clearly contribute to decarbonisation, they are also embedded in visions that contribute to the continuation or increased resource-intensity of western lifestyles, at the expense of potentially more sustainable alternatives. In particular, masculine lifestyle visions promoted by Big Tech leaders (especially charismatic and overconfident men such as Elon Musk, Saul Griffith and Mike Cannon-Brookes) are now central to the social and political ambitions of the energy transition. This paper critiques these visions as gendered, colonising and capitalist, and identifies how they are counterproductive to achieving more sustainable ways of living in a climate-constrained world. Such visions exclude many alternative perspectives which are attuned to how climate change actions are currently being pursued in people's everyday lives. Drawing on digital sociology and future-focused design ethnography research with Australian households, this paper draws attention to alternative everyday imaginaries that people have for living with climate change in near (2025-30) and far (2050) futures. These imaginaries include alternative housing and community structures, 'low-tech' devices and interventions, models for shared mobility services, sharing excess solar power, and everyday sustainability labour to reduce wastage and balance energy supply and demand. Imbued by a feminist ethics of care towards people and the environment, everyday imaginaries for living with climate change can provide desirable and more plausible social and political ambitions for the necessary decarbonisation of people's lifestyles.

RC17-259.3

STRIETZEL, Elisabeth* (Bielefeld University, Germany)
TOBIAS, Can David* (Bielefeld University, Germany)

How to Become a (temporary) Member of a Ranking-Producing Organization

Besides large International Organizations like the UN or IMF, the realm of global governance is populated by many smaller Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) that seek to influence political processes in many different policy areas. One common strategy of the latter type nowadays is to publish rankings that assess and compare policy performances of individual nation-states, thus creating pressure on states to adapt to certain global norms and standards.

In our presentation we will offer our sociological reflection on the process of becoming a temporary member of such a ranking-producing NGO. Drawing from the respective experiences of our ethnographic fieldwork, during which we became temporary members of two NGOs and participated in their daily work routines, we will discuss socialization processes. In this reflection on socialization, we will focus both on the formal level of concrete tasks and expectations as well as more informal dynamics playing out between new and established members of the organizations. Specifically, we will focus on the acquirement of knowledge peculiar to these organizations, their respective policy fields, and the institutional networks in which they are embedded. Both NGOs can be characterized as being members of highly specialized expert cultures. In our presentation we will reflect on the onboarding processes used by the organizations to integrate temporary members into their ranking team, position of temporary team members within the organization and the use of digital media for transnational work relationships. While there are many similarities between the two organizations and the processes in which we became members, the comparison offers insight into different dynamics of becoming a member and learning to "see like the organization".

RC23-352.3

STRUEVER, Niklas* (University of Siegen, Germany)

Voice Assistants at the Center of the Smart Home: How Alexa Controls the Smart Home

While consumer technologies are becoming both more sophisticated and affordable, big advance the idea of smart technologies permeating social life. The Smart Home (SH) is one idea of further digitising social life through technology. The SH in its current state is mostly heterogenic with multiple manufacturers producing different SH-technologies, with various development standards. This can lead to interoperability problems and complicated use and set-up practices. Voice Assistants (VA) like Alexa or Google Home are marketed to fill in this gap by providing a platform technology that can control *all* devices by incorporating different communication standards.

This promise in mind, the political economy surrounding VA should be regarded. Developed by these companies and due to their popularity, VA offer the opportunity for the heterogeneous field of original device manufacturers (OEMs) to access a larger market. Considering Amazon's practices in other business ventures, however, it's questionable what the costs and conditions of this market access are. Scrutinising the political economy surrounding platforms like Alexa therefore is likely to reveal inequalities and diffuse power relations that will help Amazon or Google to increase their monopoly on technology and data. A twofold investigation is supposed to reveal practices by Amazon when dealing with OEMs for the SH: First, a study of certificates offered by Amazon (like 'Certified for Humans') that exercise soft control over OEMs was conducted. Second, qualitative interviews with OEM developers active in the SH will be conducted to research the impact of Amazon's attempts at controlling the market on OEMs. By infrastructuralising Alexa as a platform,

the VA and its development tools become vital to the whole sector. This way, companies wishing to compete in the market are forced to develop with Alexa in mind giving Amazon access to more development and user data, further consolidating their hold on the market.

RC12-181.4

STUHMCKE, Anita* (University of Technology of Sydney, Australia)
GROVES, Matthew (Deakin University, Australia)

What can be learned from Ombudsman mistakes?

The institution of the ombudsman is one that, in public law, demands accountability of non-democratically appointed public departments that make decisions as to citizens rights and entitlements. In doing so the Ombuds centres transparency, fairness and integrity – a moral form of administrative law. Yet, the office itself does not always adhere to these same principles it applies to the behaviour of others. This paper explores 4 such cataclysmic events in the history of ombudsmanship (black swan events) to examine both the resilience of the ombudsman institution and what may be the systemic flaws in the operation of the institution that causes such dark underbelly events.

TG11-853.3

SU, Phi* (Williams College, USA)

The Border within: Vietnamese Migrants Transforming Ethnic Nationalism in Berlin

When the Berlin Wall fell, Germany united in a wave of euphoria and solidarity. Also caught in the current were Vietnamese border crossers who had left their homeland after its reunification in 1975. Unwilling to live under socialism, one group resettled in West Berlin as refugees. In the name of socialist solidarity, a second group arrived in East Berlin as contract workers. *The Border Within* paints a portrait of these disparate Vietnamese migrants' encounters with each other in the post-socialist city of Berlin. Journalists, scholars, and Vietnamese border crossers themselves consider these groups that left their homes under vastly different conditions to be one people, linked by an unquestionable ethnic nationhood. I unpack this intuition and reveal instead how these Cold War compatriots enact palpable social boundaries in everyday life. This book uncovers how 20th-century state formation and international migration—together, border crossings—generate enduring migrant classifications. In doing so, border crossings fracture shared ethnic, national, and religious identities in powerful ways.

RC32-470.14

SU, Phung* (UC San Diego, USA)
SU, Phi (Williams College, USA)

Embodied Truths: Gender, Sexualization, and Fieldwork As Relational Meaning-Making

Hoping to avoid the "ethnographic fixations" (Hanson and Richards 2019) on solitary research and danger, we traveled together to Berlin for the first time in 2013. As sisters who grew up in the same household and studied in the same grade–and often the same classes–until college, we largely shared a subject position. In this paper, we reflect on how our shared and individual fieldwork experiences speak to the possibilities for ethnographic revisits and collaboration as well as the difficulty of replication.

While surveying an eastern Berlin neighborhood for preliminary fieldwork on Vietnamese migration to Germany, we were followed for blocks by men making lewd comments. One of us left this experience wary of situations obviously imbued with racialized sexualization, and did not study gender; the other leaned into it. The latter would eventually immerse herself in the study of gender, reproduction, and power, examining brides from Vietnam to Taiwan and South Korea as well as the male counterparts who stayed behind. In conversations with marriage brokers and other male respondents, she had to humor sexualizing gazes and remarks. She felt viscerally the "costs of conducting the kind of ethnography that does not conform with feminist expectations" (Hoang 2015: 192). We explore how social situations produce situational selves, including selves we may not even recognize (Verdery 2018).

We offer suggestions for building, maintaining, and highlighting the relational work of ethnography. Because fieldwork is a social occasion, no two ethnographers–even sisters who shared a virtually identical milieu–experience situations and interactions identically. But although replication is difficult, we find ethnographic revisits and triangulation fruitful. These comparisons can often be built right into our explorations, in particular by seeking out and making opportunities for other researchers in the field.

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WG06-788.4

SUAREZ-DELUCCHI, Adriana* (University College London, United Kingdom)

Becoming a 'good Producer' in the Agri-Environmental Project Organisation

Agri-environmental projects have been portrayed as tools for climate change adaptation and mitigation and as solutions to processes of deforestation, soil erosion, water availability and biodiversity loss. This study is concerned with the social organisation of knowledge around agri-environmental projects offered to farmers in the department of Caquetá in Colombia. Using Institutional Ethnography (IE), we start with the experiences and work practices of campesinos to explore how these are coordinated with the work of other people also involved in the organisation of agri-environmental projects. We analyse what we identified as the ideological code of the 'good producer' and argue agri-environmental projects are part of the wider 'project economy'; an institution that shapes campesino practices and ours as researchers within academia. Our research contributes to the growing body of social studies about agri-environmental systems and explains how such interventions may not only reinforce unsustainable developmentalist agendas that risk replicating modernising logics of accountability and efficiency. These interventions also risk eroding the confidence of those whose work is needed for conservation efforts, those who work with the land such as the campesinos we learned from in this study.

RC32-482.9

SUBBA, Manita* (Sikkim Manipal University, India)

Life of a Woman Vendor: Economic and Political Empowerment in Juxtaposition to Social Empowerment

We as a society have come a long way regarding women and their empowerment – economic, political and social. Laws have been laid down in our Constitution to secure the equal treatment of men and women before the law in terms of the right to live, earning a livelihood, freedom of speech and expression, property, marriage, equal pay, etc. Despite such efforts at the legal level, these laws and rights fall short regarding women and how they live their lives, stating culture as the reason behind it. Through the narrative of my mother, the paper will highlight the life of a woman vendor - her journey as a daughter, wife, mother and widow. Having grown up in a family with my mother as the primary breadwinner, her impression was that of a shrewd woman in control of her life - economically, politically and socially. Widowed at 33, she provided for her two young children, managed the household, and worked tirelessly in an unforgiving occupation as a vendor. Despite her struggles as a vendor, she has achieved economic and political independence; however, the reality is different socially. Her journey as a woman has been rife with many instances which highlight the societal expectation placed on women, which put obstacles to their social empowerment.

RC56-754.2

SUBRT, Jiri* (Charles University, Czech Republic)

Multiple Visions of the Future: Or Why Generals Usually Prepare for Past Wars

Views of the future as a dimension of the life of human individuals and society have been shaped and transformed in long-term historical development. This development included ideas of a cyclic nature (the myth of eternal returns), religious expectations of an eschatological nature, the philosophy of history, the idea of progress, and finally the concept of an open future. Along with this, efforts to know the future and opinions on how to prepare for it have also changed. In sociology, many scholars share the opinion that for sociology to be a full-fledged science, it must be able to make predictions. However, this idea itself became problematic in the 20th century. One of the difficulties encountered is what, along with Hegel, can be described as the irony of history, and what Merton identified in sociology as the unintended consequences of intentional social action. In this contribution, we discuss the possibilities and limits of our thinking about the future in the perspective of historical sociology.

RC35-JS-79.2

SUBRT, Jiri* (Charles University, Czech Republic)

Progress, Utopia, Imagination and Ideology

Early modernity - to use Ulrich Beck's term - was a time in which progress was believed in, a new, better society was anticipated, and these expectations were supported by the development of science, the introduction of new technologies, and nourished by concepts that had – to use postmodern language – the character of great narratives, and at the same time a number of utopian visions and projects. During the twentieth century, however, this was confronted with reality, and new ideas that greatly problematized such expectations. One of the characteristic features of contemporary thinking is disbelief in universal progress, resignation from the possibility that the future could be better than the present, and the spread of foreboding and often even

apocalyptic visions. A new imagination can become a counterweight to these visions and moods, provided, however, it finds forces in the social world able to develop it.

RC45-639.2

SUDO, Naoki* (Hitotsubashi University, Japan)

Why Did Increasing Number of Newly Infected Individuals Positively Affect Trust in the Government during the COVID-19 Pandemic?

Social survey data conducted in Japan has clarified that the central government of Japan had acquired highest evaluation for infection control policies and high level of trust from citizens when the COVID-19 pandemic had been most dispersed in Japan, in Spring, 2022. To explain this paradoxical phenomenon, I explored the relationships between trust in the central government, changes in infections rate by prefectures, and timing of vaccination. Thereafter, by using fixed effects regression models, I analyzed data from the *Social Stratification and Psychology Survey in 2021*, which is an online panel survey conducted in Japan from March, 2021 to 2022, and the open data of the COVID-19 pandemic provided by the *Ministry of Health, Labour, and Welfare in Japan*. The results of the analyses revealed that number of newly infected individuals by prefecture was positively associated with respondent's evaluation for infection control policies and trust in the central government. Thus, individuals living in highly infected areas are more likely to positively evaluate infection control policies of the central government and highly trust the central government. However, after controlling for the effect of vaccination on evaluation for infection control policies (or trust in the central government), positive association between number of newly infected individuals and evaluation for infection control policies (or trust in the central government) disappeared and, conversely, negative association between them could be observed. This implies that as vaccination tends to be promoted in highly infected areas rather than lower infected areas, vaccinated individuals, who tend to positively evaluate infection control policies (or highly trust the central government), had increased in the highly infected areas. Conclusively, the paradoxical phenomenon that increasing number of newly infected individuals positively affect trust in the government could be rationally explained based on self-interest.

RC15-231.4

SUGANO, Setsuko* (Saitama University, Japan)

Attitudes of Obstetricians and Gynecologist Towards Prenatal Testing and Abortion in Japan

The thalidomide epidemic around 1960 triggered the Western acceptance of abortion, which had previously been prohibited.

Japan had the second highest number of thalidomide victims after Germany. However, as abortion was already feasible through the Eugenic Protection Law (now, Maternal Protection Law), the ideological shift of allowing abortion to be a woman's prerogative did not occur.

Whether an abortion procedure could be performed, that is, whether a pregnant woman's physical and mental health, financial situation, and criminal provisions were applicable under the Maternal Protection Law, was left to the judgement of a legally-designated obstetrician/ gynecologist.

However, this has caused friction in various situations.

For example, it is problematic for women to express their opinions on abortion procedures and safety, and the spousal consent clause, which protects doctors from claims by husbands, prevents women from undergoing abortions.

Moreover, as there is no clause for fetal disability, if a pregnant woman wishes to have an abortion, the designated physician performs it based on the economic clause.

Although this avoids a direct confrontation between the groups opposing abortion because of fetal disability and women who wish to have abortions, it has created a suppressive attitude towards prenatal testing in the obstetrics and gynecology community.

Pregnant women who did not comply with the strict rules of obstetrician-gynecologist organizations for undergoing non-invasive prenatal testing (NIPT) ended up being tested at non-obstetrician clinics.

In this context, this study conducted interviews with obstetricians and gynecologists from 2021, and the results of interviews revealed that their conflicts with prenatal testing varied depending not only on their personal beliefs but also on whether they perform mid-term abortions. This may be due to the fact that most abortions from fetal anomalies are performed in the second trimester of pregnancy, and mid-term abortions are legally treated as stillbirths.

RC39-565.5

SUGANO, Taku* (Osaka Metropolitan University, Japan)

Why Inclusive Drr Is Needed "Now" in Japan, a Disaster-Prone Country: The Structure of Disaster Relief Legislation System and the Position of the Third Sector

The third sector's participation in disaster relief has been limited for two historical reasons in Japan. One reason is that for more than a century,

government certification was required to start up public interest organizations. This has seriously limited third sector involvement in disaster management/recovery until the end of the 20th century. Another reason is that although the Allied occupation policy after World War II encouraged third sector involvement, the post occupation national government twisted the interpretation to imply that the role of providing assistance to disaster victims was solely that of local government under national government supervision.

The fact that only local governments were mandated to provide assistance to disaster victims had a serious negative impact on disaster relief. Because natural disasters characteristically only strike a certain area occasionally, it is rare for individual local government administrators to respond to disasters more than once, and knowledge and experience in providing assistance to disaster victims does not typically accumulate within their organizations. As a result, poor shelter conditions not meeting Sphere standards have persisted throughout the post-World War II period.

This structure of the disaster relief legislation system has also prompted responses, as real disasters create challenges. Some of the municipalities affected by the 2011 Great East Japan Earthquake have developed models for victim support in subsequent large-scale disasters, with the participation of the third sector. In addition, a formal government committee to re-examine the current institutional structure of support for disaster victims is scheduled be established in 2022. One of the main agendas for this committee is expected to recognize and formalize the third sector involvement in supporting disaster victims.

RC40-590.1

SUGIMOTO, Ayumi* (Akita International University, Japan)

Changing and Unchanging Farming: Farmland Consolidation and Diverse Reactions Among Farmers in a Japanese Community

To increase agricultural productivity and deal with labor shortages in aging and depopulated communities, Japanese agricultural policy has promoted farmland consolidation and community-based agricultural corporations that cultivate the farmland collectively and intensively. Through a case study, this paper examines how small Japanese landowners have reacted differently to farmland consolidation and national policy within a community and how their diverse reactions affect farming and social relationships. Farmland consolidation entails dramatic changes for small local landowners—who are mostly subsistence farmers—in terms of their relationships with their ancestors' farmland and their identities as farmers. Since most small local landowners supported the national agricultural policy, many gave up farming and now rely on community-based agricultural corporations for cultivation. However, a minority has resisted national policy and continues to engage in individual or family farming. They continue farming independently by maintaining strong connections with their farmlands, families, and consumers and by sharing or selling the rice they produce on small farm lots. The landscape after farmland consolidation seems orderly; however, it is a mixture of farming by community-based agricultural corporations and small landowners. The aim of farmland consolidation is to increase standardization, efficiency, and productivity; however, local resistance, diversity, and inefficiency persist. This research illustrates the heterogeneous nature of landowners and their agriculture and reconsiders the contested impacts of agricultural policy on a local community in Japan.

TG03-807.3

SUGIMOTO, Ayumi* (Akita International University, Japan)

Market Economy for Non-Market Value: A Community Development Project in a Mountainous Area of Japan

Japan has been depopulating and aging since the 2000s, and mountainous communities have been particularly affected. In Akita Prefecture, the local government promotes community-based businesses to revitalize mountainous communities by directly selling non-timber forest products, such as edible wild plants, to urban consumers. It is based on cooperative shipping and selling, which relies on local knowledge of geography and plants. It also requires collective action among local people to meet product standards, such as size and quality, and the particular order quantity from the urban shops. Through this project, local people can receive supplemental income and enhance community bonds. Despite the project's bottom-up design, few community members participate in it due to the seasonal nature of the natural resources, the hard work required to harvest them, and the small amount of money that it provides people. This means that participants who benefit most from the project are those with social and psychological motives rather than economic ones. Thus, they use the market economy to obtain non-market values; opportunities to enjoy working with nature and neighbors enable them to satisfy their social and psychological needs. This paper discusses the benefits and limitations of community development using mountain resources via a case study conducted in Japan.

RC04-66.18

SUGIMOTO, Yasukiyo* (University of Miami, USA)

Pedagogy of Life: Reexamining and Eliminating Fundamental Social Inequalities

This researcher proposes an alternative philosophy of education, that is, a *pedagogy of life*. The alternative philosophy encourages ethnoracially minoritized youth to alter their existential suffering to a *moment* of self-affirmation, which enables co-productive agency. Henri Wallon, a French psychiatrist and pedagogist, discussed that adolescents and adults have the faculty of abstract thinking, and many of them continuously reorganize their worldview centered on their self-concepts. Importantly, the oppressed are made to internalize the imposed negative collective self-concepts. Their worldview can be greatly different from the one that the oppressors have—the former might be a pessimistic one, while the latter will be optimistic. The oppressed are forced to adopt another world of meanings. They are even aware of this invisible, decisive social division. Minoritized youth can experience cumulative cultural oppressions, from microaggression at school to institutional racism. Some come to suppress their everyday feelings and avoid critically examining sociopsychological problems. This survival technique may alleviate their existential suffering centered on the *Who-am-I?* strain, explored by medical doctors José Rizal and Frantz Fanon. In serious cases, however, this cultural alienation could lead to social deviancy, such as peer delinquency, harming others, and possibly suicide. The pedagogy of life addresses this cultural conundrum. Arthur Kleinman, an American physician, asserted that their social suffering is a product of societal contradictions. As Japanese psychiatrist Masatake Morita suggested, this existential suffering is also based on their orientation toward life—the negation of their real suffering means the negation of their existence. Instead, the *pedagogy of life* is built upon this very suffering and suggests a way forward led by minoritized youth to eliminate the suffering. This philosophy is the *Aufheben* of Eastern and Western philosophies: the integration of respect for sentiment and affirmation of life into a developmental theory of social agency.

RC16-246.4

SUKARIEH, Rana* (American University of Beirut, Lebanon)

Political Imaginaries of Solidarity in Transnational Social Movements: Barriers and Opportunities

My presentation discusses the impact of political imaginaries in facilitating or hindering sustained solidarity with the Boycott, Divestment, and Sanctions (BDS) movement in Toronto. In conceiving of the BDS movement as a space traversed by differentiated forces, where multiple actors and groups come together, where practices emerge and acquire meaning, and where various subjective dispositions come into play as actors engage in solidarity relations across time, this presentation highlights the convergences and divergences in political imaginaries and strategies among actors that may facilitate or hinder their efforts to sustain solidarity. By sustained solidarity, I mean the continuity of solidarity relations over time toward the fulfillment of particular social justice claims. By analyzing the constellation of internalized ideologies, practices, strategies, and political realities shaping the activists' political imaginary and its effects on the BDS ability to build sustained solidarity, this article argues that the plurality of political imaginaries and solidarity practices among BDS activists in Toronto contributed to the weakening and scattering of the BDS movement, relative to its strength a decade earlier. These political imaginaries oscillate between a) an anti-colonial Third World Internationalist imaginary and a pragmatic rights-based imaginary; b) converging and diverging secular and religious imaginaries. The article is based on a fieldwork from 2014 to 2019, combining in-depth interviews, archival work, and participant observation.

WG05-770.1

SUMAN, Rekha* (UILS AVA LODGE SHIMLA -4(HP) India, India)

SINGH, Ranjit (Guru Nanak Dev University, India)

"Impect of Climate Change on Apple Farming Based Rural Livelihoods in Shimla Ranges of the State of Himachal Pradesh"

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The Himalayas are sensitive towards changing climatic conditions adversely affecting the crop and fruit based livelihood security of its rural inhabitants. The state of Himachal Pradesh situated in the north western Himalayan region is known for apple farming .Apple farming contributes greatly to the state economy in terms of income and employment generation besides nutritional security. The contribution in terms of contribution to the state economy is more than Rs 4000 crores on annual basis. Shimla ranges are the major apple production sites of the state where the climate change has started showing its impact on apple farming in the state. The extreme events such as heavy or no rainfall, floods, a reduced amount of snowfall etc. are observed. Pests and diseases are fast emerging leading to increased use of pesticides. The apple belt is shifting from low and mid hills to high hills due to warming of local

climatic conditions. The problem of climate change has further led to related social, culture, political and health problems. The present study was therefore made study to highlight the attention of society towards the effect of climate change. This study focuses on changes in apple based rural livelihoods of rural inhabitants due to climate change. Different issue related to the impact of climate change on social, cultural and economic status of the rural inhabitants are studied. Policy issues are also suggested for the protection of apple based rural livelihoods.

RC06-113.6

SUMSKAITE, Lina* (Vilnius University, Lithuania)

Family without Children? Women's Perspectives in a Qualitative Study in Lithuania

In Lithuania, women's experiences of not having children were not analyzed until recently. As in other Eastern European countries, women in Lithuania experience a pressure of a pronatalist society (Gedvilaitė - Kordušienė et. al. 2020). This presentation will analyze interviews of 12 women still of their reproductive age (29-47 y.o), conducted in 2017. [1] The paper's primary focus is the complexity of circumstances, cultural norms, and autonomy in decision-making about children during their life course. When obstacles to having children have faced, the wish for children needs at least some reflection to identify authentic desires (Mayers, 2001, Letherby 2002). Almost all interviewed women in their youth imagined a future marital life with children. Despite having a partner family often meant the extended families – parents and other relatives. Those women, who stressed raising children as the meaning of life, took measures to implement their wishes when restraining circumstances appeared on the way. They tried to get pregnant, underwent fertility treatment, and considered adoption alternatives. In the case of child-freeness, the woman disclosed continuous agency and self-confidence in her decision not to have children while facing the expectations for children from her romantic partners during her life. Some women who stressed their relationship with their partner as most important left the desire to have children behind when they faced complex impending circumstances, and their partners opposed alternative ways of having children. Feelings of sadness led to the reconciliation of not having children, as this decision was taken away from their agency.

Acknowledgments

[1] Interviews were gathered in the project "Childlessness in Lithuania: Socio-Cultural Changes and Individual Experiences in Modern Society," No. S-MOD-17-3, financed by the Research Council of Lithuania.

RC06-106.11

SUMSKIENE, Egle* (Vilnius University, Lithuania)
GEVORGIANIENE, Violeta (Vilnius University, Lithuania)
BRADLEY, Ciara (Maynooth University, Ireland)

A Glimpse into the Invisible Life of Working Mothers with Disabilities

The paper aims to identify challenges faced by women with intellectual, psychosocial and sensory disabilities in Lithuania in combining the roles of 'mother' and 'worker'. The paper is based on semi-structured interviews with twenty working mothers with disabilities.

Worldwide, mothers with disabilities face both objective challenges, including health-related issues and limitations and subjective challenges, including negative societal attitudes and stigma (Corrigan, 2007). The sphere of maternity is still driven by stereotypes and women with disabilities can be perceived as 'unsuitable' for maternity (Wolfe and Blanchet, 2000).

This exploratory study confirms the impact of disability on access to and participation in work by mothers with a disability and illuminates how structural inequalities exacerbate that experience (Buckingham et al., 2020). The findings describe the challenges that mothers with all types of disabilities face in the realm of employment and charts how mothers negotiate these experiences with emotion-focussed coping strategies (Folkman and Lazarus, 1988) and self-adaptation (Rout et al., 1997) rather than challenging the system, revealing the internalised oppression (Freire, 1978) and self-sacrifice.

The invisibility of working mothers with disabilities somewhat explains the lack of initiatives for systematic, structural changes in the Lithuanian disability policy, which also mirror the general trends in other post-socialist countries. Therefore, this research could contribute to the change in the disability discourse and multidisciplinary professional practices throughout the region. This has the potential for meaningful practical implications for the lives of working mothers with disabilities.

RC49-690.1

SUMSKIENE, Egle* (Vilnius University, Lithuania)
GEVORGIANIENE, Violeta (Vilnius University, Lithuania)
DIRZIENE, Jurga Mataityte (Vilnius University, Lithuania)
GENIENE, Rasa (Vilnius University, Lithuania)

Changing Geographies of Stigma Following Deinstitutionalization

The presentation will start by discussing stigma surrounding large residential care institutions and their residents, persons with intellectual and psychosocial disabilities in the Post-Socialist countries. Then I will briefly analyse the turn in disability policy towards deinstitutionalization: context, underlying reasons, main actors, achievements and obstacles. A special attention I will pay to the research focused upon the manifestations of stigma at the local community level and how it affects political decisions and the general opinion.

I will present the research implemented in 2020 and 2021, including participatory research in the local communities, interviews with community members and persons with disabilities. The analysis will help to reveal the changing geographies of stigma following deinstitutionalization.

Three strategies for changing attributions about severe mental illness; information, contact and protest (Corrigan et al., 2001) will be employed as an analytical framework. It will help to reveal the lack of information exchange; absence and avoidance of "interactions between citizens and persons with psychiatric disabilities" (Corrigan et al., 2001, p. 188). Most interestingly, the research demonstrate that protest was used to express (instead of suppress (Corrigan et al., 2001, p. 187)) negative attitudes and representations of mental illness.

RC47-663.5

SUN, Zitian* (McGill University, Canada)

Pitfalls of Popularity: The Dynamic of the 1989 Tiananmen Student Movement

In this article, I investigate the 1989 Tiananmen Student Movement asking why the movement became radicalized after the regime offered concessions. I argue that a symbiotic dynamic between radical activists and regime hard-liners led almost inexorably to the movement's tragic demise. When regime soft-liners offered concessions to the students, moderate students were willing to negotiate. The more radical students, however, rejected dialogue and staged dramatic actions that captured media attention, tilting powers toward radical mobilization instead of organizations. Spectacular but nonviolent tactics of hunger strikes undermined the position of both the moderates and regime soft-liners, leading to a movement-regime stand-off. The hard-liners exploit this stand-off to marginalize those soft-liners and repress the movement. I show how this dynamic led to violent repressions and consolidations of authoritarian rule.

RC48-672.5

SUN, Zitian* (McGill University, Canada)

The Art of Blaming: Repression in the 2019 Hong Kong Protest

Under what conditions does repression against a social movement succeed? Existing studies show repression is most effective when the state can minimize legitimacy loss via legal repression or when the movement embraces violent struggles. I propose an alternative argument with a mixed-method investigation of the 2019 Hong Kong Protest that the state can weaken the movement's abilities to extract a concession with intensified violence. I allocate three dimensions of repression to elaborate on this claim. First, repression is counterproductive in Hong Kong but stimulates a violent response. Second, when repression increases the costs of protests, the movement modifies its nonviolent repertoire to incorporate violent protesters, expanding its mobilizational base for further struggle. Third, however, this incorporation allows the state to intensify its repression and use propaganda to undermine its legitimacy, incentivizing the movement to decentralize. Collectively, mobilizations via social media allow the movement to continue, but they undermine the concession extraction capabilities of formal organizations. My research demonstrates how an authoritarian state uses repression to reinforce its governance and avoid offering concessions to popular protest.

RC04-83.3

SUNA, Saraswati* (The University of Sydney, Australia)

Caste Capital, Social Psyche and Humiliation: An Examination of Dalit Women Experiences in Higher Educational Institution in Eastern India

As a system of privilege and power in society, caste is becoming increasingly determined as an elemental sociopsychological impact on Indian social life. Employing Ambedkar's theory 'caste is the notion of mind', it comprehends the significance of caste for psychological processes and how this upper caste social psyche influences higher education, where Dalits face discrimination. The upper caste receives advantages of caste capital without considering how their caste identification affects them, but for Dalits, their identity is

unavoidable and follows them even to universities. Upper Caste hold caste capital through social privilege, education monopoly, and all benefits (including power and wealth) from being an upper caste. Due to the social psychology of the upper caste mindset, it is hazardous to negotiate university spaces for Dalit students because any visibility of Dalit is perceived as unwelcome, discrimination and humiliation in caste capital universities. However, the experiences of Dalit women with the residue of gender and caste segregation have had little examination. This paper foregrounds the voices of Dalit women attending university in Odisha, India. It reports upon an ethnographical study as a part of a PhD thesis analysing 11 in-depth interviews and three focus groups with 15 Dalit women students. As an insider, the researcher's positioning will underscore the nuances of Dalit women students' experiences in regional universities of Odisha, India. This study highlighted how the upper caste carries their caste capital through the social psyche and how this social psyche creates unequal space in higher education. The paper argues how the means of discrimination are different and intensive when we talk about Dalit women's experiences. This analysis offers a unique psycho-social redefinition of trauma that foregrounds the relationship of the upper caste social psyche and how it impacts Dalit women's lives in higher education.

RC31-JS-66.7

SUNAI, Naoko* (Université Laval, Japan)

Multilayered Difficulties and Covid 19: A Case Study of a Pregnant Migrant Woman in Japan

The epidemic of the new coronavirus has had a significant impact on women globally. While many women lost their jobs due to the economic downturn caused by the pandemic, they faced domestic violence and shouldering care responsibilities at home due to restrictions on movement to prevent infection. Women faced challenges both inside and outside the home.

However, even in countries in the global North where large numbers of migrants are supposed to live, studies on "pandemics and women's difficulties" have focused exclusively on women who are "nationals" of the country, ignoring the difficulties faced by migrant women.

Based on a qualitative study of migrant women from Vietnam and other Southeast Asian countries living in Japan, this paper aims to clarify the difficulties migrant women face, especially pregnant ones, by focusing on their residence status, nationality, and government policies. Specifically, the study shows that women technical intern trainees working under the Technical Intern Training Program (TITP) were dismissed because of pregnancy; at the same time, they could not return to their home countries due to movement restrictions imposed by infection control measures. At the same time, pregnant migrant women without residency status lacked health insurance and public assistance for childbirth and could not return home due to movement restrictions. The pandemic threatened the Sexual Reproductive Health and Rights(SRHR) of migrant women working in the exploitative labor market, as their rights were severely restricted by their residence status, nationality, and government policies.

RC30-JS-73.4

SUNAI, Naoko* (Tokyo Gakugei University, Japan)

War Generation Mothers and Doi Moi Kids: Analysis of Migration with the Perspective of Gender, Capital, and Age

In recent years, the number of Vietnamese, including women migrating to East Asian countries through regular channels, has been increasing, with many Vietnamese going to Japan and Taiwan as migrant workers. Regarding the cross-border migration of people from Vietnam, there are studies on labor migration, international marriage migration, migration to former socialist countries, etc. However, there is not enough research on "who" is a migrant in the case of labor migration from Vietnam to the East Asian countries. There are cases where Vietnamese migrant workers face difficulties such as exploitation and human rights violations in Japan and Taiwan. It is essential to understand the background of migrants to protect their rights by defining who migrates across borders. Therefore, this paper will use the data of semi-structured interviews with over 170 Vietnamese who crossed the border to other countries, including Japan and Taiwan, between 2000 and 2019 to find out who crossed the border. The paper focuses on the gender, capital, and generation of migrants. It shows that women or "War Generation Mothers" were deprived of educational opportunities and work experience due to the Vietnam War and have a gender responsibility as good mothers have been canalized to Taiwan as domestic workers. The study also indicates that young women and men or "Doi Moi Kids" born in rural areas after Doi Moi, the market opening policy in 1986, and have a responsibility as good daughters or good sons in the patriarchal society were placed on labor migration as factory workers in Taiwan and technical intern trainees in Japan. The study will show that from 2000-2019, vulnerable women and youth from rural Vietnam were channeled into exploitative labor markets in the Global North, such as Japan and Taiwan.

Plen-6.1

SUNAR, Lutfi* (Istanbul Medeniyet Üniversitesi, Turkey)

New Forms of Secularities: Values and Latent Secularism in Everyday Life in Turkey

Secularization debates have been among the most important dynamics in the formation of the public sphere in Turkey for a century. The secularism policies implemented by Turkish modernizers using top-down bureaucratic devices constitute an important dimension of such debates. State-sponsored secularization reflects one of Turkey's important social feature. While formal institutions such as law, economy, and education were transformed, secularism was turned into a public ideology. It is not difficult to guess that this public ideology received various social reactions and gave birth to its opposite. However, the comprehensive social change experienced in Turkey in the last forty years reveals different dimensions of secularization. This social change is related to Turkey's greater integration with the world with an open economy at different levels and dimensions. On the other hand, with the spread of diversified media and the internet, social changes have started to accelerate. Thus, the formation and manifestation of values in daily life gained new forms. More pervasive, popular form of secularism began to emerge, unlike the previous authoritarian, and narrow forms of secularism associated with a restricted elite. The paper discusses the change of values and the implicit secularism in daily life, within the framework of Max Weber's concept of worldliness, based on the research data released every five years by the World Values Survey since 1990. In this sense, the genesis of secularism will be analyzed by focusing especially on the use of time and the change in the meaning and form of social ceremonies.

RC11-171.4

SUNG, Pildoo* (Duke-NUS Medical School, Singapore)

Change in Social Network Types Among Older Adults before and during the COVID-19 Pandemic

Background
Studies report that older adults are more vulnerable to social network contraction during the COVID-19 pandemic. Nevertheless, two questions remain. First, the contraction may not occur uniformly among different components of social networks. Second, the contraction may not be solely due to the pandemic; it can be part of the socioemotional selection process in later life. To address these questions, this study explored patterns of change in social network types among older adults, before and during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Methods.
Data were on 5,383 older Koreans from four waves of the Korean Longitudinal Study of Aging, collected in 2014, 2016, 2018, and 2020. Random-intercept latent transition analysis (RI-LTA) identified different types of social networks at each time point and their stability and change over time.

Results.
Across the four time points, five social network types were identified. These were (1) diverse, (2) unmarried and diverse, (3) spouse and friend, (4) spouse, and (5) restricted, from the most to the least diverse types. About three-fourths of older Koreans remained in the same type between two time points. Of those who transitioned into different social network types, more expanded their social networks than contracted between 2014 and 2016. However, social networks began to contract from 2016 onwards, and the contraction was particularly pronounced during the pandemic in 2020. Those who were older, urban residents, and who expanded social networks earlier were more likely to contract social networks during the pandemic.

Discussion.
The findings confirm that older Koreans lost diversity in their social networks during the pandemic. Attention should be paid to those who were more likely to experience social network contraction and those who remained socially isolated, in the spouse and restricted types over time.

RC55-740.4

SUNG, Pildoo* (Duke-NUS Medical School, Singapore)

Profiles of Volunteer Motivations during the COVID-19 Pandemic and Their Implications for Volunteer Activities

Introduction.
What kind of people were more likely to volunteer during the COVID-19 pandemic? This study investigated distinct profiles made up of volunteer motivations and their implications for volunteer activities during the pandemic.

Methods.
We used data on 1,093 current or former volunteers from the 2021 Individual Giving Survey conducted in Singapore. Latent profile analysis identified distinct volunteer motivation profiles out of a 30-item Volunteer Functions Inventory. Multivariable regression estimated the association between latent motivation profiles and hours, frequency, types of volunteer activities, and future volunteer intentions.

Results.
We identified four distinct motivation profiles: moderately motivated (40.5%), highly motivated (25.5%), value/understanding oriented (18.3%), and less motivated (15.7%). Compared to less motivated volunteers, highly motivated

volunteers and volunteers whose motivations were oriented toward values and understanding tended to volunteer (1) more hours, (2) more frequently, and (3) for a greater number of organizations. They were also more likely to (4) hold a stronger intention to volunteer in the future.

Discussion.

Our findings captured heterogeneous subgroups of volunteers who have differential types of volunteer motivations. These latent profiles of volunteer motivations affected the likelihood of taking volunteer activities in the Covid-19 pandemic period. Also, they were significantly related with future intention of volunteering.

RC34-521.1

SUPPERS, Janina* (University of Waikato, Germany)

Young People's Emerging Democratic Participation: A Mixed-Methods Case Study Exploring 'Youthful Politics' in a Rural Community in Germany

The context for this paper is the debate about a 'crisis of democracy' which has received increasing attention in the literature. This crisis is, on the one hand, characterised by citizens' disengagement from traditional venues such as party politics and, on the other hand, marked by increasing participation in emerging democratic participation contexts such as through consumer choices. This paper contributes to our understanding of young people's role in this crisis by exploring their emerging contexts for democratic participation, through a case study of a rural community in Germany. I decided to focus on a rural community, because research on young people's emerging democratic participation often exclusively focuses on young people from urban areas, neglecting the large number of young people living in rural communities. Based on reviewing current research, I propose seven emerging contexts for young people's democratic participation, namely unofficial, individual, glocal, sporadic, online, issues-based, and justice-oriented. I translated these contexts into a framework which I introduce and explore in this paper. To explore this framework, eight focus groups (n=26) and a qualitative questionnaire (n=106) were conducted with young people aged 13-17 from a rural community in Germany. Results suggest that the proposed framework extends previous conceptualisations of emerging democratic participation by looking beyond citizen types and taxonomies to explore the spaces, modes, goals, and frequency of young people's engagement. Participants' emerging democratic participation was particularly characterised by being glocal, unofficial, sporadic, and issues-based and to a lower degree individual, online, and justice-oriented. While participants were engaged in many activities that contribute to sustaining a healthy democracy such as volunteering, participants also disengaged from some official democratic processes which can be harmful to the future of democracies. Results also indicate that participants' rural context and high socio-economic background influenced their uptake of emerging contexts for democratic participation.

RC16-236.2

SUPSKI, Sian* (Thesis Eleven, Australia)

When Are We at Home

Where are we at home? This question has been posed among others by Agnes Heller in the pages of *Thesis Eleven*. Today, we might ask, when are we at home? For the places we inhabit can also be uncanny, *unheimlich*, as when our cities empty under COVID lockdown. This reminds us that home is not only a place but a set of relationships, and atmospheres that are created within them, which can, to our surprise, be vacated, rendered empty. In the last ten years I have lived in three cities: Melbourne, Stellenbosch-Cape Town, and Chengdu. I have published two small projects on these places, 'mapping miniatures' and 'watching the crown: tangible uncertainty'. These combine photo images and text, seeking to establish something of the flavour of these places – what are their everyday rhythms, how does it feel in a vibrant city and in a silent city? For this presentation I shall draw on my research into these places and offer some provisional insights into these issues.

RC47-JS-11.4

SURAJ, Arvind* (Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, India)

How Religious Becomes Political? Studying a Heterodox Sect of Varanasi

The Hindu Society is divided into a binary of sect and non-sect. These sects have challenged the mainstream religious teachings at different stages of Indian Society. These sects result from social movements and have a broader base of followers. However, a clear-cut difference exists between a believer and a follower. The working of these sects is based on their social code of conduct, and their internal organization is guided by a guru or a central religious authority. The main character of these sects is heterodoxy. These sects have challenged the caste system of India from time to time and also tried to secularize the Society. However, in recent decades, it has been widely noticed that these sects have gained a status of political authority and reversed the process of secularization of the Society. The present paper tries to understand the process of secularization in Hindu Society by studying the role of religious

authority and preaching and practices of an orthodox Hindu sect of Varanasi. The findings suggest that in Hindu Society, it is challenging to alienate the role of a sect in the process of secularization and a further reversal of it. The paper is based on the ethnography of Aghoris of Varanasi. The study and its results are part of my PhD at Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi.

RC22-336.4

SURAJ, Arvind* (Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, India)

The Dynamics between Faith, Healing and Hansen's Disease in a Hindu Sect

Every religious scripture has a special mention of Hansen's disease. The old scriptures like Manu Smriti and Mitaksara lay the foundations of contemporary social behaviour in Hindu society. The fear of infection continues after death also, and the religious beliefs guided and moulded the death rituals. The concept of pollution and purity is inherent to Indian society, based on the caste status of a person. A leper has its own tainted identity formed due to discrimination in every walk of life. Healing a leper's body is no doubt important. But what is more important than physical healing is spiritual healing. It is also important to note that there is a psychosomatic basis for sickness, and it is also why spiritual healing is essential. Based in the old city of Varanasi and scattered throughout the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh, the Kinarami lineage of Aghoris has a distinct identity of saints who can cure Hansen's disease with their blessings and medicines. Aghoris are a heterodox Hindu sect who opposed the strict caste system of Hindu Society by their social practices. Their social practices also opposed the untouchability of lepers. Religious authority, faith and healing have a complex interplay here. The present paper tries to understand the above-stated interplay and also tries to understand the linkage between religion and healing by exploring the social practices of Aghoris. The study and its results are based on an ethnography as a part of my ongoing PhD work at Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi.

RC12-188.4

SURANA, Yashasvi (University of Rajasthan, India)
SINGH, Naveen (UNIVERSITY OF RAJASTHAN, India)
CHOUDHARY, Mahesh (university of rajasthan, India)
SHARMA, Mohita* (Kanoria PG Mahila Mahavidalaya, India)

Effects of Migration and HIV Status of Bridge Groups on Their Families in India.

Migration is a complex process which has number of outcomes in terms of positive and negative. When it is carried with deadly or hazardous HIV, it impacts physical, social, psychological and emotional state of the families. Numerous studies have been done on HIV/AIDS and are centred on individuals focusing on prevention strategies to cope with the disease. At the global level, sex workers of all genders continues to face disproportionately high risk of getting infected with HIV. There is multi-layered reasons for high risks populations to get infected due to behavioural and social environment experienced by the sex workers. On the other hand, truckers and migrating workers are highly vulnerable to HIV and are prone to sexually transmitted infections due to nature of their work. Due to lack of information of bridge population about sexual behaviours, limits the decision to initiate HIV prevention interventions. This paper intends to study the impact of migration and HIV status especially on the family of bridge groups called truckers and migrants. Secondary sources and existing literature have been used. Data has been analysed thematically and results were classified into four themes (I) family status (ii) social stigma: (iii) feeling of isolation and guilty; (iv) coping strategies. The paper recommends to prevent the spread of HIV through sex education, rigorous programs and distribution of condoms, mobile provisions for prevention of STI with IEC activities in the country.

RC52-713.3

SURDEZ, Muriel* (University of Fribourg, Switzerland)

How Platforms Reconfigure Professional Groups. the Confrontation between Connective and Protective Professionalism Among Swiss Hoteliers

The arrival of platforms in a professional group impacts the status and skills of professionals. Our paper takes this line of research further to examine how platforms are reconfiguring professional groups and transforming key elements of professionalism. It takes as an empirical case a heterogeneous professional group, the hoteliers, and a type of platforms, the On-line Travel Agencies, that are still understudied. We used a qualitative method based on interviews with hotels managers, hotels owners and representatives of the main hoteliers' professional organisation in the Swiss context. Though these interviews, we show that the hoteliers' capacity to control their jurisdiction is being transformed on basic dimensions by the establishment of booking platforms: rules setting and relationships with clients. Among hoteliers, we identify two main ways of dealing with these challenges which correspond to the organisational division of labor specific to different categories of hotels (family run versus chain hotels). On a more general level, our paper argues that

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

platforms are ushering in a professionalism marked by the establishment of new boundaries, anchored in technological and management tools, and less based on the defence of the previous professional jurisdiction.Our contribution is, on the one hand, to highlight the differentiated effects of platforms within a professional group and, on the other hand, to discuss these effects in the light of current debates on recent developments in professionalism.

RC26-382.4

SUSCA, Emanuela* (Università degli studi di Urbino "Carlo Bo", Italy)

Smart Kids? Children As Protagonists of Smart Societies

Reflecting on the link between innovation and cultural reception (Iannone et al. 2019; Vanolo 2013) necessarily requires also considering the role of childhood.

Are children necessarily victims or in their own way protagonists of the advent of smartness?

It is well known that there are many studies focusing on the dangers to children from new technologies and digital media in particular. However, in my contribution I will also and especially take into account a different sociological approach to childhood, an approach that emphasizes children's agency (Corsaro 1997).

From this perspective, children are not simply passive subjects in the face of innovation but, while obviously needing special attention, possible active agents of change.

RC38-555.3

SUSIN, Priscila* (PUCRS, Brazil)
BACHI, Gabriele (Pontifical Catholic University of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)

Episodic Interviews and Reconstructive Analysis in the Investigation of Safety Events in the Oil and Gas Industry in Brazil

The oil and gas industry has multiple facets that draw sociological curiosity. The present research explored offshore platforms in Brazil, investigating their realities and proposing an intervention in the way safety events are perceived and handled in this industry. This process was guided through the interdisciplinary perspective of Human Factors and originated from a research team that formed an Operational Safety Event Analysis WG. During the phase of data collection, the conduction and analysis of biographical narrative interviews and other qualitative instruments were able to reveal that one of the critical points in offshore work is the conduction of incident investigations. The examination identified that the linear methods currently being applied serve insufficiently their purpose of creating a safer environment and instead fuel a punitive system that finds culprits. Seeking theoretical and methodological foundations in the field of Interpretative Sociology, the outcome here presented is an adaptation of Episodic Interviews and Biographical case reconstruction approaches. Its focus lies on the preliminary stage of incident/accident investigations, in which evidence is collected for the inquiry of the event under analysis. The objective of the suggested tool is to lead the implementation of new interviewing practices among the participant offshore investigation teams, and its development process is the content of our presentation.

RC38-557.3

SUSIN, Priscila* (PUCRS, Brazil)

Reconstruction of James' Biographical Case: Work Paths between Struggles and Opportunities

The interview with James was conducted online and asked him to speak about his work and life experiences. James was born in Nigeria in 1992 and currently lives in the Netherlands and works as a freelancer data analyst. The analysis of the interview with James followed the method of biographical case reconstruction and aimed to understand his professional trajectory and experiences and how it developed intertwined and informed by broader contexts such as the cultural, territorial, economic, and family aspects that had impact over his opportunities and choices. The reconstruction also focused on the interviewee's present perspective to understand what are the thematic fields that appeared in his narrative and how these current lenses informed the ways he framed past biographical situations. The analysis showed, among other findings, the central role that the family background plays in James' life course and how the family influence is seen by him in a dubious way: as an enabler of concrete conditions for developing certain professional competences, but also as an absent support structure that impedes him to follow his desired personal preferences. Analysis also showed how technology and online work platforms can have a central role in fostering technology careers but also work-related informality to people with moving biographies and coming from developing countries.

RC30-447.4

SVENSSON, Sven* (University of Gavle, Sweden)
STRÖMBERG, Annika (University of Gävle, Sweden)
WIITAVAARA, Birgitta (University of Gävle, Sweden)
HALLMAN, David (University of Gävle, Sweden)

Preconditions to Follow Hygiene Routines Among Temporary Aged Care Workers in Sweden during and after COVID-19

Working conditions in aged care have been identified as demanding with high workload and little influence in work. Research indicates that these problems worsened during COVID-19.

Temporary employments are common in aged care. In Sweden, where this study is conducted, approximately 25 percent of the staff are temporarily employed per the hour (on-call workers). During the COVID-19 pandemic it was argued in the public debate that the large proportion of on-call workers resulted in spread of infection due to on-call workers insufficient knowledge of hygiene routines.

In other sectors, temporary work has been associated with work environment challenges such as high job demands or less influence at work. If on-call workers are stressed due to high job demands and has limited prospects use their judgement, i.e. to exert influence over work, it is possible that any problems in following hygiene routines is due to poorer conditions, rather than insufficient knowledge. During COVID-19, the workload for on-call workers was unusually high as many regular workers were on sick leave. Therefore, associations seen during COVID-19 do not have to apply after the end of the COVID-19 pandemic.

The aim of this study was to analyze to what extent job demands and influence at work is associated with preconditions to follow hygiene routines in aged care work and a) to what extent these associations are moderated by type of employment contract b) to what extent this association is the same after COVID-19 as during COVID-19.

Longitudinal questionnaire data from 500 on-call workers and 107 regular workers workers were collected May 2021 and October 2022. Preliminary analyses of baseline data indicates that job demands is negatively associated with conditions for following hygiene routines and that temporary workers report poorer conditions for following hygiene routines than regular workers.

RC35-JS-135.1

SVETLOVA, Ekaterina* (University of Twente, Netherlands)

Methodological Relationalism

Methodological relationalism (MR) seems to be a strongly underappreciated concept in the field of Economy and Society. It suggests that the appropriate unit of analysis is *a relation*, and helps to overcome thinking in entities (such as individuals, institutions or collectives). This approach takes social research beyond *methodological individualism* and *methodological holism.*

Although the importance of MR has been recognized within *sociology* (Schmitz 2020), this framework has been insufficiently applied to analysis of economic phenomena. The closest concept used is certainly "a network"; however, it does not fully appreciate the strengths of MR. Networks are fixed and "sparse social structures, and it is difficult to see how they can incorporate the patterns of intense and dynamic conversational interaction, the knowledge flows, and the temporal structuration [...]" (Knorr Cetina and Brügger 2002, p. 910). In contrast to networks, MR questions *what relations are* and *how they come about* (the problem of emergence, see Svetlova 2016); it considers occurrences and work *within the relations* (shifts, upheavals, stabilization phases, sensemaking etc.) as central, necessitating a detailed empirical (incl. ethnographical) research on them (Arjaliès et al. 2017). Thus, MR entails not only relational but also *processual* thinking.

This type of thinking has insufficiently been applied to analysis of economic phenomena such as expectations, interest rates, debt, cost, inflation etc. In my contribution, I will use the concept of "equity valuation" to demonstrate the advantages of MR. Equity value is based on the ongoing flow of numbers, narratives, expertise, money, and impression management performances within the relationships of various professional groups (e.g. asset managers, analysts, regulators, consultants and clients).

More general, I will argue why MR could become the overarching framework for economic sociology: It allows to systematically approach the issues of what relevant units of analysis are and how to investigate them (relevant methods).

RC21-315.3

SWAIN, Dhiren* (Indian Institute of Technology, Madras, India)

Politics of Committees: Bureaucratic Authority and Democratic Negotiation in "Jaga Mission" Odisha, India

At a policy level, India sees a shift in its approach, post-2000, in its city infrastructure and governance programs. The aim has been to be part of the global cities and hence part of global financial markets. Urban renewal through policy missions like JNNRUM emphasized this goal. Integrated approaches to health, housing, and employment are the key components of these policies. In my paper, I look at a program called 'Jaga Mission' primarily an in-situ slum upgradation project, adopted by the government of Odisha in India. This

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

project aims to give liveable habitats and regularize claims to the spaces in the urban local bodies. This policy idea has been adopted by several governments like Punjab and Assam. It also wields the support of practitioners across ideologies. The urban policy in practice gives power to executive bodies of the State and bureaucratic experts. Here, I analyze how neo-liberal policy missions in practice prioritize 'results' over the complexities of democratic processes. It pushes everyday politics to the background and tries to achieve the goals through 'other' means and parallel legitimation of authority. I explore 'Land' as an ontological category in my paper to unpack the materiality and politics around urban governance. These bureaucratic machinery are the vestiges of the colonial past. The parallel authority that the bureaucrats create, displays entanglements of power and expert knowledge at the ground level. In my paper, I use grounded theory and ethnographic methods in my paper I look at day-to-day discourses inside political 'committees' at the local level, documents, and cases around local level meetings, financial negotiations, and regularization of land to show how the sub-set of bureaucratic authoritarianism work in urban policies in the global south.

WG05-774.4

SWAIN, Pranaya* (National Institute of Science Education and Research, Bhubaneswar, India)
NAYAK, Medha (Wildlife Trust of India, India)

Human-Elephant Interactions: Perspectives of Young Stakeholders on Conflict Mitigation and Conservation

Expansion of human settlements, population growth, and infrastructure development have been widely attributed as major drivers of landscape alteration, depredation, and the fragmentation of elephant habitats. As a result, conflicts between humans and elephants over space, food, and water are on the rise, resulting in consequences ranging from loss of livelihood to injury and loss of lives. This has caught attention of conservation scientists, ecologists, and policy makers to study and propose mechanisms for mitigation of damages and addressing conservation concerns. To understand and mitigate human elephant conflict (HEC), researchers have mostly focused on elephant ecology, elephant behaviour, efficacy of mechanisms for conflict mitigation and damage control, community perceptions and conservation education. However, not many studies have considered engaging with local communities that is vital for the success of conflict mitigation and conservation efforts. Only a few research have analyzed perceptions of adult members of local communities and even fewer have considered the future stakeholders- the children. It is argued that children's connection with wildlife is complex and significant, and their involvement in environmental education is considered crucial. The children are also seen as competent social actors with unique perspectives and hence constitute an important category of stakeholders in wildlife conservation. The United Nations identifies children as a major stakeholder in their sustainable development programmes. Albeit small in number, studies have flagged children's understanding of sustainable development, environment, and wildlife conservation. As future decision makers, children have great potential to influence the rate and extent of ecosystem transformation, as well as the fate of elephants in the region. In this study, we have used draw-and-write method and thematic content analysis using MAXQDA to understand the children's perceptions of elephants and human-elephant interactions, and to explore possible measures that could be employed to improve awareness of elephants and augment conservation education.

RC04-72.1

SWAIN, Pranaya* (Homi Bhabha National Institute, Mumbai, India, India)
APAT, Biswajit (National Institute of Science Education and Research Bhubaneswar, India)

Precarity of Contract Teachers: A Qualitative Analysis of Lived Experiences

School enrolment rates in the developing countries has increased substantially over the past few decades. However, due largely to budget constraints, hiring contract teachers has become an *ad hoc*, yet popular solution to teacher shortages in Asia, Africa, and Latin America (Fyfe, 2007; Chudgar et al., 2014). Studies concerning contract teachers have primarily focused on their performance, efficiency, and cost-effectiveness (Atherton & Kingdon, 2010; Goyal & Pandey, 2013; Muralidharan & Sundararaman, 2013; Duflo et al., 2015). In the light of the literature on precarity (McKay et al.,2012; Alberti et al., 2018) specifically, precarity of contract teachers in developed countries such as Australia (Cuervo & Chesters, 2019), this paper seeks to explore how contractual employment affects teachers in developing countries. Obtained through semi-structured interviews, this study analyses narrative data from seventeen contract teachers working in Odisha, a state in eastern India. Thematic analysis of the qualitative data indicates that participants experience precarity in six different ways. These six dimensions contribute to the demoralization and disempowerment of teachers. Considering the criticism of the contract teacher hiring policy, we examine the possible reasons for its continuation. There is a need to reconsider this policy and to adopt teacher hiring and management practices that ensure teacher dignity and well-being.

For a deeper understanding of this topic, further research should be conducted in a variety of contexts, and it is also important to examine the agency of teachers to resist precarization.

RC12-186.3

SWAMI, Harshita* (Jawaharlal Nehru University, India)

The Ideals of Justice and Equality Vis-à-Vis Indian Legal System: Assessing Requirement of Special Hate Crime Laws in India

Crimes driven by communal hostility are back in the focus of popular academic and legal discourse in India. A sudden rise in incidents of violence targeted against religious minorities in India, especially in the form of mob lynching has exposed both- the vulnerabilities of the minorities in India and the limitations of the Indian criminal justice system to ensure safeguards for them. The crimes against minorities which are often motivated by the prejudices of the offenders qualify to be perceived as Hate Crimes but the Indian legal system does not officially recognize any crime as a hate crime. Without any recognition legally, these crimes are treated as ordinary offences without considering the additional harm they present to society at large. An overview of existing provisions under the Indian Penal Code (IPC), the official criminal code of India and the judicial interpretations of the same present a highly problematic picture of the biases of the criminal justice system in India where practices of majoritarianism seem to undermine the ideals of justice and equality enshrined in the Indian constitution. The absence of special protection provisions for minorities which take into account their vulnerabilities due to the stigmatization of their identity and the universal application of some existing laws meant to deal with hate crimes in India end up adding to the systematic practices of marginalization of these social groups. The institution of law, in a highly hierarchical society like India, appears to perpetuate structural inequalities and thus invites critical reflections. In this light, this paper presents a critical analysis of existing laws that are employed to deal with such bias-motivated crimes to make a case for the differential treatment of these crimes and hence the requirement for separate hate crime laws in India.

RC34-515.4

SWARTZ, Sharlene* (University of Fort Hare, South Africa)

Epistepraxis: Recognising the Practices of Youth in the Global South As Knowledge

Practices such as hustling, navigating, fixing, waiting, being on standby, silence as protest, and life-writing are common amongst young people in the Global South. They contribute to the way loftier concepts such as personhood, intersectionality, violences, post-coloniality, consciousness, precarity, ontological insecurity, collective agency, and emancipation, amongst others, are theorised and understood. The term 'epistepraxis' coined by Cooper, Swartz, Batan & Kropff Causa in *The Oxford Handbook of Global South Youth Studies*, offers productive contours and handholds in the quest for epistemological and cognitive justice in the twenty-first century decolonial turn. In short, the term refers to the way in which young people's everyday practices can be interpreted as knowledge practices. In doing so, not only are knowledge and practice re-united, but politics and the quest for social and structural justice are reintegrated into the knowledge project. This kind of knowledge-seeking forms part of a sensibility that is constantly in dialogue with those most affected by Global inequalities and social injustices, aspiring to validate—as knowledge— people's strategies to cope with oppressive realities, while simultaneously taking theory seriously. Epistepraxis, as an alternative theory-method has the potential to both renew and reform existing subjectivities.

RC16-244.1

SZALO, Csaba* (Mazaryk University, Czech Republic)

The Incompatibility and Dialogue between Theoretical Perspectives: Habitus, Absorbed Coping, and Embodied Understanding.

Theoretical perspectives diverge in what they allow us to see. The phenomena observed cannot be separated from a theoretical sensibility making particular features of the social world visible. In this sense, the empirical mapping of the social world cannot be performed without the implicit or explicit guidance of a conceptual scheme — a way of looking at and speaking about the world — which establishes the phenomena relevant to us. Therefore, making sense and talking about our social theories also depends on the highlighted, perceived, and the observed world we can discuss. To reflect on the possibilities of dialogue between incompatible perspectives and the inevitable connection of observation to theoretical preconceptions, I will focus on the genealogy of three interrelated concepts: the sociological concept of habitus, the philosophical concept of absorbed coping, and the psychological concept of embodied understanding.

RC24-357.3

SZASZ, Justin* (University of Oregon, USA)
SZASZ, Andrew (University of California, Santa Cruz, United States)

The Concept of Societal Brittleness and Its Relevance for a Sociology of Climate Change

The social science literature on environment devotes much attention to – and affection for – the idea of *resilience*. Given conditions around the world, it might be more to the point to focus, instead, on resilience's implied (but often unspoken) opposite: what we might call *brittleness*.

A thing that is *brittle* is liable, when stressed, to crack, break, shatter.

To make the point as sharply as possible, consider this sequence:

resilient society → climate shock → moderate impacts → painful but successful adaptation

and contrast that with this one:

brittle society → climate shock → severe impacts → extreme adaptation measures; adaptation fails; crisis

Assessing any society's (nation's, region's) climate-relevant brittleness requires specific, detailed historical investigation – i.e. what was happening *before* climate change to increase that society's brittleness – but one can list some kinds of brittleness that are likely relevant in many cases: a political economy already grossly maladapted to local conditions; extreme inequalities of wealth and poverty; systemic racial/ethnic inequalities [NB: here the analysis of brittleness intersects with concerns about climate justice]; a dysfunctional, incompetent or corrupt political system; elites militantly committed to hanging on to the privileges that have accrued to them in the *status quo*.

Putting the concept of brittleness front and center in a Sociology of Climate Change sharpens one's understanding of how, exactly, climate change is most likely to impact society, and helps identify responses that are most likely to decrease society's vulnerabilities as the planet warms.

In this presentation, we: (1) offer an empirical example, economic and political developments that increased Syria's brittleness before a climate-driven drought pushed that nation into crisis; (2) define the concept of societal brittleness (more specifically *climate-relevant* brittleness) and argue for its usefulness; and (3) offer an initial, partial list of ways that societies can be climate-brittle.

RC38-553.3

SZENAJCH, Piotr* (Lodz University, Poland)

Using the Photographer's Eye. Visual Competence As a Cognitive Tool in Biographical Research

The practice of street photography became a refuge for me from the confinement of a small flat during lockdowns. As I developed my photographic workshop, I began to reflect on how this new mode of representation at hand – but also a perceptive and cognitive tool – could be incorporated into my research work.

The thick, palpable concreteness of a photograph can not only contain knowledge but also successfully act as an anchor for abstract generalizations or new concepts. It is similar in this regard to narrative or literary techniques used in academic writing.

However, previous attempts at adding a photographic component into social research have often ignored the fact that the visual medium requires a broad set of technical and practical skills that can only be developed through long-term *deliberate practice*.

These are not only technicalities of operating the camera or the selection, editing, presentation, and archiving of images. Composition techniques, the ritual of interaction with people during a session or a street situation, the sense of observation or the ability to achieve a unique state of heightened attention – these abilities also require reflection.

The photographer's eye seeks satisfying relations of shapes in the frame, intense patches of colour, contrasts of shapes and colours, faces that are young and conventionally pretty, what is rare and unique. The sociologist's eye may rather look for what dominates, what is typical, what is representative or what saturates a most diverse spectrum of phenomena.

These are clearly divergent inclinations. However, harnessing both in research work could prove they can work together in creative tension.

These remarks will be grounded in two research projects combining biographical, discursive and visual research – one based on autobiographical narrative interviews with renowned contemporary visual artists, and the second based on interviews with Poles of African descent.

Asso-858.2

SZTOMPKA, Piotr* (Jagiellonian University, Poland)

European Sociological Theory Thirty Years Later

Thirty years ago I have co-authored the project evaluating the condition of European sociology in the wider world (B.Nedelmann and P.Sztompka, *European Sociology in Search of Identity*, Berlin, New York 1993). In the present paper I will focus on the changes in European sociological theory (EST) during that period confronting it with the predictions formulated in the volume mentioned above. I will ask and attempt to answer the following questions: (1) Have we overcome what Ulrich Beck called "methodological nationalism" and turned toward more cosmopolitan, European focus? (2) Has EST preserved its identity and specificity vis-a-vis theoretical ideas coming from other continents, particularly the US and the Global South? What is the specifically European contribution to the universal canon of concepts, models and theories? (3) Is there some central focus of current EST or is it notoriously fragmented and diversified? Are the sociologists still living in separate and mutually impenetrable theoretical "schools"? (4) Is EST peculiar with respect to its closest interdisciplinary links: with history, psychology, economics, cultural anthropology, philosophy? (5) Have we brought the "long nineteenth century" to an end, going beyond the explications, interpretations and variations on the themes of classical authors: Marx, Weber, Durkheim and Simmel? Which of the masters are still potentially relevant and which are obsolete? (6) Is the current EST catching up with the tremendous social, economic and geo-political changes occurring in the twenty first century, or is it lagging much behind, providing only *post-factum* interpretations? (7) Are there any contemporary European theorists whose impact could be compared with that of Giddens, Bourdieu or Habermas at the end of the twentieth century?

RC53-JS-125.6

SZYDLIK, Marc* (University of Zurich, Department of Sociology, Switzerland)
ISENGARD, Bettina (University of Zurich, Department of Sociology, Switzerland)
KÖNIG, Ronny (University of Zurich, Department of Sociology, Switzerland)

Childhood and Aging: Connecting Generations

The talk connects research on childhood and older age in a life course perspective. It offers theoretical reasoning and empirical results. The focus is on the relationships between children and parents. Previous studies have focused on intergenerational bonds either in childhood or in adulthood. However, due to missing data, there is a lack of research directly linking children and parents in young and old age.

Recently, we have collected a wide range of new information on intergenerational relations from early childhood to late adulthood. The representative survey (SwissGen) for the whole of Switzerland includes over 10,000 respondents with more than 20,000 dyads. Both current relationships of children with living parents and previous relationships with now deceased parents are examined in detail.

Questions include: How do early intergenerational relationships in childhood affect attachment in adulthood and into old age? What role do early conflicts and separations of parents play, as well as tensions and quarrels between the generations? To what extent do parental rules, punishment, pressure, reliability, love, and praise during childhood affect adult relationships? What are the consequences of early experiences for later ambivalence, stress, conflict, and estrangement, on the one hand, and attachment, proximity, help, and care, on the other?

The analyses confirm: Childhood matters immensely. This especially applies to early conflicts and affection. Conflicts during childhood lead to significantly more ambivalence, stress, conflict, and estrangement in adulthood – and to much less cohesion including help and care for parents. Showing affection for offspring during childhood consistently strengthens lifelong bonds. Early experiences at a very young age greatly matter even for very old age, up to the last time with the parents before their death. Childhood experiences do indeed cast very long shadows, and studies of childhood provide a far-sighted look into the future.

RC28-409.1

SZYDLIK, Marc* (University of Zurich, Department of Sociology, Switzerland)
BOSSHARDT, Tamara (University of Zurich, Department of Sociology, Switzerland)

Inequality across Multiple Generations: The Case of Inheritances

Inheritance is a central factor in the intergenerational reproduction of inequality. Received inheritances offer significantly better living conditions, and anticipated bequests can provide a secure life path with many options. However, due to lack of data, previous inheritance research is primarily limited to two generations. The talk is based on new data which go beyond that and offer a multi-generational perspective. It is about direct inheritances, but also about the indirect estates that the parents previously received from their parents.

Questions include: What is the significance of direct and indirect bequests for social inequality? Is it more important to have rich parents or rich grandparents? Do affluent classes receive more if the parents have already inherited (a lot)? Do most (large) inheritances go back to the parents' own acquisition of wealth, or are they already heirs themselves? Which part of direct inheritances are actually indirect ones?

The analyses are based on SwissGen, a new representative survey for

Switzerland with more than 10,000 respondents from all parts of the country. Switzerland is ideal for inheritance research: it is a country with large fortunes and many inheritances (and thus a high number of cases). The study does not only ask about received and expected inheritances from the parents, but also about inheritances that these have received from their parents.

The findings clearly show that wealth transfers are by no means limited to two generations. It is by far not only the parents who are of great importance for social inequality, but also the grandparents in particular. A large part of inheritance is not consumed by the heirs, but passed on to the next generation. Some of the assets are used up, and some of the assets received from the (grand)parents are increased. Reproduction of inequality across generations is indeed a multi-generational topic.

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RC06-106.10

'T HART, Dorinda* (University of Western Australia, Australia)

Gendered Expectations of Motherhood in Abortion Narratives

In my PhD project, *Post-Abortion Narratives shared by Perth women (Western Australia)*, I investigated the process of personal decision-making within a particular social context. The narratives that the participants shared were laced with gendered expectations of 'good mothering' performed as 'intensive mothering.' This presentation explores the social pre-conditions for 'good mothering', and the responsibilisation of decision-making that comes to the fore in the presentation of the alternative option of abortion as the kinder solution when faced with an unplanned pregnancy.

This presentation leans into the feasibility of 'good enough mothering' coupled with 'good enough fathers', a 'good enough state' and a 'good enough workplace' to ease the pressure on women to perform the gendered expectations of 'intensive mothering'.

RC15-231.6

'T HART, Dorinda* (University of Western Australia, Australia)

Visualising Relational Autonomy in Abortion Decision-Making

In my PhD project, Post-Abortion Narratives, I investigated the process of personal decision-making within a particular social context. In order to locate the individual as decision-making agent, I devised a method which I call 'mud maps.' The freestyle drawings produced during the interview give both the participant and the researcher a view into the position of self and the flow of knowledge in the decision-making process.

This insight is particularly pertinent when faced with a foetal disability diagnosis. In this presentation, I share the mud map of one participant with a Trisomy-18 pregnancy, who placed herself, her partner and the obstetrician as equal decision makers in the centre of the social network. I also share the mud map of one participant who indicated the flow of knowledge from the medical clinic to herself and on to her partner.

These findings speak to the patient relationship within the medical field and the position of the decision-maker *vis-à-vis* the medical practitioner, unsettling understandings of the free and autonomous decision-maker. I employed a 'relational autonomy' understanding of the individual in order to investigate and explicate this relationship. This research contributes to wider understandings on abortion decision-making processes especially in the context of foetal diagnostic testing.

RC24-357.2

TABARA, Joan David* (Sustainabilogy.eu - Autonomous University of Barcelona, Spain)

Towards a Theory of Possibilities for Regenerative Sustainability. Repositioning Transformative Human Agency for the Emergence of Positive Tipping Points.

In theory, moving contemporary societies towards sustainable development pathways is possible. However, an integrated social science theory explaining the necessary conditions and processes for such a prospect is mostly absent. Current social-environmental analyses and visions on sustainability transformations are constrained by the lack of an explicit, operational and non-exemptionalist characterisation of individuals, organisations and societies as coupled social-ecological systems; and also, by how human agency and emancipation is conceived in the context of accelerated global environmental change. Using a relational whole-systems' worldview, a theory explaining how to increase the possibilities for global transformative change towards regenerative sustainability is outlined. It is argued that learning how to enact positive tipping points towards global sustainability requires the coordination and confluence of multiple transformations *at the same time* in the following subsystems, all of which can be reconfigured in alternative, regenerative ways: Structural and institutional arrangements (S), Energy and natural resources (E), Information and knowledge systems and, most of all, turning how humans deal with accumulated environmental change (C) from destructive to regenerative global systems' interactions. To apply this regenerative vision of sustainability to particular social-ecological contexts, an initial set of actionable propositions are also provided.

RC02-42.4

TABATA, Mayumi* (Senshu University, Japan)

The Role of Stock Trading Apps and SNS in Generational Justice: The Case of Youth Financial Civic Movements in Taiwan and Japan

In recent years, the wealth inequality between elders and youths has become a serious social problem. Based on science technology and society (STS), financial exclusion, and generational justice, this study attempts to analyze the process of youth's self-representation and empowerment in financial accumulation by breaking the wealth gap between generations through stock trading apps and SNS. East Asian countries with history of developmental states and authoritarian regimes, such as Taiwan and Japan achieved rapid economic development from the 1960s to the 1980s. However, since the 1990s, due to the economic development of emerging countries and the impact of the global economy, the younger generation in these countries has been exhausted by the global competition and suffered from downward rigidity of wage and precarious employment. Thanks to the job security system before the expansion of neoliberalism and global economy, the older generations enjoy the condition of accumulating wealth. In contrast, the younger generation is excluded from the means to accumulate wealth and worried about the future. However, with the rise of online financial transactions, stock trading apps for beginners have emerged, and young generations in Japan and Taiwan are trying to overcome financial exclusion and challenge the accumulation of wealth by trading stocks. In Taiwan and Japan, elderly people used to invest in stock market with large amount of money. The younger generation has difficulty accumulating wealth through buying stocks because of the lack of money and low financial literacy. However, our preliminary research found that with the emergence of stock trading apps and online stock trading platforms, small investments became possible. Coupled with youtuber and twitter users initiating a civic movement to develop financial literacy, youths in Taiwan and Japan challenge to invest in stock market and promote their empowerment to overcome the economic gap with the older generations.

RC38-563.2

TABOADA GOMEZ, Victoria* (Georg-August-Universität Göttingen, Germany)

Indigenous Women's Strategies Against Outsiderness: A Biographical Perspective on Historical Colonial Processes and Current Power Dynamics in the Paraguayan Chaco

What can indigenous women's biographies tell us about power dynamics taking place in the Paraguayan Chaco and what can their strategies to negotiate their right over resources tell us about the historical processes that shaped current figurations here? Which are the discourses that legitimize or enable their positions in social relations, and what do their biographical presentations tell us about how they counter a highly invisibilized and stereotyped perspective on their role?

I will address these questions based on a biographical analysis which is historically located in the long-standing occupation of the Central and Southern part of the Paraguayan Chaco's territory by indigenous groups and the more recent missionary and agricultural-cattle production activities of Mennonite colonies, who have established a colonial socioeconomic system since 1927, where the systematic exploitation of indigenous peoples is a fundamental component (Canova, 2021) until nowadays. The case study refers to an indigenous woman belonging to one of the most numerous groups among the Enlhet-enenlhet linguistic family, with an established use of the group language, and with certain access to traditional cultural practices and collective history. In this presentation, I will analyse how collective and biographical processes on family history and leadership projects from an indigenous woman navigate between her establishment within colonial structures, strategies for gaining autonomy, and improvement of life conditions for her community, with the aim of depicting ongoing historical processes in the Chaco region based on the biographer's experiences.

RC04-66.11

TACASA, Glen Christian* (University of the Philippines Los Banos, Philippines)

A Pedagogy of Ambiguities and Silences: Analyses of the Philippine History Education on Marcos' Authoritarian Regime

Philippine History Education has been subjected to its own ambivalence as situated by the Philippine Department of Education (DepEd) itself. With DepEd's basic education overhaul, the K-12 curriculum has relegated Philippine History courses to primary education, rather than secondary education. Concurrent with the prevailing historical negation, and historical distortion, the historical truths grasping the brutal history of Ferdinand Marcos' authoritarian regime are under threat. The electoral victory of the dictator's son, Bongbong Marcos to the Philippine presidency is considered as the apex of a perennial effort to revise and distort the brutal history of his father's authoritarian rule. Subsequently, historians and educators are alarmed by the appointment of Vice President Sara Duterte as DepEd secretary. It is due to the feasibility that historical distortion on both Marcos and Duterte strongmen regimes can materialize in the pages of history textbooks. This study examines the pedagogy of authoritarian history in the Philippines, its overlap with government-sponsored historical negation, and historical distortion, and the role it plays to the restoration of strongman rule in the country. In the course of its inquiry, it employs an analysis of DepEd learning materials published from 2013-2022 as part of K-12 curriculum, which are compared with the history curriculum of Germany, and Indonesia; supplemented with structured interviews of stratified sampled students. Based on the textual and interview analyses, authoritarian atrocities are being juxtaposed with a fabricated history of 'Golden Age', resulting in an ambiguous image of dictatorship with 'a lot of killings' and 'some good things'. Moreover, history textbooks were observed

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to be silent with the narratives that would indisputably portray authoritarian rule as vicious. The history of Marcos' authoritarian regime is being taught inconclusively and incompletely in the present K-12 curriculum. It fails to place Marcos' dictatorship, and the Filipino people in their proper historical contexts.

RC35-529.3

TACASA, Glen Christian* (University of the Philippines Los Banos, Philippines)

Towards a National Democratic Sociological Imagination

C. Wright Mills' magnum opus "The Sociological Imagination" (SI) is considered to be the classic overview of the field of Sociology, which aims to instill a quality of mind that navigates the individual into a broader societal and historical context, and begs to realize that personal troubles are indifferent to public issues. However, the augmentation of Mills' SI has its fair oversight of authoritarian politics not only in today's context of its reemergence, but also by the decades following its publication. This study functions as a groundwork that critically evaluates Mills' SI. It is tasked to revisit and re-shape SI towards a new framework borne out of contemporary issues and public dilemmas. It aims to integrate the emphasis on the emergence of subaltern perspectives in line with the crises from the Global South. In the course of this groundwork inquiry, it deploys historical analysis of Mills' SI in its Cold War milieux, and examines its influence and reception on Third Worldism. Subsequently, Mills' SI and its definition of democracy were put under critical interrogation by the resurgence of authoritarianism, and post-truth politics. The promise of *National Democratic* Sociological Imagination (*NatDem SI*) that gives great emphasis on a mass-oriented praxis is central to its formulation. *NatDem SI* extends the scope of Mills' SI, that is altogether attached with the living conditions of the masses, to possess an extensive view of the social realities from the peripheries. It ascertains the prevailing hegemonic powers in order to accost its mechanism. Moreover, this grounded theory saw the potential to empower the inherent role of the people as the primary history-makers. Ultimately, *NatDem SI* sets a challenge directed to the field of Sociology not only to imagine, or assume the role of 'the interrogator', but to be at the forefront of emancipation from hegemonic entities.

RC40-585.17

TACHIKAWA, Masashi* (Nagoya University, Japan)

Seamless Application of Gene Editing on Agriculture and Beyond: Farm-Nature Assemblage on the Horizon

Genome editing technology has been spreading to various fields of application since the advent of CRISPR/Cas9 in 2012. The agricultural sector is no exception. Crops and livestock are being improved, and it is predicted that genome editing technology will be applied not only to these but also to various organisms in the environment, such as plants and microorganisms that interact with crops and livestock, thereby deepening intervention in agricultural ecosystems. The scope of such interventions is expected to expand to natural ecosystems as the impacts of climate change increase. In many countries, Assisted Evolution may be applied beyond agroecosystems, as DNA mutations such as SDN-1, which can also occur naturally, are not subject to regulation. This paper considers to what extent and how to intervene in society in response to such changes and decisions.

RC08-132.6

TADA, Mitsuhiro* (Kumamoto University, Japan)

Talcott Parsons' Monolingualism and the Age of the National Society

This presentation clarifies Talcott Parsons' methodological-nationalist view on language, reflecting his sociohistorical context. Parsons believed that members of American society shared as the foundation of social integration what Robert N. Bellah called "civil religion," but simultaneously assumed a common language to be a necessary condition for integration: a common cultural code is required, through which actors interact, giving cultural or symbolic meaning (subjective meaning) to their actions in a normative way. Thus, from Parsons' viewpoint, multilingual societies, like Canada and Belgium, suffer difficulties in integration. However, such monolinguistic view of his was derived from civil-linguistic, liberal nationalism rather than such exclusionary conservatism as the later Official English movement beginning in the 1980s. In this sense, it was closer to Emile Durkheim's linguistic view in France, which was combined with the civic community ideal. Meanwhile, Parsons was less assimilationist than Durkheim, since he had in mind the overtly multiracial reality in the United States, where he lived, and thought that a social community with unified diversity was more evolved. Yet Parsons' idea of English monolingualism in the public sphere will consequently overlap with the Anglo-Saxon conformism. In this regard, his monolinguistic theory of social integration could even justify the 1906 shift in the U.S. naturalization policy that resulted in the denial of citizenship to non-English-speaking immigrants. Originally, the modern society to be integrated that Parsons discussed was basically a "national society." Thus, his monolingualism accidentally accorded with the nationalist ideology of "one nation, one country, one language." In fact, linguistic homogeneity was the typical self-image of many Western countries

in the age of the national society or the "short twentieth century." However, in today's global society, where people increasingly move across borders, sociology can no longer take for granted such methodological-nationalist assumption of linguistic homogeneity.

RC43-611.3

TADAKA, Gopi* (JAWAHARLAL NEHRU UNIVERSITY, India)

Commercialization of Land and Commodification of Housing in the Neo-Liberal Era: A Sociological Study of Hyderabad City

This article critically engages with the nature of globalization and neo-liberal ideology and its inherent feature of capital accumulation by dispossession. The such characteristic feature of capital has a quest for the appropriate social spaces for accumulation. The objective of this paper is to study how the neo-liberal economy is influencing agricultural and industrial lands as a production of space for capital investment in the global south. This process led to capital accumulation for real estate and dispossession of peasants, labourers, workers, particularly the lower classes and the marginalized castes. This paper intends to focus on the process of urbanization, sub-urbanization, growth of cities, re-territorialization and socio-spatial transformation Indian cities which led to infrastructural development projects, commercialization of land and commodification of housing in the neo-liberal era largely in India cities with a focus on Hyderabad city in Telangana state in 21st century. This paper explores the relationship between state and political economy, real estate capitalism and regional landed dominant castes and classes, socio-economic inequalities and housing affordability. This paper also conceptualizes how secondary circuit capital is restructuring of suburban spaces in the neoliberal era. It is difficult for affordable a house for poor and marginalized communities in suburban and Hyderabad city. Thus, it draws sociological attention to how spatial inequalities embedded in built environment and further excluding and marginalizing the urban poor in housing the neo-liberal economy.

RC10-161.4

TADEPALLY, Nagender* (VILLAGES IN PARTNERSHIP (VIP), India)

Participatory Democracy for Sustainable Development - FIELD Experiment to Understand and Identify the Process.

PARTICIPATORY DEMOCRACY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT FIELD EXPERIMENT TO UNDERSTAND AND IDENTIFY THE PROCESS(ES)
Dr.Nagender Swamy Tadepally
Traditionally, the Indian village was more independent than it is today. It even made and implemented its own laws. Post-independence and modernization coupled with urbanization have impacted the 'independent village', in ways detrimental to Gram Swaraj

India, the largest democracy, can be proud of being a successful democracy in terms of holding regular elections to the houses of people's representatives. The quality of persons we elect is a different story. Nevertheless, periodic, and regular elections are indeed the strength of our representative democracy as a political system.

A nation of over 1 billion population cannot be effectively or efficiently managed by any centralized system, be it at the central, state or district level.

All efforts have been top-down. What is required is a bottom-up approach. Unless representative democracy blossoms into a participatory democracy, grassroots democracy will continue to be a dream. While Legislative assemblies and Councils at the state and houses of Parliament at the Centre are critical for democracy to be alive and functioning, the Gram Sabha at the village is just as critical.

Villages in Partnership (VIP) has been instrumental in promoting intra and inter village partnership in Mahbubnagar district. People's partnership in development is now an accepted and oft repeated concept. After having experimented and successfully demonstrated, VIP has, since 2006, been working on facilitating "**A vibrant grassroots participatory and responsible democracy, for enhancing people's self-respect, mutual trust, love and concern for the village through just and judicious use of public funds, local resources and people's contribution**."

In eight villages the recently elected Gram Panchayats are being facilitated to be informed, interested, and involved in making the Village Panchayat the village government with focus on renewing **Trust, Confidence. Concern and hope**

RC12-179.2

TAGGART, John* (Queen's University, Belfast, United Kingdom)

Intermediaries As Facilitators of Lay Participation in the Criminal Justice System

Intermediaries in England and Wales were first introduced by the Youth Justice and Criminal Evidence Act 1999 (YJCEA). The role's core function is to facilitate communication between individuals with communication needs and the criminal justice system. Intermediaries can assist witnesses and suspects at

the police station, work with lawyers to ensure questions are appropriate for the vulnerable witness and intervene during oral examination, when necessary, to ensure comprehension.

As neutral communication specialists, how do intermediaries facilitate participation? In seeking to answer this question, this paper draws on findings from 31 in-depth, semi-structured interviews with intermediaries and judges in England and Wales and Northern Ireland. It examines how the intermediary role is inextricably tied to the different ways in which vulnerable individuals participate within the criminal justice process. The data presented suggest that the communication difficulties experienced by defendants result in a form of participation which is distinct from witnesses. While the defendant's individual right to 'effective participation' is recognised through caselaw and relevant guidance, the experiences of intermediaries provide a unique insight into how the role adapts to differing participation roles and is, in turn, shaped by them. Differences in the participatory roles of witnesses and defendants have led to the emergence of what I term 'defendant intermediary work' and 'witness intermediary work'. This paper explores what these terms mean and how they should inform our understanding of lay participation in the criminal process.

RC40-JS-90.7

TAIURU, Karaitiana* (Taiuru & Associates Ltd, New Zealand)
FINLAY-SMITS, Susanna (AgResearch, New Zealand)
BURCH, Karly (University of Auckland, New Zealand)

Realising the Promises of Big Data in Agriculture through a Māori Data Sovereignty Approach

Proponents of digital agriculture often use promissory narratives to legitimise the role of agricultural technologies (AgTech), and the big data they produce, in shaping the future of agriculture. These include promises of increased sustainability and efficiency in agriculture as well as on-farm decision-making support. However, the current trajectory towards increasing digitalisation in agriculture raises important questions about the role big data extracted from AgTech can, and should, play in shaping future agricultural trajectories. In this presentation, we begin by thinking through current examples of who benefits and who loses when it comes to big data in agriculture and consider how principles of Māori data sovereignty can help to alter current trajectories so that AgTech and big data might have a better chance of living up to their promises. Our analysis is situated within Aotearoa New Zealand—a settler colonial nation with two founding constitutional documents (He Whakaputanga and Te Tiriti o Waitangi) and commitments to the 2007 United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP). We consider how commitments detailed within these treaties provide the foundation, and outline clear obligations, for ensuring agricultural big data is collected and used in ways that promote data sovereignty and ensures the benefits of big data in agriculture are distributed more equitably. We argue that due to their particular treaty obligations, publicly funded projects developing AgTech and big data analytics must begin exploring and testing-out what equity- and sovereignty-promoting data management might look like in practice—both in design and commercialisation. We believe engaging with and putting the principles of Māori data sovereignty into practice can begin paving a path towards a future for AgTech and big data in Aotearoa that will bring us closer to realising some of their promises, particularly those related to social and environmental sustainability.

RC51-703.2

TAKAHASHI, Toru* (Chuo University, Japan)

Massive Information Flow and Social Reality: A Sociocybernetic Consideration on the Social Construction of Meaning

Radical modern art has been challenging the existing meanings (including norms, values, and normal ways of understanding). In dada, surrealism, and the literature of the absurd, Baudrillard (1994) saw the destruction of the order of meaning. Modern art intentionally "infected" itself with mass culture, consumerism, and even politics (Groys 2018). This indicates the will and consistent efforts of art for its permanent innovation. Regarding our knowledge of social reality, journalism is playing a key role in providing daily updates. However, journalism's monopoly in disseminating socially relevant information has been undermined, especially since the 2000s, when we saw the proliferation of major social network platforms.

Web 2.0 has brought about the diversification of content generators on the web. Experts, journalists, politicians, and laypersons with diverse social and political interests are participating in the massive transaction of information today. The expansion of information flow is accompanied by the problem of misinformation and disinformation. Pomerantsev (2019) reports the concern about the accuracy of information has been spreading in Europe, Asia, and North America. Are we witnessing the destruction of the life-world based on reliable information and knowledge?

Building a wall is a familiar way to protect the "order" inside from the "chaos" outside. The same logic has been driven in the communicative process of the online public sphere, especially through algorithmic filtering and echo chambering. People may form virtual or face-to-face forums to share and exchange information and opinions. However, our perspectives must be open to considering investigated facts and distancing from themselves in order to avoid tribalism. Journalism, science, art, and a sense of humor should be the salt of the public sphere. This presentation will focus on the role of experts and investigated materials in discussing public issues and examine today's condition of the social construction of meaning.

Asso-862.2

TAKAKI, Ryosuke* (Shokei Gakuin University, Japan)
KAWAZOE, Saori (Toyo University, Japan)

Reconstruction Process and the Problems on Evacuation Area in Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant Accidents

This presentation attempts to introduce the reconstruction process in the area struck by the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant accident and to clarify the problems involved.

In recovering from the nuclear accident, the basic policy of the Japanese Government is to encourage the evacuees to return to their hometown. To this end, the government has been decontaminating the areas contaminated by radioactive materials and building infrastructures for the evacuees to return their homes. On the other hand, more than 10 years have passed since the nuclear accident, many evacuees are rebuilding their lives in their evacuation sites and are abandoning the will to return to their hometown. The returning rates of residents originally living in the evacuation area remains very low. The Japanese government has thus failed in its reconstruction policy. Few residents have returned to the affected areas, despite the enormous expense involved in decontaminating the affected areas from radioactive materials and promoting the return of the evacuees.

The main reason for this failure was the public works-oriented reconstruction policy. The Japanese government has historically rebuilt disaster areas by reconstructing infrastructures through public works projects. The government has adopted the same policy for the case of the nuclear accident, despite the very low rate of returning residents.

From the evacuee's point of view, they had received little financial support from the government. The reconstruction of the lives of the evacuees has been supported by the compensation from TEPCO, not by the financial aid from the national government. Additionally, evacuees lost their hometown communities and are still unable to rebuild them in the long-term displacement. As a result, they are becoming increasingly separated and fragmented. However, they have yet to be rebuilt under the public reconstruction policy and has not received compensation from TEPCO for the loss of hometown communities.

RC35-522.2

TAKAKUSA, Ken* (Keio University, Japan)

Prescientific Experience As a Ground for Critical Theory: Schutz, Habermas, and Honneth

Alfred Schutz's phenomenology and Critical Theory have been regarded as "oil and water." For Critical Theorists, who orient themselves toward the "abolition of social injustice," his phenomenology remains a traditional theory because it considers social scientists as "disinterested observers." However, recent studies pay attention to the phenomenology's possible contribution to the development of Critical Theory. This study demonstrates the usefulness of Schutz's concepts for Critical Theory by focusing on the "emancipatory interest" and its relation to prescientific experience.

When Jürgen Habermas introduced this concept, he emphasized the dependence of scientific knowledge on the prescientific life-world. However, he failed to theorize how the emancipatory interest generates from prescientific experience. It was Axel Honneth who emphasized prescientific experience as an indispensable ground for Critical Theory. He advocated a critical science that is based on people's feelings against injustice and investigated how the experience of disrespect results in the struggle for recognition. Nevertheless, he did not completely articulate the process in which the "feeling of disrespect" turns into a problematic experience for an actor in the natural attitude.

Schutz's concepts of topical, interpretive, and motivational relevance are useful in this context. The initial phase of the feeling of disrespect lies at the pre-predicative level. It appears as "imposed topical relevance." However, the actor does not necessarily interpret it as an injustice. Among the several schemes of interpretation, the scheme of claiming the injustice needs to be selected. Moreover, the actor must be motivated to assert the injustice. Even though the actor interprets it as an injustice, the motivational relevance for standing up against it might be absent. With the help of the Schutzian phenomenology, we can identify the challenges that hinder criticizing the injustice. Phenomenology and Critical Theory can be combined to analyze the experience of disrespect and its relation to sociological knowledge.

RC39-576.1

TAKEDA, Shunsuke* (Hosei University, Japan)

The Impact of COVID-19 on the Succession of Traditional Festivals and Community Resilience: The Case of Yama, Hoko, Yatai Float Festivals in Japan

This paper discusses on the impact of COVID-19 on the succession of intangible cultural heritage, especially traditional folk festivals. These festivals display the social customs of each community and their prosperity from the past to the present. Residents participating in them gain a deep understanding

of their personal importance within the community. These festivals are also important spectacles and sources of entertainment for communities. They draw large crowds that dress up, eat, drink, participate in and observe the activities.

However, many communities were forced to cancel their festivals since 2020. They bring many people together with endless opportunities for conversing, eating, and drinking. In addition, large-scale festivals are crowded because they attract so many participants and spectators. Though all these factors can lead to the spread of the virus, people continue to make efforts to somehow carry on the festivals. This paper explores the possibility of succession of festivals and the resilience of the communities that conduct them.

We examine the case of the Nagahama Hikiyama Festival, one of *Yama*, *Hoko*, *Yatai* float festivals in Japan which were inscribed on the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity by UNESCO in 2016 and demonstrate the resilience of traditional communities that carry on the festivals. In 2021, the communities attempted to reinstate their traditional festivals and resumed the festivities with infection control measures in place. How did people resume festivals and what were the conditions needed for them to reengage with their traditions? This study analyzes the reasons for and process of reviving and subsequently implementing traditional festivals and clarifies the positive factors contributing to the resumption of festivals. It examines the sources of resilience that have been cultivated in these communities and explains how their social capital bridges the gaps between local governments, schools, and local broadcasters.

RC28-409.4

TAKENOSHITA, Hirohisa* (Keio University, Japan)
NOZAKI, Kayo (Osaka University of Economics, Japan)
TAMURA, Teruyuki (Tokai University, Japan)
AKABAYASHI, Hideo (Keio University, Japan)

Father's Side or Mother's Side? Lineage Differences in the Role of Grandparental Resources on Grandchildren's Education in Japan

While conventional research on social mobility has relied on the two-generation model for many years, recent studies pay more attention to how inequality is accumulated across multiple generations. Previous research on this topic is very sparse across the globe due to the less availability of the data set. This study examines the effect of grandparental resources on educational attainment among grandchildren in Japan after controlling for the effect of parental resources because Japanese people tend to exchange resources and support between elderly parents and adult children more than people in North American and European countries, due to the norm of filial piety under the Confucian ideology. We compare the role of grandparents in educational inequality between the paternal and the maternal sides. We investigate how grandparental coresidence and their wealth transfer shape enrollment into a university among grandchildren in Japan. Based on the filial piety, we assumed that grandparental resources on the paternal side would play a critical role in intergenerational relationship and grandchildren's schooling. Empirical findings of this study show that both the paternal and maternal grandparents matter in affecting grandchildren's schooling. The Japanese case also indicates that both coresidence with and wealth transfer from grandparents affects the outcome of interest. This result reflects the significant change in intergenerational relationship in Japan during the time of demographic transformation. We conclude that social mobility across multiple generations is linked to extended family structures, and future studies should explore multiple generations of inequality in different institutional settings.

RC25-380.2

TAKEUCHI, Kyoko* (The University of Tokyo, Japan)

Multiple Interpretations of Non-Binary Gender Identity Categories: An Analysis of the Narratives of Gender-Nonconforming People in Japan

This study examined gender-nonconforming people's narratives to clarify the multiple ways of self-positioning of non-binary gender identity categories in Japan, where the inception of the medical concept of "gender identity disorder" in the late 1990s engendered the gender binary norms of gender transition among gender-nonconforming individuals. Previous studies have focused on such gender binary norms, and how non-binary subjects began to assert their existence in each transgender community has been insufficiently discussed. Therefore, this study analyzes the ways in which "*X-jendā* (X-gender)" and "*non-bainarī* (non-binary)" were used for self-positioning in the interview data of gender nonconforming individuals who retrospectively related their identity to the practices within their groups.

The results revealed that individuals positioned themselves under nonbinary categories in different ways depending on the knowledge they possessed. Informants who belonged to communities where "*X-jendā*" had been used since the 1990s viewed "*X-jendā*" as a subcategory of "*toransu-jendā* (transgender)." Contrarily, young informants who had discovered "*X-jendā*" on the Internet in the 2010s perceived "*X-jendā*" separately from "*toransu-jendā*," affected by the presentation of "*toransu-jendā*" as a binary concept in the mass media. It also became normative at this time for "*X-jendā*" to be a plastic category defined by the individual; therefore, "*non-bainarī*" was used as a category that

referred to people who needed non-binary medical treatment, distinct from the ambiguous "*X-jendā*." This suggests that the meanings of the nonbinary categories were multi-layered rather than consistent, and were affected by the narratives shared in a particular group and the contexts in which individuals were placed. This study showcases the history of non-binary categories in Japan, which have been neglected in transgender history studies focusing on North America and Europe. Additionally, it describes that the self-positioning of non-binary categories, which is often seen as a resistance to dualism, also includes conflict.

RC35-530.1

TAKITA-ISHII, Sachiko* (Yokohama City University, Japan)

Collective Memory Re-Reconsidered--Memories of Japanese American Incarceration Looking through the Oriental Thoughts and Philosophy

There is a new turn in the field of Collective Memory studies that includes peripheral perspectives such as Japanese Buddhist philosophy. This paper addresses the possible retake on the analysis of texts created in the Japanese American Concentration Camps.

This study is situated within a trend (e.g., Anna Lisa Tota 2016) to rethink sociological theory and empirical analysis of the phenomenon from the perspective of Eastern thought, which has been attracting attention from Western sociological societies in recent years. The "Eastern philosophical perspective" in this study is based on Japanese Buddhist thought as philosophically examined by Kitaro Nishida, and is a perspective that looks at the situation in which humans create places "Ba"(boundary zones) while interacting with society, nature, and other environments, and create the world together through their interactions. I have conducted continuous fieldwork on a pilgrimage to the site where Japanese Americans were incarcerated during World War II, and has "reconsidered" the collective memory theory proposed by French sociologist Maurice Halbwachs in the early 20th century through detailed observation of the sites where memories are generated. In this new study, I will "re-reconsider" the accumulation of previous research from a more elaborate Eastern philosophical perspective. Specifically, I will reinterpret how the "Western ego" and "experience" emerge as themes in literary works written by Japanese American second generation educated in Japan ("kibei") based on their experiences of incarceration, using primary and secondary sources to examine changes in their discourse.

RC55-742.4

TAM, Tony* (Department of Sociology, The Chinese University of HongKong, Hong Kong)

Identity Politics and the Evolution of Happiness in Taiwan, 1999-2021

Taiwan is the post child of democratization in Asia. It had been governed by a single party with authoritarian rule and martial law for four decades, before undergoing a peaceful democratic transition in the 1990s. Since 2000, Taiwan has gone through a change of the ruling party every eight years—an unprecedented period of political turnovers, social identity reshaped by a steady evolution in ethnic demographics, and the economy witnessed a tumultuous transformation and external shocks.

This study examines the relative impacts of identity politics and national economy on happiness during two historic decades of Taiwan. The statistical analysis is based on 22 waves of the Taiwan Social Image Surveys, augmented with contextual data obtained from other sources (Taiwanese identity, pro-independence and status quo maintenance, economic growth, earnings growth, and income disparity). We find that the evolution of happiness from 1999 to 2021 is the outcome of two countervailing forces: happiness initially suffered from an under-performing economy but boosted by identity politics in most recent years. The happiness dividend due to a strengthening Taiwanese identity and support for *de facto* independence buffer the happiness deficit caused by under-performed economy. The relative impacts of politics and economy appear to depend substantially on a respondent's identification with the ruling party.

RC21-308.4

TAMANG, Sangay* (INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY (Indian School of Mines) Dhanbad, India)

"out of Sight, out of Mind" the Politics of Waste in Darjeeling Himalayas, India

Everything is waste (Müller 2018). Notably, waste has its own life of production, distribution and rejection that plays a vital role in shaping human society, culture and their interaction with the environment. In many societies in South Asia, the concept of waste has shaped the social segregation and caste hierarchy in their interaction with the waste. For instance (until today), the cleaning of waste and its associated works has mostly been assigned to lower caste who are socially consider as filthy and hence "untouchable caste". Today, the problem of waste has become one of the most challenging issues in many cities of India and waste management has become a site of political contestation. This paper will examine the contestation and histories of waste

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

management in one of the hilly town in the Eastern Himalayas. Historically, known as the queen of the Hills, Darjeeling Hills in India has been famous for its scenic beauty, cool climatic condition as well as "tea". Through ethnographic engagement with people involved in various level of waste collections, managements, policy makers, and also with common people who produce and discard waste, this paper will highlight the life of the waste and its impact in shaping the politics and social structure of our society. Many activists have also questioned nature of dumping waste and its harmful impact on environment and health. By interrogating historically the management of waste in the British colonial town, this paper seeks to understand human-waste relationship and hierarchy it creates in society. It intend to unearth the untold life of the waste that intersect with human society in multiples way and at multiple level. Therefore, this paper perceive waste not just an object of rejection but consider it as a vital complement of human society that determines power and transformation.

RC48-671.6

TAMAYO GOMEZ, Camilo* (The University of Huddersfield, United Kingdom)

Understanding the 2021 Colombian Protests: Places, Spaces, and Bodies of Resistance and Solidarity

On 28 April 2021, different protests and demonstrations began across Colombia, initially in opposition to a proposed tax reform. Colombian President Iván Duque Márquez argued that the reform was crucial to overcome Colombia's economic crisis and mitigate post-pandemic unemployment. The reforms involved a rise of taxes on basic products including food and utilities, moving middle-class earners into a higher tax bracket, and making the health care system more privatised. The reform aimed also to eliminate tax exemptions to lower-class individuals, as well as increasing taxes imposed on businesses. After four days of protests, the government withdrew the tax proposal. Nevertheless, demonstrations regarding a range of diverse issues, including economic inequality, police violence, unemployment, and poor public services, continued until July 2021.

One of the main characteristics of these protests was the involvement of diverse urban and rural constituencies in a single national protest, where young people made up the core of the demonstrations. In Colombia's history of protest, the 2021 mobilisations are the most serious public unrest in recent memory. According to Human Rights Watch (2021) and Amnesty International (2021), 68 deaths occurred during the four months of demonstrations. The principal responsible of have committed these killings against mostly peaceful demonstrators are the members of the Colombian National Police.

In this context, this paper aims to analyse how the 2021 Colombian protests can be understood as an act of social solidarity. It will explore how the intersection between the symbolic reconfiguration of public spaces (streets, squares, public roads) during the protest, and the impact of police violence on demonstrators' bodies, is showing new dimensions of social solidarity where the body becomes a place of resistance and the public space a site of civic solidarity.

RC46-646.2

TAME, Bianca* (University of Cape Town, South Africa)

Matching 'Comfortable Others': Private Employment Agencies Response to an 'Intimate Workplace Crisis' in South Africa's Domestic Sector

This paper discusses the debates regarding the role of private employment agencies (PEAs) operating in South Africa's domestic sector. The overemphasis on informal agencies, which continues to undermine state-led initiatives to transform and improve the condition of domestic work, limits insights into the transformative potential of PEAs aimed at promoting a culture of labour compliance among employers and for domestic workers. Despite scepticism regarding PEA's role, this paper argues that increasingly domestic workers attempt to use the services of PEAs to access 'decent' work but also employers who can be described as comfortable others because of their effort to be labour compliant. Similarly, PEAs attempt to match employers with ideal type of domestic workers – comfortable others – because of employer's demand for an intimate work culture that does not challenge their role as employers. Drawing on ethnographic research and in-depth interviews that examines hiring and employment histories among employers, domestic workers and PEAs, this paper frames the notion of comfortable others as a response to an intimate workplace crisis – a crisis for domestic workers struggling to realise their employment rights and a crisis for employer's need for trustworthy, reliable and productive domestic workers. The findings show that ultimately, PEA's response to an intimate workplace crisis is a response to a 'crisis of representation'. In other words, PEAs potentially represent the interest of both domestic workers and employers but with an emphasis on an intimate work culture employers' demand because of the personalised nature of the employment relationship. This paper concludes with insights into how domestic workers use the services of PEAs to obtain market-related salaries instead of minimum wages.

RC18-JS-58.9

TANABE, Shunsuke* (Waseda University, Japan)

The Types of Japanese Nationalism and Authoritarian/ Democratic Attitudes : A Quantitative Analysis of the Relationship between Nationalism and Democracy

The purpose of this presentation is to reveal the relationship between several types of nationalism and authoritarian/democratic attitudes in recent Japan. Japan is a typical ethnic nation, but the number of foreign residents increase steadily, and it doubled in recent 20 years. However, prime minister Shinzo Abe who was often seen as the "revisionist nationalist" regarded them not as "immigrants" but just as "foreign human resources". Because Abe was also notorious for his hard-line political stance, his opponents called him "the destroyer of Japanese democracy". Therefore, I inquire about the relationship between types of nationalism and democratic/authoritarian attitudes in recent Japan. I use 4 time-period (2009, 2013, 2017, and 2021) data collected by nationwide quantitative mail surveys. The latent class analysis extracts 4 classes that imply types of nationalism in each period. The first class is the "pro-Western" who show positive feelings toward Americans and Western-European but exclude other foreigners. This class shows the most favorable feeling toward Abe and held the strongest authoritarian attitudes among the 4 classes. The second class is the "ultra-nationalistic" who bear strong nationalistic sentiments in all subordinate concepts, and they also like Abe and are relatively authoritarian. The third one can be called the "civic-liberal" who thinks civic elements such as self-identification are needed to be conditioned for "truly Japanese" and cherish relatively strong patriotism. But they don't show xenophobic attitudes towards foreigners from all nations. They have the weakest authoritarian attitudes among the 4b classes, but they are not politically activated like no voting. The "xenophobic" is a fourth class who has relatively weak patriotic feelings but shows strong xenophobic attitudes toward foreigners, especially for Chinese and Koreans in 2013 and 2017. This fourth class show relatively low authoritarian attitudes and inactive in political attitudes and behaviors.

RC24-JS-22.2

TANASE, Laurentiu* (Universitatea din București, Romania)
SCHULZ MEINEN, Haimo (University of Hannover, Germany)

Sustainable Human Life As Function of Technometabolism

Human life in 0,02 till 0,2 person per square kilometer historically has proven to be **sustainable** for tens of thousands of years in Paleolithic times. Denser populated cultures still owe a similar proof as their technometabolism has arisen relatively to the more condensed population. **Technometabolism** is defined as the pattern of flow of energy and materials into, through and out of a human population that results from technological processes. It contrasts with biometabolism, which is the flow of energy and materials into, through and out of human organisms themselves. This perspective, effectively introduced into the social sciences by Stephen Vickers Boyden („Biohistory", 1992) has since enabled to understand humans in a rather materialistic manner as part of the environment, not as counterpart. Consequently then there was no agrarian revolution, but rather a **domestic transition** (Boyden). In the end a critical assessment of that amount of **technoaddiction** becomes possible that would allow a sustainable existence on earth. (156 words)

RC41-594.2

TANDAN, Dhansay* (Dr. Hari Singh Gour Vishwavidyalaya, Sagar (M.P.), India)
YADAV, Sarvendra (Dr. Harisingh Gour Central University Sagar, India)

An Anthropometric Assessment of Nutritional Status Among Birhors of Central India: A Tribal Group Facing Double Marginalization

In India, National Food Security Act, 2013 was enacted with objective to provide food and nutritional security at affordable prices to 75 % of the rural and 50 % of urban population through Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS). Next year, it is going to complete one decade but rather than improving India has slipped down in the ranking of Global Hunger Index from 63 in 2013 to 101 in 2021 out of 116 countries. Situation is really worrying for Indigenous communities especially, Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) like Birhor residing in remote tribal areas of central India. To assess the actual status of nutrition a cross-sectional study was conducted among the Birhors of Korba district, Chhattisgarh, India, and prevalence of low BMI-for-age was calculated. Anthropometric measurements were done on 357 Birhors (aged six and above) of Korba and Pali block using stratified random sampling. The prevalence of thinness was assessed using WHO z-score growth reference (2007) and WHO-BMI (1995) classification. The overall prevalence of thinness among Birhors was 61.9 % (66.5% male and 57% female). There was significant difference found between male and female (x^2=7.80, $p≤0.05$). The researcher's results were compared with the National Family Health Survey (NFHS)-5 findings. It was found that the prevalence of <18.5 BMI was much higher among Birhors than national and state figures. Findings indicates nutritional status of Birhors is in

very critical condition especially, in these two blocks of Korba district compared to other PVTGs in this area; and they need special and urgent intervention from the state authorities to check the under nutrition.

RC14-213.2

TANDON, Achla* (Hindu college, Department of Sociology, India)

Intercultural Competencies and Role of MEDIA

A few years ago , a project was undertaken to reconstruct the notion of nationhood, unity and diversity, as well as knowledge beyond classrooms, by *bridging boundaries and differences*- spatially as well as symbolically. Students and teachers from Delhi university set out on a 'Gyanodaya '(enlightenment) mission in the train itself, treating it as a field site,as much as the state to be studied.The objective was to bring a hitherto unknown region into the mental landscape of the entire nation.Students interacted with co-travellers, from different parts of the country , especially North eastern India.

This paper discusses how long distance train travel facilitated a feel of the field, besides 'verstehen'(interpretive/empathetic understanding)of Manipur state- its language, food habits, values, ethics, perception about women, as well as challenges of being a conflict prone state.It also allowed for intercultural competencies to be tested.

Role of media, especially social media becomes very significant in understanding relatively unknown regions of the country.Media can help proactively in bridging boundaries across ethnic, class and linguistic lines. Besides promoting tourism media can collaborate for 'Gyanodaya' of lesser known regions/marginalised communities and cultures.Media could highlight the connection between sportsmanship and cultural values of a region,especially indigenous sports.

'Thang-Ta',a martial arts of Manipur, as a culture is quite different from it as a sport. Thang-Ta related to culture has been modified in order to fit in the realm of sports. Thang-Ta as a cultural tradition is a part of the philosophy of life, and involves religious connotations in it. However, the modern version of Thang-Ta is only about winning and achieving medals.Sports is linked to values and ethics of Manipur society as a whole and Thang-Ta is just one aspect of it. Bodybuilding is treated as akin to character formation.

TG09-836.4

TANDON, Achla* (Hindu college, Department of Sociology, India)

Mediating Visibility Postulates

Threats to an imagined majority plus resistance to slogans demanding freedom is becoming the new normal in urban India today.Why is 'azaadi' (freedom) such an uncomfortable term? The same word meant the ultimate in nationalism, when we achieved our Independence. A slogan which beseeches civil society as well as rulers to free the marginalised from authoritarianism, casteism, gender violence and accompanying prejudices, has lately attained the status of a cry towards anti-nationalism. This paper makes a plea for revisiting the concepts of race, caste, gender and ethnicity and even class as independent concepts.The new world order, especially in conflict ridden nations, problematise their isolated constructions.Teaching about them in different courses of sociology as a discipline become a constant challenge.

For instance, race is visualised and theorised with reference to largely those societies where it has historically been the driving force for unequal and oppressive settings.Same principles of institutionalised inequality apply to theoretical and ethnographic representations of caste as a system of stratification. My contention is that the 'visibility postulate'(Gupta,1991,Social Stratification,OUP) applies to various forms of marginalisation, besides caste,in contemporary India.This is true of negotiations around race too.The fact that these dimensions are intersectionalised in our everyday realities, makes it even more complex. This offers hope for debunking stereotypes and even disturbs the canvas of thoughts of those who look at the world around binarised lines only. Social and other media visuals of Muslim women taking to the streets as well as university campuses as vocal and vociferous voices,upsets many commonsensical ideas as well as intellectual mindscapes about a community as well as gender, besides citizenship. Classroom teaching involving such discourses becomes quite a difficult trajectory.

RC40-589.6

TANFERRI, Mylene* (University of Lausanne, Switzerland)

Strange Ways to Connect – Entering Agtech Settings to Conduct Ethnographic Fieldwork

As an STS scholar, I aim to gather data about actual, situated practices within AgTech environments to study the details of *plants' agency* (Lawrence, 2022) and *affects* (Calkins, 2021) in these settings. These elements are difficult to explore without direct observations. To do so, I must gain access to these spaces, connect with its participants, and create a minimum of trust and confidence. For this presentation, I will use the material gathered during preliminary conversations with different AgTech participants, including a startup promising sustainable solutions while funded by a major financial trust

devoted to big operations in food production and distribution. I will address several dimensions of this critical turning point: What is at stake in the way I frame my project to make it "audible" to academic researchers, AgTech startup managers, or state agricultural department agents? Are *plant agencies* and *affects* benign enough in their mainstream definitions, thus furthering my argument that they are too often overlooked both in innovation promises and their critiques? Finally, although not framed as a collaborative project, I will draw insights from Rabinow and Stavrianakis's *Demands of the Day* (2013) to ponder if and how my inclusion in these settings, not only *after* but also *during* fieldwork, could potentially contribute to framing both tools and sustainability concepts with more STS perspectives into it.

Calkins, S. (2021) 'Between the Lab and the Field: Plants and the Affective Atmospheres Of Southern Science', *Science, Technology, & Human Values*, online first.

Lawrence, A.M. (2022) 'Listening to plants: Conversations between critical plant studies and vegetal geography', *Progress in Human Geography*, 46(2), pp. 629–651.

Rabinow, P. and Stavrianakis, A. (2013) *Demands of the Day: On the Logic of Anthropological Inquiry*, *Demands of the Day*. University of Chicago Press.

RC11-171.2

TANG, Dan* (Renmin University of China, China)

The Social Networks and Mental Health of Chinese Older Adults Who Have the Only Child

China has implemented a strict family planning policy since late of 1970s. As a result, there are considerable size of older population who have only one child in the cities. The supports coming from children might be affected due to the obvious reduce of children number. This change has significant impact on older adults of China, a country stresses the filial piety and responsibility of family. Based on the data of CLASS 2014, 5496 older adults were included, with 1438 having the only child (parents of the only child) and 4252 having more than one child (parents of non-only-child). The difference in family ties, friendship ties and depressive symptoms between two groups were compared, and the associations between there variables were analyzed. Due to less child, the family ties of the parents of the only child are significantly smaller than that of parents of non-only child, but the friendship ties are larger. The older adults having the only child expand their friendship ties to compensate the shrinking family ties that was caused by the reduce of child number. Although family ties are important in Chinese context, the depressive symptoms of parents of the only child are not higher than that of parents of the non-only-child. The quality of family relationship, instead of size of family ties, and the friendship ties might protect the mental health of parents of the only child. Children are vital support resource for Chinese older adults, but the number of children might not be matter.

TG09-836.1

TANG, Ling* (Academy of Film, Hong Kong Baptist University, Hong Kong)
LIFEIYANG, Ren (University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)

Public Sociology in Authoritarian China: Collaborative Auto-Ethnography about an Internet Academic Talk Show on Weibo

This paper uses a three-year collaborative auto-ethnography to document Internet public academic talk shows from two perspectives: the project founder/influencer's narrative and the audience/volunteer's narrative. Author A, an early career academic, started to produce sociological talk shows on Chinese social media platforms since 2019. The shows have received more than 3 million views in total on Weibo, the dominant Chinese microblog social media platform where the videos are best received. Author B watched some episodes and started following A on Weibo, which led to B choosing sociology as their major and later joining the production team as a volunteer. The paper contributes to three areas of debate: public sociology in authoritarian states; Chinese internet studies; and sociological education in China. Sociology in China is dependent on state, resulting in local "critical sociologists" being incorporated (Bian & Zhang, 2008) while oversea Chinese scholars take up the role of aligning with civil society to do critical and public sociology (see e.g. Minjian or intelligentsia). What's more, the access to sociological knowledge is limited outside the university, and usually, only privileged urban middle-class students may know about the discipline during their high school (Hannum & Meiyan, 2006; Li, 2016). More than 80% of the active users on Weibo are born after 1990s (data.weibo, 2021). Since its introduction to China, the Internet has always been a contested place for political and cultural contentions that gave rise to online community and activism (Yang, 2004; 2009). Other than direct civil society engagement, which is the goal of public sociology for Burawoy (2005, 2007) whose knowledge production is based on western liberal-democratic-capitalist models, we wish to unveil the more nuanced social change via public critical sociological education on social media in authoritarian China where market, state and civil society have a different relation.

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

RC49-688.6

TANG, Lynn* (The University of Liverpool, United Kingdom)

Suicide and Political Crisis: The Perceptions of Hong Kong Young People on Protest-Related Suicides

Youth suicide rates are rising in many countries. Political unrest is thought to be a factor associated with heightened distress among youth. In conflict-affected areas, suicides are sometimes used as a means of protest. While mental health reasons are often used to explain suicide, individualistic and psychocentric explanations of suicide are inadequate for generating understandings of suicide as a political act. Collective meanings attributed by community members to protest suicides are important to exploring more fully how a culture considers these suicides as understandable and imaginable. They may also throw light on whether changes have occurred in the socio-cultural norms regarding suicide as a response to political crisis.

This presentation reports on research that explored how young people in Hong Kong made sense of a series of protest-related suicides which took place during the Anti-Extradition Bill movement in 2019. These were the first ever protest-related suicides in Hong Kong history. The first incident was broadcast live on social media. Six more suicides took place that were reported as linked to the protests. All those who died by suicide were under the age of 35.

In-depth interviews were carried out with 35 young people aged between 19-35 who self-identified as supporting the movement. The focus was on understanding their perceptions of suicide before and after the protest-related suicides. Findings indicated that participants considered suicide as an understandable, but not endorsable form of political actions. Social media apps played a key role for protestors to express grief and anger after hearing about the incidents. The solidarity among protestors led them to look out for each other, creating an ad-hoc safety net in the community. Drawing on these findings, implications for suicide prevention were considered with reference to the role of social media.

RC02-48.1

TANG, Shiyun* (Renmin university of china, China)

The Power Structure Analysis of the Precarious Labor Situation and Production Relations of Ride-Hailing Drivers

This study focuses on the precarious labor status of ride-hailing drivers behind the beautiful slogan "a touch on DiDi, a trip with a good feeling (滴滴一下，美好出行)." and explores the structural causes behind the vicious ride-hailing incidents. (1) Through interviews with Didi employees and observation in ride-hailing driver communities, this study demonstrates the precarious situation that ride-hailing drivers fall into the "network of risks" -- the "survival domination" caused by ride-hailing regulations from the government and the manipulation of "permitted car models" from the platform, which is the structural prerequisite to push drivers to other dominance and control relationships. Furthermore, this study emphasizes the characterization and classification of two dimensions of "labor control": power domination (survival domination/process domination) and rational control (conscious or approved/ unconscious or acquiescence). (2) By comparing the transparent platform and information model (both are neutral algorithm platform models) with the actual "drivers - platform - passengers" triangle power structure model, this study reveals the power structure distortion and its dynamic process: by symbol planting and mediating and processing information to the agents, the platform agent and overhead the meaning expression, feedback, and negotiation between the driver and passengers. (3) Through a double-agent distortion of the structure, the platform centralizes its power. It deepens the drivers and passengers into the precarious situation, which not only improves the relative surplus value exploitation to the drivers, dominates the passengers, effectively supervises and controls the driver's labor process, but also hides the platform from intensifying "drivers-passengers" relationship, concealing the true relationship of domination and production and avoiding censure.

WG06-785.1

TANG, Wen-hui* (National Sun Yat-sen University, Taiwan)

Trasnational Hybrid Mothering

The subjects of this study were 34 middle-class women who immigrated from Taiwan to the United States after the 1980s. Using a Transnational Institutional Ethnography (TIE), the researcher conducted field observations and interviews in both the United States and Taiwan to explore the migration trajectories and daily practices of immigrants. The study found that despite having high "mobility capital" and " privileged domesticity", immigrant mothers often face "disjuncture experiences" of emotional conflict within the intertwined constraints of transnational multiple institutions. Within the situational constraints of the immigration context, they forge "mixed identities" to exert "gendered agency" and deploy "flexible" work and life balance strategies for both personal and family needs. Through transnational mobilization and participation in ethnic network communities, they compensate for the lack of social capital of immigrant families and present "transnational mixed" family characteristics. From the perspective of "gendered migration", this paper compares how four types of migrant women, namely, "family migrants",

"transnational marriages", "study moms", and "trailing wives", fulfill the dual social expectations of "good migrants" and "good mothers", and analyzes the important social meanings behind them.

RC07-126.2

TANIGUCHI, Masato* (Keio University, Japan)

Changing the Way We Think about Change

Sociology has historically treated social movements as agents of social change. Social movements transform society, politics, and culture and build new social systems. Sociologists find the seeds of a new movement and try to measure the power of that movement. Social activists believe, sometimes seriously and sometimes to inspire themselves, that this movement will transform society. The question of this presentation is "Do such perceptions about "change" really lead society to change?"

The presenter has been conducting fieldwork on social movements in Japan after Fukushima disaster, especially the anti-nuclear movement held in front of the Prime Minister's Office and the Nation Diet. Since 2011, the area in front of the Prime Minister's Office and the National Diet has become the main venue for protests. Many social movements that desire social change have developed there. It is rare for large-scale protests to occur so frequently in Japan, and they have attracted the attention of many people. It was hoped that this social movement would bring about a major change in Japanese society. And the activists believed so. However, the subsequent development of Japanese politics was not what the activists envisioned.

We are looking for new ways of thinking about social change. It would not be to view society as an external entity that stands, nor as a construct that can be changed at will by a particular entity. The position that sees society as an external entity would be too large an estimate of society. On the other hand, the position that regards society as a discursive construction reduces it too much to a matter of symbolic manipulation. In this presentation, I will discuss the view of the relationship between social movements and social change, based on the Actor Network Theory's view of society.

RC24-364.4

TANJEELA, Mumita* (Department of Sociology, East West University, Dhaka, Bangladesh)

Gendered Struggle of Bangladeshi Women in Coping with Climate Change: Need for Gender Transformative Approaches

Bangladesh is one of the most climate and vulnerable countries in the world. Climate-induced disasters affect a wide range of communities in Bangladesh, among them women are the most affected group. Climate change increases their socio-economic vulnerabilities via directly impacting their families' food security, water consumption, health, and overall livelihood wellbeing. Unlike in many patriarchal society, Bangladeshi women are often confronted with unequal social relations and hierarchies which enforce gender differentiate vulnerabilities. Hence, women have had to develop a wide range of coping strategies in order to deal with the hostile situation. In this context, this paper intends to reveal what barriers Bangladeshi women face and how they cope with many uncertainties relating to changing context particularly at household, community, and institutional level. Data for this study is drawn from the author's PhD research which was carried out in four districts of Bangladesh focusing on four types of climate change impacts and adaptation practices. Data and information were collected through qualitative research methods-Focus Group Discussions, In-depth Interviews with women and observation of their household and community level activities. Further Key Informant Interviews conducted with local and national level experts, government officials and development workers to reveal institutional issues confronted by women. Systematic coding and thematic analysis were adopted during data analysis. Findings explores women's gendered struggles in preparing for and responding to climate change through their lived experiences. Women's struggle as individual or as a group member reveal their significant presence in climate change adaptation. Moreover, it sheds light on limited gender responsive environment which drawing attention to the need for strategies and actions for gender transformative approaches to develop climate resilient household and community with women at the centre.

RC34-517.4

TANJEELA, Mumita* (East West University, Bangladesh)
BILLAH, Masum* (Department of Sociology, East West University, Dhaka, Bangladesh)

How Students Developed Coping Strategies during COVID-19? a Sociological Study Among University Level Students in Dhaka City, Bangladesh

Background
The COVID-19 posed multifaced challenges to all sections of the population, among them students are impacted critically. Students experienced inevitable changes in the trajectory of their lives, including lifestyles, relationships with

family and community. As the pandemic-ordained lockdown required virtual learning, students found themselves unprepared, anxious, and ambivalent. This study aimed to explore the socio-economic challenges of the students and their coping strategies addressing the role of social capital for resilience building.

Methods

A qualitative research approach case study was carried out to achieve the overall objectives of the study. Data were collected through in-depth interviews (IDIs), focus group discussions (FGDs), and key informant interviews (KIIs) to explore socio-economic challenges and coping strategies of the university level students. The study population aged between 19 and 24 was selected from 6 different universities in Dhaka. A thematic analysis was adopted by categorizing codes into sub-themes leading to major themes.

Results

The study findings revealed multidimensional challenges such as adjusting to online education, restricted life, financial hardship of the family, social and public health crisis encountered by the students. The transition to a virtual platform resulted in changes in sleep time and quality; electronic gadgets based online dependency and new assessment through online. Negative attitudes towards quarantine, a drop in confidence level, loss of spirit, and emotional reactions were the reported barriers for students. Class and gender had differential impacts were observed and support systems were also influenced by their socio-economic background. Social capital acted as a significant supportive mechanism for deploying their coping strategies.

Conclusion

Students in public and private universities experienced several challenges socio-economic and academic challenges disproportionately, and their coping strategies also demonstrated uneven. Individual level social networks and institutional level financial subsidies offered support and demonstrated a substantial increase in students' resilience to overcome the COVID-19 challenges.

RC31-465.6

TANOTRA, Ritika* (York University, Canada)
POOJARY, Monisha* (York University, Canada)

Who Wants to Live in the City Anyway? Exploring the "End" of Precarity through the Rural and Northern Immigration Pilot (RNIP)

In 2019, Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC) launched the Rural and Northern Immigration Pilot (RNIP), a pathway to permanent residency focused on expanding the benefits of immigration in northern and rural communities (CIC News, 2022; IRCC, 2020). The RNIP, which has since been extended until 2024 as a result of COVID-19 pandemic related restrictions, aims to address the challenges faced by remote communities experiencing the effects of labour market shortages as a result of an increasing retiring population, declining birth rates, and the "out-migration" of youth to more urban areas (Sano et al., 2020). Unlike other programs aimed at attracting skilled workers, the RNIP is based on a "community economic development-driven model" where local employers and community partners assist newcomers in finding employment and provide services and mentoring support to encourage long term settlement (IRCC, 2020). Using the RNIP as a case study, this paper examines selected communities within Ontario and British Columbia by comparing the IRCC's website outlining this program to those of individual municipalities in both provinces. Through a discourse analysis, the varying agendas and mechanisms used to attract skilled workers will be identified. Overall, pathways to permanent residency provided through pilot programs targeting specific communities can pose as attractive opportunities that address economic and legal status precariousness to some degree, but their effectiveness in serving as a long-term solution to Canada's labour market shortages remains understudied. Without addressing the lack of infrastructure within these communities that make long-term settlement difficult and unattractive to locals, newcomers that aim to settle in these communities may be exposed to forms of precarity that have not yet been considered.

RC32-487.2

TAO, Weifeng* (Australian National University, Australia)

The Invisible Sexual Minorities: Queer Men's Sexuality and Identity Construction in Australia

Men's sexuality has been a popular topic in academic discourse. Most of these studies examining men's sexuality, masculinity and sexual behaviour are centred around heterosexual and gay men. However, other non-normative male identities and sexual practices remain understudied. This study aims to address the academic gap by sharing findings on individuals from other invisible sexual minorities subgroup. The researcher conducted eight semi-structured interviews with Australian and Chinese AMAB (assigned male at birth) interviewees in Australia, aged 18-32, who identified as either asexual, pansexual, gender-fluid or non-binary. This research relevels queer men's unique ways of understanding and practising sex and constructing their non-normative male identity. The findings suggest that (1) asexual men tend to question, challenge and resist existing mainstream sexual norms and assumptions around men, trying to unbind themselves from traditional masculinity ideology and construct their unique male identity; (2) Some pansexual participants who identified themselves as non-binary or genderfluid tend to view sex as a meaningful practice in exploring their genderqueer identity and pursuing their ideal sexual self; (3) In some queer men's understandings and practices of BDSM (bondage, discipline, dominance and submission, sadomasochism), certain BDSM sexual relevant activities are significant in self-exploration or actualisation of their ideal gender or sexual identity. Beyond physical sexual pleasure, they can be linked with personal meaning-making and a form of resistance to traditional gender stereotypes or male ideology.

RC04-72.6

TAPIA, Carla* (School of Education and Professional Studies, Australia)
SINGH, Parlo (School of Education and Professional Studies, Australia)
WHATMAN, Susan (School of Education and Professional Studies, Australia)
BARGALLIE, Debbie (Griffith Institute of Educational Research, Australia)

Teacher Activism: Struggles over Public Education in Chile

While much has been written about the neoliberal privatisation of education in Chile, less attention has been given to teacher activism around similar educational matters. In this paper we contribute to the field of teacher activism as a social movement to resist the global education reforms of neoliberal education policies/practices. Data for the study was generated through yarning, photo-yarning, and *testimonios*, methods often deployed in Indigenous and mestiza feminist research. Basil Bernstein's theoretical work on pedagogic rights and democratic formations, initially developed in Chile, was used to analyse the data. Teacher activists argued that their collective work has challenged the neoliberal educational agenda in Chile and redefined what constitutes the public of public education. However, struggles over public education remain ongoing. New ways of privatising education are being enacted in Chile which are harder to resist, challenge and change.

RC18-263.3

TARDITS, Nicolas* (Université Paris Nanterre, ISP, France)
DUCHESNE, Franck* (Université Paris Nanterre, ISP, France)

Les « Bons » Notables De l'Empire Redéfinition Des Qualités Politiques En Configurations Monopolistiques

Dans quelle mesure le passage à une configuration autoritaire s'accompagne-t-il d'une redéfinition de la valeur des dispositions et ressources nécessaires pour accéder au nouvel espace politique ? Le Premier et le Second Empire français offrent un regard singulier sur des bouleversements politiques qui restreignent l'entrée dans le champ politique par la redéfinition de ses modalités d'entrée.

En 1848, le renouvellement politique s'associe à une transformation des caractéristiques sociales du « bon » candidat à la députation sous le Second Empire. Sont ainsi valorisés des hommes nouveaux, industriels, banquiers, grands propriétaires terriens et officiers généraux au détriment des avocats, médecins, ingénieurs, journalistes, alors beaucoup plus nombreux dans l'assemblée de la IIème République. Devenir député constitue alors une véritable consécration sociale par une conversion d'un capital économique en capital symbolique pour des individus qui n'étaient auparavant que de « simples » acteurs économiques ou petits notables locaux. Ce moment de reconfiguration des attendus politiques rebat donc les cartes du jeu politique en évinçant des élus établis ou promouvant de nouveaux parlementaires : il est tout aussi bien une fenêtre d'opportunité qu'une barrière d'exclusion d'agents sociaux.

En 1799, la constitution du Consulat est, elle, écrite dans l'optique principale de permettre aux agents du coup d'Etat de contrôler l'accès aux emplois d'Etat. Face à la crainte d'un gouvernement populaire (Jacobin) ou aristocratique (royaliste), les agents du coups d'Etat sont d'accords pour mettre en place un système de dévolution des emplois à même d'empêcher toute incertitude par l'usage intensif de la cooptation à travers un système électif indirect. Dans la pratique des luttes pour l'accès aux positions de pouvoir les plus diverses, on assiste à l'instauration d'un système de patronage informel par des campagnes d'enquête visant à instruire les titulaires du pouvoir de cooptation sur les qualités et défauts des notables susceptibles d'incarner l'Etat.

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RC22-335.2

TARGETT, Jessica* (University of Melbourne, Australia)
DAVIES, Jonathan* (University of Melbourne, Australia)
BURGER, Alex (University of Melbourne, Australia)
GALANTE, Julieta (University of Melbourne, Australia)
VAN DAM, Nicholas (University of Melbourne, Australia)

Unusual Experiences with Secular and Spiritual Meditation in the US: Prevalence, Predictors, Endorsement, and Valence Perceptions

Meditation is a widely used health promotion and spiritual development tool. In general, and particularly when practiced outside of traditional religious contexts, secular and spiritual meditation practices can generate experiences that are unexpected and considered unusual by the practitioners. Beyond health and performance benefit measurement, meditation research has typically asked about either meditation-related adverse effects which imply negative or harmful experiences, or mystical experiences framed as positively valenced phenomena. To date, no study has allowed participants to subjectively assess the valence of unusual experiences in meditation.

We aimed to estimate the prevalence of unusual experiences and their self-endorsed valences, and to explore their relationships with social, health, and contextual variables. We also aimed to assess whether endorsement rates vary depending on survey framing. We surveyed 1100 US meditation practitioners selected to approximate the US population of meditators as outlined in a 2017 nationally representative survey. Participants were asked about their sociodemograhics, meditation practice, mental health and substance use history in addition to existing and new measures of unusual experiences in meditation.

Preliminary analyses suggest unusual experiences are far more common than previously thought. We will present full results at the conference. These findings will contribute to anticipating and preparing for experiences within the different population and practice groups, and to developing better ways of eliciting reports that capture a broad range of experiences. Ultimately, these contributions may lead to safer, more transparent and more informed secular and spiritual meditation practices.

RC06-JS-91.3

TARTAKOWSKY, Andrea* (University of Bristol, United Kingdom)
HARKNESS, Susan (University of Bristol, United Kingdom)
DERMOTT, Esther (University of Bristol, United Kingdom)

The Intra-Couple Wealth Gap in the UK: A Longitudinal Perspective

Over the past few years, the study of the gender wealth gap and its intergenerational transfer has become increasingly important in western societies. As has been widely reported, women tend to accumulate significantly lower levels of assets than their male counterparts along their lives and are also less likely to receive intergenerational wealth transfers from their parents and families. Despite this, less attention has been paid to the study of intra-couple wealth inequality and the socioeconomic and demographic factors affecting it from a longitudinal perspective.

This paper aims to better understand the determinants of the wealth gap between female and male members of couples in the UK, with a particular focus on the transitions of couples who live together into marriage and parenthood. Using data of cohabiting and married couples from the UK Wealth and Assets Study (2014-2020) and fixed-effects regression models, our preliminary results suggest that having a child is associated with a reduction in the wealth gap between couple's members but this phenomenon is not observed in the case of marriage. Our findings also indicate that female education, employment and earnings are wealth equalisers between couple's members but the opposite occurs with male education and earnings. Moreover, our study finds no empirical support for the idea that couples who share bank accounts, have common savings and incurred common debt exhibit less wealth inequality than couples who manage their finances individually, as some previous studies on this matter had assumed.

Improving our understanding of the life-course factors explaining intra-couple wealth inequality is very important from a family policy perspective. Gender differentials in wealth strongly reflect the costs, disproportionately borne by women, of children to parents' careers and they can negatively affect the welfare of families who experience partnership dissolution, especially among unmarried couples.

WG06-787.3

TARTARI, Morena* (University of Padua, Italy)

Between Mothers' Needs and Judicial Actualities: The Experience of Single Mothers Who Are Victims of Domestic Violence with Children Custody Proceedings

Within the framework of Institutional Ethnography (IE), the research study STRESS-Mums focuses on the standpoint of single mothers about the issues that they face with judicial professionals and judicial institutions during their transition from in-couple parenting to single parenting. Furthermore, it collects the experience of judicial professionals (lawyers and court-appointed experts) about the difficulties that single mothers face during this transition and how they negotiate with the dominant definition of family and the multiple situated definitions that they embody in their everyday life. In particular, the research study pays attention to the period of judicial evaluation for child custody and judicial decisions concerning allowances and other obligations.

The study collected data in four European countries through in-depth interviews with single mothers, judicial professionals, and gender issues activists, and photo-voice sessions involving mothers and professionals. The sample (ten single mothers for each country) includes women with experience of domestic violence.

This paper presents the findings of this research study by focusing, in particular, on the experiences collected through the photo-voice sessions and highlighting the *disjunctures* that the mothers with experience of domestic violence underlined between their need for protection and the judicial texts that actually rule the protection of them and their children.

This paper aims to add an empirical contribution to the discussion of the application of Institutional Ethnography in the field of socio-legal studies and discusses, through the study's findings, the potential of Institutional Ethnography to offer contributions to changing the law and procedures which rule the everyday life of single mothers victims of domestic violence.

The research project received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under the Marie Sklodowska-Curie grant agreement no 843976.

RC48-670.4

TARTARI, Morena* (University of Padua, Italy)

Public Pro-Environment Activism and Socio-Ecological Practices Promoted By the Humanist Movement in Europe

This paper originates in the research project RE-Green funded by the University of Padua's Supporting Talent in ReSearch Programme. The project investigates practices of contemporary parenting focusing on an under-researched social movement: the secular International Humanist Movement.

The project focuses on the pro-environment activism of members of this movement in the public and private sphere and their work to socialize the next generation to socio-ecological practices and responsibilities toward the environment's future. The project considers the Humanist system of meaning - different from that of religions - and humanist ethics as emergent perspectives useful to reframe citizens' environmental responsibilities and draws on the concept of environmental responsibilities.

By combining different theoretical debates and methods within the framework of Institutional Ethnography, the project focuses on three countries (Norway, the UK, and Italy). The project collects data through desk research, in-depth interviews, diaries, participant observation, focus groups, and Delphi method by involving Humanist activists, parents, and children.

The research study starts with a content analysis of texts available online regarding environmentalist campaigns promoted by the Humanist movement in Europe and the selected three countries.

This paper discusses the socio-ecological practices promoted by these groups through these campaigns during the last five years, the disjunctures between environmental public policies and parents' (and their children's) everyday needs that these groups highlight, and how the climate change issue is framed by these campaigns. Furthermore, the paper analyzes how humanist ethics and beliefs affect the promotion of such socio-ecological practices.

RC05-JS-84.7

TARUMOTO, Hideki* (Waseda University, Japan)

Migrant Citizenship and Inequality in East Asia

Since the late twentieth century, cross-border movement of people has become an everyday phenomenon all over the world, making the make-up of societies more diverse and causing competition, conflicts, and inequality. The state struggles to regulate the flows of international migration and to socially integrate them. One practical solution is to grant full or partial citizenship to migrants. But citizenship is not the unique thing that remains firm and unchanging. Although national citizenship became a strong and important de facto world standard in the post-World War II period, it is often argued for decades that national citizenship has been challenged by international migration, resulting in a shift to more liberal forms in terms of inclusion, erosion, withdrawal and expansion such as "citizenship light" and its percussion into "earned citizenship" in the "comfort zone" countries of North America, Western Europe, and British Oceania. However, compared to plenty of academic works on the comfort zone countries, there is much less research

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on countries outside them. This paper examines the relationship between citizenship and inequality, focusing on three East Asian democracies - Japan, South Korea and Taiwan. Citizenship in East Asian tends to create significant inequalities between nationals and foreign migrants, based on jus sanguinis principle of nationality transmission. In addition, foreign female spouses are often the main target of multicultural policies and/or excluded from social rights provisions. At the same time, however, there are signs of migrants' rights being expanded, such as the granting of local suffrage. The introduction of language tests, citizenship tests, and ceremonies at citizenship acquisition is clear evidence that East Asia is moving closer to the comfort zone countries. Thus, the transformation of citizenship in East Asia provides a good opportunity to reconsider the relationship between citizenship and inequality in the globe.

RC12-188.2

TARUMOTO, Hideki* (Waseda University, Japan)

Migration, Citizenship, and Gender in East Asia

The problem of female migrants suffering from inequality have prevailed all over the world. One of several causes is citizenship. Citizenship as the entitlement of various rights can function as a barrier to the enjoyment of rights by female migrants. But do citizenship rights work in the same way in countries outside the so-called 'comfort zones' of citizenship, such as in Western Europe, North America and British Oceania? This paper discusses the relationship between citizenship and female migrants, focusing on three democracies belonging to East Asia - Japan, South Korea and Taiwan. Female migrants from the Philippines and other countries in Japan pursue to stabilise their residence status by obtaining a Japanese spouse, while their lives are rapidly becoming unstable with losing the status due to the separation of that spouse. In Taiwan, foreign female spouses have also been forced to borrow money when asked to prove their income or assets in the application process of naturalisation, and female workers have been deported after their health check-ups revealed that they were pregnant. In South Korea, while the 'multicultural policy' allowed foreign female spouses and their children to receive services for social integration, the policy was almost always based on the expectation of assimilation into South Korea. Thus, female migrants in East Asia experience such inequalities in terms of citizenship. These inequalities are mainly caused by the ethnonational citizenship concept, family registration systems, and the patriarchal social norms.

TG11-JS-119.2

TASTSOGLOU, Evangelia* (Saint Mary's University, Canada)
FREEDMAN, Jane* (Université Paris 8, France)

The Gbv-MIG Project: A Collaborative, Conceptual and Contextual Global Understanding of Gender-Based and Intersectional Violence

Gender-based violence (GBV) is a major infringement of women's human rights, and an obstacle to sustainable development as set out in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). GBV against migrant and refugee women is widespread, but often remains invisible and under-analysed both in academic research and policy-making. Our research takes a feminist, intersectional, multi-scalar, contextual and country-team approach to understand GBV in the context of migration, analysing the ways in which discriminations and inequalities based on gender, race, nationality, ethnicity, sexual orientation, gender identity and age, interact to make certain women more vulnerable to GBV and less able to access support and services for survivors than others. While we start from the lived experiences of women and persons working with them so that we can identify the particular forms that GBV may take in a context of migration, we engage meso and macro-level analyses of border practices, reception conditions, policies and legal systems that exacerbate their plight in order to understand the underlying dynamics that re(produce) patterns of violence. The research goals are to make policy recommendations for reducing migrant and refugee women's vulnerability to GBV and increasing their access to services. Research teams from seven countries have participated in this international project which is a winning project of the Gender-Net Plus Consortium. The project is based on common, collaboratively developed theoretical and methodological approaches, while the country-based research teams have adapted the methodologies to contextual local and national research needs and conditions.
Project sites:
https://gbvmigration.cnrs.fr/the-project/ and https://www.smu.ca/gendernet/welcome.html

RC06-115.8

TATSUMI, Mariko* (Osaka Metropolitan University, Japan)

Can Caring Masculinities Achieve to the Gender Equality?
：Child-Caring of Japanese Fathers and Masculinities of Ikumen

This paper describes the issues of caring masculinities in Japan. "Caring masculinities" is a new concept of masculinity for gender equality, and includes care considered femininity. It is an important strategy in EU to make men caring. Can caring masculinities achieve to the gender equality in the country where gender gap is very big like Japan? Japan is the bottom country of the G7

in the global gender gap index. This paper examines *Ikumen* figures shown in the leaflets and posters used by Japanese policy "*Ikumen* project" from 2010 to 2018. *Ikumen*, who are child-caring fathers, are recommended in Japanese media and policies. The Health, Labor and Welfare Ministry started *Ikumen* project to promote taking paternity leave from 2010. *Ikumen* is a father figure who not only takes child-care well but also works hard as a breadwinner. *Ikumen* takes almost same contents of child-care as mothers, but they have less time for child-care than mothers. And the work-style of *Ikumen* is influenced from the Salaryman masculinity, Japanese hegemonic masculinity after World War II. Therefore, *Ikumen* cannot achieve to the gender equality of child-caring. The strategy of caring masculinities to include care considered femininity can make it easy for both masculine men and companies to accept caring men. However, this strategy also has a problem that it is difficult to exclude the domination of hegemonic masculinity from caring masculinities. For the gender equality of care, it is important to exclude any gender from care, as argued by feminist care theories, especially in the country where gender gap is very big like Japan.

RC48-678.3

TAVAGNUTTI, Vittorio* (University of Milano-Bicocca, Italy)

Political Generations and Gender in the Romanì Ethnic Mobilization in Italy: An Intersectional Perspective

Echoing what emerged in both youth studies and social movement studies, recent works focusing on Romanì youth highlight the specific action repertoires and framing processes it employs, which differ from those of older political generations active in the Romanì ethnic mobilization throughout Europe. However, this body of work so far mostly focused on youth networks and organizations and has so far overlooked how different systems of oppression intersect in influencing young people's engagement in the broader Romanì mobilization. By drawing on the work of Nancy Whittier on political generations and on the body of work on intersectionality, this paper aims at contributing to filling this gap in Romanì studies by shedding light on how racialization processes, generational belonging and gender influence the engagement of Romanì people in the Romanì ethnic mobilization in Italy and in turn on the interconnected processes of change happening within the mobilization itself and in the broader contexts in which people engaged in it operate. The paper relies on semi-structured interviews I carried out from February 2022 with Romanì men and women belonging to two distinct political generations engaged in Romanì-led organizations and networks operating in Italy or involved as unaffiliated Romanì activists, artivists and digital activists. The work at hand also relies on observations and informal conversations gathered at various online and offline initiatives organized from November 2021 by the different actors engaged in the mobilization under study. The study suggests the younger political generation makes greater and more strategic use of social media and tends to conceive one's enactment of political agency as part of one's daily life. It also highlights how Romanì younger women's life experiences shape their contribution to the mobilization. They foster a greater focus on Romanì sub-groups and strive for the creation of broader coalitions with other discriminated groups' struggles.

RC32-474.3

TAVASSOLI, Afsaneh* (Alzahra University, Iran)

A Sociological Approach to Understanding the Term Feminism (From women's rights to stigmatization)

"Feminism" is considered one of the most controversial social and intellectual movements of the 20th century. The feminist movement in developing countries, including Iran, is still being pursued as a social concern. Feminism has been formed as a social phenomenon in the form of social movements in recent decades with the aim of eliminating existing inequalities and women's rights. Although the word feminism has many concepts and includes from activism to the school of thought and theory, but the approaches to this word are different.
It seems that feminism is seen as a type of anti-men and confrontation with men in the stereotyped ideas of society and the mental space of some people, and favoring feminist attitudes brings the stigma of anti-men and fighting against the male gender to people.
Referring to the ideas of Goffman, this label and the fear caused by its application sometimes causes many people, especially among women, to pursue women's demands and their rights with some kind of fear, and many of them may refuse to demand they have to withdraw their social rights and benefits due to the fear of this label. On the opposite point, some people with a radical perception and understanding of the word feminism may be in the direction of inducing their extreme and directional thoughts, which seems to be the growth of such thoughts and tendencies among educated groups more than other groups. Therefore, in this research, we tried to study, discover, describe and understand it positively or negatively, considering the importance of understanding the attitude of different groups of society towards the term "feminism". The results showed that the attitude of different social groups to the term "feminism" is different and depends on many variables.

RC22-329.6

TAVASSOLI, Afsaneh* (Alzahra University, Iran)

Affinity and Inconsistency between Islam and Feminism in Contemporary Iran

Affinity and Inconsistency between Islam and Feminism in Contemporary Iran

For years, feminism and the idea of women's rights and demands have been raised in the academic circles of the world. The main factor of this debate is the deep gender inequality that exists in many parts of the world regardless of whether the society is religious or secular.

In Iran as well, women say that they witness discrimination in various fields like in other parts of the world. Considering that Islam is one of the most influential religions in contemporary history, some analysts believe that this discrimination is caused by the unequal rights of men and women in religion. In order to prove this claim, this researcher puts feminism in front of Islam with comparative studies and with stereotypes and biases and concludes the necessity of inequality in the rights of men and women as an idea arising from Islam.

Also, some believe that religion's emphasis on the family is one of the excuses that admits that the presence of women in the social space has caused them not to play their role in the home and family. Therefore, due to possible damage to the foundation of the family, women should be prevented from entering the field of employment, education and business.

But despite what is going on in the society, the research in Islamic texts shows that the inferiority of women is more than derived from religion, it is caused by the domination of patriarchal culture, which casts a shadow in the social atmosphere by using tradition based on religion and not the reality of religion.

In this research, it has been tried to discover the congruence, kinship and inconsistencies of Islam and feminism by emphasizing religious texts and looking at what is happening in society.

RC48-JS-93.5

TAVERA FENOLLOSA, Ligia* (Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales, Mexico)

Legal Mobilization Against Extractivism in Mexico: A Comparative Analysis

In this paper mobilization against extractivism in Mexico is examined from a comparative perspective. The paper explores the use of legal resources and legal discourse in opposing destructive mining projects. ¿How do legal mobilization impact movement outcomes? It looks, in particular, to six successful instances in which communities have succeeded in putting a stop to mega projects. To analyze the resistance to extractivism, I draw upon social movement literature. In methodological terms I use Quantitative Comparative Analysis. Research contributes to a burgeoning literature on mining conflicts in Latin America. By focusing on successful cases of resistance against mega mining projects I aim at showing how social movements, community-based struggles and non- governmental organizations are defying extractivism and in so doing are introducing a transformative perspective on the processes of production and reproduction of capital all over the region.

RC39-575.4

TAYLOR, Mel* (Macquarie University, Australia)
MILLER, Fiona (Macquarie University, Australia)
RYAN, Barbara (University of Southern Queensland, Australia)
JOHNSTON, Kim (Queensland University of Technology, Australia)
LANE, Anne (Queensland University of Technology, Australia)
HAYNES, Kat (Natural Hazards Research Australia, Australia)

Navigating Aspects of Control in Response to the 2022 Eastern Australia Floods

For many years those working in emergency management in Australia have advocated for greater 'shared responsibility' in disasters. Individuals and communities have been encouraged to engage in disaster risk reduction activities and assist in disaster recovery in response to natural hazard events such as bushfires, floods, and cyclones. However, shared responsibility also requires shared control. Despite broad support for this concept, command and control approaches led by emergency services persist as the dominant approach and are, mostly, the expectation of communities.

In this presentation we will report on findings from a mixed method study of community experiences of the eastern Australia flood events in 2022. More than 200 flood-impacted residents of New South Wales and Queensland were interviewed about their experiences of the floods.

The complexity of several interfaces between the emergency management system and communities have emerged. Frustration at the lack of acceptance of local observations in advance of flooding was reported by residents in upstream communities. The lack of localised information and blanket advice resulted in greater reliance on the advice of neighbours and those with prior lived experience of floods.

Another early observation from the research is tension between dependency and self-reliance. In communities prone to extended periods of isolation during flooding the additional support received through improved responsiveness of emergency management service support, e.g., helicopter food and fodder drops, and boat deliveries of fuel and supplies is felt by some to be eroding community self-reliance and creating greater expectations and dependencies on outside agencies.

These are examples of a broader set of themes that will be explored outlining the complexities of navigating 'control' as reported in the recent floods. They will be accompanied by examples of how community members are working together with and without emergency services and other organisations to overcome some of the challenges.

RC32-478.7

TAYLOR-ABDULAI, Hannah* (University of Cape Coast, Ghana)

Abortion Decision Making in Africa from a Religious and Cultural Standpoint

Abortion issues are integral part of reproductive justice, an important component of life. The world over, reproductive health is taken seriously as it is the life wire of nations. Discussing issues of abortion in the African context borders so much on culture, religion and/or morality rather than as a part of the developmental process of human beings. Data from selected Africa Health Surveys indicate high mortality and morbidity among women of reproductive age. Abortion contributes about a quarter of deaths and other complications due to induced abortion. There are strong laws forbidding abortion in majority of African countries unless under certain restrictive circumstances. Apart from the national laws, there are aspects of religion and cultural barriers that prohibit accessing abortion service, as a result, many women and girls use illicit means of terminating pregnancy thereby endangering themselves. Cultural values have been found in many studies and oftentimes uncritically, to annul the equal dignity and worth of women and girls. Likewise, religion, often undefined, but embedded in culture used to hinder equality for women and the right to make choices as to whether to have a child or to terminate a pregnancy. We therefore consider the intersection of religion, culture and reproductive injustices as an impediment in the construction of women's self-hood; the integration of religious beliefs and practices as forms of restriction on African women reproductive rights. We suggest that for many women, religious doctrine embedded in culture may be balanced with health logic as both are important and inextricably linked determinants of decision making about their reproductive health choices such as the decision to have an abortion.

This paper seeks to understand the decision-making process women go through to have abortions, especially clandestine ones, from a religious and cultural stand-point.

RC15-224.1

TAYLOR-ABDULAI, Hannah* (University of Cape Coast, Cape Coast, Ghana, Ghana)

We Do Not Have COVID-19 Here: Community Understanding of the Causes, Signs and Symptoms and Management of COVID-19: Implication for Vaccine Acceptance

The world came to almost a standstill in 2020, with the emergence of SARSCoV2, a deadly virus that causes COVID-19. The government of Ghana quickly put in several measures such as social distancing, hand washing, wearing of face masks and ban on social gathering at curbing the effects of COVID-19 on the general population. Ghana was the first African country to receive the first consignment of COVEX doses of COVID-19 vaccines. Vaccine acceptance is low due to high levels of misinformation about the disease thriving on social media and most rural and some urban communities. The study delves into community understanding about the causes, signs and symptoms and management of COVID 19 and their implication for vaccine uptake. The study was qualitative in nature and purposive sampling technique was used in selecting twenty-five (25) participants through face-to-face interviews. Findings suggest that vaccine acceptance and uptake was dependent on knowledge of the causes, signs and symptoms and management of COVID-19, and the erosion of perceived side effects and misinformation of the vaccine. Majority of the participants had shallow knowledge of COVID-19 and its origin, and attributed the disease to end-time prophesies in the Bible, and the Western world creation in controlling the world. As a result, many claimed the vaccine is meant to control humans thinking and submissive to evil forces. In effect, majority at the time of the study, had not taken the vaccine, for fear of the unknown. The study recommends that stakeholders work to dispel such misinformation about COVID-19 vaccine using the Metropolitan Health Directorate and the Information Service Department to lead a campaign in dispelling the myths surrounding COVID-19 misinformation and vaccine hesitancy.

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

RC04-66.15

TE RIELE, Kitty* (University of Tasmania, Australia)
RUDLING, Emily (University of Tasmania, Australia)
EMERY, Sherridan (University of Tasmania, Australia)
SHELLEY, Becky (University of Tasmania, Australia)
WOODROFFE, Jessica (University of Tasmania, Australia)
BROWN, Natalie (University of Tasmania, Australia)

Educational Equity in Times of Crisis

The COVID-19 pandemic has presented both a global shock to education systems as well as an opportunity to radically reconsider what educational equity means in times of crisis and disaster. In such times, attending to educational equity is essential to support all children and young people to have opportunities to live meaningful and fulfilling lives.

Crises compound the pressure on schools to care for all learners. However, historical crises teach us that emergencies tend to exacerbate inequities, as well as deepen the reliance of marginalised students on the emotional, material, and learning supports provided by school.

Based on our own research into education during the COVID-19 pandemic as well as extensive analysis of historical and current literature we outline three key dimensions. First, provision of material basics - such as food; safe and suitable housing; and access to (digital) learning materials is an essential prerequisite for learning. Second, emotional wellbeing impacts on learning. Crises exacerbate prior concerns about student wellbeing while also making visible the key contribution of schools and early learning centres to wellbeing. Third, access to learning is challenging when crisis responses usually include relocating students - to other schools or to learn at home. During COVID-19, growth in formal and non-formal learning reduced overall, with students from low socio-economic backgrounds especially negatively affected.

Action is required across all three dimensions and at the layers of schools and school systems (as well as societies as a whole) to generate hope for a more equitable future, not only as we emerge from the COVID-19 pandemic, but also so that we are better prepared for inevitable future crises. We draw out lessons from the evidence of deepening educational inequity as well as of promising innovations, and - crucially - from the voices of children and young people.

RC04-69.3

TE RIELE, Kitty* (University of Tasmania, Australia)
CORCORAN, Tim (Deakin University, Australia)
BAKER, Alison (Victoria University, Australia)
WHITE, Julie (Victoria University, Australia)

Social Justice in Youth Justice: Participation in Education By Incarcerated Young People

Education is widely recognised as a key social structure in relation to youth justice, both to prevent youth crime and to support rehabilitation. However, incarcerated young people face significant challenges for accessing equitable education. This paper explores barriers and possibilities for socially just education in the context of youth prison. We apply Nancy Fraser's three-dimensional framework of social justice to analysis of our empirical research in Australia as well as international literature. We examine what action is needed to support parity of participation: for incarcerated young people to be able to participate in education on par with their peers in schools outside the walls of youth detention centres.

For the dimension of distribution, actions relate to supporting learning; providing high-quality curriculum and strong post-custody pathways; providing appropriate learning resources and spaces; and making good use of time. For the dimension of recognition, we discuss notions of recognition through relations – in terms of care, inclusion and transformation – and of knowing, being and enacting difference. For the dimension of representation, we point to the role of recognising silence as a call to action; creating conditions for voice; and listening to young people. Applying some of Fraser's specific conceptual tools to education in youth custody we propose three additional, overall actions required to work towards parity of participation in education for incarcerated young people: recalibrating the power balance between security and education; responding to the role of prior disadvantage and trauma; and regarding young people in custody as human beings.

Overall, Fraser's framework of social justice proves to be a strong conceptual foundation for analysis as well as a powerful lens for developing practical implications for improving the conditions required for equitable education for young people in custody.

RC37-544.2

TEIXEIRA, Ana Lucia* (Federal University of Sao Paulo, Brazil)

The Interpretative Challenge Posed By the New Peripheral Literatures: The Brazilian Case

The literature produced in Latin America has been for decades the object of many analyses interested in offering a reading that would highlight a certain notion of autonomy and authenticity. The notion of nation that sediments the most canonical perspective of some of them, especially the Brazilian literature, was at the base of an analysis that sought to consolidate the foundations of this autonomy and sanction its authenticity. However, these canonical perspectives are absolutely undermined in the face of the production of part of contemporary literary movements insofar as these analyses have generally been presented as readings that tend towards homogeneity and make the nuances of their internal components disappear. The purpose of this paper is to scrutinize some of the theoretical implications caused by the self-denominated peripheral literary production to the more canonical conceptions of Brazilian literature as it wages a political struggle to gain space in the sphere of the sensitive, as proposed by Jacques Rancière. This is not a simple valorisation of new voices in the context of literary production but an assessment of the theoretical disturbance in the space of knowledge promoted by the aesthetic-political struggle waged by this new literature which is at the base of the symbolic conception of democracy proposed by Rancière.

RC47-654.3

TEIXEIRA, Marco Antonio* (Heidelberg University, Germany)

Food Movements in the Brazilian Amazon: Struggles for Socio-Ecological Transformation

This paper analyzes the role of social movements in the struggle for food transformations in the context of the climate crisis in the Brazilian Amazon. In doing so, it seeks to identify and understand the main political subjects, claims, forms of struggle, alternatives and the context in which this struggle takes place. This research aims to theoretically contribute to the social sciences debate about socio-ecological transformation, focusing on the role of social movements in relation to other-then-human for this process. The research is developed through qualitative methodology. It includes observant participation in activities and events (multi-site ethnography), mapping of actors, analysis of documents and interviews with social movement activists. The preliminary results of the research have pointed out the importance of debating the framings of what is understood as the Amazon region, adopting more holistic perspectives that comprehend the struggles for food transformations beyond the dichotomy between humans and nature, and giving centrality to the political subjects of the region in pointing out alternatives to food issues in a context of the climate crisis.

RC35-528.3

TEIXEIRA, Mariana* (CEBRAP (Brazilian Center for Analysis and Planning), Brazil)

Three Models for Decolozing Critical Theory

In contemporary debates on critical theory, the claim that this tradition of thought would benefit from coming to terms with its Eurocentric aspects - in other words, from being decolonized - is becoming ever more widespread. Far less agreement is to be found, however, as to what this process of decolonization would mean in concrete terms.

In this systematic paper, we identify three broad strategies for the decolonization of knowledge in general, and of critical theory in particular: a. the inclusion of the knowledges of the marginalized alterity in the pantheon of hegemonic knowledges; b. the replacement of hegemonic knowledges by those of the marginalized alterity; and c. the subversion of hegemonic knowledges by those of the marginalized alterity, based on the unveiling of the asymmetrical and authoritarian interdependence between them.

In the first part of the paper, we present in more detail and in a systematic way each one of these strategies of epistemic decolonization. We then illustrate our proposed categorization with a case analysis of different attempts to decolonize G.W.F. Hegel's writings, specifically with regard to its Eurocentric, racist aspects. Hegel's case is an interesting one because, while he is the main proponent of the dialectical method that would inspire Marx, and thus as a forerunner of critical theory and other subversive theoretical strands, his writings also contain extremely problematic, to say the least, considerations about non-Europeans, and thus calling for a decolonial critique.

From this analysis, we intend to provide greater clarity about what is at stake in each of the paths that attempt to decolonize critical social theory.

RC15-232.6

TEIXEIRA-POIT, Stephanie* (North Carolina A&T State University, United States)

FIELDS, Bonnie (North Carolina A&T State University, USA)

JENKINS, Marjorie (Cone Health, USA)

GHARBI, Vannessa (University of North Carolina at Greensboro & North Carolina A&T State University, USA)

LOWE, Serena (North Carolina A&T State University, USA)

KENDRICK, Frances (North Carolina A&T State University, USA)

Contextualizing the Impact of Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU) Transitions from Open-Bay to Single Family Rooms

Infant mortality is higher in the U.S. than in other highly developed nation-states (5.8 per 1000 births in the U.S. versus 1.9 in Japan). The U.S. also has substantial disparities in infant mortality by race, ranging from 4.9 per 1000 births for white non-Hinospanic infants to 10.9 for Black non-Hinospanic infants (Population Reference Bureau 2017; National Center for Health Statistics 2017). Infant mortality is a metric of nation-states' ability to provide optimal conditions, including medical care, for infants to thrive. Neonatal intensive care units (NICUs) are critical to providing high-quality health care and ensuring optimal health outcomes for sick and premature neonates. Although NICUs began as open-bays with multiple neonates admitted to large rooms of variable size, a growing trend in NICU design is single-family rooms with one neonate admitted per room and accommodations for at least one parent to stay with the neonate. A proposed benefit of single family room designs is increased parent-neonate bonding time. Some nation-states offer universal health care and provide maternity and paternity leave supporting parents' ability to room in their babies, leading to benefits such as increased parent participation in neonatal care (van Veenendaal et al. 2022a, b). In contrast, the U.S. does not have universal health care and relies on employers to provide maternity leave. The U.S. Family and Medical Leave Act provides unpaid leave that generally benefits economically privileged women, potentially leading to disparities in rooming-in (Rossin 2011). In this presentation, we compare and contrast international and U.S. findings on the efficacy of NICU design transitions from open-bay to single family rooms while exploring the potential impact of contextual factors that may serve as mechanisms that either mitigate or reproduce inequality. Our data sources include the scholarly literature, electronic health record data, patient and employee satisfaction surveys, and interviews with NICU stakeholders.

RC22-323.3

TEJEDO, Joel* (Asia Pacific Research Center, Philippines)

Public Measures, Risks, and Changes of Life during Covid-19 Pandemic: A Quantitative Analysis

The global crisis poses a threat that affects people's beliefs and attitudes, but how do religious people observe public measures and respond to the risk and changes in social life caused by the COVID-19 pandemic? Using the multiple standardized survey questionnaires designed by the board and regular members of the Research Committee of (RC36) of the International Sociological Association, we interrogated religious individuals on what public measures, threats, and changes caused by COVID-19 are to their lives. We equally examined current literature produced by cross-sectoral studies to advance our knowledge of how people observe public measures and respond to risk and anxiety and changes during the pandemic. We find that while the threat and stress of COVID-19 continue to disrupt families, workplaces, and businesses, most individuals during the pandemic contributed to the rule of law and have developed public measures to protect themselves from the virus. While it is true that religious people are not exempted from deep anxiety caused by COVID-19, religious people have interplayed strong religiosity and creative activities that strengthen their social relationships as COVID-19 ravages their health and social life. Religious people continue to experience negative influences by the perceptions of the risk of infection and being infected by the people they can get along with, health and financial challenges, and other social consequences of the crisis. These factors contribute to the higher stress and lower mode of religious people that disorient or reorient their lives to be resilient and creative in many ways.

RC34-JS-7.6

TEJERINA, Benjamin* (University of the Basque Country, Spain)

GARCIA MARTIN, Joseba (University of the Basque Country, Spain)

PERUGORRIA, Ignacia (Universidad del País Vasco-Euskal Herriko Unibertsitatea, Spain)

"My Life Has Become a Never-Ending Sunday…". Everyday Life and Risk-Management Strategies Among the Spanish Youth during the COVID-19 Pandemic

Uncertainty has become an omnipresent concept in the analysis of contemporary societies. In studies on the everyday life of youth, it is described as a series of challenges in the form of precariousness, volatility and risks with varying degrees of complexity. The situation triggered by the COVID-19 pandemic in early 2020 offers an exceptional context to analyze what we call "scenarios of heightened collective uncertainty" and the perspective of young people regarding the effect of these scenarios on their own lives, both present and future. This paper investigates the definitions elaborated by young people regarding the risk brought about by the pandemic, their attitudes towards this phenomenon, as well as the creative-reflexive practices they have conceived and deployed to navigate a "new normality" in constant mutation. To the extent that it has been one of the countries with the highest rates of contagion, mortality, mobility restrictions and post-pandemic economic decline, Spain constitutes an exceptionally relevant scenario for investigating strategies for the reinvention of everyday life. Data analyzed in this paper come from a qualitative study based on 20 in-depth interviews and 9 focus groups with men and women between 18 and 34 years of age living in the Basque Autonomous Community. The fieldwork was conducted between March and June 2021, marking the first anniversary of the pandemic.

RC48-665.3

TEJERINA, Benjamin* (University of the Basque Country, Spain)

Climate Crisis, Socio-Ecological Practices, and the Impact of Social Mobilization

The purpose of this paper is twofold: a) to present a series of socio-ecological practices aimed at resisting or reversing the process of change in climatic conditions that is leading the planet to a global crisis; b) to identify the reasons and motivations of people in different social and political contexts who are mobilizing against climate change. Building public will to address the climate crisis requires more than changing opinions about climate change (Nulman, 2015) or engaging more people in activism (Raile et al., 2014). The climate movement is stronger today than ever before: more people taking action, more financial resources, and deeper concern. Yet despite increasingly widespread popular demand for sensible climate solutions (Hestres and Nisbet, 2018) and extensive organizational infrastructure to support climate activism (Brulle, 2014), public will that acquires the political power needed to effect meaningful change has been elusive (McAdam, 2017). How can research build bridges between opinion and action, and between action and power? This project addresses the question of the conditions that make it more likely that human and non-human agents (Haraway, 2019) will act around climate issues by changing practices. The opinion-action gap is well known (Kahan and Carpenter, 2017), and burgeoning research in many social science fields seeks to bridge it (Rickard et al., 2016; Feldman and Hart, 2018) proposing, in some cases, the innovative character possessed by "negotiating the landing on a ground" (Latour, 2019: 82) generating a renewed vision of the world and of life, of bodies, experiences and subjectivities (Tsing, 2021). We are interested in the question of how and through what social mechanisms these actions can be translated into political influence. Through a multilevel methodology we want to find out which aspects drive mobilization and its effectiveness, and which barriers hinder its extension and social and political impacts.

RC06-JS-6.5

TELEGDI-CSETRI, Aron* (Babeș-Bolyai University, Romania)

CSETRI, Viorela ducu* (Babeș-Bolyai University, Romania)

HARAGUS, Mihaela* (Babeș-Bolyai University, Romania)

ANGI, Daniela* (Babeș-Bolyai University, Romania)

Children's Rights within the Digital Practices of Ukrainian and Moldovan Transnational Families

Within the CASTLE EU-funded Romanian-Ukrainian-Moldovan action research project, we have investigated the digital communication practices of Ukrainian and Moldovan transnational families, and specifically, the manner how these function as a space where their children's rights may be exercised.

Background. In transnational family research and studies on digital family practices, it has been shown how efforts for keeping the family together, or doing family, as well as monitoring, provision of care, support, guidance, and

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

education are performed from a distance by transnational parents through digital co-presence. This, however, has certain limits when compared with physical togetherness and produces new patterns of family co-agency.

Method. Empirical data was collected through 102 semi-structured interviews and 10 focus groups with adult and child transnational family members and caregivers, and 24 interviews with experts from relevant organizations.

Results. Through digital communication, parents supervise and assess children's well-being back home. However, limitations in access to the Internet and technology, the availability of adults, the practice of secrecy, selection, and blurring of information may restrict children's rights to information and participation.

Conclusion. The *registers of presence* emerging through digital togetherness offer the opportunity for new iterations of functional, emancipatory relationships within families. This is, however, conditioned by the provision of information and communication capabilities through access, skill, and transparency.

Implications. Family, state, and civil agents are advised to raise awareness and enhance capacities pertaining to children's participative rights in a digital context, including provision of access and availability, interruption of virtual relationships by physical visits, campaigns, counseling and training for improvement of communication, and moderated platforms for sharing experience.

TG04-821.3

TELESIENE, Audrone* (Kaunas University of Technology, Lithuania)

BALZEKIENE, Aiste (Kaunas University of Technology, Lithuania)

The Effects of Structural Vulnerabilities on Climate Change Risk Perception: International and Historical Comparative Perspective

The aim of this presentation is to investigate how the impact of structural vulnerabilities on the perception of climate change risks has evolved over a decade in different countries around the world. We employ the concept of structural vulnerability (HDR, 2014) and follow the intersectional risk theory (Olofsson et al, 2014) to explore the effects of overlapping constraints on risk perception, and if/how the effect has changed in a decade marked by diverse risk events. The empirical analysis of this presentation is based on the data from International Social Survey Programme (ISSP) "Environment" module, comparing 2010 and 2020-2022 waves in international perspective. Presentation will look into the changes of climate change risk perception over a decade identifying regional differences and will discuss the effects of structural vulnerabilities (based on gender, social-class, place of residence, employment status and similar) on the climate change risk perception. Discussion will contextualize the findings in the light of regional differences in climate crises, distribution of social vulnerabilities and probable attenuation of climate change issue in the pandemic years.

This work is part of the KLIM-KOM project, that has received funding from the Research Council of Lithuania (LMTLT), agreement No. S-MIP-22-26.

RC39-578.5

TELLERIAS, Piero* (University of Paris Pantheon-Sorbonne, France)

GALLARD CUILLANDRE, Antoine* (University of Paris Pantheon-Sorbonne, France)

Illusions That Control: Disaster Risk Reduction and Counterterrorism Preparedness in a Never-Ending Security Crisis

In a world that has become "uncertain", governments urge populations to be prepared and "resilient" in order to "live with risk". Over the last two decades we have experienced a financial crisis, a security crisis marked by terrorist attacks, disasters and the return of war in Europe, a health crisis shaped by the COVID-19 pandemic, and a climate crisis whose mismanagement has been highlighted by IPCC reports. How is it that we came to think of our world as being in a permanent state of crisis, liable to be governed by requesting citizens to be prepared and resilient? On what basis do emergency management experts urge populations to be in a permanent state of awareness? Why is this state of awareness said to reduce vulnerability to multiple threats? This paper examines these questions by analysing empirical similarities of two case-studies deemed to be inherently different: disaster risk reduction and counterterrorism community-level interventions. We argue that in both cases community-level programs promoting participation and self-reliance, as key elements to teach citizens how to live with risk, create the illusion of controlling uncertainty. The illusion of control is not the result of a top-down dynamic where experts impose new norms on communities. It is rather a jointly developed process leading to the responsibilization of citizens and a State which mutates towards a technical role. Accordingly, both cases illustrate how the State is no longer uniquely involved in the handling of the emergency services but also the preparation of citizens to provide assistance to emergency service professionals and address their own vulnerabilities.

RC39-574.2

TELLERIAS, Piero* (University of Paris Pantheon-Sorbonne, France)

The Social Conditions of Policy Ideas' Transformation: Computational and Field Theory Analysis of the Disaster Reduction Literature and Practice

In a world that has become "uncertain", governments and experts urge populations to be prepared and "resilient" in order to "live with risk". Using the case of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), this paper aims to identify the latent structure of ideas in which the scientific literature in instruments of circulation (i.e., journals) can be organized inductively. The field of DRR is built upon the "circular circulation" of the idea that policies can "prevent new disaster risk, reduce existing disaster risk and manage residual risk, contributing to the strengthening of resilience and reduction of disaster losses" (UNDRR, 2022). While the field of DRR relies on the circulation of practices and ideas between experts sharing the mental schemes from which these were elaborated, we examine whether this process also produces an auto-confirming effect reinforcing the integration of these experts within this field (Bourdieu, 1976; 1979; 1980). In this case, the ideas and practices constructed within the field of DRR and international organizations such as the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the World Bank. From a methodological perspective, the paper employs quantitative and qualitative tools to study the evolution and structuring forces of the DRR scientific field. Accordingly, we adopt the latest developments in computational text analysis (Grimmer, Roberts, and Steward, 2022) to analyze academic production in the field of DRR. Likewise, our qualitative analysis focuses on the conditions in which DRR ideas and practices are constructed and mobilized. The way in which politicians, diplomats, soldiers and civil servants negotiate DRR policies depends on the skills and capacities that stem both from organizational cultures and from the circulation of knowledge and know-how in the practice of negotiation.

RC21-306.1

TELLEZ CONTRERAS, Leon Felipe* (University of the West of Scotland, United Kingdom)

RANGEL, Felipe (University of Sao Paulo, Brazil)

Contesting Low-Cost Workspace Landscapes: Experiences from Sao Paulo and Mexico City

Struggles for low-cost workspaces are at the heart of low-income vendors' politics in Latin America. The production of popular marketplaces, formal or informal, is one of the main objectives of these struggles, as they produce the spatial configurations that sustain their communities. Thus, composites of carts, tents, stalls, stands, trolleys, blankets and other infrastructures create unique workspaces central to urban economies. Fixed or mobile, permanent or temporary, these spatial configurations infuse the notion of low-cost with distinctive popular textures, cultural and political. However, in the past decades, neoliberal policies in the region have sought to eradicate, transform and enclose these workspaces, particularly in "prime" urban areas. Rooted in modernising and formalising narratives (Mackie et al., 2014; Gonzalez, 2019), these policies tend to displace and marginalise low-income, small-scale vendors. This paper focuses on the politics of street vendors and market traders and their struggles to access, produce, adapt, and control low-cost workspaces in Sao Paulo and Mexico City. The paper conceives popular marketplaces as low-cost workspaces and highlights the strategies used by vendors to consolidate them. By discussing spatial and political continuities and discontinuities between these two cases, the paper problematises the material and symbolic configurations shaping the notion of low-cost. Street vendors' and market traders' experiences provide insights into the contentious processes that facilitate or disrupt the encroachment of "high value" sectors in the urban space. They also shed light on the strategies that legitimise the production of "popular" workspaces vis-a-vis struggles for the right to subsistence, work, infrastructure and stay put (Scott, 1976; Crossa, 2009; Corsín, 2014; Weinstein, 2014). A focus on Latin American cases seeks to problematise further the notion of low-cost workspaces, thus contributing to developing an integrated approach to what drives and influences their production in the Global South.

RC41-600.5

TENDULKAR - PATIL, Anagha* (Sophia College for Women, India)

Feminization of Ageing: Reflections and Apprehensions

Feminization of Ageing, Population Ageing, Life cycle approach

Population ageing is one of the consequences of demographic transition. Increased longevity, lowered birth rate and mortality rate have resulted in an unprecedented increase in the number of elderly members in India. An additional salient feature of this scenario is the Feminization of Ageing. This implies that in the older population; women constitute a bigger group than men.

After factoring in enhanced longevity, the observation of women being more in number than men in the category of 60 plus population, though, appears to be a logical demographic conclusion to arrive at; it is quite a complex situation with multi-layered implications particularly in India.

The main objective of this paper is to review the phenomenon of feminization of ageing using quantitative as well as qualitative metrics. The additional aim is to study the interplay between gender on the one hand and variables like class, education, marital status, family composition on the other in the process of ageing. The paper comments on the triple marginalization faced by this group due to their gender- identity, age-identity and citizenship of a conservative developing country. It studies its consequent impact on the senior women's mental, physical and social health. It studies the social, cultural impediments in the life cycle of women to trace the quality of the process of ageing for women. The markers of social role acquisitions contribute to the exceedingly impoverishing ageing.

The paper utilizes a feminist theory perspective to explore the impact of the feminization of ageing on social processes. The life cycle approach is utilized while scanning through the narratives provided by elderly women. The researcher hopes to arrive at suggestions and guidelines for meaningful interventions and policy making for elderly population through this research study.

RC11-164.4

TENDULKAR - PATIL, Anagha* (Sophia College for Women, India)

Sociology of Ageing: Potential and Fallacies

Population Ageing, Epistemology of Ageing, Sociology

Population ageing, which entails an increased number of older persons in the population has become an empirical reality, even in the Asian parts of the globe. Elderly members no longer constitute the abysmal minority, yet the phenomenon is treated like a marginal issue, and elderly people are ignored as an insignificant, vanishing category.

Study of ageing has not found its due attention in the academic discourse in India. There is a dearth of scientific data and reliable information in this field. The main objective of this paper is to comment on the nature and scope of the discipline of Sociology of Ageing in India. This paper reviews the situation of Ageing and assesses the concomitant development of the discipline of Sociology of Ageing in India.

The paper essentially utilizes the qualitative paradigm to review the emergence and growth of ageing studies, it analyses methods and techniques utilized by researchers while studying the phenomenon of Population is ageing. It interrogates the boundaries of the discipline and assesses the probable potential of the same to remedy or at least mitigate the impact of the 'gray explosion'. It comments on the guided trajectories of the discipline engineered by the academicians, researchers and charitable institutions and NGOs to revisit the epistemology of ageing. It consciously distinguishes between the sociological path, psychological directions and community interventions in this field. It engages with the parallel disciplines that engage or have the potential to engage with ageing discourses in academia.

Researcher wishes to arrive at a curated space for Sociology of Ageing nested more in sociological theories with the axial principle as the elderly. It does not intend to isolate aspects of gerontology, but sort it out to arrive at a more meaningful academic discourse.

RC29-431.3

TENENBAUM EWIG, Gabriel* (Universidad de la República, Uruguay)

Los Protectores Del Capital: Los Servicios Que Brinda Uruguay Al Tráfico Internacional De Las Drogas Ilegales.

América Latina y el Caribe reúnen condiciones climáticas y geográficas excepcionales para el florecimiento de las sustancias psicoactivas naturales. Algunos ejemplos son la hoja de coca en la zona andina y amazónica, la adormidera –de la cual se extrae el opio– en Colombia y México, y el cannabis en Paraguay, Jamaica y México. Este medio ambiente ecológico se combina con la corrupción política y policial, y un menú variado de servicios comerciales, de distribución y financiero en jurisdicciones flexibles y paraísos fiscales que facilitan la legitimación de la renta criminal del mercado de las drogas ilegales. Estos fenómenos y el tejido que los enreda, son impulsados por la globalización económica, la sociedad en red a través del desarrollo de las comunicaciones seguras (área, terrestre, marítima, radio, digital, etc.) y el contundente fracaso de las políticas hemisféricas contra las drogas. En este contexto, la ponencia intenta responder qué lugar y qué función tiene Uruguay en la división internacional del trabajo del mercado de las drogas ilegales. Con base en una reconstrucción sociohistórica, se aplica un análisis de redes de las organizaciones criminales más importantes del mundo que operaron en Uruguay desde finales del siglo XX. A su vez, se plantea la construcción histórica de la arquitectura normativa financiera que hizo y hace al Uruguay una jurisdicción atractiva al capital internacional dentro del cual se cuelan los activos originados en fuentes ilegales.

RC10-161.3

TEOTIA, Manoj Kumar* (Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development, India)

Participatory Revitalisation of Urban Environmental Infrastructure in North-Western India: Some Evidence from Recent Studies

Urban environmental infrastructure in India including in the North-western region has been one of the important concerns due to neglect by the local authorities and lack of adequate support from the state governments. This has been forcing local communities in several cities to devise participatory tools to revitalise the urban infrastructure and services which has been experiencing deficiencies and deprivations. Some studies by the author under the series 'State of Cities in North- Western India' & some other studies have documented few such initiatives. While some initiatives have sustained over a period of time some of them have failed due to withdrawal of support from the donors and higher level of governments. The paper is on effort to discuss some of these initiatives from North-western region of India compressing Punjab, Haryana and Himalayan states of Himachal Pradesh (HP), Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) and Union Territory of Chandigarh. The factors for success and failure of the participatory initiatives have also been discussed. The perception of the people makes an important part of the city case studies of Srinagar (J&K), Amritsar (Punjab), Faridabad (Haryana), Shimla (HP) and Chandigarh. Both primary and secondary data was collected from the field.

RC24-358.1

TEOTIA, Manoj Kumar* (UGDU, CRRID, India)

Towards Participatory Irrigation and Forest Management in Foothills of Shivalik Range of Himalayas for Climate Change Mitigation: A Re-Study of Sukhomajiri Experiment

The irrigation and forest management have been important issues in Himalayan regions. In the light of climate change, these issues seem to have acquired even greater importance. The development practices adopted by the policy makers in the past seem to have affected the water resources and forests in Himalayan states. The un-sustainable practices and initiatives in natural resource management coupled with the poor role of institutions have affected the already deteriorating rural ecology. Some innovative initiatives to promote participatory joint forest management (JFM) and joint irrigation management (JIM) with the support of donors and local people have shown the way but they remained fragmented due to limitations of funding and support. The rural India experienced a good initiative in Sukhomajiri village in foothills of Shivalik range of Himalayas in late 1970s. The initial impact of the joint irrigation and forest management through a Hill Resource Management Society (HRMS) were very positive and were well documented. The Author also carried a study of Sukhomajiri experiment for fulfillment of M.Phil. dissertation in 1994. Recently efforts were made to revisit Sukhomajiri to explore continuity and change in the joint irrigation and forest management initiatives and see how human nature interactions have been influenced with the growing economic and social needs. The re-study found that Sukhomajiri experiment has continued despite the withdrawal of donor agencies and other public institutions. The concept of social fencing evolved with the progress of project has been strengthened with declining dependency on forests and growing dependency on agriculture and dairying for meeting day to day requirements. The replication and sustenance of Sukhomajiri experiment is crucial for climate change mitigation there is a need to further strengthen the above initiatives with even greater support from the people as well as from the international non state entities including industry.

RC07-121.2

TERON, Theang* (PhD, Norway)

The Phenomenon of New Karbi Politico-Religious Reformation Movements: Interventions, Associations and Continuity

India is a multi-ethnic, multi-lingual, and multi-affiliate melting pot. When it comes to identity and affiliations, whether they be political, economic, religious, or cultural, India is home to several tensions and contestations. At present, the plight of marginal communities is complicated by the dynamics of majoritarian state-run homogenized politics.

My paper will be a contextual study on the Karbi people of Assam, a major indigenous group in the North east India. The Colonial administrative policies and majoritarian classification biases have a history of misrepresenting and appropriating the Karbi people. Social exclusion, marginalization, and other forms of historical oppressions continue to subject Karbi identity. The Karbi people revere spiritual protector deities, worship ancestors, live close to nature, and practice religious ideals of reciprocity in the traditional sense.

Recent trends in the Karbi landscape project a drastic boom in the development of New religious reformation movements. These religious reform movements arose in response to mainstream conversion and assimilation politics. However, the baggage of this ongoing re-negotiation of identity and agency stems from the aftermath of Colonial policies on territorial designs. Using the theoretical framework of religious-economic theory, I will concentrate on *Lokhimon* and *Sottism*, two well-known divergent religious movements among

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

the Karbi, to better understand the phenomena of the growing complexity of reformation movements. In contrast to the institutionalized majoritarian religions, namely Hindu and Christian. I inquire as to how conflicting interests are moderated when various parties are engaged. The two rival strains in this vortex contend with stresses both from without and from within. The fringes have dispersed attitudes while the majoritarians have political and economic clout. Who is determining the New Karbi's politico-religious identity? If so, in whose image?

RC43-613.2

TERRUHN, Jessica* (University of Waikato, New Zealand)

Housing Inequalities in Aotearoa New Zealand: Insights on the Role of Racism and Discrimination

In Aotearoa New Zealand, the uneven spatial distribution of racialised communities as well as persistent racialised housing inequities have been substantially documented. In the context of staggering unaffordability, housing has become a key factor in entrenching social inequalities with Indigenous Māori as well as Pasifika and communities of colour experiencing significantly poorer housing outcomes than European New Zealanders. At the same time, there is a paucity of research that critically examines how these inequities are reproduced, what needs to change to achieve racial equity in housing and how transformation can happen. To address these questions, I will share research insights from a project on the geographies of racism and exclusion conducted as part of the Working to End Racial Oppression (WERO) research programme. Based on a survey tool especially designed to gather information on the factors that shape people's housing patterns and residential trajectories, this presentation specifically discusses findings that illuminate the role of racism and discrimination in securing and maintaining housing and their impact on people's housing aspirations and plans. I will situate these insights from ongoing work in relation to extant international scholarship on racism and discrimination in housing and suggest avenues for further research and theorisation.

RC05-JS-139.3

TERRUHN, Jessica* (University of Waikato, New Zealand)

Rethinking Residential Segregation through an Anti-Racist Lens

Segregation indices have long been a prominent indicator of the uneven spatial distribution of urban residents along lines of ethnic affiliation. While much effort has gone into developing sophisticated ways of measuring levels of segregation, the field has continued to build on assumptions first formulated in early twentieth-century US-based scholarship. Driven by expectations of immigrant integration and concerns about social problems arising from concentrations of poverty, segregation studies have predominantly examined patterns of concentrations of ethnic minorities and socio-economically marginalised groups. Such approaches to knowledge production have perpetuated deficit perspectives and, in conjunction with the disemination of such knowledge, have made minoritised and marginalised populations amenable to being monitored, managed and, at times, displaced while doing little to address the structural causes of spatial stratification. This presentation offers a critique of the white racial frames that underpin epistemological approaches to measuring segregation and argues that the field must be deconstructed as a technology of racism.

RC55-750.4

TEWARI, Babita* (CSJM University, India)

Leisure-Time Physical Activity in Context of Gender Differences

Leisure time for women could be less in comparison to men because of the fact that though women are more commonly occupied in part-time work than men, they expend more time completing unpaid work such as household tasks and childcare. Because men and women have diverse levels of physical activity, and the variables associated with activity levels are not constant across the genders, interventions promoting physical activity should take these differences into account.

The objectives of this analysis is to explore the association between gender and leisure-time physical activity in a population-based sample of adults living in Kanpur City (India) and to study a variety of variables possibly associated with physical activity levels. A multistage sampling of households was undertaken in Kanpur, the biggest city in terms of population in the State of Uttar Pradesh, India. Leisure-time physical activity was measured using the long version of the Physical Activity Questionnaire. Data on potential predictors of leisure-time physical activity behaviour were collected using a standardized questionnaire. 50 men and 50 women were interviewed. Several definitions of moderate and vigorous-intensity physical activity were used.

RC54-JS-120.5

TEWARI, Sanjana* (University of Milano-Bicocca, Italy)

Dancing with Differences: Case of Kathak Dance in London

Dance is an art and a representative of a culture(s). Every culture dances. Moving our bodies to music is universal throughout human history and across the globe. Yet, little is known about how dance is needed for social cohesion- a glue that keeps societies from breaking apart despite differences.

This paper explores the relationship between culture, dance, the body, and emotion from the perspective of sociology of dance. The aim is to understand how embodied movements through dance practices brings people together and teach things about different culture beyond its historical, ritual, control, and regulatory roles in the traditional and modern communities in which they are (re)produced, and practiced. The paper explores the case of Kathak dance in London using tools of ethnography, namely participation observation, focus groups and semi-structured interviews. The unit of analysis are children learning Kathak, an Indian classical traditional dance in London, a western society. The article illustrates the interrelation between cultural meanings and dance movements, which leads to emotions of 'oneness' and better understanding of 'self' and 'others.'

The results of the study show how dance is a human activity that connects the individuals with the collectives, bringing people with different backgrounds together. The findings of the paper shed light on the importance of studying embodied dance movements in sociology to better understand the society.

RC13-196.5

TEWARI, Sanjay* (LN Mithila University, India)

Measuring Leisure Practices and Sports through the Lenses of Their Contribution to Education

In today's world, both leisure and sports play a very noteworthy role in being a pivot force for humanity. It has the authority to bring people together as it encourages free spirit and instills a sense of discipline. The topic of leisure practices and sports is very broad: it can serve as a form of therapy as well as a tool in different aspects of life which can help to change the world. Leisure and Sports play a great role in advancing education and in enhancing knowledge. Siergel. D. (2001) opines that, sports have become a universal medium through which people of different countries, socio-economic levels, cultures, races, genders, and ages can communicate and set standards of excellence which all can admire and for which all can strive. In many ways, sports and leisure practices have become a modern art form which is accessible, understandable, and cherished by people around the world. The trend presently is the issue of many parents enrolling their kids into different leisure activities at a very young age.. However, the aspect of sports being a tool for educating children informally has not been explored to a greater extent when compared to leisure. Many studies have proven that sports are more often played for competitive or recreational purposes, thereby under-estimating the educational value and benefits of sports in the lives of children. The purpose of this study will be to find out how leisure and sports can be a means not just for entertainment, pleasure and physical activities, but also for its educational benefits and impact on the lives of children through extra-curricular activities. In addition, the study aims at finding the positive and negative outcomes of leisurely practices and sports in the lives of the children.

RC27-397.2

TEWARI, Sanjay* (LN Mithila University, India)

Research in Sociology of Sports in India and Possibilities for the Western World

This paper focuses on the state of Sociology of Sport in India, a country with a population of 1.3 billion and a sport culture that seems to show particular characteristics, but remains relatively under-researched. This could offer an abundance of opportunities for Indian scholars, as well as foreign ones. The objective of the paper is to reveal some of these specificity of the Indian context, relying on the conceptual work of researchers from Europe and other parts of Asia such as China, Japan, South Korea and Taiwan. One of the issues to be discussed is the attitudes of parents towards sport as a recreational activity and as a prospect of career growth. Another concern, which requires investigation, is the place of sport in the public education system, which puts much more emphasis on academic subjects at the expense of physical education. All of these features of the Indian sport culture hinder the participation of youth in sport and physical activity, and, to address this challenge, the paper aims to identify the potential priorities of a sport sociological research agenda in India. With this background, it is trusted that this piece shall contribute towards a better understanding of the sociological factors which can be instrumental in the promotion of sports and physical culture, the development of youth and the nation.

TG09-835.1

TEZLI, Annette* (University of Calgary, Canada)
LYON, Katherine (University of British Columbia, Canada)

Hybrid Sociology Pedagogy As Post-Pandemic Adaptation

Drawing on primary teaching strategies in *Sociology of Gender* (SOCI 303) at the University of Calgary and *Global Pandemics* (SOCI 290) at the University of British Columbia, we share how we have adapted our pedagogy in response to COVID-19. While we refer mainly to our experience teaching specific classes, our presentation will also address broader strategies, taking into consideration factors such class size, level of class, and differences between required and elective courses. We conclude the presentation with reflections on how a hybrid model may be beneficial going forward for both students and educators, and outline some challenges embedded in this approach to teaching sociology.

RC21-307.2

THAI, Ha* (RMIT University, Australia)
YAN, Lu (RMIT University, Australia)
GREENE, Brent (RMIT University, Australia)

Post-Industrial Waterfronts As Inclusive Live/Work/Visit Places

This paper examines the rise of the post-industrial landscape as a site for economic, cultural and social production. From the 1960s onwards, cities were impacted by shifts in the global economy enabled by technologies. The relocations of heavy industries to urban fringe led to the abandonment of factories, power stations and docks near city centres. Having laid dormant and contaminated for years, from the 1970s onwards governments around the globe began exploring these spaces' potential as new live/work/visit quarters, featured by commercial and residential zones and as affordable workspaces for emerging creative industries. Despite receiving capital investments from governments and developers, many post-industrial developments are beset by issues such as homelessness, gentrification, and inclusivity.

Considering this phenomenon, this research analyses 10 post-industrial projects to identify common issues, opportunities and development strategies that have and continue to impact the sites as they evolve. Waterfront sites are selected as they are usually located near or at the heart of city centres, possess optimal locations for major urban transformation initiatives, yet face various environmental challenges. The paper reviews relevant planning policy, historic and contemporary post-industrial designs, considers the performance of the projects as new productive landscapes against notable urban development theories. It reveals the (little) capacities of these mega projects in providing affordable live/work space for diverse occupiers, especially small-scale, low-yield businesses.

This research advances knowledge of post-industrial design practices to be utilised in future urban waterfront revitalisation projects. It uncovers tensions between existing tactics towards renewal between top-down vs bottom-up approaches, private- vs dweller-led developments, limited accessibility, gentrification, diversity of uses, and sense of belonging. The paper contributes to the development of a more innovative and nuanced vision of future renewal sites that governments can utilise when developing abandoned waterfront landscapes.

RC08-134.1

THAKUR, Manish* (Indian Institute of Management Calcutta, India)

Sociology and Social Sciences in India: Connections and Closures

Social Sciences witnessed tremendous growth in post-Independence India owing to a variety of factors. The inauguration of a democratic polity and the attendant democratization of higher education facilitated the creation of a congenial setting wherein social sciences could go for massive growth and expansion. India's preoccupation with planned economy propelled economics on a higher pedestal among the social sciences. However, other social sciences like sociology, political science and psychology could also partake of the state-bestowed legitimacy and support by making their claims for 'relevance' through their contributions to our understanding of cultural impediments to development, challenges of nation-building and social psychological aspects of development and change in general. Invariably, the historical trajectories of development of the social sciences have been even. Whereas economics has been the most prestigious as a policy science with firmer institutional scaffolding, sociology, political science and psychology have primarily grown around university and college departments. Indeed, some of them have also found a secondary place along with economics in interdisciplinary research institutes and public policy think tanks.

Expectedly, the differing status of social sciences has impacted on the nature of conversations among them: economics being most insular as a confident social science and sociology being most open given its perpetual quest for identity as an academic discipline. Political science and psychology figure somewhere in between along this disciplinary spectrum. Based on the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) Surveys of Research in these four disciplines, this paper proposes to synoptically map out the contemporary state of connections and closures among these four academic disciplines. It will examine the cases wherein productive exchanges among disciplines have

enriched a given interdisciplinary field (such as political sociology) and cases where stunted conversations have marred the efflorescence of a disciplinary field (economic sociology).

RC32-482.4

THAMILARASAN, Mahamuni* (University of Madras, India)

Rural Indian Women's Outlook: Venture on Achieving the Gender Equality (5th SDG)

Women in Indian society are engulfed by traditional practices, discriminatory attitudes and deprivation. The UN Women stated that in developing countries, 43% of the agricultural labours are women where as in global scale the women landholding is only 20% and two third of the world illiteracy are women. The World Bank in Gender specified that investing in women and people of all gender will build a productive and inclusive society. The United Nation adopted Sustainable Development Goal with the principle of 'leaving no one behind' which focuses on holistic approach on achieving the 17 SDGs. Goal 5 of the SDG is on Gender Equality considering the fact that it is not only fundamental human rights but also necessary for a sustainable world. The 2022, World Economic Forum Global Gender Gap Report shows that of eight region covered, South Asia ranked the lowest with only 62.3% and India ranked 135th ranked. Much efforts have been made in order to achieving the gender equality, but the problem remain unsolved. United Nation International Children's Emergency Fund reported that among the large nations, India is the only one where girl child death is higher than boy child. Gender equality has association with several indicators, especially in nation like India where it is been age- old and rooted deep, thus making it complex. The present study is descriptive in nature and conducted through the secondary resources with content analysis method. The study is intended to conceptually address the issues and indicate the underlying indicators that encumbers on achieving SDG and provide remedial alternatives which can indorse significant development on venturing towards achieving gender equality and promote Sustainable Development.

RC19-286.2

THEOBALD, Hildegard* (University of Vechta, Germany)

The Intersection of Gender, Socio-Economic Class and Migration in Elderly Care: Sweden and Germany Compared

A long-standing but expanding trend in Western societies is the involvement of migrants in the elderly care sector. Characteristic of this trend is the emergence of new patterns of inequality based on the intersection of fundamental dimensions of social inequality such as gender, socio-economic status and migration status. Despite these general trends, cross-country comparisons indicate clear differences in the mode and processes of integration of migrant care workers and the emerging patterns of social inequality. Decisive for these country differences are the design and the interplay of policies in the areas of elderly care, professionalization, employment and migration. The focus of this paper is a cross-country comparison of the mode of involvement of migrant care workers in elderly care, the emerging patterns of inequality as well as the underlying policies and their interplay. Sweden and Germany are selected for the comparison as two countries that differ significantly in these policy areas and in their interaction. The comparison aims to reveal the impact of the design and interaction of the policies on the mode of involvement of migrant care workers and inequality-related patterns. Conceptually, the paper draws on approaches developed in international comparative welfare research on elderly care, professionalization and migration, which will be combined within an own concept. This will be complemented by approaches created in the area of multi-level intersectionality to analyze processes and patterns of inequality. The empirical basis is provided by a systematic comparison of the policies in both countries as well as an evaluation of statistics and research results in both countries.

RC27-393.1

THING, Lone* (Norwegian School of Sport Science, Norway)
FRYDENDAL, Stine (Copenhagen University, Denmark)

"Sport on the Warpath": An Figurational Reflection on the Role of Sport in an Interdependent World

Once more, there is war in Europe. To understand the interdependency of sport and society, and highlight the disenchantment of sport, we analyse the current war situation in Europe and its interdependency with sport in general. Norbert Elias himself was a refugee during World War 2. Fleeing Poland/Germany and leaving his family behind, gave him and extraordinary perspective and background for understanding violence and aggression in society. With the emergence of modern society's state organization, nation-state formation and parliamentarism, the thesis of Elias is that the state has gained a monopoly on the control of the aggressive human emotions through the military, police and judiciary. Therefore, the opportunity to unfold, create and discharge aggression, which are defined as some genuine, socially shaped operating categories, are gradually being taken over by the domain of sport in modern Western society (Elias & Dunning 1986). In this paper we argue that sport is not an a-political activity, as sport is interdependent and related to general social processes. By focusing on cases from both Denmark and Norway,

at the time the war between Ukraine and Russia broke out, we problematise the understanding of sport. This historical and comparative gaze provides us with useful sociological knowledge, which can teach us to understand sport as part of a survival unit (Kaspersen, 2014), binding nations together – also in time of war. Even though several key actors; writers and researchers have pointed out the political importance of sport, there has, nevertheless, been a relative consensus to sanctify sport, in order to keep it away from the political corridors of power. Since Vladimir Putin invaded Ukraine and violated the country's sovereignty, sport has been used as a political counterforce.

RC34-JS-71.1

THIRD, Amanda* (Western Sydney University, Australia)
COLLIN, Philippa (Young and Resilient Research Centre, Australia)
KENNY, Edmee (Centre for Multicultural Youth, Australia)
WELLAND, Louisa (Western Sydney University, Australia)
GREWAL, Komal (Centre for Multicultural Youth, Australia)

What Is Co-Research Anyway? Advancing Theory and Practice

Research suggests that active participation of young people as *co-researchers* has benefits for the research process and its outcomes (Kirby, 2004; Tisdall et al., 2009), and is essential if young people's rights are to be truly respected (Alderson, 2008). But how might we conceptualise co-research with young people? What might it mean for young people, senior researchers, the research process and its findings to attempt to situate young people as equal partners in research from conception through design, data collection, analysis and dissemination? In this paper, we - a collective of researchers, young people and practitioners - develop a concept of co-research as reflexive, relational practice designed to unsettle the usual power relations between senior researchers and young people and generate change that is meaningful from the perspectives of young people. We discuss a case study of a four-year collaborative research initiative to transform the role of young people in research. Initiated by the Centre for Multicultural Youth (CMY) and developed in collaboration with the Centre for Resilient and Inclusive Societies (CRIS), we discuss the way practitioners, researchers and young people have worked together to transform the role that young people play in research, and the challenges we have confronted in this process. We first describe how CRIS researchers, CMY practitioners and young people have co-created, tested and refined approaches, practices and resources for youth co-research. We then analyse the practices, principles, knowledges and artefacts that can help scaffold co-research, including the importance of institutional champions for co-research with young people, and research training and support to upskill both young people and senior researchers to work together. We conclude by discussing the implications of co-research for reconfiguring established power relations between young people and those who seek to advance research with them.

RC18-268.2

THIREAU, Isabelle* (Centre for Studies on China, Korea and Japan, France)

From Public Gatherings to Intermediary Publics: Acting Together in Tianjin (PRC)

Despite their diversity, authoritarian regimes are often characterized by the existence of intermediate spaces between state and society that defy the usual dichotomies in political science. At one end of the spectrum, there are state actors leading private institutions or private initiatives that promote state action by circumventing the constraints or perceptions of the state's own administration; and at the other end of the spectrum, non-state actors engage in actions that involve various forms of interaction and cooperation with representatives of the ruling parties and the state. These complex spaces are more or less institutionalized or fragile. Embedded in various forms of local and national connections, they are often multi-faceted and involve relationships that are based upon, but also reconfigure, existing patterns of distance and proximity. This contribution aims at exploring the concept of "intermediary publics" (Cottereau 2002) in order to identify relevant criteria to allow for some form of discrimination between the spaces observed. Among these criteria is the way in which these spaces organize or not, in their effective practices, a confrontation between a plurality of normative principles and sources of legitimacy. More specifically, this contribution draws on recent research conducted in the city of Tianjin (PRC) on several types of 'public gatherings' as places where coexistence between fellow citizens is shaped and where concerted action takes on different forms.

RC30-448.2

THOEMMES, Jens* (Université Toulouse-Jean Jaurès, France)

Collective Bargaining of Distant Work in France and Germany

This contribution presents research on collective bargaining for distant work during the COVID-19 pandemic. 13 case studies in France and Germany with 100 interviews in companies of different sectors and sizes show the diversity of the implementation of distant work. The main results indicate a company culture resistant to telework, a significant progression of the theme

in each company, and difficult negotiations on the distance/residential trade-off. Negotiations are dependent on the variability of the types of company. The rules seem particularly fragile. They are adapted according to the health situation and feedback from experience. Negotiation is permanent, broken down into phases and punctuated by agreements and amendments. The rapidly expanding topic of distant work raises questions about the future of collective bargaining and the traditional conception of workplaces.

RC20-291.6

THOMAS, Jacob* (UCLA, United States)

Bureaucratic and Organizational Amenability to the Racial Diversification of Immigrants: The Intersectional Subversion of White-Only Immigration Policies By the Point System

Many scholars have observe how'd after immigrant-receiving countries adopted policies to admit immigrants irrespective of nationality and race, the racial composition of immigrants did not immediately diversify. It only diversified after their governments adopted "point systems" to recruit immigrants with the education, language ability and skills believed to increase the migrant-receiving economy's productivity. Why? I draw on two months researching previously restricted archival documents and quantitative data of all immigrants governments admitted into both Canada and Australia to reveal how in the cases of Canada and Australia both the organizations of consular institutions and practices of bureaucrats limited how much immigrant sources diversified because they continued to prefer to recruit and select Europeans as immigrants. However, the more productive immigrants in white-majority countries lost interest in immigrating and the more non-white people in migrant-sending societies increased their formal education, language mastery, and technical skills, the more frequently bureaucrats became amenable to admitting immigrants racially dissimilar to the general population but more economically productive than white immigrants. This emerging preference later stimulated the Immigration Departments to decide to geographically expand their organizational infrastructure to many countries and regions that Immigration had not before serviced, thereby facilitating further non-white immigration as more people became aware that this was a possibility. This study illustrates how scholars through a more intersectional lens can better potentially understand changes in how institution and norms change over time, formerly prioritizing only one axis of identity (race) to over time increasingly admitting a minority of non-white immigrants that are exceptional with respect to an increasingly valued aspect of their identity (productivity to the economy). This research contributes to the literature on the sociology of organizations and bureaucracies, international migration, and race and ethnicity, comparatively noting both historical similarities and differences and similarities in Canada and Australia.

RC21-318.4

THORPE, Amelia* (UNSW, Australia)

Bodies on the Line: Performing Post-Automobile Citizenship

This paper examines People Protected Bike Lanes, a series of interventions in citizenship on city streets. Participants put their bodies on the line, quite literally, standing in traffic to temporarily create safer spaces for cycling. People Protected Bike Lanes can be understood as 'acts of citizenship' (Isin and Nielsen 2008), interventions deployed to (re)constitute the scope of citizenship rights. They contribute not just to the material form of the city, but to the city-citizen relationships at the heart of urban governance.

My interest in these practices flows from ongoing work on public participation in city-making: who gets to have a say, and how. A central concern is the interaction between formal and informal planning systems, drawing on pluralism and performativity to highlight the contingent and socially constructed nature of the rules that structure the city (Thorpe 2020). In exploring participation and the entanglement of the formal and the informal, I am interested in whether People Protected Bike Lanes might disrupt and reshape city-citizen relationships by acting as if they were different.

By putting their bodies on the line, participants make claims not just about particular streets, but more general claims about their rights as citizens. Participants engage in subversion – making visible and uncomfortable the unequal mobilities and citizenship practices that result from car-oriented infrastructure. They also go beyond this, providing a material demonstration of how streets could be different, how a citizenship decoupled from automobility might look and feel. Connecting to events like Reclaim the Night, the bodies on the line are often female, and pay particular attention to women, children and more vulnerable road users. People Protected Bike Lanes enact a form of citizenship in which cycling is accessible not only to the brave, but to everyone: a basic part of citizenship in the city.

RC34-505.2

THREADGOLD, Steven* (University of Newcastle, Australia)

Between Youth and Young People: Living Breathing Young People and Their Conceptual and Disciplinary Doppelgangers.

This paper speculates about how the terms we use, the context we use them in, the actual everyday lives of our research participants, and the institutional/

structural contexts in which we do all of this converge to have very real affects on young people's lives and how the general population perceives 'youth'. The very object of youth studies – 'youth' as a transition phase between being a child and an adult – has been problematised by the field's own findings. Youth cultures are not the domain of just young people, as older people continue to participate in them, while, as always, youth cultures are co-opted and commercialised. As 'youth' is cut loose from age brackets, it becomes an affective figure used for an array of vested interests. The space between 'youth' and 'young people' is how the immaterial and figurative notions of youthfulness are central to capitalist value creation. But, importantly, what is often left out of these considerations are the actual bodies of living, breathing young people. This paper will discuss these aspects using empirical examples from research on punk, hospitality work and experiences of debt. Drawing on this analysis, the paper will conclude by making some general definitional claims about what youth studies should be. Youth studies needs to be defined more specifically as research done *with* youth, not *on* them, and should advocate from their world view, rather than from the viewpoint of governmentalised and often well-funded research that either sees young people as a problem or wants to fix them.

RC30-JS-20.2

TIETJE, Olaf* (LMU Munich, Germany)

Migrant Cooperatives within the European Border Space

The linking of the migration regime (Mezzadra/Neilson 2013) and the labour regime (Moulier-Boutang 2007) are producing border spaces. Those border spaces are constituted by practices, techniques, and technologies of actors and actants. They are produced apart from the geographical demarcation line of a frontier and are part of the everyday life of immigrants. Bureaucratic practices, language barriers or the stratification of civil rights are some examples of conditions re-structuring spaces (e.g., administrations, schools, or the working market) into border spaces (Tietje 2021).

Reflecting methodological nationalism (Urry 2012) and focusing a non-essentialist perspective on immigrations my aim is to analyse the way migrants are on the one hand part of the production processes of border spaces. On the other hand, my research interest focusses on the way migrants interrupt the production processes of border spaces. By doing so, they are able to establish better living for themselves but are also transforming (parts of) the society as a whole.

In my contribution I will show how self-organized cooperatives of migrants are intervening into precarious living conditions generated within this border space. I will show this following my research in Barcelona (Northern Spain) on the everyday organizing of migrant workers in small self-constituted cooperatives. For this aim I will *first* describe the situation of immigrants in Spain and more in detail in Barcelona. *Second,* I will present how the migration regime and labour regime are interwoven in the city and *third* show - following some empirical examples - how groups of immigrants are using the legal opportunities in southern Europe for formalizing their businesses.

RC10-158.1

TILLY, Chris* (University of California Los Angeles, USA)

Digital Technology in US Store-Based Retail: Toward Job Upgrading or Degradation?

Digital technology in US store-based retail: Toward job upgrading or degradation?
Françoise Carré and Chris Tilly
Two broad arcs in the literature on technology and work have debated the likely impacts of digital technologies on a variety of jobs. First, a long tradition extending back to Marx and Keynes has predicted displacement of workers by automation. In a particularly crisp formulation, Autor, Levy, and Murnane (2003) posited that digital technologies would facilitate the automation of tasks that can be fully specified and thus routinized. However, in a recent update, Autor (2022) notes that the spread of machine learning and artificial intelligence now allow digital systems to learn and perform non-routine work. A second body of literature focuses on the *nature* rather than *the* number of jobs. Braverman's *Labor and Monopoly Capital* (1974) launched decades of debate by contending that employers use technology to deskill and control labor, but others, such as Kochan and Osterman (1994), have argued that technology opens the way to "high performance" systems expanding worker discretion and judgment. In short, the likely implications of digital technologies for work remain unclear and require empirical study.

We examine how new digital technologies are transforming labor processes in frontline jobs (cashier, stocker, salesperson) in the retail sector—one of the largest employment sectors in most middle/high income countries, and one incorporating varied non-routine tasks (interacting face to face with customers, managing stock in an environment constantly changed by customer actions). We study the USA. Our national-sectoral framework (Carré and Tilly 2017) predicts further job degradation, whereas other observers predict job enrichment. We draw on interviews with technologists and retail executives (~100 "mini", 17 longer) and workers (30+), plus observing trade conferences and webinars and reviewing trade media. Preliminary evidence, while mixed, points to several specific forms of job degradation.

RC07-123.2

TING, Tin-yuet* (The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong)

Unequal Pathways to Vlogging: How Social Class Shapes the Career Aspirations and Professional Routines of Youtubers

Video blogging (vlogging) as one of the new generation's top career choices worldwide is often portrayed as a game-changer equalizing pathways of digital entrepreneurship in that creative newbies coming from humble families can kick off self-enterprises of digital entertainment using a smartphone. While an encouraging possibility, it raises question of whether professional vlogging is essentially a privileged career choice, especially when digital divide and class rigidity persist even or more so in the social media age. Drawing insights from contemporary theories of practice and critical sociological studies of stratification, this research examines how social class comes to shape the career pathways and professional routines of YouTubers from different class backgrounds, who variously engage in professional vlogging on a day-to-day basis. Based on an analysis of in-depth interviews and online ethnographic data, it reveals the roles played by classed family history and early-career socialization in creating distinction in the mobilization of resources and networks for initiating the self-enterprises of digital entertainment. A close examination further discloses a dramatic divergence in the habitus and cultural repertoires internalized by the vloggers with different tastes and know-hows tied to their class positions. By illustrating the distinctive pathways to professional vlogging, this research reveals the reproduction of class privileges that (continue to) underpin the new creative industry, especially in times of uncertainty and crisis.

RC24-364.3

TING, Yun-chung* (Institute of Sociology, Academia Sinica, Taiwan)
LIN, Thung-Hong (Academia Sinica, Taiwan)

Hidden Drivers of Sustainable Energy Transition: The Effects of Economic Growth, Democracy and Gender Equality on the Development of Renewable Energy

Prior studies have indicated that gender matters in pursuing sustainable development, especially remarking women's contribution in conducting more pro-environment behaviors and having more ecological reform capabilities than men. Questions remained that the women-environment associations and women-led sustainable energy transition were the products of other social reforms or progress such as economic growth or democracy. To examine the effects of gender equality on the energy transition, we conduct a fixed-effects panel data analysis containing 184 countries from 2000 to 2018. Our results indicate that when controlling economic growth and democracy, gender equality and women's rights, measured by women's economic entrepreneurship and political participation in the congress, are productive to the development of renewable energy. In addition to the clarification, these findings help shift the focus from women's household pro-environment behaviors to gender roles and power relations in the public sphere.

RC34-513.9

TIRAPU, Xabier* (UPNA/ I-Communitas, Spain)

Juventud y Precariedad: Reflexión Sobre Las Transiciones a La Adultez Para Comprender Las Disonancias Intergeneracionales

De un tiempo a esta parte, en el seno de la sociología de la juventud proliferan los estudios sobre, por un lado, el cambio generacional, y por otro la precarización de las condiciones de vida del colectivo joven. A su vez, en este quizá algo crispado contexto, parecen emerger disonancias intergeneracionales que ahondan en una falta de entendimiento entre jóvenes y adultos. El reciente cambio social multifactorial condicionado (entre otros aspectos) por la individualización señalada por Beck, por la ruptura entre la expectativa (de una generación) y la experiencia (de otra generación) detalladas por Koselleck trae, en consecuencia, que las dispares vidas de un padre y un hijo relatadas por Sennet en *La corrosión del carácter* aumenten su distancia entre sí. Todo esto hace que nos encontremos ante un momento idóneo en el que el análisis intergeneracional, con especial énfasis en la precaria vida joven parezca pertinente e incluso necesario.

La precariedad padecida por la juventud basada en la devaluación, pero simultanea exigencia de los títulos académicos, las condiciones laborales y el bloqueo de la emancipación hace que se dé lo denominado como prolongación de la juventud. Sin embargo, desde nuestro análisis creemos más atinado referirnos a un bloqueo de la adultez que encuentra su base en la precariedad. Ante la descrita situación, las generaciones adultas (también influidas por un clima mediático que no favorece las vías de entendimiento) observan las transiciones juveniles actuales como una prolongación del hedonismo asociado a lo joven, pero en la (in)voluntariedad de esta dilatación de la juventud reside el eje de lo disonante. En síntesis, planteamos una discusión teórica que imbrica alguna pincelada cuantitativa para tratar de facilitar vías de entendimiento ante las dispares vivencias y perspectivas intergeneracionales.

RC22-339.3

TIRKEY, Noli* (Independent Researcher, India)

SOREN, Swati* (Central University of Jharkhand, India)

LAKRA, Joy* (Independent Researcher, India)

EKKA, Kanchan Thomasina* (Tata Institute of Social Sciences, India)

SOREN, Smriti* (Independent Researcher, India)

MINJ, Pradeep* (Tata Institute of Social Sciences, India)

Traditional Ethos and Adivasi/Tribal/Indigenous Religious Practices and Learnings: A Case Study of Sarna Sthals in Jharkhand, Eastern India

Religious beliefs and practices are universally found in all contemporary societies. The domain of religion in *Adivasis* has important dimensions like nature God, spirits, a series of rituals and the role of religious practitioners. '*Sarna* Movement' has gained tremendous popularity among the *Adivasis/* tribals in Eastern India. In the last two decades, this movement has been able to bring a reawakening among the tribals of Jharkhand for religion, culture, identity, land and language. The movement started as socio-religio revivalism among the followers of *Sarna* beliefs to assert their indigenous practices. Different strategies like prayers, devotional songs, sermons and teachings on leading good lives have been used to create awareness about *Sarna* religion. It has played an important role in spreading the distinctive '*Sarna*' identity in the villages. In the initial days of the movement the women who wanted to enter the *Sarna* (Sacred Groves), for prayer and worship, received opposition from the community elders. The movement broke the tradition of preventing women from entering the *Sarna*. This movement has accommodated women who have gradually become agents of *Sarnaism* in the capacities of healers, worshipers, leaders, teachers and propagators. Under their leadership, *Sarna Sthals* (Place of Worship) have transformed into a place of miracles, divine experiences, visions and healings. This paper explores the lived experiences of women, folk religion, their traditional ethos and healings through prayers in the *Sarna Sthals/* Sacred Groves. The study has tried to understand the magico-religious practices of the region, its history and its significance to prayers and healings. This study of religion and the art of healing through prayers has been based on the indigenous knowledge system.

RC21-307.1

TIRYAKI, Muhammet Esat* (Humboldt Universität zu Berlin, Germany)

Conflicts in Marketplaces: A Comparative Study at the Maybachufer Market, Berlin and the Fatih Çarşamba Market, Istanbul

Recent scholarship has analyzed street markets as settings of friendship and sociability assembled through fluid encounters. Despite the multivariate practices that prompt friendship and solidarity among vendors, these temporary urban places are not free from the idea of conflict. While much of the literature has devoted its attention to the conflicts related to the survival strategies of street vendors against external forces such as market management and local institutions, conflicts among vendors arising from their daily practices have often been overlooked. In this paper, through a comparative ethnographic study, I will focus on the practices of conflicts generated by the everyday practices of vendors. Based on ethnographic fieldwork I conducted between 2019 and 2021 at the Maybachufer Market in Berlin and the Fatih Çarşamba Market in Istanbul and in-depth interviews with street vendors, I will demonstrate how street vendors generate conflicts among themselves and how these conflicts impact their sense of belonging to the market and neighbourhood where they work. By conceptualising conflict as inevitable market practice, I will address two types of conflicts: a) conflicts produced by the everyday practices of street vendors, and b) conflicts produced by the competitive desires of street vendors.

Spot-14.4

TITARENKO, Larissa* (Belarusian State University, Belarus)

Consequence of the War in Ukraine on Global Sociology

Most people in Eastern Europe are far from politics. They are alienated from making political decisions and not responsible for military decisions of the national governments. Regardless of the war situation, common people in Russia and Belarus keep friendly attitude towards the Ukrainians.

As a sociologist from Belarus, I can make some general comments on the situation that are mainly based on the theory of late modernity by Antony Giddens. First, we are engaging with a changed and changing reality. The global and regional situation is not stable because the world is uncertain and unpredictable. People lost trust to science and progress. No forecasts are reliable. Turbulence has become the main feature of this world. Second, the war made the existing crisis in sociology even deeper and added new dividing lines in sociological community. Cancelling the EU visas for Russians and flights from Russia made it almost impossible to participate in the international conferences. Crisis put an end of the "world of mobility" constructed by John

Urry. Isolation of Russian sociologists is a consequence of this crisis. Staying at home they are afraid to express oppositional views, while in the western countries their papers are often not acceptable. There is a risk to lose a regular communication within the global community of scholars. Third, it seems that the global world has passed the bifurcation point and will not return back to its previous state. However, the morality of the "Old Testament" is not a way out of this situation (even in regard to authoritarian states) as it can return Humanity to the medieval past. The idea of "Cancel culture" is not a human solution. Future is open. The non-standard approaches and actions are highly required. Perhaps, this congress will help to produce them.

RC48-674.1

TIWARI, Devika* (Lady Shree Ram College for Women, India, India)

The Negative Impact of Authorianism on Women:with Regard to Body Autonomy

The effect of authoritarianism has been strongly seen on women. The rise of global right-wing orientation and religion has acted as a catalyst in legitimizing the atrocities and control of the state. This can be seen with regard to various laws and orders passed to suppress the liberty of women all around the world. Women can 'control their reproductive lives' without access to abortion; they can do so by refraining from sexual intercourse. (Amicus brief, july 2021, by Texas Right to live). This statement clearly shows that even big powers in the world, like the USA haven't been the kindest to women.

The stigma around the sexual health of women has added to the difficulty. The intervention of the state with its rigid stance can be seen not only in the east, but in the west as well. The recent developments in the USA have put an end to the hope that liberation and autonomy were just around the corner, after decades of suppression (Sutton et al.,2022).

The very issue of abortion speaks about the lack of choice to make a decision about their own body and health.The judgements given by certain judicial authorities with regard to marriage with the rapists without thinking about the future consequences and threat of domestic violence proved that women in most countries are seen as nothing but a piece of flesh. It also brings into light, the little say women have in the process of family and society.

The UNFPA report (State of world Population, 2022) turns the attention towards the very issue of lack of female autonomy specially regarding pregnancy and sexual health. This stigma and disgust extends to taboo around menstruation and contraceptives. This makes it an important global phenomenon to be studied through the social, economic and political lens.

RC27-395.5

TIWARI, Dr Rakesh Kumar* (Buddha Institute of Technology, GIDA, Gorakhpur, India)

PRAKASH, Ravi (Government Degree College, Nanauta, Mughalsarai, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, India)

Self Identity and Sports: A Sociological Study

Authors: **Dr. Rakesh Kumar Tiwari**, Assistant Professor, Buddha Institute of Technology, GIDA, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh, India

Dr. Ravi Prakash, Associate Professor, Government Degree College, Nanauta, Mughalsarai, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, India

Abstract: Sport is a group activity, an universal phenomenon. From childhood individuals start to take participation in the sports, an organized game.

Sports, its rules and processes have close concern with the individual behaviours and groups involved in these activities. It reflects the norms and values of the general culture of society. It play significant role in

shaping and developing personality, identity of the participants and practitioners as well.

Objective of the Study: The purpose of this sociological study is to explore the ideas about role of sports in "Development of Self identity" of sports practitioners.

Method of the Study: It includes an analysis of concern literature which covers various aspects of the development of self of an individual participating in organized physical activities and games that play an important role in formation of their social world.

The results of the study: The analysis of the given sociological study manifest that sport is instrumental in creating, developing and maintaining self identity of sports practitioners, players and coaches through their interactions with groups involved their identification with specific teams and players as well.

WG01-767.1

TIWARI, Preeti* (Global Research and Educational Foundation India (GREFI), B-1205A, KM Residency, Raj Nagar Extension, Ghaziabad-201017, India)

Globalization, Modernity and Traditional Ideology: An Analysis of Conflicting Situation of Afghanistan

Globalization which emerged as an economic phenomenon in the last quarter of the 20th Century has now undergone a deep crisis not only

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

economically but also politically and culturally. Afghanistan is one of the examples of the clash between modernity and traditional ideology which led to the deep social, cultural, and political crisis in the last few decades. The forces of globalization which represent the transformation of modernity in the West have to deal with forces that are radicalized and insist on the practice of the traditional way of life and opposed modernity in toto. The efforts to modernize such societies lead to a resurgence of insurgency and terrorism with the support of regional and global power players. Information technology while facilitating the process of economic, political, and cultural globalization, on the one hand, it also helps in establishing global linkages among different terrorists and insurgent groups operating in different parts of the world. In the case of Afghanistan, traditional forces have overpowered the population who have modernized over a period of more than two decades. Many of these people left the country and today become refugees in different countries of the world. The present paper attempts to analyze the conflicting situation in Afghanistan from the perspective of globalization.

RC52-723.5

TIWARI, Preeti* (Global Research and Educational Foundation India (GREFI), B-1205A, KM Residency, Raj Nagar Extension, Ghaziabad-201017, India)

The Role of Health Professionals in Combating the Crisis of Covid-19 in India

Pandemic Covid-19 originated in China and has circumnavigated the whole world in a very short nospan of time. In India, the govt. has declared 21 days total lockdown in the whole country in March 2020 to save the life of the people at any cost. This step helped not only in breaking the chain of the Coronavirus but also provided sufficient time to the state and national governments to gear up their health machinery and to enhance needed medical facilities in all the districts of the country to face the challenge of the virus. At that time, India was not having sufficient PPE kits for medical doctors and health professionals, and also lack of testing kits (one lakh kits were immediately imported) and equipment like ventilators. Even more than 70% of alcohol-based sanitizers were also not manufactured on a large scale. India also imported N-95 masks for doctors and health professionals at that time. The national government took initiative to produce all these items at the local level. The doctors and health professionals also used their talents in curing the Corona patients diagnosed with available symptomatic drugs. The rate of recovery from Corona is also very high (between 40-50 percent) in India. The health professionals have done a commendable job to combat coronavirus and worked round the clock to save the life of the people, The success in manufacturing the vaccines by India has also helped in dealing with the crisis. The doctors, health workers, scientists, and pharmaceutical company professionals worked very hard to control the coronavirus. The present paper is aimed to analyze the role of health professionals in combating the crisis of Covid-19 in India.

RC40-587.4

TIWARI, Sweta* (MAHATMA GANDHI CENTRAL UNIVERSITY, India)

From Farm to Platter: Gauging the Impact of Act East Policy on Indigenous Food Practices and Culture of Konyak Nagas of India

Recent history has seen several examples of boycotting food products from a particular nation as a form of protest, as well as wars and climate change that led to an increase in food prices and scarcity of food worldwide. Food appears to be used as an easily accessible tool to express political motivations and permeates all aspects of our existence, regardless of caste, colour, class, and other factors. Cast in the shadows of liberal multiculturalism, what one has on the platter is a potlach of interplay between habits and habitat, traditional knowledge and modern science, climate change and sustainability, class, caste and gender- a cultural keystone of the community. The simple transfer of what they produce to their platter is a schema of socio-historical systems of existence they have preserved over time. By bringing the simple element of physiological and cultural survival i.e., food as an agency, heritage, and culture to the forefront of policy and development paradigm, the article attempts to capture the multi-scalar engagement of Indigenous community, which may necessarily be subsumed by the political capitalism and profit-oriented policy engagements. The article uses the Konyak Nagas' culinary traditions as a case of how the global national policy, i.e., Act East Policy, interact with the histories of food production, procurement, and consumption among indigenous communities. The Act East Policy anticipates developing the North-eastern region of India, which is home to 200 indigenous tribes. The economic tendencies of the policy are likely to affect the means of subsistence of the pre-industrial societies bringing plethora of changes to their platter. The article examines the worldview of Konyak food culture while also questioning foreign policies that have an inclination to overlook the efficient and sustainable forms of food culture, which are an integral element of the cultural fabric of the community.

WG06-JS-52.3

TIWARI, Sweta* (mahatma gandhi central university, bihar, India)

Unmasking Emotional Cartographies of Culture and Community in the 'Fieldwork/Field'

Couched in the cultural and ideological imaginations, till date, fieldwork is the hallmark of anthropological studies. The physical location becomes the starting point of ethnographic inquiry. The tapestry of socio-cultural practices in any community is made meaningful through the exploration of/ intellectualizing the place/field. The conventional anglophonic depiction of fieldwork is deceptive. The field is reduced to backdrop in which people perform their everyday life. But it is the insinuating 'emotionscapes' between people and place that produces pervasive imageries of the field. It was during my fieldwork among the Konyaks of Nagaland, India, I realized that the Konyak culture was deeply entrenched in the emotional configurations of landscape that we refer to as 'field'. In this article, I argue that places serve as ground for fieldworkers to turn from strangers to marginal natives. I emphasize the significance of making sense of emotional cartographies to see the cultural logic of the community. The field can be categorized into active and passive zones of social actions and underlying social relationships. Yet, we consider 'field'; as isolated physical entities. In this article I attempt to see 'field' as an institution ordering the social life of people as well as researcher. It can be construed as a container in which all the social interactions take place. The presence of fieldworker has the potential to destroy the natural place of the natives. Instead of abandoning the idea of place, considering it truly geographical, we can engage in unmasking the cartographies of culture by acknowledging field as a spatial production and enter the cognitive mapping that the community has lived.

RC32-470.2

TO, Clara Wai-chun* (The Education University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)

Conflict Resolution Strategies and Marital Stability in Cross-Border Stepfamilies in Hong Kong

This article examines the dynamism of conflict management and the effects of women's resolution strategies to stepcouple relations and marital stability in Mainland China–Hong Kong cross-border remarriages. Remarried women comprise a significant proportion of foreign brides in Asian and western societies. In Hong Kong, over one-third of Mainland Chinese brides in cross-border marriages were remarried women, whereas the number of divorcees has mushroomed. Research has shown that intermarriage between foreign-born migrants and natives and remarriages in general are prone to conflicts and instability. Although stepfamily studies have elucidated the various styles of conflict resolution, little is known about the dynamics and processes of conflict resolution in international remarriages and its effects on marital outcomes. Based on in-depth interviews with 35 remarried Mainland mothers, this study investigated the strategies deployed by these women in interaction with their spouse, children, and external social institutions. Five types of resolution strategies in two broad categories of conflict styles are identified, whereas each conflict style may equally precipitate into remarital dissolution or harmony. The engagement and response of family members, especially husbands, to women's efforts and external social support are paramount to marital stability. The results indicate the utility of treating couples as individuals with different strategies and the limits of binary approaches to conflict strategies and their outcomes.

RC31-458.2

TO, Clara Wai-chun* (The Education University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)

Divorce As a Strategy of Empowerment: Remarried Chinese Immigrant Women Navigating Immigration and Social Policies in Hong Kong

Emerging research on transnational divorce shows that the influences of immigration status, citizenship and social policies are mixed. Discrepancy in immigration and family laws of the countries of origin and destination of foreign spouses may delay divorce decisions and create obstacles to immigrant women's remarriage and claim for child custody. Yet, residency and support from the welfare state may facilitate union dissolution and liberate foreign-born women and their children from dysfunctional familial life with social protection. Based on in-depth interviews with Mainland Chinese single mothers who remarried Hong Kong men, this article argues that exclusionary immigration laws and social policies have posed significant challenges for cross-border stepfamilies and increased the likelihood of marital disruption. Instead of viewing immigrant women as victims, it explores the ways by which these women activate divorce or create split households as "strategies of empowerment" to navigate the restrictions imposed by these policies and gain access to social entitlements when their husbands fail to provide. The influences of these policies and the strategies that women employ to navigate policy restrictions vary according to women's immigration status, stepfamily configurations and relationships, husbands' living arrangements, and women's

earning capacity. This research fills major gaps in the literature of marriage migration in two ways. It explores the role of state power in divorce in transnational remarriages. It focuses on an understudied yet significant group of marriage migrants in Asia and the West, namely immigrant women of higher order of marriages who brought their children from previous relationships to their remarriage, and demonstrates their agency in navigating exclusionary policies.

RC53-JS-25.1

TODD, Liz* (Newcastle University, United Kingdom)
TIPLADY, Lucy (Newcastle University, United Kingdom)
BRAHALL, Luke (Children North East, United Kingdom)
BUTLER, Suzanne (Newcastle University, United Kingdom)
DALZIEL, Gwen (Children North East, United Kingdom)
GATHERCOLE, Cathryn (Children North East, United Kingdom)

Collision, Separation and Appreciation of Home and School Lives in Covid-19 for Children and Young People

The Voices project engaged with 1860 children and young people aged five-to-18 years over 21-months during the pandemic about their experiences of COVID-19 across multiple life facets through participatory methods using drawing, writing, focus groups, comics and action cycles. They were from 70+ mostly economically disadvantaged schools and groups in North East England. We heard what it was like doing online schooling at home and attending school with Covid-19 arrangements, and we heard about varied and complex aspects of informal learning and experience. This project was co-produced by researchers and practitioners from Newcastle University (UK) and the charity/ NGO Children North East.

This paper considers questions raised by children's appreciation of home and school and activities at home addressing elements of all three key challenges of the session. We consider what arose for children as home school boundaries collided in a number of ways not all of them expected. Children largely enjoyed increasing digital activity for games and social connectivity during the pandemic and felt this not understood by adults. Returning to school was much preferred to online home-schooling.

We discuss the possibility that official place-based education has longevity due to its materiality and relationality despite the proliferation of online technologies (Facer and Selwyn,2021). Consequences for conceptualising home-school relationships given the positive value of home-school separation for children are discussed. We consider kinds of learning enabled by digital tools in the out-of-school environment, and other informal learning during the pandemic. We also discuss children's valuing of non-digital informal learning during the pandemic and implications for transmedia skills (Masnet et al,2019).

Masanet,M.J. et al(2019). From digital native to digital apprentice.A case study of the transmedia skills and informal learning strategies of adolescents in Spain.*Learning, media and technology,44*(4),400-413.

Facer,K. and Selwyn,N.(2021).Digital technology and the futures of education: Towards 'Non-Stupid'optimism. Paris:Unesco.

RC33-492.2

TOEPOEL, Vera* (Utrecht University, Netherlands)
ELEVELT, Anne (CBS, Netherlands)

Combining Research Grade Accelerometers, Activity Trackers and Survey Data to Measure Physical Activity

National organizations typically measure physical activity through surveys. Accelerometers – both research grade as consumer owned like smartwatches and Fitbits- can be used to augment or replace surveys. This presentation investigates how the use of accelerometers relates to survey measures when it comes to Total Data Error **Methods & Data:** Data come from the Dutch LISS Panel, a probability-based online panel consisting of about 8000 individuals. The panel was asked to complete the Dutch National Survey on Physical Activity, as well as questions on ownership on activity trackers, donation of activity tracker data, and willingness to wear a research-grade device in a follow-up. Survey data were collected in October 2021, the follow-up study where participants wore the research-grade accelerometer ActivPal for a week, will be conducted between November 2021-Februari 2022. **Results:** Results show that about half of the participants abide to the norms of Physical Activity as determined by the World Health Organization. About half of the panel owned an activity tracker such as smartwatch of Fitbit. About half of that group was willing to donate their data. In our presentation we will focus on predictors of device use and physical activity based on covariates from the panel (analyses still to be done). In addition, we will report on the results of the accelerometer, and look at validity between survey data, research-grade accelerometer and personally owned activity trackers. **Added Value:** This presentation shows how to use different types of sensor data to augment or replace survey questions. It informs on hybrid data opportunities in social research.

RC33-493.1

TOEPOEL, Vera* (Utrecht University, Netherlands)

Using Sensor Data to Augment Surveys

Relevance & Research Question: Lack of Physical Activity (PA) has been identified by the World Health Organization as fourth leading causal factor for death. National organizations typically measure PA in the population through surveys, however, surveys might not be the best method. Measuring PA is difficult because it requires remembering activities, estimation about intensity and duration of specific types of activities, complec calculations (in total, on average, usual) and intensity of PA is a relative issue. Furthermore, questions on PA are susceptible to social desirability bias. Accelerometers – both research grade as consumer owned like smartwatches and Fitbits- can be used to augment or replace surveys. This presentation investigates how the use of accelerometers relates to survey measures when it comes to Total Data Error **Methods & Data:** Data come from the Dutch LISS Panel, a probability-based online panel consisting of about 8000 individuals. The panel was asked to complete the Dutch National Survey on Physical Activity, as well as questions on ownership on activity trackers, donation of activity tracker data, and willingness to wear a research-grade device in a follow-up. Survey data were collected in October 2021-July2022. **Results:** Results show that about half of the participants abide to the norms of Physical Activity as determined by the World Health Organization. In our presentation we will focus on predictors of device use and physical activity based on covariates from the panel. In addition, we will report on the results of the accelerometer, and look at validity between survey data, research-grade accelerometer and personally owned activity trackers. **Added Value:** This presentation shows how to use different types of sensor data to augment or replace survey questions. It informs on hybrid data opportunities in social research.

RC47-JS-43.5

TOHIDLOU, Somayeh* (Assistant Professor of Institute of Humanities and Cultural Studies, Iran)

The Constitutional Movement and the Continuation of Its Religious Activism until Today in Iran

Historically, have known the constitutional movement (1906) as the transition of Iran from tradition to modernity and its effects have continued until today. The well-known conflict in this movement is the conflict of legitimacy and constitutionalism, and various religious activists, including religious authorities and students, have been active in it. The concept of equality and law are two concepts that they differed in their definition and application. This article aims to show a range of opinions with the method of conceptual history (Reinhart Kozelek, 1923-2006) and with reference to the historical conversations of 30 constitutional religious elites. This theoretical spectrum will include: traditional legalists, traditional constitutionalists, believers in religious democracy, believers in indigenous modernity compatible with Sharia, and secular progressives. And it will also examine how dialogue and coalitions between different groups on the spectrum have been established and how they have continued to this day. Considering that the two concepts of equality and law are under the larger concept of justice, we have used a set of traditional to modern opinions about justice, to show the difference between these two views and the replacement of each part of the spectrum in the applied theories. Historically, it seems that whenever the middle groups of the spectrum have gained power and had the ability to talk with each other, popular movements such as the constitutional movement (1906), the national oil movement (1951) and the reformist movement (1997) in Iran has occurred. And whenever the power has sided with groups that are inclined to two ends of the spectrum, such as the case of Reza Khani'sdiscovery of the hijab (1936) or the forced hijab after the revolution (1979), it has had opposition on the side of the people and has been unstable; Referring to the protests of Iranian women (2022)

RC10-160.3

TOMASELLI, Charlize* (University of Cape Town, South Africa)

Policy, Participation and Empowerment: A Case Study of Community Resistance Against Authoritarian Neoliberal Policy.

Habermas has noted that policy can be either a tool of emancipation or oppression. The judicial system is the arena in which this distinction is made. This case study is an illustrative example of the conflict that can arise when a fight for policy domination exposes an authoritarian state with a neoliberal macroeconomic regime versus a people-centred and democratic participatory community. The paper focuses on how the conflict in South African policy is played out using a recent Shell seismic survey court case. The methodology employed was a case study design based on the Judgments in three sequential court cases (2021 – 2022) using thematic analysis as the data analysis method. The conceptual framework utilised Jürgen Habermas' instrumental reasoning as a high-level framework and was operationalised through the heuristic modules of Sherry Arnstein and Jules Pretty. The research makes the case that issues of public participation in this instance are a result of the different understandings and expectations of the required level of public participation

between the two groups, the local fisher community on the one hand and Shell and the Government on the other. The claim is that this is a result of the conflicting and sometimes opposing policy rhetoric within national South African policy. The findings underscore the central importance of appropriate levels of public participation as protected by the South African Constitution in the process of Exploration Right Applications in order to minimise conflict between different stakeholders.

RC02-JS-32.5

TOMASSETTI, Julia* (Swinburne University of Technology, School of Business, Law and Entrepreneurship, Australia)

Original Content Producers and Contemporary Debates on Labour Law and Policy

This paper studies 'original content producers' (OCPs), meaning individuals who produce original content for user-generated content platforms, such as TikTok, Bilbili, YouTube, and Instagram, and who seek to make a living, or part of a living, from their production. The paper explores how we might fold OCPs into contemporary debates on labour law, and how incorporating the experiences of these workers can inflect or alter the debates. While other social science and humanities disciplines have shown moderate interest in OCPs, labour law and policy scholars have dealt little with these workers. This paper argues that, although OCPs are a small percentage of the workforce, we should consider their experiences and labor arrangements when deliberating upon the most useful notions of non-domination and non-subordination at work. The case for this investigation is even stronger when we consider recent economic and technological changes in the production and consumption of creative works. OCPs should interest labour law and policy scholars for three reasons: (1) as a labour-capital relationship, their work shares features with other contemporary work relationships—both standard and nonstandard—and we should better center these features in our debates for intellectual and political purchase; (2) their work brings into focus two discourses within our intellectual economy that pose real political obstacles to change—those of the 'platform economy' and non-capital capital, namely 'human capital' and 'social capital'; and (3) OCPs' experiences as subjects, particularly with forms of neoliberal agency, should help us better understand the bases of meaningful collective action in today's economy, as well as contemporary obstacles to effective labour struggle.

RC28-412.3

TOMASZEWSKI, Wojtek* (The University of Queensland, Australia)
ZAJAC, Tomasz* (The University of Queensland, Australia)
WESTERN, Mark (University of Queensland, Australia)
SHARMA, Nikita (The University of Queensland, Australia)

Labour Market Outcomes of University Graduates of Migrant Background in Australia: The Relevance of Cultural, Linguistic, and Educational Capital in the Country of Origin

Australia is an ethnically and culturally diverse country. According to the latest Census, nearly 30% of the population declared born overseas. Although many migrants were born in culturally similar countries such as New Zealand or the United Kingdom, a growing proportion comes from countries such as India, China, the Philippines, or Vietnam. While migrants are an important category in Australian policy and academic research, existing studies fail to recognize the diversity of the migrant population. This study seeks to address this gap by using unique linked-administrative data to examine the labour market outcomes of university graduates by their country and region of origin. The study investigates the role of quality of education in the country of origin, cultural and linguistic proximity as well as age at arrival as potential mechanisms that explain the differences in labour market outcomes of different migrant groups. Our analyses are based on administrative records extracted from the Higher Education Information Management System (HEIMS) linked to the 2016 Australian Census of Population and Housing that captures a range of labour market outcomes: income, occupation, and full-time employment. The extract contains higher-education records of all domestic undergraduate students who graduated from an Australian university between 2005 and 2015 (n = 800,618 graduates, including 141,890 foreign-born individuals). We find evidence of significant differences in labour market outcomes between Australian and foreign-born graduates as well as within the migrant population. Furthermore, we demonstrate that cultural and linguistic proximity, as well as educational expenditure in the home country, are related to better labour market outcomes. Our results highlight the need for policies facilitating migrants' labour market integration, even among highly educated migrants such as university graduates.

RC34-517.3

TOPBAS, Damla* (Izmir Katip Celebi University, Turkey)
CABUK KAYA, Nilay (University of Ankara, Turkey)

"It's Not Only about the COVID-19 Pandemic!": Future Post-COVID-19 Expectations of Young People in Turkey

Young people are one of the most important demographic groups affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. While the pandemic affected many areas in the lives of young people, such as education, economy, family, and friendship relations, it left them in a web of change that they had to cope with and adapt. Moreover, issues such as unemployment that they were exposed to before the pandemic became stronger in this process. The negative effects of the pandemic also affected their expectations for the future. This study aims to reveal the post-COVID future expectations of young people in Turkey. The study's data is based on the project carried out during the first period of the Covid-19 pandemic, which aims to understand the strategies of youth to cope with the pandemic. In-depth interviews were carried out with 40 young people between the ages of 18-30 and were asked about their future post-COVID expectations. The study shows that young people are quite pessimistic about the future post-COVID-19. However, it is not only the pandemic experience that underlies these negative future expectations. Firstly, young people are worried that their freedom will be further restricted due to the existence of authoritarian AKP rule in Turkey. Secondly, they think that the neoliberal economy, which is effective both in Turkey and in the world, affects them negatively, and it will be almost impossible for them to find a job in the future. Finally, the climate crisis emerges as another significant issue that worries young people who think they will face a food and water crisis in the future. Although most young people have beliefs that the negative situations they experience will not improve in the future, others prefer to control negative emotions to increase their productive capacity because for them being pessimistic is not a solution.

RC32-478.19

TORRES, Analia* (CIEG/ISCSP - University of Lisbon Comp. 5162300210, Portugal)
ASSUNCAO, Fatima (CIEG/ISCSP - University of Lisbon, Portugal)
MACIEL, Diana (CIEG/ISCSP - University of Lisbon - Comp 5162300210, Portugal)
COELHO, Bernardo (CIEG/ISCSP - University of Lisbon, Portugal)
MERLINI, Sara (CIEG/ISCSP - University of Lisbon - Comp. 5162300210, Portugal)

"Only When I Achieved Success, I Realised We Needed to Focus on Gender Equality"- Power Struggles in Female Academic Trajectories

Higher education is a particularly pertinent locus for analysing occupational gender segregation at the global level (Connell, 2019). Whilst the effects of the feminisation of higher education have long been documented (Leathwood and Read, 2009; Winter, 1991), segregations persist, both at the horizontal and vertical levels, in many different academic contexts (Carvalho, White and Machado-Taylor, 2013; Carvalho and Diogo, 2018; Husu, 2001, 2013; Morley, 2013, 2014).

This presentation draws from a larger project that addressed Gender Equality in Higher Education Institutions (EEA Grants), analysing both qualitative (4 case-studies, 25 interviews with academic leaders and 9 focus-groups) and quantitative data, namely statistics and trends over the last two decades across Europe. In this paper we present evidence of the main obstacles encountered by a set of 11 Academic Women with successful careers, interviewed about their professional and academic path.

As found in previous research and reported in the literature, these women have faced numerous obstacles to achieve leadership positions and academic success. However, we also found that their perception of the existing gender bias in favor of men increased throughout their careers and specifically when they started to occupy positions of power previously dominated by men. In contrast with male academic leaders, women displayed a greater need to justify their professional choices considering work-life-balance. These outcomes will be discussed in the context of the different scientific areas to which these women belong and the structure of opportunities created by the deep transformation of the Portuguese and European university landscape that took place over the last decades. The results of this research are very relevant to debate and develop new public policies to decrease occupational segregation in Higher Education.

RC39-564.7

TORRES, David* (National Institute of Anthropology and History, Mexico)

Relocation of Culturally Significant Values in the Recovery from Disasters

Los desastres tienen el poder de irrumpir severamente en las esferas material, emocional, cognitiva, conductual, social, cultural y espiritual de la vida de las personas. En ese contexto, la destrucción del patrimonio cultural representa una pérdida de valores e identidades que afecta todas esas dimensiones. Ésta puede entenderse como un tipo de duelo que los individuos y las comunidades atraviesan.

Para alcanzar una recuperación significativa en torno al patrimonio cultural, los individuos y los grupos deben atravesar varias fases: 1) aceptación de la dimensión del daño en su dimensión material y no material, y su impacto para la comunidad; 2) situar el origen del daño o pérdida tanto en la amenaza como en las vulnerabilidades materializadas para poder identificar (y atender) la raíz del problema; 3) los afectados deben decidir si los valores y funciones del patrimonio perdido pueden y deben ser recuperados, y poner en práctica mecanismos de recolocación (temporal o permanente) de los mismos; y 4) trazar posibles formas de recuperación del patrimonio cultural a partir de los valores, significados, usos y funciones significativos localmente.

Esta investigación se centra en el proceso de recolocación de valores registrados en varios casos de estudio afectados por los sismos de 2017 en México. Éste se observó como un indicador de la capacidad de adaptación sociocultural a realidades post-sismo, del nivel de organización previo, pero también como reflejo de las formas alternas (no institucionales) de comprender el patrimonio que surgen desde, y dan forma a, discursos locales de la cultura y la identidad. Estos, según fue registrado, priorizaron la dimensión inmaterial sobre los aspectos materiales del patrimonio, integrando elementos como el territorio y el paisaje como parte de la memoria cultural colectiva. Finalmente, se proponen rutas para estudiar, preservar y fomentar dichas iniciativas como parte de los sistemas de recuperación cultural vigentes.

RC51-JS-130.4

TORRES, Maria* (Universidade de Coimbra, Brazil)

A Populist Contitucionalism As a Challenge for 21st Century Democracy'S: An Analysis of Hungary Under the Orbán Regime

Governed by a conservative nationalist party, in 2011 Hungary replaced the 1949 constitution with the Hungarian Basic Law. However, from a constitutional process of doubtful legitimacy, a document was produced that has been much criticized due to the insertion of political-ideological elements that reflect the populist ideology of the government in leadership. It was observed considerable democratic backsliding in the sense of moving away the liberal principles of the state, which currently no longer includes itself in the roll of full democracies, but in the sphere of hybrid regimes, by virtue of being an illiberal democracy. The work aims to approach the Hungarian populist constitutionalism and the illiberal reflexes on democracy. It is intended to strengthen the study by building a firm base for political science and sociology argumentation, delimiting basic concepts that circulate the theme. Subsequently, it is dedicated to the theoretical development of abusive constitutionalism and the influence on the populist phenomenon. At the end, it is proposed to reflect on Hungary's political situation. The investigation adopts a quantitative approach, and it is developed from the inductive method. The theme is approaching in an argumentative-expositive speech, exalting the use of bibliographical referential, technical-scientific articles, recent law and jurisprudence. It is also emphasized the use of authors mostly in English and Hungarian, which stand out for their sophisticated knowledge and authority on the subject. The result is that Hungary has always been a country of nationalistic thinking. The avalanche of cosmopolitan ideas after the end of the Cold War, together with the implementation of liberal democracy, caused a cultural reaction that was broken in the last years by the leadership of the conservative populist government. Based on this opportunity, it employed abusive methods of constitutional changes to essentially turn the country into an illiberal democracy.

RC48-JS-93.1

TORRES BERNARDINO, Lorena* (TRIANGLE UMR 5206 / SCIENCES PO LYON, France)

Movimientos Sociales Contra El Extractivismo Hídrico: Coaliciones Multinivel En Los Conflictos Por El Agua En México

Esta ponencia hace un análisis de coaliciones multinivel, a partir del conflicto por la presa El Zapotillo. Este conflicto detonó mediáticamente en 2008, con la fuerte defensa de los pobladores de las tres comunidades que se verían afectadas por la construcción de la presa. Esto ha provocado el despliegue de una serie de coaliciones que han instrumentalizado acciones de carácter legal, político, mediático y discursivo, para sostener su causa, e incluso ampliarla hacia mediaciones internacionales de justicia ambiental contra la ola extractivista en México.

Se hace énfasis en que el conflicto hídrico es público porque su argumento es parte de las narraciones contemporáneas. Éste es tomado por una minoría

territorial o asociativa en situación de exigencia colectiva. En un conflicto, el discurso oculta las motivaciones e intereses de diferentes actores, subraya el análisis de los discursos, e identifica la adaptabilidad de las causas defendidas. En este sentido, los conflictos por el agua son procesos de interacción, en torno a uno o más aspectos de la manera en que se gestiona, accede o se usan los recursos hídricos. Son resultado de los dilemas que enfrentan los actores y por tanto son parte de la dinámica de todo sistema social, y de los procesos de apertura de las políticas públicas del agua.

El primer objetivo es proponer un marco de reflexión, a partir del análisis del conflicto como constructor del proceso de política, y de su reconocimiento como "detonante de cambio" en la trayectoria sociopolítica del agua. Para esto, la presentación se divide en tres momentos de reflexión:

1. Marco de coaliciones multinivel en las movilizaciones sociales contra el extractivismo hídrico

2. Construcción de coaliciones en el conflicto por la presa "El Zapotillo": ¿permanencia o negociación?

3. La reconfiguración en los instrumentos sociopolíticos: cambios en la política hídrica de México

RC33-498.3

TORRES-ALBERO, Cristobal* (Universidad Autonoma de Madrid, Spain)

VILLAMARIN, Alba* (Universidad Autonoma de Madrid, Spain)

Covid-19 Pandemic: Alternative Methodological Approaches Using Big Data & Machine Learning Techniques for a Massive Literature Review and Understanding the Social Media Discourse

The health crisis induced by COVID-19 has become one of the most relevant topics in international scientific production in all areas of knowledge. Knowing the academic advances in this matter has been fundamental to understanding the state of the question and the social effects that a world in pandemic implies. This paper aims to evaluate different machine learning techniques for the extraction and analysis of data that allow the understanding, from alternative research methods to the classic ones, the COVID-19 as an object of scientific knowledge production and as a sociological phenomenon.

First, a literature review of scientific articles published on COVID-19 in the field of sociology in the Web of Science and Scopus databases from 2019 to 2022 was carried out. For the analysis of the articles, natural language processing techniques such as the Latent Dirichlet Allocation (LDA) algorithm are applied, where, through unsupervised learning applied to the text corpus, the modeling of the topics contained in the literature is made possible.

Secondly, the possibilities offered by the google trends platform were investigated. The potential of the analysis of itineraries users' search in the sociological study of social phenomena was evaluated.

Finally, a massive download of data from twitter where the word "covid" is mentioned was carried out, extracting a sample to which topic modeling techniques were applied, offering the possibility of comparing the most relevant topics on the object of study both in the international scientific debate and social media discussions.

From the evaluation of the different strategies and the nature of the data, it is hoped that progress will be made in the incorporation of new research methods into the study of social phenomena.

RC10-157.4

TORRIGIANI, Claudio* (Università degli Studi di Genova Disfor Tax ID 00754150100, Italy)

GIANNONI, Paola (Università degli Studi di Genova, Italy)
ZINI, Elena (Università degli Studi di Genova, Italy)
PANDOLFINI, Valeria (Università degli Studi di Genova, Italy)
PALUMBO, Mauro (Università degli Studi di Genova, Italy)

The governance of school-work alternance in Italy: salient features and ways of improvement

The school-work alternance is a useful pedagogical approach to reduce the mismatch between school learning and labour market needs, improving the employability of adolescents and their future professional experience, as well as promoting democratic participation in education. However, school-to-work transition is diversified at territorial level and regional disparities in opportunities may increase inequalities. In Italy, the reform of the education system recently introduced the Pathways for Transversal Skills and Orientation (PCTO), mandatory for students in their last three years of upper secondary schools: in this policy a central role is recognized to the acquisition of soft and transversal skills, as well as to the orientation purpose.

This paper presents the main evidence emerged from two studies, part of the national research project "Evaluating the School-Work Alternance: a longitudinal study in Italian upper secondary schools". An exploratory analysis included qualitative interviews involving stakeholders of upper schools and public institutions of two cities in Northern Italy: it highlighted PCTO

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

objectives, functioning, obstacles and facilitating factors, organizational and implementation strategies. This led to a study focused on PCTO governance, conducted with semi-structured qualitative interviews with stakeholders of institutions at national and regional level representatives of both the world of school and the business world. The results focused PCTO implementation strategies, the relations between business and schools' worlds, as well as roles, activities, and way of coordination between public and private sectors. The different stakeholders underline the complexity in activating networks that adequately connect central and local level of education systems and the school side with the business side. Emerges a dynamic and fragmented portrait of PCTO in Italy, underlying how a more effective and shared governance could improve the future planning and implementation of this policy, contributing to reduce inequalities between students in different regional education systems and to improve their opportunities.

RC47-662.2

TOSCANO, Emanuele* (University G. Marconi, Italy)

Contagious Freedom. How the Far Right Has Ridden the Free-Vax Movements between Mistrust and Moral Panic

This paper aims to analyze some specific aspects of the events that, following the first pandemic wave of 2020, filled public spaces in Italy against the confinement measures first and subsequently against the vaccination campaigns and the decision to impose the green certificate (Green Pass) as a necessary tool for every citizen to carry out their work and to attend public places. Specifically, this analysis will be structured around two thematic macro-axes: i) *the relationship between the far-right and the anti-vaccine movements*. The demonstrations of recent months have been, in fact, a prolific terrain of diffusion and contamination for the far-right, which has found thanks to these movements a new and unexpected visibility and wide margins of action, due to the strong political, social, economic and cultural heterogeneity that makes up these movements, and the encounter between right-wing radicalism, conspiracy theories relating to the imposition of a New World Order by global elites, xenophobic and anti-Semitic positions; ii) *the affirmation of a simplified concept of freedom*. The meeting between the instances of the opposition movements to vaccines and No Green Pass on the one hand and the radical right on the other is inherent in the two main characteristics of the reflective late modernity: the radicalization of processes of individualization and the denial of the impartiality of scientific knowledge. In fact, the first phase of industrial modernity was characterized by processes inspired by rationality, trust and optimism in science, while the second modernity, typical of post-industrial societies, is instead characterized by a reflective dimension in which the universalistic narrative of collective movements of the past have been replaced by another increasingly polarized towards dynamics typical of an exasperated individualism that leads to singularism, and in which the role of super-partes legitimation of applied policies played by scientific knowledge has disappeared

RC40-591.4

TOURANGEAU, Wesley* (University of Lincoln, United Kingdom)

Ethical Meat As Both Cultural Hegemony and Sustainability Leverage Point

Concerns over the environmental and animal welfare impacts of meat have given rise to two food trends: (1) more meat-free products, such as hamburgers made with plant-based Beyond Meat, and (2) more meat options that boast meat from "ethically raised" animals. While the first trend presents a route for popularizing diets supportive of animal rights discourses that oppose the consumption of animals, the second trend is more supportive of the animal welfare status quo wherein meat is considered morally permissible when animals are deemed to have been treated humanely before and at slaughter. The focus here is on the latter trend, for example, across the United Kingdom (UK) and Canada the advent of "humane" meat has become a well-established option, with most supermarkets offering a certified "humane" option for most types of meat. Importantly, some animal welfare organizations like Animal Justice (based in Canada) have criticized "humane" meat certifiers for misleading consumers and not going far enough to improve animal welfare (AW) conditions. "Humane" meat discourses therefore risk being coopted by large corporations wherein animal welfare is treated as a quantifiable target and unique selling proposition. Yet smaller scale farms, adopting sustainable farming practices like agroforestry and regenerative agriculture may be improving animal welfare conditions without the financial benefits that come with growing/selling certifiably "humane" and "ethical" meat. To explore this dilemma, this paper combines Gramsci's contributions to power theory with the concept of leverage points from sustainability literature. Gramsci offers a means to view "humane" meat as cultural hegemony, wherein changes are made to bring further regulatory consensus while dominant ideologies of meat production and consumption remain. Systems thinking literature, and the concept of leverage points, provides a means to imagine animal welfare interventions via the incentivizing of sustainable agricultural practices that prioritize animals as well as the environment.

RC08-133.3

TOWNSLEY, Eleanor* (Mount Holyoke College, USA)
GEBRE-MEDHIN, Ben (Mount Holyoke College, USA)

Speaking for Sociology (and the social sciences): Computational Text Analysis of a Century of Presidential Addresses to the Disciplines

Drawing from theories and case-studies in digital historiography, we describe the process of building a novel data set of Presidential addresses to major US social science associations. From the late 19th century, these addresses have been preserved as archival records of particular disciplines, typically analyzed using conventional historical methods, and conceptualized as authoritative representations of the disciplinary field, of particular research agendas, or of departmental or individual biographies. Efforts to digitize and release archival material related to the historical evolution of the disciplines presents researchers with both novel opportunities for discovery and risks of destabilizing settled narratives and professional identities. The uneven pace of digitization also makes it challenging to construct representative – or even systematic – data sets that are of sufficient scale to utilize computational text analysis methods. We seek to overcome these challenges through the creation of a corpus of Presidential addresses to the American Sociological Association, and neighboring social science disciplines, since their inception. This data set represents the full universe of structured performances over a long historical period and is designed to be amenable to both computational grounded theory and traditional historical methods. Our aim is to shed new light on old questions about the parallel and overlapping development of social science disciplines as well as the relationship between modern social science disciplines and other social fields, such as politics, media, and empire. In addition to traditional publications, research output includes the data set and data infrastructure.

RC26-385.4

TRAMONTANA, Antonio* (University of Messina, Italy)

Gender-Based Violence on Instagram between Stereotypes, Prejudices, and Social Innovation. a Visual Analysis of the Imaginary of #Violenzadigenere

By presenting the first results of an analysis conducted on a corpus of images extracted from Instagram in Italian, my purpose is to understand the imaginary of gender-based violence and the forms of violence to it connected.
For this purpose, the posts containing the hashtag #violenzadigenere were extracted. By categorizing the posts according to the textual content, a connection with other forms of violence was identified and posts containing the following hashtags were subsequently extracted: #cyberbullismo, #femminicidio, #revengeporn, #violenzadomestica, #violenzapsicologica e #violenzasulledonne.
Based on this first level of analysis it was possible to collect 1200 images. Subsequently a Qualitative Content Analysis was conducted using the visual field as a unit of analysis in order to understand, through the representation of gender violence, how the symbolic order manifests itself on social media, what are the forms of social reproduction of roles and gender stereotypes, as well as forms of social innovation in terms of visual representation of gender violence.

Aust-16.2

TRANTER, Bruce* (University of Tasmania, Australia)

Attitudes on Climate Change in Australia

Australians' attitudes on environmental issues vary considerably according to social and political background. While attitudes are far from perfect predictors of behaviour, environmental attitudes provide a useful gauge of one's willingness to act on environmental issues. Previous research has shown that younger, tertiary educated Australians are far more likely than others to accept the veracity of anthropogenic climate change (ACC), and to vote for Green political parties. Alternatively, those with conservative political leanings tend to be sceptical of human caused climate change.
However, low public trust in climate science also stands as a barrier to action on climate change. While an estimated 97 per cent of climate scientists agree global warming is occurring and is mainly caused by humans, nationally representative surveys show that only about two-thirds of Australian adults accept the scientific consensus.
Analyses of recent data from the Australian Survey of Social Attitudes show that trust in climate science mediates the influence of social background and political party identification on accepting ACC in Australia. This suggests that environmental sociologists would do well to consider how institutional trust influences environmental attitudes and behaviour, particularly in relation to climate change.

RC44-631.2

TRAPPMANN, Vera* (University of Leeds, United Kingdom)
CUTTER, Jo (University of Leeds, United Kingdom)
SCHULZ, Felix (University of Leeds, United Kingdom)
BALDERSON, Ursula (University of Leeds, United Kingdom)

Worker Representation in the Green Transition

This paper speaks to the RC44 call themes around the evolution of a new green politics that challenge the assumptions and traditions of organised labour and its institutions. Addressing the challenges of climate change will call for dramatic shifts in the way societies produce and consume. Yet there is limited understanding of how workers view these changes and how unions represent their interests in the processes of social and industrial change implicit to successful climate mitigation policy. While recent research has begun to explore how IR systems might shape union voice within regional 'green economy' policy making (Stroud et al 2018) or union collective bargaining strategies on environmental issues (Tomassetti 2020) we contend that a broader understanding is also needed of workers' perceptions of the climate crisis and demands of the so-called 'just transition'. Reporting on data from national level surveys of 4,000 German and UK workers conducted in 2022 and a mapping of trade union environmental policies in these two countries, we explore the ways in which workers view green economy transitions and their preferences for how the implied restructuring should be managed and whether and how this is currently be represented by organised labour in these two countries. Our study examines if and how worker climate perceptions appear to be represented by organised labour in two countries with broadly similar CO_2 emissions profiles and making some progress towards decarbonisation, but with different employment models. The implications for worker representation are also considered.

Stroud, D., Fairbrother, P., Evans, C. and Blake, J. 2018. Governments matter for capitalist economies: Regeneration and transition to green and decent jobs. *Economic and Industrial Democracy*. **39**(1), pp.87–108.

Tomassetti, P. 2020. From Treadmill of Production to Just Transition and Beyond. *European Journal of Industrial Relations*. **26**(4), pp.439–457.

RC16-243.4

TRAUE, Boris* (University of Luxembourg, Luxembourg)

Reconstructing Sympathy through Relational Theory

Since the 1940s, a near complete disciplinary division between psychology and sociology has occurred. This allowed both disciplines to sharpen their epistemic claims - at the price of also *losing* explanatory potential. In Mead's and Simmel's works, psychological and sociological styles of thinking are held together by the concept of *sympathy*. While sociology had gathered around the problem of social order, and psychology had gathered around the cognitive processing of perceptual information, both have mostly abandoned the idea of human relations as governed by 'sympathy'. This 'lost ontology' of sympathy was also very much alive in the works of other authors of the era such as Martin Buber, Max Scheler, Theodor Lipps, Peter Kropotkin and later, in a philosophical style, Emmanuel Levinas as well as – in a negative gestalt – in Giorgio Agamben. In this sense, the concept of sympathy has retreated into philosophy, where it has lost an empirical perspective and practice. The presentation explores the importance of sympathy in the writings of Simmel, Mead, and other Belle Epoque scholars. Subsequently, revivals of 'sympathicist' tropes in current social theory will be discussed: The notion lurks in socialist writings and regularly erupts in sociology, such as in Habermas' theory of communicative action, in Hartmut Rosa's theory of resonance, theories of emotional intelligence and in neurosciences ('mirror neurons') as well as in popular writings such as Rutger Brekman's. I will discuss where these neo-symphathicist writings succumb to romanticism instead of providing analytic capacities. Finally, possible venues of reconstructing a *theory of sympathy* through relational sociology will be explored, as well as its potential analytical usefulness for understanding 21st century societies.

RC11-168.1

TRAVERS, Max* (University of Tasmania, Australia)
COOK, Peta (University of Tasmania, Australia)
JACOBS, Keith (University of Tasmania, Australia)
OSBORNE, Caroline (synergy urban consulting, Australia)
AMINPOUR, Fatemeh (UNSW, Australia)
DWYER, Zack (university of Tasmania, Australia)

Community and Conflict in Retirement Villages

Retirement villages in which older people live independently in age segregated communities have expanded as a type of housing. They are seen by government as having health benefits for residents, and social benefits in reducing pressure on housing markets through down-sizing. Yet there have been consumer complaints about predatory practices and calls for stronger regulation. This paper reports initial findings from a mixed methods study commissioned by the Commonwealth government. Drawing on a survey of 800 residents, 36 interviews with residents and 10 interviews with stakeholders, it describes the appeal of community living in retirement villages, consumer complaints and disputes, stakeholder perspectives, and regulation by the state.

RC23-347.1

TREGUBOVA, Natalia* (St. Petersburg State University, Russian Federation)
IVANOVA, Anastasia (St Petersburg State University, Russia)
REZAEV, Andrey (Rikkyo Institute for Global Urban Studies, United States)

Looking at the Advancement of Artificial Intelligence and Human-Machine Interactions through the Lens of Social Analytics: Basic Theoretical and Methodological Approaches

There is an enormous flow of research publications dealing with AI. However, the 'Big Three' dominates in this flow: computer science, cognitive science, and philosophy. Most recently, in the Western world (especially in the US), there is a surge of publications coming from the humanities and critical theory. These publications concentrate on social justice, privacy, and ethical issues.

Simultaneously, such well-established fields as science and technology studies (STS) and communication theory have started to claim quite strongly their interest in examining the reality of AI technologies.

The paper we propose to the ISA Congress in the framework of the RC-23 Session deals with the theoretical and methodological potentials of social analytics in researching current developments in AI technologies.

The basic argument of the paper is that Human-Centered or Human-Centric but not Technology Centered approach must be the primary orientation for those who are dealing with AI.

The recognition of the demand for a Human-Centered AI highlights the urgent need to develop a deep understanding of how to introduce students of the social sciences to AI and how to support social sciences professors in this endeavor. However, AI has been conspicuously absent from social sciences education, and there has been limited research examining AI learning and teaching in social sciences and humanities programs. A key open question for AI social sciences education is how students can be introduced to the fundamentals of AI in the context of its application to solving core societal problems.

The authors also argue that AI progress turns human-machine interactions into human-algorithms interdependence.

RC04-JS-123.1

TRELFA, Douglas* (Tamagawa University, College of Arts and Sciences, Japan)
YAMADA, Aki (Tamagawa University, College of Arts and Sciences, Japan)
KOYAMA, Yuichiro (Tamagawa University, College of Arts and Sciences, Japan)

Global Mobility Aspirations and Orientation Among Students at a Private Japanese University

We will present results from a questionnaire survey, focus groups, and interviews of Japanese university students we conducted in 2022. The study focused on the global mobility aspirations of these students in the context of pandemic-induced transformation of access to information about living and working abroad, such as lost opportunities to study abroad and interact with international students, while also having more social media and internet content consumption time. We examined how the students' views on working abroad and interest in the world was affected by the transformation into an online learning environment and Japan's global travel lockdown. We found that students most interested in a global nomad lifestyle and global connections have values that are aligned with globalism and exhibit academic outcomes and choices that are consistent with desirable international education objectives. Previous research has shown that young Japanese have become less globally oriented in recent years (Japanese Cabinet Office 2019) than youth from other nations. This data contributes to the ongoing investigations into globalization within the context of Japanese cultural and educational norms.

Our research methodology combines a self-administered online questionnaire using Freeasy with additional focus group interviews. The survey included demographics, course selection, language study interest, self-reported English proficiency, social media and consumer behavior, and attitudes toward globalization. The questionnaire was administered to all 2nd and 3rd-year students in the College of Arts and Sciences at a private university in Tokyo (n=204). Correlation and regression analysis support the hypothesis that global mobility aspirations and orientation are not common among Japanese youth and are associated with a global world view and positive educational outcomes. We also will present results of our focus group and interview studies, which provide insights into pandemic-induced transformations in Japanese society.

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

RC24-365.2

TRENCHER, Gregory* (Kyoto university, Japan)

Critically Examining Proposed Pathways to Net-Zero By 2050 for BP, Chevron, Exxonmobil and Shell

The global transition to carbon neutrality requires rapidly downscaling fossil-fuel production. So-called oil and gas 'majors' like BP, Shell, Chevron and ExxonMobil have historically hampered this transition, lobbying against climate policy, spreading disinformation, and withholding spending on renewables. Yet since around 2020, all claim to be transitioning to clean energy, announcing goals to reach net-zero emissions by 2050. But inspecting these announcements and corresponding decarbonisation strategies reveals worrying loopholes escaping the attention of existing literature. These concern intentions to use offsets, differing scopes for emissions targets and ongoing plans to produce and sell fossil fuels.

Accordingly, this paper examines proposed pathways to net-zero by BP, Shell, Chevron and ExxonMobil. Analysing qualitative evidence from each major along with quantitative data from carbon offset registries, I ask: 1) What are the similarities and differences in each major's decarbonization objectives for 2050? Do these include plans to scale-down the supply of fossil fuels?; 2) How are offsets levered as a decarbonisation and business strategy?

Findings show Chevron and ExxonMobil omit the emissions from energy products (scope 3) in net-zero targets. Meanwhile, no major has an explicit plan to downscale their supply of fossil fuels inclusive of those produced inhouse and by third parties. Reaching net-zero consequently relies heavily on offsets.

Yet the quantitative analysis reveals widespread use of offsets with questionable climate benefits. Most are issued from avoidance-based projects that do not contribute to the direct removal of carbon from the atmosphere. Furthermore, the analysis reveals that the majors are overall actively purchasing aged credits that do not support climate mitigation actions today. Such evidence indicates that no oil major can be considered as transitioning. Furthermore, due to reliance on low-quality, aged offsets with dubious climate benefits, this empirical evidence challenges the authenticity of claims around net-zero and carbon-neutral fossil fuels.

RC06-111.4

TRETJAKOVA, Vaida* (Lithuanian Centre for Social Sciences, Lithuania)
STUMBRYS, Daumantas (Lithuanian Centre for Social Sciences, Lithuania)

Societal Attitudes Towards Male Childlessness in Europe

Even though both women and men have children, historically studies of fertility and reproductive behavior focused on women. Recently, however, the importance of men's role in reproductive decision-making has been increasingly recognized, thus, leading to more studies on men's fertility behavior. It has been shown that both male fertility and birth rates decline with age, so postponing the birth of the first child too long might lead to negative outcomes for men in the same way as for women. In fact, studies show that the rates of male childlessness are even higher than that of women. As the level of childlessness has been increasing all over Europe it is important to investigate whether it has been accompanied with the change in societal attitudes. Traditionally, societies put more pressure on women to become mothers, however, with changing gender roles and demographic context more is expected of men in the family domain. In this paper we use the data of the European Social Survey: round 9 (2018) and round 3 (2006). We aim to investigate if (how much) societal attitudes towards male voluntary childlessness have shifted in 25 European countries and whether there's an association with increasing levels of male childlessness. We also compare attitudes towards male reproductive nospan and related childbearing behaviors. Research project is financially supported by the Research Council of Lithuania (LMTLT), agreement No. P-MIP-22-286.

RC47-JS-11.3

TREVISAN, Janine* (IFRS - Campus Bento Gonçalves, Brazil)
LUNKES, Bianca (IFRS - Campus Bento Gonçalves, Brazil)
DE CESERO, Maria Eduarda (IFRS - Campus Bento Gonçalves, Brazil)
NUNCIO, Leonardo (IFRS - Campus Bento Gonçalves, Brazil)
DE ALMEIDA, Aline Selli (IFRS - Campus Bento Gonçalves, Brazil)
PEDROSO, Laise (IFRS - Campus Bento Gonçalves, Brazil)
GIUSTINA, Valentine Della (IFRS - Campus Bento Gonçalves, Brazil)

Pentecostal Political Activism in 2022 Brazilian Federal Elections

The Pentecostal presence in the Brazilian political scene has been growing since the 1980s. The Evangelical Parliamentary Front (FPE) was constituted in the National Congress in 2003 and, since then, has acted in defense of a Christian moral agenda in legislative decisions. Pentecostal political activism also interferes in presidential elections, where the evangelical electorate

proves to be crucial for the dispute, considering that since 1989, all the elected presidents have counted with the support of the leaders of the largest brazilian Pentecostal churches. The present research analyzes the relationship between religion and politics in the current national democratic scenario, from a perspective on the 2022 presidential and legislative elections.The methodology includes the analysis of campaign materials, polls of vote´s intentions, debates among candidates, interviews, public statements, and posts from the candidates' social networks. The candidate with the most important support from this religious group is the current President Jair Bolsonaro, running for reelection. Several studies show that the support of the evangelical segment was decisive in the result of the 2018 elections. In a poll of voting intentions released on 09/15/2022, Bolsonaro leads the votes of evangelicals (49%), while Lula has 32%. On the other hand, when we consider the whole population, Lula has 45% of the intentions while Bolsonaro has 33%. Two days before the elections, polls indicate that, for the first time since 1989, Brazil may elect a president of the republic without having the official support of the main evangelical leaders in the country. The final results will still be analyzed, as well as the composition and support of these religious leaders to the new elected government, raising the debate on secularity of the Brazilian State and the growing influence of this sphere of Christian power in the Brazilian society of the 21st century.

RC31-454.3

TRIANDAFYLLIDOU, Anna* (Canada Excellence Research Chair in Migration and Integration, Toronto Metropolitan University, Canada)
NIRAULA, Ashika (Canada Excellence Research Chair in Migration & Integration Program, Canada)

Portability of Concepts and Language across Countries: Equity and Diversity

Equity and diversity are important policy imperatives related to migrant integration as well as to minority accommodation in Canada and other major migrant destination countries. Migration researchers, in particular those who have worked in diverse geographical contexts, need to be aware of how the concepts, such as equity and diversity, travel and translate between disciplinary boundaries, historical and political periods, as well as academic and public discourse. Drawing on our international research experiences on migrant integration in Greece, Italy, Denmark, and Canada, we analyze how these concepts, i.e., equity and diversity, are defined and understood in diverse research contexts and public discourses. It is worth noting that these concepts present different challenges in terms of translatability and contextual understanding. Equity is not easy to translate into a word and usually gets confused with equality while diversity is easily translatable but may incorporate invisible nuances as to what type of diversity is the focus. We employ the notion of transcultural capital to discuss how migration researchers' understandings of the portability of concepts across countries can enhance their skills and knowledge to critically reflect on their scholarly work and personal lives. This paper discusses how definitions of the national ingroup, the migrant 'outgroup', and the values of the nation-state can shape the meaning of equity and diversity. It explores how these concepts travel and become adopted but also integrated into local contexts of meaning, thus contributing to public discourse about migrants and migrant integration.

RC31-454.4

TRIANDAFYLLIDOU, Anna* (Canada Excellence Research Chair in Migration and Integration, Toronto Metropolitan University, Canada)
CASTANEDA, Rica* (CERC in Migration and Integration, Toronto Metropolitan University, Canada)

Portability of Concepts in Migration Governance

There are many concepts in migration studies that are contested – even the very notion of migrant and refugee or asylum seeker – is one of those. Moving between world regions one realizes that an asylum seeker in Europe is a refugee claimant in Canada and so goes for many other countries where they may be refugees. In English and in Italian, or French --we may distinguish between an emigrant and an immigrant but in many other languages there is no way of indicating if someone is leaving a country (emigrating) or going to a destination (immigrating) and the two can simply be different words or a distinction may simply not be available. Language is not just a medium of communication but also a way of organizing our thoughts. This paper will focus specifically on the notion of temporary vs permanent migrant discussing the academic, lay term and policy related definitions of each. We look at Canada and Singapore as two migrant destination countries that use English as their official language and investigate how these concepts reflect different realities on the ground. We then take two countries that have been mostly known as countries of migrant origin notably Greece and the Philippines, whose national languages are less known, and their use of English as a second language in governance. Through these we look at the notion of temporary or permanent emigration, the corresponding concepts (and policy terms) of diaspora and discuss how these are defined in legal and conceptual terms. Our aim is to show similarities and differences and the interplay between historical experience,

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policy and scientific terminology, and see how the two former define the latter and also to discuss how transnational terminology can be incorporated into the national jargon, and eventually may see its meaning and semiology changed.

RC28-402.3

TRINIDAD, Arnie* (Department of Sociology, Trinity College Dublin, Ireland)

FAAS, Daniel (Trinity College Dublin, Ireland)

In a Liminal Space: Filipino Migrant Nurses in Ireland and Their Conflicting Class Status and Lifestyles

In this paper, we sought to understand from a translocal frame the class conditions and experiences of Ireland-based Filipino nurses as a middle class, highly skilled group of professional migrant workers. We looked into differences in their income distribution across different countries of employment, their consumption patterns, and their experience of social mobility as they moved from their country of origin to an intermediate country, for some, and finally Ireland as their destination country.

Based on mixed methods research involving 61 semi-structured interviews and 421 survey respondents, we sought to understand the shifts in their class status and the changes in lifestyle and consumption patterns that have accompanied their migration.

We used Philip Kelly's concept of class as performance in his class analysis framework of migrant labour, which focuses on the consumption of goods and the practice of "culture," "lifestyle," and "taste."

We found out among others not only the improvements in their socioeconomic conditions with their migration but also how their persisting connections to the home country puts many migrants in a liminal space. Sending remittances and engaging in initial investments to the Philippines while carving out their life in the destination country puts them in a conflicting and unstable class condition and sets them back in terms of fully enjoying their middle-class status as migrants. Some engage in strategies like living in rural communities and city peripheries to stretch financial resources. Many only enjoy their middle-class lifestyle fully only when their financial obligations back home cease. Some find themselves investing initially in the Philippines, only to regret this decision later on.

This paper contributes to a better understanding of how translocal connections shape the experiences of highly skilled, middle-class migrant workers and contributes to their consumption patterns, lifestyle choices, and class experiences.

RC30-448.9

TRIONFETTI, Maria Cecilia* (Université libre de Bruxelles, Belgium)

Rethinking Forms of Resistance through the Prism of Occupational Health

In Belgium the healthcare crisis appears as the point of the iceberg of a sector under stress I terms of working conditions and care model, long before the covid19 outbreak . The situation of the sector is illustrative of a trend towards the commodification of healthcare in Europe through the processes of privatization, concentration, financialization and private development with public money.

From a ground based perspective the concepts of precarity of living conditions, atypical work, racialized labour and sexual division of work are central to the understanding of care work. Actually, in a neoliberal context, nursing homes are an extremely profitable sector that relies on low-skilled, female racialized work with insecure employment and working conditions. Market logics and the introduction of lean management model hinders "work well done" while subjects bodies to productivist work practices. This is what workers express when they talk about the "institutional abuse" that both, workers and residents, are being subjected to within these nursing homes.

Despite this, forms of resistance more or less formal exist to face the demands of work. The conflict in the sector during the pandemic enabled the visibility of short-term demands for better safety and hygiene conditions. However, in the medium and long term, to what extent did social conflict led to new strategies of collective action? Did this unprecedented crisis break with the tradition that placed workers as passive subjects of an occupational health prevention policy determined by others? Was there a shift from the visibility of occupational risks to the dispute over labor processes? Presentation will draw on qualitative data collected from semi-structured interviews (N= >20) with workers and union representatives, since May 2021, as part of an ongoing doctoral research on union strategies and mobilization of collective knowledge to make occupational risks visible in the care sector.

RC21-311.3

TRIPATHI, Anup* (Flame University, India)

Urban Marginality in the Post-Covid World: Re-Imagining Universal Housing As Infrastructures of Care

Housing, according to the WHO's Social Determinants of Health, along with infrastructure, socioeconomic conditions, and social exclusion, is a key determinant of population health. India has the largest inadequately housed population in the world with around 24% of urban dwellers living in slums. Indian cities are inhabitance sites of various kinds of informal, precariat housing arrangements. Most of the urban poor engaged in various kinds of economic activities house themselves in such precarial housing arrangements. The current COVID-19 pandemic situation forces us to reflect on the embodied, relational and affective cartographies of the space in our inhabiting practices in the urban.

Apart from vaccinations, the most potent response to the COVID-19 pandemic is social distancing serving as the most effective containment measure. However, it's simply not possible to follow social distancing norms in the densely populated informal settlements in Indian cities. It is estimated that social distancing norms will become more commonplace in future as human populations become more susceptible to zoonotic infections and the spread of pandemics.

Therefore, it is pertinent to upscale the housing infrastructure in a big way to make our cities more secure, habitable, and sustainable. It can be achieved through a policy push like 'Housing for All' seeking universal social housing while at the same time, discarding markets as the most rational and efficient allocator of public goods. Apart from the large-scale social housing projects, Indian cities also require affordable and decent rental housing provisions for the migrant workers, and shelter homes for the socially excluded and vulnerable sections of the society like the destitute, abandoned elderly and mentally ill, and homeless population groups. Thus, we need to recognize the role of universal housing as the pivot of social care for all sections of society and its transformative potential for the cities of the future.

RC14-208.1

TRIPATHI, Durgesh* (Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University (GGSIPU), India)

TANDON, Surbhi* (Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University (GGSIPU), Sector 16-C, Dwarka, New Delhi-110078., India)

Digital Dalits Constructing Subaltern Public Sphere with Their Political Engagement

In India, the digital media has become a facilitator for Dalit politics. According to the 2011 census, around 16.6 percent of India's population is comprised of Dalits, a disenfranchised community. Dalits with a higher socioeconomic standing are building a subaltern public sphere via the construction of websites, discussion forums, and groups on social networking sites. This public sphere covers caste-related issues, discriminatory practices, and Dalit history, as well as demands for leaderless demonstrations and assemblies to demonstrate their political engagement. Social networking sites promote connected action, which enables Dalits to share thoughts and establish viewpoints that they may not be able to express openly with their higher caste counterparts. Beth Kolko argues that local cultural traditions influence Internet usage and growth. According to Nayar [2010], technologies have effects on real lives, bodies, emotions, the locations from which they function, and the economy. Whereas other media scholars assume that the political application of social activities determines whether online media are exclusive or inclusive. Dalits' online activism has resulted in the formation of counter-publics, as they continue to challenge the dominant paradigms and mainstream ideology of secularism and democracy, and bring attention to their grievances. Subaltern public sphere has led to widening of debates in Indian democracy and created platforms for alternative voices.Dalit Blogging has been interpreted as the re-creation of their self-image on the Internet, producing new narratives and identities in the virtual world. This study attempts to examine the formation, dynamics, and characteristics of the subaltern public sphere. It would also draw analogies to the alternative public sphere that exists in other nations, such as among African-Americans in the United States. It will also explore the issue of unequal access of Dalits to the digital world, resulting in the exclusion of the vast majority, particularly rural Indians.

WG01-JS-48.3

TRIPATHI, Sarvesh* (GGSIP University New Delhi, India)

Economic, Diplomatic and Geopolitical Narratives of Russia Ukraine Crisis By Media: A Study of Select Digital Print Media of India and West

Since the recent military flare up between Russia and Ukraine, news media has been covering day to day occurrences of war scene and also setting narratives through views of opinions regarding the reason, repercussion and ramification of crisis. Right from the onset the conflict has impacted the world economic scenario, diplomatic stand of nations concerned and international relations as influenced by geopolitical factors. While some write ups and illustrations of digital platforms of print media cover the conflict objectively, a narrative is set in accordance with the affiliations and strategic stand adopted by the nations belonging to the media, in views and opinions.

World has witnessed impact of war on Sri Lanka, Food grain supply shortage, various sanctions imposed by NATO against Russia, strategic procurement of weapons for Ukraine by NATO, protest against war in Russia. All major ramifications of war are being actively covered by media. In the present study, a discourse analysis of Indian and prominent media of NATO nations will

be conducted to understand comparative priming, framing and positioning of the conflict. The study would also endeavour to find out the narratives set by different medium in broader sense to disseminate information and build perception about conflict among their respective audience. The study would take up texts of articles, news analysis, editorial views and illustrations published on digital print platforms of prominent media for the analysis. Significant developments since the beginning of the war will be identified and related coverage of the occurrences and views/ opinions will be analysed to understand the dimensions of dissemination of information and building up audience viewpoint regarding the conflict between Russia and Ukraine.

RC48-JS-41.3

TRIPATHY, Apratyasita* (Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur, India)

Riot-Induced Displacement and Migration By the Tribals of Kandhamal: A Post-Facto Study

Kandhamal riots of 2007-2008 were the worst form of ethnic violence that Odisha has experienced. After the reported large-scale violence (732 FIRs), 15,000 people were shifted to relief camps ran by the state Government. Kandhamal riots were manifestations of an ongoing conflict between two major religious groups there (e.g. Hindus and Christians) as well as manifestation of the economic conflicts between a Tribal group (Kondh) and a Scheduled Caste group (Pano). Riot-affected people were shifted to 10 relief camps who stayed there for almost two years. Thereafter they were rehabilitated in three colonies set up by the state Government. In the backdrop of religious conversions and riots in Kandhamal causing displacements/ forced migration, this paper aims at two objectives: (1) to study the Kandhamal riots' causes and its implications for inter-community relationships, (2) to study the role of civil society organizations (NGOs and Voluntary associations) in the context of Kandhamal riots. Primary data were collected through in-depth interviews conducted from among the riot affected people of both the communities and members of CSOs working among them. The Social constructionist theory is used as a theoretical framework for studying the perspectives of affected people of both the communities and CSOs. According to the data collected and interpreted, the relationships between both the communities have undergone a qualitative change in the post-riot period where in the role of the state government and CSO have been decisive in matters of R and R. Although 14 years have passed, the feeling of ethnic hostility and trust deficit persists among the affected people in the rehabilitation colonies. Several CSOs (e.g., Vanvasi Kalyan Ashram, Jan Vikash, Sneha, Aina, Swati, etc) have been working for relief, rehabilitation and reconciliation measure among the riot victims. But the ethnic hiatus and rivalry continues, as indicated by the field narratives.

RC19-288.3

TRIPATHY, Sandeepan* (National University of Singapore, Singapore)

Being in Debt to Avoid Poverty

The paper explains how the precariat uses debt as a strategy to prevent themselves from acute poverty. The paper argues that the role of debt is buying time from an imminent crisis. Drawing from Wolfgang Streeck's work on Buying Time and ethnographic research, the paper highlights how debt's social and moral connotations intersect with the economic meaning. The paper focuses on a region called Aska in India, which attained the status of Notified Area Council (NAC) in the 1990s. After two decades, the region remains a NAC. Its inability to become an urban center from a NAC is characteristic of people's use of debt and availability of debt. Ethnographic research shows that households incur debts to start a small business. They take further debts to start different businesses after failing to break even or earn money. This vicious cycle continues indefinitely and carries on from one generation to another through forms of socialization and social networks. The paper argues that such a process is a deliberate strategy to avoid poverty and resist migration. While debt 'itself' is not seen as a debilitating force, the effects of debt, such as livelihood problems after starting a business or inability to sell, are construed as "cruelty to others." The paper demonstrates how debt as a strategy to avoid poverty canvasses the innate failure of neoliberal logic as mores or folkways of people.

As such, the paper argues that 'debt' became a strategy due to the failure of not the availability of social welfare mechanisms but the lack of communication and information regarding the availability of social welfare schemes. Documentation ensures the creation of various welfare cards required to avail of welfare; what precisely that welfare is remains unknown. The paper argues that debt has become more accessible than welfare.

RC25-376.3

TROSZYNSKI, Marek* (Collegium Civitas, Poland)

Refugees, Immigrants and Invaders. How the Language We Talk about Migrants Is Changing.

"Language is one of the key aspects of migration and social mobility", and this also applies to the language used by the media to comment on migration

and migrants. In my paper, I want to discuss the evolution that the language of public discourse on migration has undergone, by focusing on the media debate in Poland (press and social media), and comparing it to that in Great Britain.

The example of the evolution of Polish discourse seems to be particularly important, with the crisis of 2015 heralding the advent of the debate on migration in Poland (Krzyżanowski, 2018). A comparison with the British debate on migration (Allen, 2016) will allow me to show two different media systems described from the perspective of the duration of this phenomenon and its respective historical backgrounds.

The media content analysis was based on the monitoring of the press and social media. The following research techniques were applied: (1) quantitative analysis employing corpus linguistics (CL), (2) qualitative analysis using critical discourse analysis (CDA). The idea of combining these two research approaches has been frequent in the past (Fairclough, 2000; Piper, 2000; Baker, 2006).

CL allows one to answer the following research questions: what collocations in the media discourse accompany the refugee or migrant category? How do they change over time? In what thematic contexts do they appear?

CDA makes it possible to indicate the political context of language changes in the discourse on migration. It also enables one to show the differences between individual communication channels (social media, press) and opinion-forming circles.

Conclusions are formulated based on analysing large corpora of texts from the mainstream press and selected sources from social media (Troszyński & El-Ghamari, 2022).

WG08-803.1

TRUDA, Giovanna* (University of Salerno, Italy)

Poverty: Beliefs, Emotions and Rights

The Italian director Lina Wertmuller, in 1992 proposed the film "Io speriamo che me la cavo". The story of an elementary school teacher and the vicissitudes of his pupils. For a spelling mistake in the name of the country, he instead of being sent to a country in the rich north of Italy in one in the south of Naples. The film tells the socio-economic dimension of a country in the province of southern Italy, a reality made up of poverty, at times extreme, often accompanied by cultural poverty and school dropout. A dimension in which precariousness is structural and yet one learns to "ride", and also emotional poverty, where there is probably no time for emotions. A political-social dimension where the fear and insecurity of life are faced with the hope of divine intervention or by delegating to apotropaic tools such as the "horn" that subtracts as a tool that exorcizes and cancels "misfortune" and protects from harmful events of life and gives a little luck. Gordon (1985) hypothesizes that emotions are transformed into feelings through three processes, one of these is the adoption of models through which the experience gained is learned by the members of a culture. This attitude puts people in a condition of expectation, personal intervention is limited and devoid of great possibilities and where external help is expected. If on the one hand these emotions manage social conflict and take the form of ways of being and feeling the community (MacIver and Page, 19761) (Pollini, 1987), on the other hand they place themselves in a situation of immobility. Faced with these emotional dynamics, how can public institutions and associations respond adequately to the new social risks and economic challenges of the pandemic and war? And how can they activate processes of change?

RC12-182.1

TRUDA, Giovanna* (University of Salerno, Italy)

The Society of "Women's Rights". Socio-Economic Dynamics and Political Dimension

Configuring the relationship between fundamental rights and "society", in a sociological perspective, therefore different from that of the jurist, means referring to the concept of equality; however, if one delves into the equal-unequal scheme, one realizes that - the very claim to achieve equality by referring to the law produces difference - (De Giorgi 1991). It is not enough to identify them and understand their functioning, genesis and evolution, but consider them as facts characterized by a certain 'fixity', being rights therefore expressed in some legal act, that is, formulated in a sufficiently precise way and endowed with binding force for a certain community "(Finco 2017: 2). The economic, social crises and political changes that in Italy, Europe and the world are facing in this last decade and in particular in this last period, have called into question the rights of the weakest, of the disadvantaged and, one more time, women's rights. Very often we run into the error of thinking that an acquired right, albeit foreseen and protected by law, and that resists the attacks of conservatism, however we should ask ourselves about the fact that when it comes to spaces of freedom there are no permanent achievements. An open and democratic system can evolve and improve, consolidate or lead to authoritarianism. Are we willing to put ourselves at risk to defend them whenever they are threatened? And how can you think of doing it? can only women's activism be the solution? De Giorgi R. (1991). Modelli giuridici dell'uguaglianza e dell'equità. Sociologia del diritto, 1, 19-33. Finco M. (2017). Diritti fondamentali e diritti umani: il contributo della sociologia di Niklas Luhmann. Revista Direito Mackenzie,11, 152-191.

TG09-834.4

TRZECIAK, Miriam* (BTU Cottbus-Senftenberg, Germany)
MÜLLER, Franziska* (University of Hamburg, Germany)

Decolonial City Walks and Feminist Re-Negotiation of Urban Space As Alternative Approaches to Teaching: Unveiling Different Histories Beyond the Coloniality of Gender

Post- and decolonial city walks provide different perspectives and stories that pervade hegemonic historiography. They allow new and sometimes irritating encounters of urban spaces: as places of global historical entanglements, places of colonial injustice, places of (in)visibilization or places of social hierarchization and classification (along intersectional systems of oppression such as race, class, and gender). Critical engagement with colonial sites of memory, however, can also pave the way for anti-racist and feminist politics of memory. Thus, in the sense of a "postcolonial didactics" (Spivak), critical city tours aim to disturb and subvert dominant perspectives on belonging and to unlearn Western ideas of civilization, superiority and violence.

Our contribution is based on our scholarly activist engagement in decolonial groups in Cottbus and Kassel. Linking concepts of feminist postcolonial and decolonial thought (Connell, Lugones, Spivak, Mbembe, Sinha, Maß, Tlostanova) to local and specific colonial heritage in the two medium-sized cities in East and West Germany, we examine how Western urban spaces have continually been racialized, gendered, and sexualized. At the same time, we aim at strategies for spatializing and provincializing Western urban spaces. Reflecting on four stations of the city tours in Cottbus and Kassel, we discuss how local sites of colonial heritage are entangled within a colonial and gendered matrix of power. Moreover, we consider how an anticolonial and feminist approach to urban history can succeed. Furthermore, we discuss which didactic means and political interventions - for example in the form of scholar activism - can be considered in order to reconceptualize memory cultures. We tie in with actions like "tear this down" and invite imitation in many other cities!

RC33-493.2

TSAI, Chia-jung* (Pompeu Fabra University, Spain)

Explaining the Negative Attitudes Toward Refugee Population— an Online Survey Experiment

In recent years, a "progressive dilemma" between ethnic diversity and solidarity has been the main challenge for welfare states. In this context, hostility to outgroups is usually triggered by threats to solidarity. After the refugee crisis in 2015, a "new" progressive dilemma between diversity and female rights has been raised in Europe— the skewed sex ratio of the refugee population intensifies threats perceived by native residents, and then leads to an increase in anti-immigrant attitudes and far-right support. To better explain the negative attitudes toward the refugee population, an online experiment will be launched on Facebook Ads Manager in Germany, to explore if the sex ratio of the refugee population is the main attribute to affect Germans' hostility to refugees. We will vary our treatments across nine attributes of a refugee group to see if respondents accept this group to settle in their neighborhood: sex ratio of male, the reason for coming, country of origin, family status, group size, language skills (English), the ratio of age 15-25, ratio of higher education, and their future plan. We generate a set of images of refugees from an AI platform with different features, such as age, gender, and skin color. This experiment aims to clarify the mechanism of occurrence of the negative public opinion toward outgroups in Germany.

RC02-JS-129.3

TSAI, Po-Fang* (National Tsing Hua University, Taiwan)

Einverständnis: A Neglected Concept in the Tradition and Field of Economy and Society

Max Weber, an influential sociologist with his contribution to the field of Economy and Society, developed a triple-typology of action in his 1913 essay, On S*ome Categories of Interpretative Sociology*, which was set as guideline of his mega work, *Economy and Society*. The concept Einverständnis, misunderstood as consent, played a crucial role of theorizing action and order. However, modern sociologists are more familiar with Weber's four-fold social action in his *Basic concept in Sociology* in 1920. According to the *Categories* essay based typology of action, Einverständnis contains some importance: 1) it orients to a "as if" order that constitutes a key linkage between normative and empirical orders; 2) it performs as a transitional stage between non-rational and rational action, which detours the trap of binary opposition; 3) it helps sociologists of explaining the differential mechanisms from action to order. In this paper, I attempt to broker Weber's Einverständnis into the contemporary Economic Sociology.

Revisiting the neglected concept, Einverständnis, not only reveals a Weberian viewpoint of "Economy and Society" that should have been framed as "Economy, Legality, and Society", but also advances a boarder vision in which sociologist could focus on the crucial moment that actor's subjective believing coincided with an ever-changing order. Nowadays, the various digital labor issues under the ICT technologies constitute a theoretical case for bringing Einverständnis(handeln) into sociological vision. Under the circumstance called Digital Economy, individual workers might produce value through their interaction with the "as if" order, such as the data-generating digital platform or social media. The temperal, short-lived nature of Einverständnis(handeln) would deliver a sociological explanation about how the virtual "as if" order not only links digital worker's illusion of non-rational action and expectation from a rational action, but also integrates the normative and empirical dimensions.

WG06-791.3

TSAI, Po-Fang (National Tsing Hua University, Taiwan)
LIAW, Fang Yih* (Department of Family and Community Medicine, Tri-Service General Hospital, National Defense Medical Center, Taipei, Taiwan, Taiwan)
CHANG, Yaw Wen (Department of Family and Community Medicine, Tri-Service General Hospital, National Defense Medical Center, Taipei, Taiwan, Taiwan)
WANG, Chih-Chia (Department of Family and Community Medicine, Tri-Service General Hospital, National Defense Medical Center, Taipei, Taiwan, Taiwan)

The Appear and Disappear of Doctor's Opinion Paper in Long-Term Care: An Institutional Ethnography of Pgy Training in Discharge Plan

Although PGY training in Taiwan has long emphasized the importance of discharge plan, institutional implementing the continuity of care still faces obstacles in frontline work. This article conducts an institutional ethnography of doctor's opinion paper (DOP) in long-term care, drawing its implications in medical education. During 2018 to 2020, investigators collected three kinds of qualitative data, including policy documents at different levels, 27 semi-structured interviews, and participant observations in PGY training for one year. The secondary textual data were generated from legal articles, executive orders, and training manuals; the primary data were gathered in a medical hospital in Northern Taiwan. The appearing process of DOP enforced by three institutional moves. First, the amending of Long-term Care Services Act confined the irreplaceability of DOP with case abstract or certificate of diagnosis, second, both central and local government of health affair proposed financial subsidy for issuing DOP, third, Taiwan Association of Family Medicine hold lots workshop for years to promote and teach physicians to issue the DOP. Even with the institutional forces, DOP, however, seemed to disappear in frontline work because of misrecognition that DOP belonged to family medicine specialist, passive division of labor between attending physician and resident or nurse practitioner, and prejudice that nurse as discharge planer rather than physician would be appropriate to lead the discharge plan team. An viewpoint from Dorothy Smith's IE theory and methods facilitates us of scrutinizing the opposing interests between institutional and practical levels. In sum, we argue that promoting DOP in the PGY training offers an opportunity to enhance physician's engagement in discharge plan, yet instructor should help PGY and resident of building confidences through issuing DOP, rise their constant contributions in the discharge-plan team, and cultivate the future attending physicians recognizing its importance.

RC15-216.2

TSENG, Fan-tzu* (Academia Sinica, Taiwan)

Psychostimulants, Gender Norms, and Transformative Self: The Medication Practices for Young Adults with ADHD in Taiwan

For persons with ADHD diagnoses, the use (or non-use) of psychiatric medication is one of the most salient issues in their daily experience. Current research on the relationship between ADHD subjects and pharmaceuticals is almost situated in the context of North America and other Western countries, and consistently finds that adult consumers (mostly college students) use psychostimulants strategically in response to middle-class performance ethics and to fulfill the neoliberal cultural demand for rational self-governance. The present study was conducted in the context of East Asian, interviewing 30 young Taiwanese adults with ADHD diagnoses who had left school and entered society to elucidate what local socio-cultural dynamics enact their practices of self-medication, and to examine the relationship between the individual-level pharmaceutical self and the collective structural conditions, especially the dominant gender normative, that shape their use and interpretation of medication. The tentative findings are that traditional gender norms in Chinese culture have shaped the medication logic of men with ADHD relatively strongly, not only expecting male adults of all social classes to pursue founding their own family and career, but also setting the "social clock" of "30 years old" and thus reinforcing their anxiety about whether they are developing a stable career. Therefore, taking medication becomes a strategic means for them to achieve their traditional masculine self. In contrast, although women also used medication to cope with the stresses in the workplace, they rarely sought to develop a enterprise self and were fully aware that they still had the "privilege" of choosing full-time motherhood under traditional gender norms, and used the creativity and energy brought by ADHD in their caregiving practice. Nevertheless, their different social position and life histories with ADHD enact their heterogeneous engagement in these dominant discourses and produce divergent relationships between self, ADHD, and medication.

RC31-452.1

TSENG, Yen-fen* (Department of Sociology, National Taiwan University, Taiwan)

Transforming Exclusive Migration Regime? Opportunities and Challenges of Reforming Taiwanese Immigration Policy

Since early 2010, policymakers in Taiwan have introduced a series of pro-active immigration policies to recruit more "skilled" immigrants to settle due to decline of birth rate and labor shortage across a wide range of industrial sectors. The new policies, considered significant reforms, are exclusively skills-based, categorizing migrants according to their skill levels, with ensuing differential degree of employment freedom, scale of social rights, and possibility of acquiring permanent residency and hence citizenship. Investigating policy impacts on skilled migrants, this paper unfolds various layers of precarity experienced by an increasing number of migrants working at the lower end of white-collar job sectors without reasonable prospect of acquiring permanent residency and citizenship. Their legal resident status depends on continuous employment, with unfulfilled social rights in a structure of civic stratification created by ever-differential skilled migration regime. The policy literally makes them working and living in a host society as *de facto* guest workers indefinitely. As it currently stands, Taiwan's immigration policy reforms have consolidated the exclusive migration regime characterized by increase in immigration without settlement. This paper argues that the presence of long-term temporary skilled migrants in Taiwan is due to the commodification of citizenship that ties the migrants' rights with their market values. Taiwan's policy makers need to consider moving towards decommodifying labor immigrants, so that the legal frameworks of settlement take into account of social logics of fairness, instead of exclusively relying on economic calculations of who deserves more rights because of their market worth.

RC49-683.2

TSERIS, Emma* (University of Sydney, Australia)

Listening to Women's Accounts of Psychiatric Coercion.

This presentation will present findings from a project exploring the experiences and effects of involuntary mental health services on women, and the perceptions of mental health workers on what it is like to be employed in settings that do not require consent for treatment to occur. Binary and carceral thinking, underpinned by legislative frameworks for responding to distress and 'risk', create conditions whereby psychiatrised women are responded to with force, as distinct from every other healthcare context. In contrast to the messages disseminated by mainstream mental health campaigns, many women reported that involuntary mental health treatment was the most traumatic experience of their lives and that consequently they will never seek support from mental health services again. Making space for participants' resistances has led to more hopeful, meaningful and nuanced responses to women's distress, situated beyond the constraints of the biomedical approach. Through inviting creative practices, including poetry and artwork, the project has explored the potential of collective, embodied and affective knowledges to contribute new understandings and to imagine futures where harm is not done in the name of 'help'.

RC38-557.2

TSIOLIS, Georgios* (University of Crete, Greece)

Constructing a Singular Profile As a Freelancer: The Tension between Independence and Self-Exploitation

In the analysis of the biographical narrative we will focus on the processes of subjectification in the cases of young platform workers in the context of the creative economy of post-industrial societies. The biographical narrative analysis will focus thematically on the following points: (a) how career plans are constructed biographically and which social factors ("resources") emerge as important in the articulation and implementation of these plans; (b) what forms of educational services contribute to the construction of a professional identity as well as its reformation; (c) through which processes and practices does the employee seek to produce a "singular" professional profile in order to find his place in a globalized labor market mediated through platforms; (d) What precarious forms of labor are experienced by freelancers, who operate on international platforms? (e) How connections and transitions are achieved in biographical construction between local, national and transnational as distinct symbolic spaces. The biographical analysis will be based on the principles of the reconstructive biographical approach and draw on elements from thematic, structural and dialogic/performance analysis. Concepts of theoretical sensitivity will be drawn (a) from texts by authors in the Foucauldian tradition who explore how subjectivities are reconstituted under neoliberalism, showing that the neoliberal self is constructed as an entrepreneurial subject; (b) from texts by the German sociologist Andreas Reckwitz who describes the formation of the modern employee of the creative economy as a process of Singularization and the Self-singularization of working subject.

RC26-387.2

TSOBANOGLOU, Georgios* (University of the Aegean, Greece)

LOUCA, Charalambos (American College, Cyprus)

Sustainable Development: Looking the Culture and Communication of the Past As a Way to the Future of Sustainability in Greece.

100 years after the Asia Minor Disaster, the subsequent refugee crisis, and the settlement of the Greek refugees in Greece, there is a ghost over Greece today, that of A. Papanastasiou. Papanastasiou shows us the path to sustainable community development. He calls us to understand how socio-political communication led by the Greek State organized the settlement of Greek refugees succeeding in settling over 1.3 million refugees of Greek heritage from Anatolia (Asia Minor) to Greece. A country devastated by the previous 10 years by wars having limited production of wheat not sufficient to even feed the local population. Papanastasiou organized rural coops for the settled refugees constituting a unique agro-ecological system (designed by Papadakis). As a result, wheat production was almost tripled saving the country from a dramatic civil conflict. Today Greece, after receiving 180 billion euros from the EU, it needs to import 90% of its cereal needs. The Papanastasiou socio-political system has not been in place. Papanastasiou was the founder of Greek Sociology. He orchestrated a system of cooperation where specialists in the field were in place. Papadakis, after his rural reform success in Greece, went abroad at FAO, the US and was invited to Argentina to set up the country's agro-ecological map. As Greece struggles with its debt now and the food imports it needs to rediscover the miracle of the 1920s whereby community cooperatives supported by the Government applied novel agro-ecological methods. The community-based knowledge alliance of that past saved the country from hunger. Such an action of sociological management is required now to apply the Sustainable Development Guidelines (SDG's) today.

Asso-862.4

TSUJI, Takashi* (National Institute for Environmental Studies, Japan)

KURODA, Yoshihiko (Sugiyama Jogakuen University, Japan)

The Reconstruction Process and the Function of Community Resilience in Tsunami-Affected Areas of the Great East Japan Earthquake: The Case of Onagawa Town

The Japanese government institutionalized group relocation and land readjustment as reconstruction projects after the Great East Japan Earthquake. Group relocation and land readjustment involve the rights and interests of local residents and businesses. Therefore, the affected local governments make political decisions based on their understanding of the demands of the active social groups in the region and after coordinating their interests. The ability of various social groups to collectively coordinate their activities—community resilience—is a key factor in the rapid recovery of tsunami-affected areas.

This study aims to clarify the function of community resilience based on the field survey of the reconstruction process in Onagawa, Miyagi prefecture. Before the disaster, fisheries were Onagawa's core industry. However, it's decline coupled with urbanization had resulted in a decrease in population and stagnation of the related industries. Nevertheless, Onagawa's reconstruction was prompt despite the enormous damages. The findings of our study are as follows:

First, community resilience formed in the pre-disaster stage continued to function in the post-disaster stage, and continuity between the two stages was observed. The fisheries industry had flourished in Onagawa before the disaster; however, as the process of construction and operation of the nuclear power plant progressed, multiple community organizations emerged, and closer collaboration among community organizations were observed. Onagawa's post-disaster reconstruction consultation system inherited this inter-organizational cooperation. Second is the dysfunction of community resilience on the nuclear powerplant issue. A nuclear power plant has been in operation since the 1980s in Onagawa. The Japanese government ordered the temporary shutdown of nuclear power plants in Japan after the disaster and then encouraged restarts. However, Onagawa town did not create any forum for public debate on whether to restart or not. This suggests that depending on the political issues at stake, community resilience may impede democratic policy procedures.

RC39-565.1

TSUJIOKA, Aya* (Doshisha University, Japan)

TATSUKI, Shigeo (Doshisha University, Japan)

The Competencies of Inclusion Managers: From "Boundary Crossing" through "Boundary Spanning" Toward "Empowerment/Strength-Building"

In the 2011 Great East Japan Earthquake disaster, the mortality rate of people with disabilities (PWD) was more than doubled in Miyagi Prefecture, where normalization was advanced and widely practiced. Once the disaster

happened, however, these services discontinued and PWDs were left behind. The root cause of high mortalities was attributed to the siloization of normal time social services and emergency time responses. It is therefore proposed that the fundamental solution is to seamlessly connect those two silos by involving professional social workers who coordinate normal time formal social services as well as emergency informal evacuation/sheltering supports involving local neighbors. This seamless connection would lead to the all-of-society engagement and partnership for which the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) 2015-2030 calls.

An action research project was initiated at Beppu city, Oita, Japan starting from 2016 to develop disability-inclusive DRR. Through the project experiences, it was learned that the key to success in engagements/partnerships with PWDs, local community representatives, social service providers, the city social services and disaster management organizations relied on the role of an Inclusion Manager (IM), who would coordinate within and across sector services/supports. From the Beppu project, a competent IM was identified, the interviews were conducted several times over a five-year period, and the interview corpora were analyzed. As a result, three conceptual clusters (Boundary Crossing, Boundary Spanning, and Empowerment/Strength-Building) were extracted by content analyses based on the affinity diagram method. The study's major findings conclude that: 1) the mission- and evidence-bases within the IM enabled the act of Boundary Crossing, 2) which led to the Boundary Spanning of multiple stakeholder groups/organizations, 3) which eventually made it possible for the local community to be Empowered and the involved PWD's Strength to be reinforced.

RC31-459.8

TSUJITA, Yuko* (Institute of Developing Economies (IDE-JETRO), Japan)
ODA, Hisaya (Ritsumeikan University, Japan)
SEBASTIAN, Irudaya Rajan (International Institute of Migration and Development, India)

Return Migration and Intentions to Emigrate Again: A Study of Indian Nurses Returned from Gulf Cooperation Council Countries

Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries depend largely on foreigners for their health workforce, including nurses. As they do not usually offer citizenship or long-term visas to such workers, foreign trained nurses arrive there understanding that they must leave sometime in the future and, until that time, regularly renew their job contracts. For nurses trained in India, migration to GCC countries is relatively easy because there is no language proficiency test for foreign-trained nurses and it is less expensive for Indian-trained nurses to move to these countries in terms of travel costs, recruitment fees and other related expenses. For these reasons, GCC countries are often regarded as steppingstones to working in Western countries.

This presentation aims to examine factors that affect future prospects of returned nurses based on primary data on Malayali nurses who have returned from GCC countries. Data were obtained using a questionnaire survey of 200 participants conducted from December 2020 to October 2021. Nurses came back to India for various reasons, but family-related reasons dominated over economic and other ones. The analysis shows that their return is not the end of their journey; nurses working in private hospitals, where salaries and employment conditions are inferior to those in the government sector, are willing to go abroad again to provide for their futures. The analysis indicates that nurses are willing to work abroad until they can permanently settle in developed countries or obtain permanent positions in government hospitals in India. The presentation discusses the policy implications of this finding.

RC55-742.5

TSUKADA, Yusuke* (University of Hawaii at Manoa, USA)

Life Satisfaction Is Influenced By Perceived Job Insecurity Among Japanese Workers.

Life satisfaction is widely accepted as a cognitive aspect of subjective well-being. Although various factors influence life satisfaction, this study focuses on the effect of perceived job insecurity on life satisfaction among Japanese workers based on the stress process model, using the Japanese Life Course Panel Surveys. *Perceived job insecurity* can be defined as a threat of job loss, and it is regarded as a chronic stressor because of its lasting and enduring nature instead of a life event stressor such as unemployment and a loved one death. Perceived job insecurity is becoming prevailing in Japan. In response to increased global competition and economic recessions, Japanese companies have downsized and used non-regular employment instead of full-time and permanent regular employment since the 1990s. This restructuring has spread the general insecurity and uncertainty about future employment among workers. In this trend, perceived job insecurity is important to understand workers' well-being. In addition to investigating the relationship between perceived job insecurity and life satisfaction, this study considers the "length of exposure" to perceived job insecurity from the life course perspective. The concept assumes that more prolonged exposure to a given state impacts our lives more, so this study also deals with the nature and extent of the effect of prolonged exposure to perceived job insecurity on life satisfaction. The result shows that perceived job insecurity is a vital stressor damaging life

satisfaction among male workers but not among female workers in Japan. Besides, prolonged exposure to perceived job insecurity adversely affects life satisfaction more than acute exposure to perceived job insecurity among male workers but not among female workers. This study adds some knowledge to studying workers' well-being in Japan. Furthermore, it sheds light on the gender differences in the relationship between perceived job insecurity and life satisfaction.

RC44-633.6

TUFTS, Steven* (York University, Canada)

North American Unions and Response to Covid-19: Enabling or Resisting Authoritarian Populism?

The impact of COVID-19 on workers has been well documented. Displacement, workplace transmission, the struggle for protective equipment, recruitment and retention issues, the rise of homework, and increased focus on 'caring' labour have all been discussed as the global pandemic extended months into years. Less researched is the discursive response of organized labour to the pandemic as unions struggle to represent the concerns of workers. This paper is a content analysis of pandemic related statements from unions is selected North American cities from March 2020 to July 2022. Statements were analyzed with pandemic related themes identified using an open-coding method. We argue that the unions were implicated in a complex discourse around border closures, vaccine mandates, mandatory testing, and a range of other pandemic related to state pandemic policy. The paper discusses the implications of organized labour's reaction to pandemic policies and how the issues shifted over time and space. Of particular concern is how unions were largely reactive rather than generative in the midst of crisis. Unions demonstrated an ability to respond to the issues of the day, but did not necessarily engage broader issues of transition to a greener and more caring economy. Further, a discursive window was left open that allowed right-wing elements advocating for 'worker freedom' to seize part of the agenda. Indeed, in some cases unions are implicated in movements against state pandemic management echoing right-wing populist sentiments. Here, we see that unions are not necessarily organizations that only resist right-wing movements, but in some cases may enable them.

RC05-JS-72.1

TUIDER, Elisabeth* (Universitat Kassel, Germany)
SPIES, Tina (Professor of Sociology at Univ. of Kiel, Germany)

Intersectional-Decolonial Subjectivation Research: Analyzing Othering and Counter-Positions in Postmigrant Societies

Migration, according to the tenor of critical migration research in recent years, can no longer be considered and analyzed as an exceptional phenomenon, but is the structural feature of society, a so-called "postmigrant society" (Tsianos/Karakayalı 2014; Yildiz 2015; Foroutan 2019). Transnational family references and plurilocal localizations, international biographies, relationships, and everyday arrangements have become established, as have positionings of multiple affiliations (cf. Mecheril 2003) and multihomeland experiences (cf. Yildiz 2018). Contrary to the still dominating public discussions about migration-related demands for integration, a postmigrant perspective does precisely not stand for a culturalizing othering 'us' vs. 'the others' and an accompanying homogenization of those considered to be 'other', i.e. refugees, (illegalized) migrants, BIPoCs, and people who are read as 'others'. Rather, it is about making visible and questioning relations of power and domination, processes of inclusion and exclusion, of making foreign and attribution.

Nevertheless, a racializing and ethnicizing othering, partly closely interwoven with a binary-gendering and sexualized othering, has not dissolved in postmigrant society (cf. Tietje/Tuider 2019; Tuider 2020; Brodersen/Spies/Tuider 2022). This can currently be observed especially in the example of welcoming refugees in Germany in the context of the war against Ukraine, where whitening and feminization of refugees permeates the current 'welcome culture'.

In our lecture we are concerned with the question of how these articulations of othering in postmigrant societies, but also how the ways of rearticulating these common discriminatory categorizations can be captured methodically? In this context, we will present and discuss the perspective of an intersectional-decolonial subjectivation research. Following the theoretical-methodological traces of Stuart Hall, Judith Butler and Ernesto Laclau, we want to clarify an understanding of the subject with which research can be conducted on powerful positionings of privilege and marginalization, articulations and re-articulations, positionings and re-positionings.

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

RC46-644.1

TULIN, EDGARDO, Edgardo* (Visayas State University, Philippines)

TABADA, Maria Aurora Teresita (Visayas State University, Philippines)

NUNEZ, Lilian (Visayas State University, Philippines)

Root Crops for Food Security and Community Resilience

Root crops are considered resilient crops that can thrive in various cropping systems and climatic conditions. They are an essential source of food and nutrition and other industrial products that also provide a substantial source of health benefits (Philrootcrops, 2022). The most common root crops in the Philippines are sweet potato (Ipomoea batatas. (L.) Lam.), cassava (Manihot esculenta), taro (Colocasia esculenta), yam (Dioscorea alata).

The Philippine Root Crop Research and Training Center (PhilRoots) was established in 1977 to conduct research on the production, post-production, and utilization of root crops, as well as promote the technologies developed on a national scale. Through its Integrated Extension Program on Root crops (IEPR), it is able to address the various needs of the root crops clientele at each node of the root crops value chain, particularly in the geographically isolated, disadvantaged, disaster-prone and conflict-affected communities.

In the 2000s, the IEPR focused more on the support of the cassava industry, together with modalities such as pilot testing of rootcrop technologies, and pathways that feature the importance of intertwining public-private partnership; the role of champions, and adequate institutional support systems.

The experience of super typhoon Haiyan in 2013 highlighted the importance of root crops as a disaster/calamity crop essential to food and community resilience, food and nutrition security, and climate-smart farming.

This paper will discuss how root crops is contributing to food security and community resilience and the role of women root crop farmers toward this end.

RC18-JS-51.5

TUMMINELLI, Santa Giuseppina (University of Palermo, Italy)

MACALUSO, Marilena* (Palermo University, Italy)

The Political Socialisation of Second Generation Migrants

Political socialisation is the process by which one becomes a member of a political community. There is a close connection between this and the broader process of socialisation because of the overlaps between the political dimension and other aspects that mark each person's life. It is necessary to consider the interaction and exchanges between generations and the multiple agencies involved, in an active and changing pathway that each actor contributes to creating, unweaving, and reweaving, giving new forms to the threads that unite values, political orientations, worldviews, representations of politics and society, perspectives, and political behaviour.

What happens, however, when the actors of political socialisation are not the natives, but the subjects that fall within the 'set of second generations', given that the forms of political participation, of consensus or dissent, of trust in others and institutions or of disengagement and disenchantment, begin from childhood and are closely linked to socialisation agencies and culture?

The paper, starting from the cognitive question posed, will refer to a theoretical framework on political socialisation and the problematisation of the categories used to refer to 'second generations migrants'. The focus will be the presentation of exploratory case studies conducted on the political socialisation of second generations, through interviews conducted in the city of Palermo.

The red thread that will unite the cases will be the focus on the everyday aspects of political socialisation and the power relations experienced by the young participants in the research, observing their peculiarities and dynamics.

RC31-JS-57.9

TUMMINELLI, Santa Giuseppina* (University of Palermo, Italy)

Vulnerability and Well-Being: Female Unaccompanied Migrant Minors in Italy

In recent years, greater emphasis has been placed on the vulnerability of unaccompanied foreign minors who have arrived and continue to arrive on Italian shores. The concept of vulnerability indicates a life situation in which the autonomy and self-determination capacity of individuals is permanently threatened by an unstable insertion within the main systems of social integration and distribution of resources (Ranci, 2002).

The condition of being a minor represents in itself an element of fragility due to the difficulties in being able to take care of oneself and being in a fragile developmental stage that is affected by cultural elements, but not only. These are minors who have faced a journey without adults, experienced violence and trauma during the migration phases (before, during and after the journey) and re-traumas (during the journey and after arrival). The dramatic experiences they have faced turn into traumas and become risk factors for the child's well-being and mental health. All factors that, as emerges from the UNICEF report, can be represented as a triangle, at the apexes of which we

can place separation from reference figures remaining in the country of origin, the reasons for departure and threats to their safety and the experiences they experience (2021:9). But what if we change perspective and paradigm, and analyse the condition of minors from the point of view of well-being? What are the risks and protective factors for the achievement of well-being? By adopting a model proposed by Prilleltensky (2008), wellbeing for migrants as a social phenomenon will be analysed through the identification of four levels and the results of the analysis of the life stories of young women, collected in the regional territory, will be presented.

RC08-134.3

TUNCBILEK, Seyda* (Istanbul University, Turkey)

The French Sociologist-Anthropologists or Anthropologist-Sociologists: Durkheim, Mauss, and Lévi-Strauss

Claude Lévi-Strauss, in his article "French sociology" published in 1945, declares that sociology in France is the heir of the first anthropological thought experiments represented by Diderot, Rousseau, and Montaigne, and defends the idea that the permeability of sociology and anthropology disciplines is an *exception française*from the beginning.

Émile Durkheim, who set out with the aim of establishing a positive science of society, in time turned his direction to distant and different societies to find the evidence that provides grist to new science's mill with -and thanks to- his nephew Marcel Mauss. First, he published the *Primitive Classification* in 1903, and then his *opus magnum, The Elementary Forms of Religious Life* in 1912. The Sociology chair, founded by the election of Mauss to the Collège de France in 1931, practically functioned like an anthropology chair despite its name. The compilation, which brings together posthumously Mauss's articles published in *L'Année sociologique*, was titled *Sociology and Anthropology*. Lévi-Strauss, who started his academic career in Brazil as a sociologist who refused to teach Durkheim's theory, set off from the principle of reciprocity developed by his *Cher maître* Mauss in *The Gift* while developing his theory of structural anthropology. When he returned to France years later Lévi-Strauss became also the paradoxical disciple of Durkheim ("We still believe that social facts can be studied as things" or "I am probably at this moment nearer than any of my colleagues to the Durkheimian tradition" in the pages of *Tristes tropiques*).

The relationship between Durkheim-Mauss, and Durkheim-Lévi-Strauss are still a divisive subject that is open to different interpretations. This presentation follows the line of Durkheim, Mauss and Lévi-Strauss through continuities and differences, and focuses on the coexistence and intertwining of the disciplines of sociology and anthropology, which were still in formation.

RC08-139.1

TUNCBILEK, Seyda* (Istanbul University, Turkey)

Un Sociólogo Rebelde: Los Años Brasileños De Claude Lévi-Strauss (1935-1939)

"Mi carrera se resolvió un domingo de otoño de 1934, a las nueve de la mañana, con una llamada telefónica" dice Claude Lévi-Strauss, en las páginas de *Tristes trópicos*. Era Célestin Bouglé, director de la Escuela Normal Superior, "Presente su candidatura como profesor de sociología en la Universidad de São Paulo (USP)".

USP, fundado con el decreto del 25 enero 1934, con la iniciativa de Georges Dumas (el padre de la misión francesa en Brasil), fue el fruto del deseo de las élites paulistas de reconquistar la vida intelectual y cultural tras la llegada al poder de Getúlio Vargas en 1930 y más particularmente después del intento fallido de golpe del estado paulista en 1932. USP era un símbolo de la ambición modernista y a la vez una respuesta a la crisis de la oligarquía en Brasil.

Lévi-Strauss (1908-2007), uno de los antropólogos más destacados del siglo XX, empezó, en realidad, su carrera académica como sociólogo de izquierda en USP que se negó enseñar el positivismo de Comte – todavía muy vivo en Brasil en esta época- y la sociología "doméstica", así como "metafísica" durkheimiana que le parecía el arma ideológica habitual de las oligarquías contra el poder personal. Entre 1935 y 1939, permaneció en Brasil, país al que fue con el libro de Jean de Léry en el bolsillo y del que regresó como etnólogo autodidacta.

Esta ponencia, que se basa en una investigación realizada en los archivos ubicados en el *Laboratoire d'antropologie sociale* et *Bibliotheque national de France*, se aproxima a los años brasileños de Lévi-Strauss sociólogo. También se abordan, en el contexto de las condiciones sociales e históricas del país en rápida transformación en la década de los 1930, el enfoque sociológico y los cursos de Lévi-Strauss, así como sus relaciones con los estudiantes, colegas y políticos.

RC12-182.5

TURNER, Tracy* (Associate Dean for Learning Outcomes, Southwestern Law School, Los Angeles, California USA, USA)

Binary Sports As a Cage for Women and Gender Minorities

Recently, several states in the U.S. have enacted so-called "fairness" laws that categorically exclude transgender athletes from female athletic programs and competitions. These reactionary laws remove progress toward greater inclusivity in athletics and reinforce the significant harms caused by

rigid segregation of male and female athletes. Segregated sports purport to provide a protected space for females to compete free of "unfair" competition but ultimately trap them in a tier of athletics society assumes to be inferior. The system supports marginalization of female and gender minority athletes alike. It has roots in a view of masculinity that depends upon differentiation from the presumed weaker female body, a view that is equally incompatible with a female athlete competing against a male as it is with a transgender woman's femininity. Female athletes enjoy lesser resources and opportunity while transgender and nonbinary athletes are often forced to compete as male in violation of their sense of self. In an article to be published in Winter 2023 by the St. Louis University Law Journal, I analyze this problem from an equity perspective and urge a one-sided integration model for school athletics that would replace all-male teams with integrated merit-based all-gender teams while retaining opportunity as needed through underrepresented gender teams. By moving away from male-female labels and forced segregation, athletic programs can permit every athlete to find their ideal competitive fit and maximize their athletic excellence while creating an inclusive environment in which biology no longer serves to cap athletic potential. The arguments have broader implications outside of athletics as replacing heteronormative structures with inclusive solutions can erode barriers to equal opportunity faced by women and gender minorities.

RC28-406.4

TURNEY, Kristin* (University of California, Irvine, USA)
LIU, Amy Gong (University of California, Irvine, USA)
MARIN, Estefani (University of California, Irvine, USA)

Stepping in and Stepping Away: Variation in How Children Navigate Responsibilities Stemming from Paternal Incarceration

Despite reasons to believe paternal incarceration has heterogeneous consequences for children, little research explores the processes underlying variation in children's responses to paternal incarceration. We use qualitative data from the Jail and Family Life Study, an in-depth interview study of incarcerated fathers and their family members (including their children), to document the processes through which children respond to their father's jail incarceration. Longitudinal interviews with 53 children show that the carceral system imposes symbiotic harms on children of incarcerated fathers. First, we find that exposure to an incarcerated father restructures the lives of children, with children describing how the criminal legal system socializes them to take on emotional, instrumental, and financial responsibilities in response to their father's incarceration. Emotional responsibilities included concealing their own emotions from their family members (including from their mothers, siblings, and fathers) and providing consolation to these family members. Instrumental responsibilities included maintaining relationships with the father through visitation and other forms of contact, managing aspects of the father's incarceration, and taking on caregiving responsibilities for the father and other family members. Financial responsibilities primarily included putting money on their father's books. Second, we find that within the three domains of altered emotional, instrumental, and financial responsibilities, children expressed considerable variation in their responses to their fathers' incarceration. Some children reported seamlessly stepping into these new responsibilities, while other children reported consciously stepping away from these responsibilities or experiencing relief from these responsibilities during their father's incarceration. Third, we find that children's responses to paternal incarceration varied according to their age and father's incarceration history. By documenting the processes through which paternal incarceration affects children's wellbeing and how these processes vary across children, these findings provide new insights into how the unintended consequences of the expanding penal system transforms the life course of children.

RC51-702.1

TURON, Alberto* (Universidad de Zaragoza, Spain)
NAVARRO, Jorge (Universidad de Zaragoza, Spain)
AGUARÓN, Juan (Universidad de Zaragoza, Spain)
MORENO-JIMENEZ, José María (Universidad de Zaragoza, Spain)

Assessment of the Commitment of Citizens to Public Policies Using Sentiment Analysis and Social Network Analysis on Twitter through Machine Learning

In this work we apply a procedure that we have developed in the Grupo Decisión Multicriterio Zaragoza (GDMZ), within the framework of the multidisciplinary project *Cognitive Citizen Participation in Public Decisions. Socio-sanitary applications* of the Government of Aragon, to identify the affinity of the social mood with that of those responsible for decision-making (politicians, administrations) at critical moments. The method is based on the analysis of the messages published on Twitter, through which indices of influence and emotional valence (positive or negative) are obtained from the different participants in the decision-making process and from society as a whole, using techniques of social network analysis and sentiment analysis. The results show that it is possible to evaluate the degree of harmony that exists between political leaders and citizens, which can be useful to assess the impact of public policies and the involvement that citizens will have in critical decisions such as those recently taken in some countries, including Spain, regarding energy restrictions, rising interest rates, taxes, public expenditure restraint, etc.

RC52-717.2

TUTTLE, Scott* (University of Kansas, United States)

Equal Pay for Disproportionate Work: Assessing Cultural Taxation in the Legal Profession

Though law firms are becoming increasingly diverse, do minority lawyers still have to pay a surcharge to match their white counterparts' achievements? The concept of cultural taxation was initially developed to explain ethnic minority university professors' disproportionately high participation rates in professional organizations and committees to overcome perceived prejudices or to satisfy organizational pressure from universities, which might expect accolades for having racially or ethnically diverse committees and organizations. However, institutions seldom reward this extra labor via promotions or pay raises. This paper tests the notion of cultural taxation in the legal profession. Using panel data from the American Bar Foundation's 2003, 2008, and 2013 After the JD project, which follows law degree holders over successive surveys, I test relationships between race and professional organization membership as well as leadership in professional groups. The results indicate that although Black attorneys serve in a significantly higher number of professional groups than white attorneys and are also significantly more likely to hold leadership positions in these groups, this number of group memberships does not have a stronger effect on their income over time compared to their white counterparts.

RC04-68.2

TUUNAINEN, Juha* (University of Oulu, Finland)
KANTASALMI, Kari (University of Oulu, Finland)

Processing Societal Expectations: Decision-Making on Entrepreneurial Education in a Research University

Starting from Schumpeterian economic concept of innovation this paper moves towards sociological direction to understand social innovation in organizational terms. More specifically, it addresses a case example of a traditional European research university, which seeks to engage in entrepreneurial education by applying experimental organization development methods. Aligning its work with Luhmannian systems theory, the paper addresses the transformative organizational change process by analyzing dynamic interplay between two modes of administrative decision-making communication, namely, the traditional public administration and new-public-management-oriented managerial techniques that were both used to translate the societal conditions into the university's decisions about an entrepreneurial education initiative. The article contributes to the social innovation research by showing that the university's professional administration is a discrete organizational function internally differentiated into specialized administrative branches, each of which operates according to a sense-making regime associated with its primary societal system reference, such as education, science and the economy. The article also demonstrates the structurally conditioned differences in branch-specific temporalizations of the entrepreneurial education initiative during the organizational decision-making process. Inspired by the systems theoretical view on temporality, it demonstrates the ways in which administrative decisions needed for the implementation of the novel organizational practice synchronize the structural time horizons within the university administration. Focus on temporality thus allows us to see how the NPM-inspired managerial techniques are operationalized in administrative communication at universities. Consequently, the paper argues that the university administration is a complex dynamic entity, which varyingly aligns itself to national policy scripts, and only selectively enacts features of a global trend known as the new public management when engaging in social innovation.

RC18-276.1

TY, Raisa* (University of Eastern Philippines, Philippines)

Who and What Is Essential?: COVID-19 Quarantine Guidelines in the Provinces in Samar Island, Philippines

This paper explores the quarantine guidelines adopted in the provinces in Samar Island, Philippines, to prevent the spread of COVID-19 in the context of a national program in 2020 that sought to decongest city centers by assisting returning residents back to their hometown. Since the implementation of the program, we also saw a spike of COVID-19 cases in the provinces. By examining the social aspects of categorizing individuals according to their travel history and whether they or their travels and gatherings are deemed to be essential or non-essential, dichotomies are made between aspects of our social life such as work and leisure and regular and curfew hours, and identities as authorized and non-authorized persons, the young and the elderly, and those with co-morbidities and the able-bodied. These dichotomies and identities have been made obvious and thus became a ground for contestation and negotiation. While the government's information campaign to prevent COVID-19 enumerated interventions depending on where individuals are— at home or outside in public places, workplaces and commercial establishments, it is

summarized in the observance of the following minimum health standards: wearing of face masks (and for a time, face shields), frequent hand washing, physical distancing, and getting the right information. By constantly reminding individuals of interventions that they have control of while the rest of public health standards go unchecked, it is argued that quarantine guidelines have put more emphasis on individual responsibility rather than institutionalizing public health mechanisms.

RC16-248.3

TZANELLI, Rodanthi* (Sociology and Social policy, United Kingdom)

Transducing Scheler through the New Mobilities Paradigm

In this presentation I revisit Max Scheler's (1992) reflections on the ways entanglements of feeling, knowing and valuing structure the sphere(s) of values in social life. I approach the social from the perspective of academic scholarship. I argue that Scheler's "community/vicarious feeling" converges with more recent deliberations on (a) the power of affect to produce resurgent communities (Ahmed, 2004) and (b) act as scholarly multitudes in the age of multiple crises.

First, I unpack the processual nature of emotions as rational responses to events – a theme shared by Scheler (1992: 55, 59-60) and Guattari (1996: 271). All scholars cultivate through their work particular sensibilities of disciplinary comradeship, which attune them to particular projects of socio-political depth. This attunement is calibrated through what Deleuze and Guattari (1987) call refrains: not mere repetitions of signs across scholarly territories, but transductions/transformations of the affective/normative forces guiding scholarly paradigms.

Second, I will concentrate on the ways the "heritage" of the increased complexification of capitalism and the ensuing social-systemic and environmental problems it induces are addressed in the "new mobilities paradigm" for a "live sociology" (Sheller, 2014). Founded by renowned world sociologists John Urry and Mimi Sheller, and developed by scholars across different academic institutions, the paradigm addresses the ways dark futures can be re-designed to ensure planetary recovery from various crises. I will show how the transduction/refrains of this scholarly project, which attempts to realise "now-topias" of flourishing, revives Scheler's vision of knowledge/feeling/valuing as a dynamic model of social change.

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U

Inte-25.2

UBEROI, Patricia* (Institute of Chinese Studies, India)

Gender and Sexuality in Asian Societies: Issues of Comparison and Interpretation

This presentation builds on an archive of writings on the theme of Asian sexualities that were collected and selectively translated from various Asian languages by scholars from Japan, Korea, China, Taiwan, Vietnam, the Philippines, Indonesia, Thailand and India for publication in the 4-volume set, *Asian Families and Intimacies* (Sage Publications, 2021). Obviously, the Asian societies represented are quite various, with fundamental differences in their kinship systems (patrilineal/matrilineal/bilateral) and in their associated procreative ideologies, incest prohibitions, rules of marriage, residence and inheritance, household types, modes of production, and ethnicities. At the same time, they have also been geo-culturally interconnected through millennia, and similarly imbricated in varying degrees in historical processes of 'Confucianization', 'Sanskritization', 'Islamization', colonization, modernization and globalization, inflecting both sexual ideologies and practices.

While the overall project of *Asian Families and Intimacies* aims to foreground contemporary 'insiders' perspectives' on Asia's academic and intellectual heritage, a key feature of many of the contributions is a critical interrogation and revaluation of both insider and outsider scholarship on Asian sexualities from contemporary, often gendered and/or subaltern, perspectives. Reflexively, new questions may come to be posed to the received theories, assumptions and methods of global social science in relation to the study of Asian societies.

By way of illustration, I will take up just three papers for detailed discussion: a critical feminist re-reading of the text, context, and evolving history of Vatsyayana's *Kama Sutra* and its English translation by the British adventurer, spy and Orientalist, Richard Burton; Japanese social historian Ujiie Mikito's fascinating account of institutionalized male homosexuality as an intrinsic feature of the *samurai* warrior class culture of pre-modern Japan; and Thai sociologist Thanes Wongyannava's decoding of early sex advice manuals, pioneering the new 'science' of Sexology in 20th century Thailand.

RC28-417.4

UCHIKOSHI, Fumiya* (Princeton University, USA)

New Gender Segregation through Privatization?: The Role of Private Sectors in Shaping the Underrepresentation of Women in STEM and Selective Colleges in Japan

There has been persistent horizontal stratification in higher education by gender despite the gender gap reversal in higher education enrollment in many wealthy countries. This study examines the role of privatization of higher education in shaping the underrepresentation of women in STEM and selective institutions by leveraging the case of Japan, where higher education expansion has been characterized by the growth of institutional heterogeneity thanks to the proliferation of lower-tier private institutions. I specifically test the hypothesis that these private sectors often target the historically marginalized population in higher education, which is women in the Japanese context, to argue that the privatization maintains the underrepresentation of women in selective colleges and creates new gender segregation in terms of fields of study. Drawing from large-scale qualitative interviews with high school students in 12 competitive high schools, this study examines institutional mechanisms through which few women apply for STEM departments and selective colleges. Results indicate that female students tend to have more clear occupational plans and care more about the relevance of college majors to their future occupations than male counterparts. By contrast, male students, who are more ambiguous about their educational or occupational plans, tend to believe that the name of the school they will eventually attend helps them not to miss future job opportunities. Department-specific entrance exam and the limited application opportunities for selective colleges also contribute to reinforcing the gender difference. Eventually, more female students than male students, even if their academic achievement is comparable, switch to less-selective schools, which tend to offer occupation-relevant majors such as nursing or social work. Quantitative analysis using college enrollment data also supports this claim. I conclude that a seemingly meritocratic selection through high-stakes exams may have an unintended consequence that maintains the underrepresentation of women in selective colleges and STEM.

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

RC49-688.4

UENO, Marie* (Tokyo Gakugei University, Japan)

MASUKO, Yuka (School Health for All Cambodian Children Project, Cambodia)

LY, Kalyan (School Health for All Cambodian Children Project, Cambodia)

THAY, Sokheng (School Health for All Cambodian Children Project, Cambodia)

SAY, Somaly (School Health for All Cambodian Children Project, Cambodia)

The Association between Mental Health and Overall Health, Safety Behavior,and Social Relationship Among University Students in Cambodia

Mental health is one aspect of overall health and well-being, and it is important to maintain and promote mental health in order to encourage healthy adolescent development. Mental illness in adolescence has been associated with an increased risk of mental disorders in later adulthood.

In Cambodia, after the civil war of the late 20th century, people developed mental disorders, affecting even younger generations that did not directly experience the civil war. A previous study reported some Cambodian university students have experienced moderate depression, anxiety, and stress symptoms. Currently, Cambodia lacks adequate mental health care services for mental health problems. Therefore, it is an urgent issue to increase the promotion of mental health and the dissemination of knowledge among university students.

This study aims to clarify the association between mental health and overall health, safety behavior, and social factors among university students.

A self-administered questionnaire survey was distributed to 305 fourth-year students at two teacher training colleges from Phnom Penh and Battambang in Cambodia from May to June 2022. The survey items included sociodemographic status, mental health variables such as loneliness, thinking too much, self-rated mental health, and overall health and safety behaviors. Binomial Logistic Regression Analysis was conducted to examine how mental health is associated with other variables.

Responses were obtained from 290 (95.0%) students. Results showed that mental health problems are significantly associated with poor dietary habits, lack of social support, and poor academic performance. There were no significant differences by gender. Study implications are discussed.

RC01-35.1

UJENE, Ikem* (University of Ibadan, Nigeria)

'Shared Spaces or Shared Bushes?': Land-Use and Economic Implications of Terrorists' Reintegration in Northeast Nigeria

My PhD fieldwork reveals striking scenarios of the impact of government's ongoing reintegration of Boko Haram (BH) members on land and economic activities. One of the respondents submitted thus;

"Currently, we can access our farmlands, but there is a limit to where we go. Some times you will see the BH members up there looking at you with their guns but won't attack. They will even greet you but you don't have to cross the line they have drawn".

KII/2022/Male/Maiduguri/Farmer

Applying conflict-sensitivity model (Akinyoade, 2019), these data uncover economic improvements in the study areas. However, evidences of informal affordances of 'shared bushes' have bifurcated land ownership between government and terrorists in the affected region - a new trajectory in land use in Nigeria. This study set out to inter-alia explore the socioeconomic implications of the ongoing terrorists' reintegration program. Knowledge that life in BH affected communities is mostly agrarian and economic activities hugely revolve around the use of land (Adelaja & George, 2019) made this study pertinent.

The study adopted qualitative cross-sectional research design which helped to draw insights from the lived experiences of the study groups. The study areas were Mallam Sidi, Chibok and Maiduguri in Gombe and Borno states respectively. The study population comprised ex-BH members, staff of the IOM, UNICEF, Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development and Operation Safe Corridor. Also, community members/leaders, religious leaders, BH victims and IDPs were drawn to make up 74 sample size. They were selected through the careful application of multi-stage non-probability (purposive and snowball) sampling techniques. Key informant interview, in-depth interview and focus group discussion guides were adopted as instruments. Thematic and descriptive data analysis methods further formed the analytical tools for the study.

RC31-JS-66.6

ULLAH, Faiz* (Macquarie University Sydney, Australia)

HARRIGAN, Nicholas (Macquarie University, Australia)

WILSON, Shaun (Macquarie University, Sydney, Australia)

The Welfare State Can Alleviate Hardship for Temporary Migrant Workers: Evidence from Two Lockdowns in Australia

Most developed countries exclude temporary migrant workers from some or all aspects of the welfare state. The Covid-19 pandemic in Australia provided a natural experiment to test the assumptions of policy makers – which we call the 'self-insurance model' - against the 'state insurance model'. The self-insurance model predicts that temporary migrants can protect themselves during adversity, while the state insurance model predicts inadequate self-protection in times of hardship. We compare the experiences of international students – the largest *de facto* temporary migrant workforce in Australia – during two Covid-19 lockdowns. In the first, temporary migrants lacked access to unemployment benefits, while in the second they could access the same relief as citizens. The 47 qualitative interviews of South Asian international students who lost their jobs during the Covid-19 lockdowns showed that during the first lockdown many participants reported inadequate income for housing and food, as well as poor psychological health. In contrast, during the second lockdown participants reported adequate income for necessities and good psychological health, which they attributed to government support. These results confirm that self-insurance provides inadequate social protection for temporary migrants, and that citizen-like incorporation of temporary migrants into the welfare state would alleviate significant hardship.

TG04-827.1

UMEJESI, Ikechukwu* (UNIVERSITY OF FORT HARE, EAST LONDON CAMPUS, SOUTH AFRICA, South Africa)

MAMBIRAVANA, Tafadzwa (Department of Sociology, University of Fort Hare, East London Campus, South Africa, South Africa)

When Development 'Becomes a Threat' to Society: An Examination of Risk Perceptions and Social Vulnerability in the N2 Toll Road Project in South Africa's Wild Coast Region

The Wild Coast region of the Eastern Cape province is home to various communities, some of the most beautiful touristic attractions, mineral resources and a rich coastal biome in South Africa. Despite these natural resources, the region is arguably the most infrastructurally deprived in South Africa – a state of impoverishment dating back from the years of Apartheid system of government. In the post-1994 era (post-Apartheid years), several attempts have been made by the government to launch infrastructural development of the Wild Coast with emphasis on road construction, mainly, the building of the N2 Toll Road project, designed to connect the coastal communities of the Eastern Cape with KwaZulu Natal province on the Southeast. While the road project has been lauded for its 'developmental agenda', it has equally been opposed by several local communities and environmental advocacy groups who see the road as a major risk to their communities, a 'veiled plan to mine titanium' in the region, and an invitation for environmental disasters. Using a mix of qualitative data, the study examines the sense of vulnerability and perceptions of risks associated with the road infrastructure by different communities. The study highlights the intersections in the notions of development between different stakeholders associated with the project, and how their perceptions of risk and vulnerability drive their policy choices.

Keywords: risk perceptions, vulnerability, communities, mining, road construction, environment, wild coast

RC19-289.1

UMUKORO, Nathaniel (Western Delta University, Nigeria)

WAMAHIU, Maryanne (University of Bayreuth, Germany)

DORLACH, Tim* (University of Bayreuth, Germany)

Global Ideas and Domestic Politics: Nigeria's School Feeding Program before and after Covid-19

School feeding (or school meal) programs are an essential social policy instrument, especially in low- and middle-income countries across the Global South. If well designed and sufficiently funded, school feeding programs can not only increase food security but also school enrollment rates and thereby educational outcomes. However, the social policy literature has so far paid only limited attention to explaining the development of global and comparative school feeding policy. This paper contributes to filling this gap by first tracing the development of global policy ideas and recommendations on school feeding programs, with an empirical focus on the activities of the World Food Programme (WFP) and the African Union (AU) as well as the global promotion of the Brazilian model of school feeding. In a second step, the paper conducts a case study of the development of Nigerian school feeding policy, with an empirical focus on the introduction and implementation of Nigeria's current National Home Grown School Feeding Programme (NHGSFP) in 2016.

Particular attention is paid to the challenges that the Covid-19 pandemic created for school feeding policy and if and how these were causally connected with the expansion of the program in 2022. Methodologically, the paper relies on process tracing based on document and interview data. Theoretically, the paper focuses on examining the relative influence and interaction of global policy ideas and recommendations and domestic political processes in the expansion of Nigeria's school feeding program.

RC18-JS-58.4

UPADHYAY, Smriti* (American University in Cairo, Egypt)

From Deferral to Denial? a Comparative-Historical Analysis of Exclusion within Nationalist Projects in India

This paper investigates the relationship between nationalism, democracy, and fascism in India. On the surface, India's two main nationalist movements differ starkly. India's secular nationalism is considered to be a democratizing force, first, as part of the struggle for national liberation, and later as part of the postcolonial state's commitment to protecting religious minority groups. Religious (Hindu) nationalism, on the other hand, is often described as fascist because of its ideological commitment to Hindu supremacy and its use of violence against religious minority groups in this endeavour. This paper challenges some of the binaries that are used to contrast India's two nationalisms in terms of their relationship to democracy and fascism by comparatively analyzing the nature of exclusion of religious minorities in the civil society activities of each movement. Several scholars in India have offered critical insights on the areas of similarity between secular and religious nationalisms. I contribute to existing efforts to dismantle the binaries between the two nationalisms—which has often taken the form of comparisons between the political regimes of the Indian National Congress Party and Bharatiya Janata Party— by shifting the comparative focus to India's leftist parties, who also espoused a form of secular nationalism. I draw on historical and ethnographic evidence on the ideologies and practices of leftists and Hindu nationalists working in the labor movement in the southern state of Kerala, which is heralded as a paragon of grassroots democracy and religious harmony in India. I demonstrate that each movement practiced exclusion of religious minorities in their civil society activities. What differs across secular and religious nationalisms is the justification of this exclusion. In the former case, the exclusion was deferred, while in the latter, it is denied at the outset.

RC16-246.1

URAIQAT, Oday* (Bielefeld University, Germany)

Conflict As a Global Social System: A Treatise on Sociological Theory

While politics, sports, science and religion have been studied as globally extended systems in Luhmannian world society theory scholarship, similar analyses of conflict are yet to be undertaken. A global conflict is conventionally grasped as an institution which enmeshes as many populations and territories as possible across the globe in one and the same conflict (e.g. WWI, WWII, Cold War, etc.). While undoubtably correct, it reduces globality to factual territorial expansion. In line with world society theory which underlines the societalizing effects of communication technology, I shall present a conception of global conflict as a worldwide self-referentially closed nexus of spatially dispersed conflict parties which—communicatively—mutually refer to one another. This mutual referencing will be specified along the three meaning dimensions. In the fact dimension, they must cater to a similar thematic specification. In the social dimension, they must attribute responsibility to a common culprit. In the temporal dimension, finally, conflict parties mutually observe one another as sharing similar histories. The case material is drawn from the political and ideological literature of Palestinian factions, the African-American civil rights movement and the anti-apartheid movement in South Africa from the 1930s until the 1980s. As a treatise on sociological theory, this paper shows how the convergence of social imaginaries across the globe results in world-societalization (*Verweltgesellschaftung*) by means of the emergence of a single context of specialized communications. Sprinkled in along the way are the comparative advantages afforded by world society theory in contrast to extant theories of globalization in the study of said imaginaries.

RC11-170.4

URBANIAK, Anna* (NUI Galway, Ireland)
WANKA, Anna (Goethe University Frankfurt, Germany)

Doing Research Together: The Role of Reflexivity in Increasing Inclusivity of Participatory Approaches with Older Adults

Ageing research has traditionally been planned and implemented mostly top-down without involving older adults actively through the research process. Whereas participatory research on ageing is a clear directive of the Madrid International Plan of Action (MIPAA) we still lack guidance on creating an inclusive and enabling environment for participatory approaches with older adults. To bridge this gap, we discuss findings from the Austrian project SEVEN, in which older adults co-created research about social exclusion in later life. The participatory design entailed a range of methodological challenges that served as a basis for creating a four-dimensional model

of research reflexivity for harnessing the potential of inclusivity of participatory ageing research. We present this model and discuss its potential and limitations.

RC34-JS-30.5

URIBE MENDOZA, Cristhian* (Universidad Santo Tomas, Colombia)

I Protest, Therefore I Am. an Analysis of Youth Political Mobilization in Colombia (2019-2021)

During the period 2019-2021, young people from different social and economic conditions became the main political subject of social protests against the economic measures proposed by the Colombian government. Although this country has public policies aimed at providing conditions for the social, economic, and political inclusion of young people; the massive presence of this population in the different waves of protest accounts not only for the limited scope that these norms and policies focused on youth have had, but also for the central role that young people have in the consolidation of democracy and the social development of the country. Even though youth political mobilization reflects a strong commitment and interest of young people in public affairs, this phenomenon has not received the attention it deserves in both the academic and political spheres, and some studies even insist on the thesis of the supposed apathy of young people towards politics. Therefore, the present research proposal seeks to explain the participation of young people in the cycles of social protest carried out in Colombia between 2019 and 2021 from the identification of the social, economic, and political factors that integrated the opportunity structure for youth political mobilization. For this purpose, a mixed research approach is employed that complements the case study with dynamic time series models to statistically estimate the effect of social, economic, and political variables on the protest cycles where young people have had a significant participation. In this way, it is expected to contribute to the production of socially and scientifically relevant knowledge that will serve to find solutions to manage social conflict in a peaceful, dialogical, and democratic manner.

RC47-JS-34.1

URIBE MENDOZA, Cristhian* (Universidad Santo Tomas, Colombia)

The Impact of Evangelical Movements on the Recognition of Lgbti Rights in Latin America

Latin America is one of the most advanced regions in the world in terms of the recognition of LGBTI rights. According to data from the Observatory of Political Reforms in Latin America (1978-2022), more than 65 initiatives linked to the legal recognition of civil, social, political and sexual rights of people of sexual diversity have been implemented in the last 20 years; however, these normative changes have not been without controversy. While feminist movements, LGBTI collectives and other progressive social sectors have been conquering rights and mainstreaming in gender public policies, evangelical, Catholic and other conservative movements have reacted against laws, judicial decisions and public policies that recognize equal marriage, homoparental adoption and comprehensive sexual education, among others. Thus, this paper asks the following question: what has been the impact of evangelical movements on the recognition of LGBTI rights in Latin America? It is argued that the political influence strategies of evangelical movements help explain the variation in the recognition of LGBTI rights across countries in the region.

RC50-698.3

URIELY, Natan* (Ben Gurion University, Israel)
UNGER, Unger (Kineret College, Israel)

On-Site Animosity and National Identity: Business Travelers on Stage

The study introduces the term "on-site animosity" with respect to expressions of hostility against travelers' nation during their stay at the visited destination. Behavioral responses to on-site animosity are examined by focusing on performances of national identity among Israeli business travelers while interacting with locals and host colleagues. Based on the analysis of in-depth interviews and in line with a Goffmanian perspective, the study presents four performative strategies that nospan across two dimensions of situational behavior: the inclination of the travelers to conceal or display national identity and their motivations to do it. The study advances a fresh perspective and provides an empirically based conceptualization regarding the influence of animosity

RC17-258.2

URSIC, Matjaz* (University of Ljubljana, Faculty of Social Sciences, Slovenia)

Studying Interdisciplinary through the Analysis of Cognitive Networks between Scientists in Spatial Sciences – the Case of Slovenia

Based on data from the research "Mentoring relationship in the context of scientific cooperation and knowledge production" (Kronegger, 2021-2024) the paper analyses cognitive networks in spatial sciences through the relationships between mentors, their mentees and scientific environment in which they are embedded. The evolution of scientific ideas and the production of knowledge are concepts strongly connected with the social structure of science and the various ways of collaboration among scientists on the rise of their career, the forms of trust and division of labour and acknowledgments among scientists, which is required to make effective scientific progress (e.g., Herrera et al., 2010; Mac Cain, 2016; Muldoon 2013). In this regard various dimensions related not only to basic PhD mentoring but also empowering and engaging with the larger scientific community (Coromina, Coenders, et al., 2011; Lee, 2008) are analysed in order to identify the volume of interdisciplinarity elements in the production of knowledge. The paper focuses on the analysis of interdisciplinarity in the field of spatial sciences, where interdisciplinary cooperation between various disciplines (e.g. architecture, construction, landscape architecture, urban sociology etc.) plays a vital role in order to produce quality spatial planning and interventions in space. By using various layers of data related to mentoring relationship in the context of a scientific field (e.g. co-mentorship, co-citing, selection of thematic etc.) it is to analyse whether the cooperation, exchange of knowledge and mutual scientific permeability between various spatial sciences is well developed, closed (autarkic)/open, democratized or hierarchical, monopolized by specific branches of science. From the analysis of interdisciplinary in the field of spatial sciences it is possible to extrapolate specific influences on the decisions in spatial planning that affect the quality of life in local communities and have consequences for the larger strategic (infrastructural) spatial development in countries like Slovenia.

RC37-551.4

URSIC, Matjaz* (University of Ljubljana, Faculty of Social Sciences, Slovenia)

When Is Local Too Local? - New Localism and the Potentials of Immovable Cultural Heritage

At the declarative level, immovable (physical) cultural heritage is a convenient subject of a variety of programs, conservation approaches and legislative processes supposedly tied to spatial development plans that are connected to various groups of stakeholders. The declarativeness of immovable cultural heritage integration processes is often materialized in spatial antagonisms based on frictions between local communities and, on the other side, conservation approaches, development aspirations of investors, political structures and other actors who try to assert their interests and needs. Conflicts and consequently non-optimized or imbalanced relations between actors lead to reinterpretations of the roles of immovable cultural heritage and partly limit the use of socio-cultural capital, which is attached to it. In doing so, specific parts of socio-cultural capital belonging to less dominant social groups are pushed to the periphery and used only in the most rudimentary form - like for example, as a welcome sidekick element that helps creating adequate ambience for the offer of consumable goods in the context of tourism or promotion. The paper will analyze the mentioned frictions within the local environment on the basis of the findings from the project "Heritage for Inclusive Sustainable Transformation: HEI-TRANSFORM" (2022-2025). Special focus will be put on the possibilities to develop new potentials for connecting up to now less involved or insufficiently empowered groups of users of immovable cultural heritage (e.g. younger generations, nonlocal actors, etc.). From this point of view, the project envisages the loosening of still too hierarchized and rigid local networks through the implementation of specific (intergenerational, global, sustainable) elements of the "new localism" (Strassoldo, Tessarin, 1992). The analysis of this dialectic relationship between (old, autarkic) localism and new localism will be based on the case of Slovenia, which will be supplemented by comparative case studies from different parts of the world.

RC21-318.6

URWASI, Wara* (Northwestern University, United States)

Evict or Invest: Community Distinction and Variations of Urban Informality Governance in Jakarta's Democratic Setting

Why do some informal neighborhoods get evicted, and others get improved? This paper explores the reasons behind the patterned variation and uneven governmental responses to urban informal settlements in the Global South's metropolises based on the case of Jakarta, Indonesia. Urban informality governances vary based on their exclusionary consequences and the state's involvement with the informal community. These two dimensions constitute different government actions, ranging from violent evictions, permissive by the forbearance of eviction rules, and accommodative through community-based distributive interventions. These parallel operations of coercion, neglect, and care logics toward informal settlements suggested a more heterogeneous state's impulses in governing marginality than what is often portrayed in literature. Dominant theories in political economy and postcolonial literature have difficulties in elucidating intra-city variation because they view urban poor expulsion as an inevitable impact of global capitalism and colonial legacy. Studies in comparative urban politics have highlighted the uneven public goods distribution among slums through extensive patron-client relationships. Still, they are insufficient to explain why Jakarta's government evicted its constituents.

I approach this study by focusing on local politics, particularly the relationship between the government and informal communities, which influences the government's assessment and action. The research applies a comparative analysis of multiple informal communities in Jakarta based on field observation, interviews, and government policies. The findings suggest that government interventions are highly dependent on community distinction factors, mainly the degree of conflicting interests over a particular land, formal and informal leadership, and informal community linkages, cohesion, and strategies. These factors provided decision makers with incentives and constraints in selecting their responses. The study contributes to the scholarship on urban governance and inequality by emphasizing informal communities' roles in contesting the government's response, creating negotiated fields with their resources and strategies, and diverting exclusionary outcomes.

RC07-128.4

USUMEZGEZER, Cicek* (Kirklareli University, Turkey)

Promises of Horror Cinema for Sociological Imagination in Troubled Futures

Both Anthropocenic and pandemic scenery consists largely of disorder, disorientation, unpredictability, incomprehensibility, and the extinction of more-than-human worlds, showing that it's no longer safe to lean on the old habits of any disciplines and we're all -although not equally- becoming refugees who are left homeless, insecure, and fragile. As such, it speaks directly to the worlds that horror cinema has created and in which it carried away its audiences. These cinematic worlds, which aren't at peace with absolute knowing, certainty, ordering, and being out of trouble, can multiply stories of being-with as well as create other possible stories, alliances, shelters, and futures. Doing so could open an alternative channel for addressing our current experience/engagement with the world, and obligations of being-with, as it can generate responses that are intensely affective and embodied. If these responses that horror cinema evokes could guide us away from the comfort of the anthropocentrism that we've come to realize we can no longer take refuge in, maybe sociology should also be willing to learn from such cinema. Particularly because, sociology has an established tradition to lean on very neat, ordered, and linear arguments and thus often overlooks other forms of knowing. Though, horror cinema is an embodiment of an embodied form of knowing, mostly based on negative affect and the insistence on thinking the unthinkable. Therefore, in this presentation, I'll pursue the following questions, focusing on examples from contemporary and 1950s horror cinema based on eschatological fears: How can we weave ties between horror cinema and sociology, that could lead to more responsible ways of entangling with the world that doesn't seem all-too-human, thinkable, secure, and ordered? How could this lead up to avoiding domesticating negative affect, daring to think the unthinkable, approaching ethics of care and entanglement more radically, and troubling the sociological imagination?

RC40-586.7

UZOIGWE, Anthonia* (University of Auckland, New Zealand)

Food Insecurity Among University Students in Aotearoa

Hunger is a significant problem in the world, afflicting 821 million people, which represents 8% of the world's population. Food insecurity is an important topic because of its detrimental effects on human' physical, social, emotional, and cognitive development throughout life. While this topic has garnered global attention, the discourse on this issue among university students is often neglected and is particularly limited in New Zealand. Students' food insecurity is a problem because the experience is traumatic, stressful, and detrimental to one's health and well-being. Researchers have found that food insecurity can negatively impact the emotional well-being and academic performance of vulnerable students. Although there are indicators that it is a significant problem in Aotearoa, the degree, prevalence, and source of the problem in Aotearoa Universities have been understudied. To address this gap, I pursued a mixed-method approach, which included survey data and in-depth interviews with undergraduate students at the University of Auckland. My findings indicate that 53% of students at the University of Auckland are food-insecure; and this condition is mediated by a range of factors, including low socioeconomic standing, the high cost of campus meals, rising tuition, high living and housing costs, declining state support for students and privatized food outlets on campuses. Moreover, I have found that the University of Auckland lacks intensive institutional policies or programs that effectively cater to campus food security and support for students experiencing food insecurity. These findings suggest that if we are to significantly reduce food insecurity amongst New Zealand university students; we will need to acknowledge it and establish effective initiatives and policies, such as providing subsidized healthy meals on campus, and incorporate food security as a central element in student wellbeing programs.

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

V

RC45-634.2

VACCARIO, Giacomo* (ETH Zurich, Switzerland)
VERGINER, Luca* (ETH Zurich, Switzerland)
SCHWEITZER, Frank* (ETH Zurich, Switzerland)

Reproducing Scientists' Mobility: A Data-Driven Model

High skill labour is an important factor underpinning the competitive advantage of modern economies. Therefore, attracting and retaining scientists has become a major concern for migration policy. In this work, we study the migration of scientists on a global scale, by combining two large data sets covering the publications of 3.5 million scientists over 60 years. We analyse their geographical distances moved for a new affiliation and their age when moving, this way reconstructing their geographical "career paths". These paths are used to derive the world network of scientists' mobility between cities and to analyse its topological properties. We further develop and calibrate an agent-based model, such that it reproduces the empirical findings both at the level of scientists and of the global network. Our model takes into account that the academic hiring process is largely demand-driven and demonstrates that the probability of scientists to relocate decreases both with age and with distance. Our results allow interpreting the model assumptions as micro-based decision rules that can explain the observed mobility patterns of scientists.

RC09-143.4

VAIRAGAD, Vishnu* (Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune, India)

Indian Villages: An Authoritarian Caste-Ruled Re-Publics

As the Indian society was/is very stratified society needed to adopt a constitution based on freedom, equality and justice. The Indian state became a republic after adopting the constitution but, most of the Indian villages remained under the regimes of authoritarian caste supremacists. The various development projects and agendas of the Indian state failed to eradicate the authoritarianism of the caste supremacists in Indian villages. Indian villages are still seen as caste republics as the caste drives all the major phenomena in Indian villages from economy, politics, culture and social norms.

The Indian villages are characterized by the uneven distribution of economic resources, political power and cultural status among the people which is based on the castes. The Indian state is implementing various development agendas throughout the country as the objectives enshrined in the constitution as well as being a member of the global society, but, most of the Indian villages are still free from freedom. Dalits, a downtrodden caste, face very brutal violence, exploitation and deprivation in Indian villages as they are placed at the bottom of the caste system whenever they claim freedom, rights and justice. The Indian society can be seen as an example of a paradox of development where the "lower castes" specifically Dalits are brutalized, exploited, humiliated and marginalized and at the same time, the "upper castes" are the biggest beneficiaries of the various development agendas.

The present paper is looking at the development discourse from the perspective proposed by the Indian economist and philosopher Amartya Sen who sees development as freedom. This perspective believes that development is needed for the removal of sources of unfreedoms like poverty, deprivation, exploitation and violence. The present paper critically analyses the development as a phenomenon to free Dalits from exploitation, deprivation, marginalization and violence.

RC32-481.6

VAJSOVA, Lea* (Sofia University St. Kliment Ohridski, Bulgaria)

Feminism and the Women's Movement in Bulgaria: Dynamics of Change in Activism after the Rejection of the Istanbul Convention

This presentation will provide a summary of findings of the sociological survey conducted among organizations and activist groups throughout Bulgaria working in the area of women's, girls' and vulnerable groups' rights and gender equality. It seeks to identify the difficulties that civic organizations and activist groups face. In 2021, when the survey was carried out, the debates related to the ratification of the Convention of the Council of Europe on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (the so-called "Istanbul Convention") and its final rejection by the Constitutional Court, followed by protests against the National Strategy for Children 2019-2030 and the Social Services Act, put their mark on human rights non-governmental organizations and informal activist groups. Consequently, the presentation will focus on the following issues: On the one hand, what is the structure of activism and how do the activists emerging in view of it perceive the current context in which they pursue their activities? What are the possible ways they see to build a social movement, impact, and change?

The presentation will be based on the study, which consists of two parts. The first one, the qualitative part, based on a standard questionnaire, was carried out in the period 03.02.2021 – 04.03.2021. It involved 114 respondents out of a total of 452 who received an invitation/query as per the database of the Bulgarian Fund for Women (BFW). A field study was carried out in June – July 2021 for the second part (the qualitative) part. It included 39 in-depth interviews with representatives of the organizations and activist groups. On the basis of the interviews, I will delve deeper based on the data identified in the quantitative survey.

RC18-JS-58.1

VALDIVIEZO-SANDOVAL, Rene* (Universidad Iberoamericana Puebla, Mexico)

The Nationalist Project of the Mexican Government. Democracy or Authoritarianism?

Modern Mexico was built after the Mexican Revolution (1910-1917), with a very strong presence of popular and nationalist ideology. This line of thought was strengthened firstly with the creation of the National Revolutionary Party (PNR) in 1929 and then with the government of General Lázaro Cárdenas (1934-1940). Until 1982, the governments of the PNR-PRM-PRI (Party of the Mexican Revolution and the Institutional Revolutionary Party), preserved this ideology, which was the base of the Mexican model of the Welfare State. Starting in 1982, governments abandoned this ideology and developed Neoliberal thought. The governments of both the PRI and the right-wing PAN (National Action Party) plunged the country into deep social inequality that, in 2018, led to the electoral victory of the left with the National Reconstruction Movement Party (MORENA). With this government, the basic postulates of post-revolutionary Nationalism were once again positioned at the center of the national project. Especially in economic and social policy, directly confronting the Neoliberal right-wing thought. The measures taken by the MORENA government have been pointed out as authoritarian, and the current government confronts the opposition regarding the country's democratic project. This paper briefly exposes the antecedents of nationalism in modern Mexico and presents the central features of the current government project, analyzing its nationalist perspective and its democratic or authoritarian behavior.

RC47-660.2

VALENZUELA FUENTES, Katia* (Universidad de Concepción, Chile)

Militant Research and Autonomous Politics in Post-Uprising Chile

In this presentation, I will discuss the relevance of militant research as a collaborative and politically-engaged approach for the study of social movements. Drawing on my experience as militant researcher in Chile and Latin America, I advocate for a research approach that goes beyond the understanding of the world, in order to actively engage in the transformation of it. From this approach, militant research can be understood as a collaborative process of knowledge production in which activist scholars and social movements come together with the aim of challenging social injustices (Otto and Terhorst, 2011) and fostering critical reflection amongst activist communities (Russell, 2014). Following the insights of militant research experiences carried out with autonomous movements in post-uprising Chile, I explore the epistemological assumptions underpinning militant research as both a method of political action and a form of knowledge. This epistemological stance rejects the idea of seeing social movements merely as objects of research interest, thus challenging the Cartesian and positivist epistemologies (Casas-Cortés et al., 2008) that are present in traditional social movement research. Furthermore, I discuss the ethical and methodological challenges in carrying out collaborative processes of knowledge production, performed from within rather than outside social movements. Finally, I suggest to embrace militant research as a '*sentipensante*' journey: a decolonial entangled process of feeling and thinking the world (Fals Borda, 2015), where activist inquiry is neither a discipline nor a method. In a context of deep political crisis, the invitation is to experience militant research as a '*vivencia*': an 'open-ended process of life and work' that requires an ethical stand, political commitment and self-critique at all levels (Fals Borda and Anisur, 1991, p.29).

RC40-591.1

VALLANCE, Suzanne* (AgResearch, New Zealand)
EDWARDS, Peter (Landcare Research, New Zealand)
ESPIG, Martin (AgResearch, New Zealand)

Animal Welfare in the Negotiation of a Social License to Farm

Animal welfare is an intriguing part of the negotiation of social licence to farm. The meeting and breaching of animal welfare standards has important consequences for establishing oneself as a 'good farmer', deserving of the licence. This, in turn, shapes consumer behaviour in complex ways. This paper reports on a range of places and processes where the social licence to farm is being negotiated, such as through initiatives and events (such as Edible Canterbury, Open Farms, Field Days, A and P shows), placed-based programmes (e.g. Pest Free Banks Peninsula, Hurunui irrigation, Thriving

Southland), art, digital records (NAIT), popular media (Facebook, Country Calendar) and legislation (National Policy Statements, Long Term Plans and City/District Plans, Environment Court).

Some of these enable close face-to-face contact between producers and consumers (e.g. prosumerism), others rely on apparently trusted intermediaries (SPCA ✓), whilst others assume a more contractual aspect (legislation).

We report here on the various ways in which social licence based on the 'good farmer' is negotiated, and practices that influence that negotiation. Based on these findings, we suggest opportunities whereby industry bodies, NGOs, and Territorial Authorities (through statutory and non-statutory planning processes for peri-urban areas) can foster less adversarial – more 'productive' - relationships between producers and consumers.

RC40-585.11

VALLANCE, Suzanne* (AgResearch, New Zealand)

Killing the Digital Deer: Innovative Technologies and Animal Welfare

It is not uncommon to hear claims that digitalisation will significantly improve our primary industries and promote better economic, environmental, and social outcomes. This belief informs significant investment in agri-tech and a drive towards the digitalisation of agri-food systems. Yet, somehow, this optimistic and positive view of digitalisation does not appear to be resonating with practitioners who, it has been noted, are slower to adopt new technologies than those in other industries and sometimes even express misgivings about its benefits. In this paper I present a series of accounts about the digitalisation of animal welfare that, while gathered from several different projects, are being used to inform the development of a larger and more formal research project. These accounts highlight several themes:

- Sharing data about animal welfare and disease

- Digital animals 'milked to the number' from afar

- Discrepancies between the digital readings of animal welfare and farmers' observations; who wins the war

- Data ghouls

- Data deserts

- Digital midwifery and the changing dynamics of who knows best

These themes inform the development of alternative approaches to animal husbandry that may challenge the prevailing governmental discourse of digi-optimism.

RC28-401.2

VALLET, Louis-Andre* (CNRS, France)

Temporal Dynamics of the Interaction between Education, Class Origin and Class Destination: How It Has Evolved in France Along the Educational Expansion

In several countries including France, using period analysis or cohort analysis, recent research on intergenerational class mobility has documented trends in the direction of increasing social fluidity (or relative mobility rates). Several mechanisms have been identified in explaining such a (relatively modest) increase in societal openess. Among them, there is an interaction effect between education, class origin and class destination, coupled with a compositional effect: first, the partial association between class origin and class destination is generally weaker among people with more qualifications; second, the educational expansion increases the relative importance of these more qualified groups; finally, the combination of both facts therefore results in an overall increase in social fluidity. In this communication, we go further than the general and static expression of this mechanism to address a research question that has been rather neglected. Has the capacity of high degrees to weaken the direct association between class origin and class destination remained stable over time? Or has it weakened with the increase in the number of these degrees, i.e., with the educational expansion? The latter result would be compatible with interpreting the role of the diplomas as a 'signal' (Spence, 1973) as it would suggest that the strength of the signal associated with a given diploma weakens when the distribution of this diploma becomes less rare. We systematically examine the aforementioned research question, using log-linear and log-multiplicative modelling techniques, for both men and women in France, in both a period and cohort perspective, with a series of high-quality and representative statistical surveys conducted by the French Statistical Office in 1970, 1977, 1985, 1993, 2003 and 2014-2015 (the Formation & Qualification Professionnelle surveys).

RC27-393.4

VAN AMSTEL, Narayana* (Federal University of Parana, Brazil)

MARCHI JR., Wanderley (Universidade Federal do Paraná, Brazil)

Ideal Type of Sport: A Weberian Approach

Max Weber's comprehensive sociology has, as one of its pillars, the use of the ideal-type, an heuristic tool. Conceived as an instrument to provide parameters for research, it consists of an exaggerated and simplified generalization of a given theoretical-conceptual object, forming a mental construction of reality. The set of imagined characteristics of each ideal type make it possible to schematize, compare and classify observed realities with the theoretical construct of the researcher. In our study, we seek to present how sport was thought of by Weber in his work "Economy and Society" and, by this way, operationalize an ideal type of sport along with other typologies from Weber, such as rationalization, secularization and bureaucracy, to try to establish mechanisms of comparison of what we understand by a contemporary and western sport with its different manifestations in times and places.

RC08-135.2

VAN DAM, Michiel* (University of Antwerp, Belgium)

Early Experiments in the Creation of Sociological Belief: Louis De Bonald and the Christian-Sociological Culture of Prediction

I will start my presentation by advocating for a history of sociology based on Michel de Certeau's historiography of beliefs. Beliefs, for de Certeau, are a social practice, something that is constructed through tactics and techniques in order to found a community of believers. This approach can be a fruitful perspective for the history of sociology, which was not just an epistemological undertaking, but also a social operation dependent on the successful negotiation of communal epistemic beliefs (Bourdieu). After elaborating on what a Certallian history of sociological belief looks like, I will focus on a historical case, the proto-sociology of Louis de Bonald and the Christian-sociological culture of prediction. The context of Bonald was determined by two events, the Enlightenment and the French Revolution. Both were seen as a catalyst for a crisis in *belief*, leading to an increasingly disbanding society. Turning to a 'science of the social' as a solution, Bonald identified two groups which needed to be brought together into a community of 'societal believers': those followers of the Enlightenment, rational and individualist, and the Christian flock, collective and prone to superstition. Throughout his work, Bonald balanced both groups in the construction of a new language of belief: taking from *philosophes* the social and propositional understanding of beliefs while preserving the principles of transcendence and self-sacrifice which characterized Catholic Christianity. In other words, Bonald aimed to forge a new sociological belief-community through narrative negotiation, one able to believe in a natural society governed by divine social laws. By analysing Bonald and the context in which his social system arose, we gain a better understanding of how belief came to play such an important role in the history of thinking the social and why it continues to function in such a dynamic way in today's sociology.

RC06-105.2

VAN DE BEEK, Justine* (Erasmus School of Health Policy and Management, Netherlands)

HILVERDA, Femke (Erasmus School of Health Policy and Management, Netherlands)

PETIT-STEEGHS, Violet (Erasmus School of Health Policy and Management, Netherlands)

NIEBOER, Anna Petra (Erasmus School of Health Policy and Management, Netherlands)

Vulnerability and Resilience in Young Men Who Unintendedly Become Fathers

In the past twenty years, scientific attention for fatherhood has surged. However, a group that we still know little about are young men involved in unintended pregnancies, even though these pregnancies comprise almost half of all pregnancies worldwide. Unintended pregnancies are, especially among young parents, associated with disadvantageous health outcomes for both parents and children. Paternal involvement has been demonstrated to improve the well-being of families. A caring and involved father thus likely forms an important protective factor in unintended pregnancy. The stereotype around these young men however portrays the image of an often racialized, irresponsible, and absent father.

Insight is needed on how challenges that young fathers experience in employing their care practices can be overcome. We studied this through the notions of vulnerability and resilience, which have implications for how young fathers employ care practices. We conducted semi-structured interviews with 14 young Dutch men who became fathers recently. Most of the young fathers interviewed were lower educated. The transcripts were thematically analyzed, with deductive coding focused on vulnerability and resilience and additional themes that were inductively coded.

Preliminary results indicate that one of the main vulnerabilities was an unstable relationship with the mothers of their children, in which they often felt limited or even excluded in their involvement by her. Young men also indicated a lack of social connection due to not knowing any peers in a similar situation and feeling disconnected from their friends due to diverging life circumstances. Their resilience consisted of their own pragmatism and motivation as they rearranged their lives to be responsible fathers, which often meant reducing unhealthy habits and providing sufficient financial support. These findings disprove the stereotype of the young 'deadbeat' dad, showing that young men who unintendedly become fathers want to be involved but might experience barriers to do so.

WG08-800.5

VAN DE VELDE, Cécile* (Université de Montréal, Canada)

Inequality, Injustice... Anger. Dynamics of Revolt Among Young Adults.

This paper aims at a better understanding of the links between the experience of inequalities, the feeling of injustice and social anger: how does one go from an experience of inequalities to a feeling of injustice? Under what conditions does this feeling of injustice translate into social anger, and conversely, in what cases does it not provoke a revolt? To answer these questions, we rely on the comparative analysis of more than a hundred interviews conducted with young adults in Madrid, Paris, Montreal, Santiago de Chile and Hong Kong, and dealing with the social ordeals experienced, the emotions they generate and their modes of politicization. By bringing out the « common script » of all these narratives, we can shed light on the emotional dynamics that mark the experience of injustice among these young adults. In particular, we show the existence of an emotional spectrum potentially ranging from *Engagement*, to *Frustration*, to a sense of *Injustice* and finally to *Anger*. These circuits are not linear, and we identify the conditions of passage between these different social experiences. Moreover, beyond this common framework, we will show the existence of three main « circuits of anger » fundamentally linked to the type of injustice felt -*Dispossession*, *Wear and Tear,* and *Rejection*- and which will each lead to a different form of politicization and collectivization.

RC34-521.3

VAN DE VELDE, Cécile* (Université de Montréal, Canada)

Listening to Anger : Youth Voices and the Transformation of Democracy

Massive social movements, populism, voluntary abstention: youth anger is now a « latent energy » of our democracies (Morin 1968, Mishra, 2017), and one of the political forces of the coming decade. In this paper, we would like to explore the current links between youth anger and democracy, in order to understand under which conditions these youth angers can dynamise and regenerate democracy, or, on the contrary, threaten it. Drawing on a comparative study on youth anger, we identify the tensions and critiques addressed to broader institutional and political systems shared by young people at a global level, but also the different political pathways they may take (alternatives, anti-system speech, abstention, radical votes, populist sensibilities etc...). The paper will show that beside the rise of a « generational voice » within social movements, we also find a wave of « invisible anger » among younger generations, ranging from long-standing frustrations to radical system dismissal. We argue that there are« competing angers » in our democracies: while some youthful anger can be more easily collectivized and have legitimate access to a public voice, others remain invisible and sediment in the life course. As a result, a growing challenge for our democracies is the expression, listening and transformation of this political anger into effective social change. To respond to this challenge, we identify the current obstacles - political, institutional and social - to this « positive » transformation of anger, and develop some avenues for renewing democratic practices.

RC02-52.6

VAN DER LAAN, Murillo* (University of Campinas, Brazil)

The Question of Natural Limits in the Work of István Mészáros

In 1970, István Mészáros published *Marx's Theory of Alienation*, in which he makes an interpretation of the *Economic-Philosophical Manuscripts*, trying to show how alienation was a fundamental problem for the whole of Marxian work. Among the various dimensions that he analyzed, Mészáros mentioned Marx's indications about the separation between human beings and nature under the alienated production based in capitalist private property.

In *The Necessity of Social Control*, his Deutscher Memorial Prize acceptance speech, Mészáros advanced these considerations, and more than two decades later these problems were developed in what is considered Mészáros' major work, *Beyond Capital*. There, in general terms, Mészáros refers to two dimensions of the relationship between human beings and nature: first order and second order mediations. The first refer to a transhistorical set of social relations responsible for social metabolism, which does not necessarily need to assume a hierarchical character. The second order mediations, on the other hand, point to a historical set of hierarchical relations aligned to capital – from the nuclear family to the world market – that shape the reproduction of life.

According to Mészáros, the uncontrollable capitalist social relations of reproduction have reached a point of structural crisis, from 1970s onwards. This multiple dimension crisis is activating capital's absolute limits. Among them, the destruction of the metabolic conditions of social reproduction.

These analyses by Mészáros become particularly interesting in the context of Anthropocene/Capitalocene debates. However, they demand a more precise reflection on what Mészáros was referring to when he spoke about "absolute limits"; on what empirical or theoretical materials he relied on when he reflect about nature; and how this dialogues with part of the contemporary critical debate on natural limits. This proposal, therefore, will seek to address these aspects of the relationship between humans, nature and crisis in Meszarian work.

RC33-497.2

VAN DER VAART, Wander* (University of Humanistic Studies, Netherlands)

Visual, Emotional and Interactive Aspects of the Life History Calendar Method

The Life History Calendar (LHC) is a visual data collection tool that is applied in both in-depth and standardized interviewing to record the answers of participants about (sequences of) past events within multiple life domains. Core to the LHC is the use of a graphical timeframe that aims to facilitate access to long-term memory and help participants to interconnect events mentally and/or visually. Central to this paper is the visual function of the LHC tool and the role that it may have in coping with sensitive information, as well as its role in moderating the interaction between interviewer and interviewee.

Research indicated that on the one hand the visual display of the LHC-tool may make it easier to refer indirectly (e.g., without words) to sensitive topics, resulting in more self-disclosure. On the other hand the visual display of sensitive information in the tool (e.g., stressful events) may evoke emotional reactions in interviewers and interviewees, heightening emotional distress (Yoshihama, 2009; Martyn, 2009).

Often less emphasized, but important to this paper, is the possibility to employ the LHC as a cooperative effort between interviewers and participants. The LHC-domains, time units and interview sequence can be co-constructed by interviewee and interviewer. The impact of co-construction on the power relation within the interview setting - and thus on rapport and self-disclosure - adds to the impact of the visual data collection tool. Research suggests that such an open LHC-approach not only helps build rapport but also especially enhances capturing narratives of emotionally sensitive events (Nelson, 2010).

This paper examines theoretical ideas, and provides empirical examples, on the impact of diverse LHC approaches (regarding design, interaction and hermeneutic interviewing) on the quality of data collection on sensitive issues.

RC24-357.1

VAN DOOREMALEN, Thijs* (Centre for Sociological Research, KU Leuven, Belgium)

The Political (in)Significance of Extreme Weather Events in the United States and Europe

Tackling the climate crisis in an appropriate way proves difficult. A much-given explanation for this problem is the fact that many of the crisis' consequences are only about to happen in a distant future complicates making them visible and tangible in the present (the so-called Giddens Paradox). However, extreme weather events (e.g., floods, heatwaves, hurricanes) might have the potential to break this pattern. They bring the crisis' consequences to the here and now, and might thus foster rapid changes in climate change perceptions and actions.

This paper investigates this potential, through analyzing the political impact of extreme weather in the American, Dutch, and Austrian public spheres. It uses a mixed-methods combination of text analysis approaches (computational methods along with qualitative content analysis) to investigate the framing of a wide variety of cases (in terms of location, time, type of disaster), within parliamentary debates, newspapers, and policy documents.

For all events, it analyzes: a) the *extent* to which they affect perceptions of the climate crisis, by looking at the amount and intensity of references to it; b) *how* the events affect crisis perceptions, through investigating the repertoires of action (proposals for change) that are formulated in response to them; c) *explanations* for variations/similarities in impact, by linking them to characteristics of the events and of the national contexts of perception (e.g., the discursive power of various political parties and public actors, the recent occurrence of other significant events or crises, or dominant cultural repertoires).

Through understanding the political (in)significance of extreme weather events, this paper adds to both the fields of environmental sociology as well as the sociology of events.

RC56-752.1

VAN KRIEKEN, Robert* (University of Sydney, Australia)

Power and the Social Unconscious: Mario Erdheim on Power and Collective Fantasy

This paper will discuss the ways in which the work of Swiss ethnopsychoanalyst Mario Erdheim on 'the production of unconsciousness', as well as various other scholars engaging with the concept of the 'social unconscious', can illuminate the relationship between power relations and habitus formation. The general concern is how the psychoanalytic understanding of unconscious mental life can contribute to an improved understanding of processes of civilization and decivilization. One focus of Erdheim's writing is the problem of the continued, unconscious operation of aggression despite having been 'tamed', that is, the 'dark side' of processes of civilisation, in which aggression directed upwards against 'the King' (or 'the System') is displaced horizontally or downwards onto aggression against various manifestations of 'the Other': the devil, Jews, witches, Liberals, and so on. He argues for the need to link state-formation and indeed the civilizing process to accompanying cultural and psychological processes such as witch hunts and other forms of persecution of 'outsiders', informed by a theory of collective fantasy and the social unconscious. From this perspective, the civilizing process involves the historical production not just of new forms of consciousness, but also of new forms of unconsciousness.

RC23-341.2

VAN TOORN, Georgia* (University of New South Wales, Australia)

Disability, Deservingness, and the Quantification of Bodily Difference

Life changing decisions about people with disability and their eligibility for social assistance are increasingly being made using algorithmic methods of data processing, or "scoring". Though often presented as technocratic and politically neutral, these scoring algorithms are imbued with ideological preconceptions of who counts as disabled and how we should determine the boundaries of this administrative category. At the centre of this politics of counting is the question of how disability itself is defined and quantified. Through two case studies of automated scoring algorithms used to determine eligibility for disability benefits and services, I examine how concepts of disability and deservingness are encoded in computer algorithms. These case studies offer different illustrations of the ways algorithms both reflect and produce a particular view of disability as fixed medically in the body and amenable to measurement. Disability scores function politically to legitimate certain power arrangements which limit social assistance to those among the disabled who are considered most 'deserving' – a form of algorithmic social sorting which, this paper argues, can be fruitfully understood as the enmeshment of eugenicist science with neoliberal political rationality.

RC23-345.1

VAN WICHELEN, Sonja* (University of Sydney, Australia)

Governing Fecal Microbiota Transplants: Biovalue and More-Than-Human Legalities

Research into the human microbiome has grown tremendously in the past decade. One of the therapeutic treatments coming out of this research has been Fecal Microbiota Transplantation (FMT). This promising therapeutic intervention restores normal gut microbiota and treats associated diseases without recurrence. Interest in the procedure is growing tremendously resulting in a push for regulation. My paper for the workshop investigates two issues in the legal regulation of stool. The first concerns the debate around the legal categorization of stool: is it a drug or part of human tissue like cells and blood? This legal exercise in categorizing reveals the exemplary status of stool in the regulation of biological and pharmaceutical material and prompts new ways of valuing human waste. Second, I'm interested in exploring the social life of human waste and how this social life—through research on the microbiome—becomes entangled with the corporeality of the body. Here, microbiome research might prove useful in rearticulating the relationality between body and environment encouraging new narratives for law.

RC57-765.1

VANDEBROEK, Luka* (University of Antwerp, Belgium)

Memories of Congo: An Autoethnographic Exploration of How My Grandparents' Generation in My Belgian Family Negotiate Colonial Memories Using Photo-Elicitation

Since memories and photographs do not objectively capture and present a factual past, revisiting them may lead to negotiation. Using oral history and photo-elicitation interviews, I studied the memories and meaning-making of six elderly on the paternal side of my Belgian family. I focused on how they narrate and make sense of their relationships with their Congolese domestic helpers and other Congolese during the colonial period of Belgian-Congo. This led to their negotiation of collective memories of Belgium's colonial past in Congo. Concepts discussed in the literature study include the politics of memory, collective memory's identity function and collective guilt, the role of photography in negotiating colonial memory, Marianne Hirsch' 'familial gaze', and Sandrine Colard's theory of the promotion of a "Belgian-Congolese" family in Belgian colonial photography. My findings address the inclusion and position of black domestic helpers in the Belgian family photographs, how photographs were used to argue for amiable relationships beyond the photograph, and how looking at family photographs led to discussing and revealing colonial discourses in Belgian society. By the intragenerational disagreements within one family, it becomes clear how complex the views of Belgians on our colonial past are and how more subjective, qualitative research adds value to this discussion. Lastly, open conversations without immediate defensive reactions are encouraged to continue the negotiation despite controversy and with the help of photographs or other tools.

RC46-JS-104.5

VANDEKERCKHOVE, Wim* (EDHEC Business School, France)

Role-Prescribed Whistleblowing and Social Injustice.

Safe and effective whistleblowing is a crucial instrument for good governance. Many countries have adopted whistleblowing legislation providing whistleblower protection. An often-occurring loophole in whistleblowing legislation is the lack of protection for 'role-prescribed whistleblowing' (ILO-term) or 'duty speech' (US-term). This paper argues the importance of closing that loophole for achieving social justice and good governance.

The problem arises for every worker who has, as part of his or her normal duties, been assigned the task of detecting, reporting or investigating wrongdoing and, in fact, reports that wrongdoing through normal channels. When these channels malfunction and the worker experiences retaliation *before reporting their concerns through a designated whistleblowing channel,* the worker may find that they are not covered by whistleblower protection. Indeed, the worker may make a report through a channel designated in an organisational policy as a whistleblowing channel, or to a competent authority, outside of the normal channels. These disclosures would be covered by whistleblower protection legislation, but not the retaliation experienced by the whistleblower when they used the normal channels.

Workers caught in this loophole are typically in oversight roles, such as internal and external auditors, auditors-general, procurement officers and heads of procurement, accounting officers, fiscal and judicial agents, stock verifiers, or prosecutors. Vital roles for good governance, yet legislation often excludes them from whistleblower protection.

The paper provides case examples to illustrate the problem. The paper argues that this loophole is underestimated in the EU Directive 2019/1937, and can only be closed by explicitly addressing it in whistleblowing legislation, such as by the WPA amendment in the US [5 USC 2302(f)]. When not explicitly covered, workers may be left in the cold. They believe the whistleblowing legislation would protect them, but when they seek redress in court, they find the legislation does not protect them.

RC54-733.1

VANDENBERGHE, Frederic* (Universidade Federal de Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)

Existential Anthropology: Facing the Body with David Le Breton

Abstract   Text:
With over 40 books, 2 novels and a 16 mm. film, David Le Breton's anthropology of the senses and sociology of the body is well known in France and beyond. In this paper, I will present an overview of his whole work with special emphasis on the internal relation between sense (meaning) and sensibility (body). In the tradition of Merleau-Ponty's existential phenomenology, Marcel Mauss's anthropology of the body and Georg Simmel's sociology of the senses, Le Breton conceives of the anthropos as a sensing, sentient, sensible and signifying being in a world that is always already signified and covered in meaning. The loss of meaning is a constant threat, however. Faced with extreme levels of anomie and meaningless or insufferable pain, human subjects may throw themselves desperately into risky adventures in order to resuscitate life from death.

Pres-2.3

VANDENBERGHE, Frederic* (Universidade Federal de Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)

First principles: A Declaration of Interdependence

Sociology is the continuation of moral and political philosophy by its own means. A sociology of sociology that inquires into the moral and political presuppositions of sociology will reveal that its critiques of social injustices and social pathologies basically adhere to the repertoire of "liberal communitarianism". Sometimes it veers more towards the communitarian pole of identity and authenticity; at other times towards the liberal pole of autonomy and justice. When the discipline is attacked by authoritarian or "austeritarian" regimes, it is important to reconfirm its first principles – lest the discipline itself disappears with the world it was supposed to analyse and defend.

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

RC16-248.6

VANDERHARST, Amy* (The University of Melbourne, Australia)

Relational Loneliness and Mead's Theory of the Self

Loneliness is an experience discussed with increasing frequency within both academic and public spheres. To date, little sociological qualitative research has explored the everyday, lived experience of loneliness for Australian young people. With insight drawn from 40 semi-structured interviews and digital diaries, I elaborate conceptually on an inductive understanding of loneliness that took shape when participants recounted experiences of loneliness and connection. Participants felt an intense pressure to be and live socially expected and acceptable ways. They felt apart from others when they did not live a life understood and accepted by those around them, which could lead to confusion about how they might relate meaningfully with others and where they might belong. There was, to varying degrees, a dual estrangement of the individual from their sense of self because of their estrangement from the social whole to which they belong. I call this experience relational loneliness to acknowledge the self as a product of relating with others, where this loneliness is a felt loss of relatedness between self and other. Symbolic interactionist approaches help explore the significance of others in the development and experience of the self. For the father of symbolic interactionism, George Herbert Mead (1934), the self is a product of social processes that reflect the structures of the social whole to which the individual belongs. Yet Mead's conceptual framework lacks attention to how emotions shape our understanding of self, others, and the social world (Greco, Holmes & McKenzie 2015). To balance his over-focus on the cognitive and linguistic, I aim to extend Mead's theory to include the role that emotions play alongside cognitive evaluations in everyday sense-making praxis, which becomes especially evident when considering loneliness experiences.

RC49-687.4

VARGAS, Delfino* (Programa Universitario de Estudios del Desarrollo, Mexico)

LUCIO, Emilia (Faculty of Psycology. National Autonomous University of Mexico, Mexico)

Effects of COVID-19 on Mental Health in Mexico, from a Syndemic Perspective

The pandemic generated by COVID-19 gave rise to various economic and structural disruptions, given the prevention measures implemented to curb the contagion. In Mexico, millions of people had faced the pandemic's consequences, such as layoffs, loss of income, human casualties, and the consequent emotional disruptions caused to the population since the end of April 2020, when COVID-19 was established as a health emergency.

The present study aimed to measure the effects of COVID-19 on recovered patients with symptoms caused by COVID with prolonged effects (called long-Covid) from the socio-historical perspective, for which a syndemic approach is used (Singer,2009). In addition, we analyze the long-term sequelae of this disease to understand its cumulative and lasting effect beyond hospitalization and mortality. The study emphasizes the impact of this disease on the psycho-social and economic dimensions. The findings will help characterize the demand for mental health care and its interactions with social determinants.

The study provides insight into the effects of COVID on mental health, physical health, and family economics from a sydemic perspective. The key findings indicate that there is deterioration in mental health (depression, stress, and anxiety, high levels of post-traumatic stress disorders), physical health, and other affectations.

Those effects reduce the peoples' functionalities at work and social life, which could be related to loss of employment and diminished capabilities.

The study aims to reinforce health policies to establish mental and physical health care measures as a priority for the general population and infected medical personnel.

RC05-94.2

VARGHESE, Binu* (Princeton Theological Seminary, USA)

Decolonization or De-Brahmanization: Revisiting Hindutva As a Decolonial Praxis in India

Current Indian political discourses envision a politically homogenized state under the governance of Hindutva ideals. The radicality of Hindutva is to reconstitute and restitute the ontological and epistemological rootedness of Indic civilization and consciousness. It challenges destitutions in the name of modernity, rationality, and emancipated thinking. It indeed calls for an epistemic delinking from oppressive and embedded Eurocentric notions of ontology and epistemology, providing space and place for pluriversal explorations. However, all these discussions come at the peril of essentialized notions of nation, consciousness, civilization, and religion that obfuscate lived in realities of centuries-old moral and social conditioning. Also, western colonial interventions created multiple subjectivities and relationalities interacting with universal notions of history, identity, and consciousness. Current nationalistic discourses in India employ decolonial frameworks without acknowledging embedded misconceptions of homogenization. In search of an indigenous monotheistic Indian consciousness, premodern and precolonial scholars use decoloniality as the entry point and schema (means and end) of an exclusionary form of nationalism. While raising questions about the current nature of indigeneity, these discourses fail to adopt a from-with decolonial approach (Mignolo). In this context, the paper explores the feasibility of a de-brahmanized decolonial praxis that allows bottom-up processes of indigeneity, e.g., Dalit consciousness (Ambedkar), self-respect movement (E V Ramaswamy), social reforms of Sree Narayana Guru. We examine how a pedagogical response that involves opening an ethical, political, and epistemic decolonial space can be adjudicated. The paper exposes the cracks and fissures of decolonial praxis in the Indian context bridging the gap in current research methodologies that advocates a nationalistic reading of history, culture, and memory.

RC21-317.2

VASAT, Petr* (Georg-Simmel Center for Metropolitan Studies, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany)

Transforming Community through Painting: The Emergence of Macromurals in Latin America

This paper traces down the emergence of the phenomenon of macromurals in Latin America. In recent years, macromurals have become a major trend and the most visible forms of art through which various actors try to transform marginalised communities in cities by painting their houses. The making of macromurals is then characterized by a tendency to chase magnitude resulting in their extraordinary visibility on urban surfaces: for instance, Parque de la Muralla was inaugurated as the biggest macromural in Peru, Macromural de Pachuca is considered the biggest mural in Mexico, and La Mariposa in Bogotá was even classified as the biggest in the world. Relying on ethnography of circulations, the paper shows how this politics of macroscale specifically shapes the way how the idea travels between cities and how is locally applied. In particular, while individual actors very often know about other cases—when aimed at achieving their various size-oriented goals—they are designedly only vaguely inspired. Thus, rather than a matter of mutation, the variability of macromurals is, to a certain extent, a result of multiple emergence. The paper argues that only by tracing these diverse partly independent trajectories of the making can one fully understand and evaluate the complex effects of macromurals on communities and cities.

RC25-JS-118.3

VASILKOVA, Valeriya* (Saint Petersburg State University, Russian Federation, Russian Federation)

LEGOSTAEVA, Natalia (St. Petersburg State University, Russian Federation)

Linguistic and Communicative Strategies of COVID-Trolling in the Russian Social Network "Vkontakte"

Information and technological features of communication in social networks have expanded the possibilities and the extent of the potential influence of trolling as a verbal and psychological strategy of aggressive influence. The reasons for the large-scale spread of trolling in social networks are the anonymous nature and the possibility of false identity of network communication, as well as the emergence of special automated programs (bots) that allow the spread of trolling content with unprecedented speed. At the same time, online trolling is taking over more and more thematic areas of the media sphere. In the COVID-19 situation in particular, trolling extended influence by taking advantage of crisis uncertainty, when large groups of people showed a tendency to challenge the official point of view, to COVID dissidence, to protest movements. Analyzing this problem, the authors present their own research, which represents the first experience of analyzing the communicative strategies of COVID-trolling implemented in the Russian social network "VKontakte". This research was based on an unique methodology to detect trolling accounts based on the analysis of bursts of network publication activity through comments, combined with the profiling of trolling accounts, allowed us to identify a number of trolling accounts in the social network "VKontakte" from March 18 to June 10, 2020 according to the specified keywords. The content of trolling accounts is identified in terms of the representation of these strategies. As a result, it was shown that the analyzed trolling accounts use both overt and covert strategies of influence, with the more aggressive (overt) communicative strategy predominating.

RC05-89.2

VAUGHAN, Franka* (Victoria University, Australia)

PEUCKER, Mario (Victoria University, Australia)

DOLEY, Jo (Victoria University, Australia)

CLARK, Tom (Victoria University, Australia)

Reporting Racism: Empowerment to Speak out or a New Civic Duty for Those Facing Racism?

As the under-reporting of racism is widely acknowledged and the persistence of racism has been increasingly acknowledged in Australian society, calls to report racism have been more frequently articulated by a range of statutory agencies and academics. While these encouragements are important and

well-intended, we argue in this presentation that there is a risk that they can also put pressure on those who face racism and create an environment where reporting these experiences of racism can be seen as becoming an additional 'civic duty'. This is particularly problematic when the existing reporting pathways and support services are not sufficiently aligned with the needs and expectations of those who experience racism. Here, reporting can be a disempowering and potentially re-traumatising experience. Individuals must weigh the high emotional costs and resources required to report racism and the expected outcome and benefits of reporting. Related to this, external calls to report challenge individual agency in deciding whether to report or not to do so.

In this presentation we discuss these complexities based on our findings from several place-based research and community engagement project, including a survey of around 300 respondents from communities impacted by racism and close to 30 community focus groups in Melbourne. Instead of viewing (non-)reporting as a singular decision, we will explore various factors that shape the highly individual journey that may or may not lead to reporting and how reporting pathways (and related support services) can be better tailored for the different community needs.

RC22-JS-152.4

VAUGHAN, Kenneth* (University of Central Oklahoma, United States)

Religion and Attitudes Toward Migrants: Understanding the Role of National Religious Contexts

The state of research on religion, nationalism, and attitudes toward migrants has been characterized as mixed. Studies are divided on if, when, and how religion contributes to a receptive environment toward migrants, with some studies finding religious advantages while others associate secularization with receptive social climates. Utilizing recent, representative global data from the joint World Values Survey-European Values Study dataset, I take a more multidimensional approach than is typically seen. First, I argue that the reason results have been so mixed is because there are few, if any, generalizable differences between those who belong to religions and those who do not, when it comes to attitudes toward migrants. However, religious service attendance is generally associated with positive attitudes toward migrants. Finally, I argue national religious characteristics play an underappreciated role in predicting attitudes toward migrants. In several contexts, national rates of religious practice are associated with generous attitudes toward migrants. I conclude the study by detailing how national religious contexts effect general attitudes toward migrants as well as particular religious adherents' attitudes toward migrants.

RC51-708.3

VAUGHAN, Kenneth* (University of Central Oklahoma, United States)

Religion and Support for Far-Right Platforms: Comparing Italy, Hungary, and the Netherlands

Much research takes a one-size-fits-all approach to understanding how religion contributes to support for the new far right, certain populists, and/or authoritarians. Theories of Christian nationalism and assertive secularization are frequently cited to frame and interpret elections and changing policies in these contexts. Utilizing the most recent representative data from the World Values Study-European Values Study, I find evidence complicating these narratives. I find evidence associating religiosity with support for far-right political outcomes in Hungary, breaking with some recently published research. However, in the Netherlands and Italy, the opposite is true. In both countries, irreligiosity is associated with far-right outcomes, but in different ways. In this study, I discuss the implications of these results and argue that only a comparativist approach can properly interpret how religion, secularism, and new far right political changes are associated.

WG06-792.2

VAUGHAN, Suzanne* (Arizona State University, USA)

Reflections on Doing, Thinking, and Writing Institutional Ethnography

My presentation will focus on my experience of IE as a researcher/author, editor, reviewer, and mentor to students. From each of these activities I have learned about doing, thinking, and writing IE. More recently while reviewing for journals, writing proposals, and meeting with students in the WG06 mentoring seminars I have come to understand that some of the same gatekeeping mechanisms I confronted years ago are still in place while many of the opportunities for grasping the breath of institutional ethnography as an alternative sociology are still in place.

I begin with a short history of me taking up institutional ethnography and why my own rejection of traditional sociology was fundamental to thinking in new ways. As part of the process of learning IE, I discuss my first attempts to write IE grant proposals and to publish articles from our research on the transformation of housing. I examine conversations with these reviewers who were important in gaining a deeper understanding of the ontological commitments in IE. Most

of this dialogue was with qualitative sociologists (Smith & Griffith, 2022). Our responses often required lengthy paragraphs teaching people IE. Recently, my hunch is that IE has come of age and our writing should be bold and focus on the content of what we have to say rather than writing lengthy text about what IE is. Next, I reflect on teaching a standalone graduate course in IE, reviewing for journals and edited volumes, and mentoring. Here I focus on how these conversations in writing or in talk are a collaborative IE project of learning and creating what is IE. Finally, I reflect on my own practices as I guide IE researchers including contemplating my own fraught relation with them as a gatekeeper as I navigate reviewing IE chapters, dissertations, and articles.

RC29-426.1

VAUHKONEN, Teemu* (University of Helsinki, Finland)

Evaluation of a Finnish Youth Crime Intervention Model

Evaluation of a Finnish youth crime intervention model

In recent years, the Finnish Ministry of Justice has piloted a new intervention model for young people who have been suspects of several and serious crimes. In addition to crime prevention, the aim of the work is to promote social inclusion and wellbeing among targeted youths. The model is based on the Nordic diversion approach, and the aim is to intervene in the criminal behavior of young people with social political interventions instead of the mere criminal process. In the intervention, the support and services for the treated youths are collected in the same unit, and one professional is given an overall responsibility for the young person and their life situation. Furthermore, the young people are not only referred to the services but they are also guided to new activities such as sports and hobbies. In this presentation, I will utilize a mixed methods approach in analyzing the intervention model and whether it successful in helping the targeted young people. In the statical analysis, I will use a quasi-experimental research design and Finnish register data to estimate whether the model is effective in reducing recidivism and increasing social inclusion of targeted young people. In the qualitative analysis, in turn, I will explore young people's past and current experiences of criminal justice system and the studied intervention model. Thus, the qualitative analysis produces information of factors that makes the intervention potentially a transformative experience. Our main conclusions concern the role of comprehensive social policy interventions in the prevention of juvenile delinquency. However, interventions must be based on research, and young people must also be able to participate in their evaluation.

RC46-646.4

VAZQUEZ, Mayte* (Centro de Investigaciones y Estudios Superiores en Antropología Social, Mexico)

Trabajo Del Hogar, Movilidad Social y Estigma: Una Mirada Auto-Etnográfica

Esta auto-etnografía, enfocada en describir y analizar cómo ex – trabajadoras del hogar que ahora emplean trabajadoras del hogar viven con el estigma que conlleva este empleo, fue inspirada por mi experiencia limpiando casas a cambio de una remuneración económica durante una estancia estudiantil en Copenhague, Dinamarca. Incapaz de comprender porqué me provocaba tanta vergüenza hablar sobre mi experiencia, decidí escribir al respecto. Tomando mi experiencia como parteaguas, indagué en mi historia familiar y su relación con el trabajo del hogar, dándome cuenta de que, tanto mi madre como sus hermanas, habían sido trabajadoras del hogar en su juventud, y así como yo, rara vez hablaban al respecto.

Considerando lo anterior, la pregunta que guía esta investigación es ¿por qué no hablamos de nuestras experiencias como trabajadoras del hogar? Para nosotras, más que una profesión, dicho empleo representa una posición social de la cual constantemente intentamos alejarnos, por lo que ocultamos nuestras experiencias como trabajadoras, y demostrar la movilidad social ascendente que mi familia experimentó. Esto partiendo de la idea que la construcción y pertenencia a una clase social es relacional, y que ser parte de la clase media está en constante amenaza.

De esta manera, problematizo los sentimientos de orgullo y vergüenza que tanto fueron mencionados, haciendo énfasis que ambos sentimientos cumplen cierta función para la construcción de imaginarios sociales sobre las trabajadoras del hogar y la continuidad de la cultura de la servidumbre. Además de hacer una indagación profunda del silencio que rodea nuestra experiencia, también escribí la tesis con el propósito de cuestionar la normalización y perpetuación de la cultura de la servidumbre, y el efecto deshumanizante que ésta tiene en las y los trabajadores del hogar.

RC14-215.6

VAZQUEZ GONZALEZ, Edgar* (Universidad de Guanajuato, Mexico)
RAMOS, Cecilia (Universidad de Guanajuato, Mexico)

Labor Reform in Mexico 2019: Lessons and Learnings.

Currently the world is characterized by having experiences of changes and great transformations, this work addresses an experience of change from the implementation of the reform to the Federal Labor Law in Mexico that came into force in 2019. The purpose of the study is to document the experiences and

learnings of organizations that have lived the process of the implementation of the labor reform, to propose mechanisms, actions and recommendations to the organizations that are in the implementation stage and for the continuation of the labor processes that are presented in the organizations and that must be attended to in the light of the reform. The theoretical approach of the work deals with organizational theory in particular the contributions on institutionalism and isomorphism whose approaches will allow to understand the process of change, in this case, the reform of the labor law. Next, an overview of the background that gave rise to the labor reform is presented; Subsequently, the main characteristics of the reform are analyzed, to give way to the description of the organizational experience of the implementation of the reform, where the main lessons and experiences that allow the elaboration of reference frameworks with mechanisms, actions and suggestions that may be useful for other organizations that are in the implementation process are highlighted. It is qualitative research, using the case study as a methodological instrument.

RC30-JS-154.4

VELASCO, Benjamin* (University of the Philippines Diliman, Philippines)

Laboring Under Authoritarianism and the Pandemic: Workers' Repression and Resistance in the Philippines, Myanmar, Hong Kong and Indonesia

The rise of authoritarian regimes around the world since the 2008 Great Recession has been the focus of much attention. In Southeast Asia, the persistence of illiberal governments amidst economic growth has been observed even before the global crisis. With the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, the turn to authoritarianism has been consolidated with draconian restrictions on civil liberties. This has intersected with increased suppression of opposition groups by authoritarian regimes along with heightened abuse of working classes by capitalist elites. Using the notion that authoritarianism is integral to and not a pathology to neoliberalism, the study examines the impact on workers of measures undertaken by governments and capitalists in the Philippines, Myanmar, Hong Kong and Indonesia. Through key informant interviews of labor movement activists and observers in the four Southeast Asian countries and a desk review of events during the pandemic, the study analyzes the responses of labor movements to the oppressive actions of regimes and elites. The study finds the working classes and labor movements in the four countries similarly bearing the brunt of oppression though differences in the intensity exists. Likewise, similarities and differences occur in the labor movement responses. An initial typology of the workers' resistance to repression by authoritarian regimes and their capitalist allies is presented.

RC47-JS-114.4

VELAYUTHAM, Selvaraj* (Macquarie University, Australia)
SOMAIAH, Chand (Yale-NUS College, Singapore)

@Minority Voices: Racialised Communicative Labour and Anti-Racism in Singapore

For a very long time ethnic minorities in Singapore were unable to express and share their experiences of racism. The everyday and casual nature of their encounters of racial discrimination were difficult to pin point because they were subtle, deemed trivial and often framed as banter among friends or colleagues. Even though racist incidents occurred in public settings, racism was endured as a personal experience; a product of personal prejudices and not a social failing. There were no spaces to speak out and be heard. However, in recent years, young Singaporeans have turned to the internet and social media to convey their testimonies, express the emotional toll and debilitating effects of racism and orchestrate anti-racist actions. This paper examines the various ways in which young ethnic minorities who have experienced racism are using digital media to create awareness, share its effects and confront it. This work we argue constitutes a form of racialised communicative labour. This paper contributes to the scholarship on antiracism, a relatively new and emergent phenomenon in multiracial Singapore.

RC48-JS-141.2

VELIKAYA, Nataliya* (Institute of Social and Political Research of Russian Academy of Science, Russian Federation)

Alternatives to the Future Development of the Country from Russians' Point of View As a Factor in the Political System Transformation.

Interest in the future and in attempts to construct and predict possible trends in the development of society are actualized in times of crisis. At the same time, the imagined vision of the future reflected in the public consciousness makes it possible to assess the existing risks of social development and identify the dominant social fears. The report is based on data from the research project "Forecasts and alternatives for the development of Russia (How social strata assess the future and prospects for the development of the country)" (the method of focus group interviews) and data from the sociological monitoring "How do you live, Russia?" (1992-2022). During the research we identified collective ideas about the future that dominate in certain social groups.

This picture includes ideas about the economic, political, social and cultural prospects of the country's development, about the main risks and threats that hinder the sustainable development of society.

The near future is seen by the respondents as a continuation of the current situation and the overwhelming majority in all focus groups express doubts about significant improvements in the life of the society, inclyding doubts about the ability of the authorities to solve current problems in the best way. Our informants see the distant future as more favorable, but the specific content of the image of the future depends on the socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents and their political culture. Assessing the existing social risks and threats, our informants give more weight to the internal threats. The image of the future in the mass consciousness of citizens is determined by the actions of the authorities, their policies in various spheres of social activity, the dominant social mood and current well-being in society, which affects the legitimization of the current political regime and the political behavior of respondents.

WG01-769.2

VELIKAYA, Nataliya* (Institute of Social and Political Research of Russian Academy of Science, Russian Federation)

Public Legitimization of Political Power in Russia in the Context of a Special Military Operation

The study of the state power legitimization is especially relevant during crisis periods as well as during military conflicts. In the report, we plan to consider the prerequisites and mechanisms of political power legitimization in dynamics over the past 20 years and, in particular, during the period of a special military operation in Ukraine.The empirical base of the report is the data of the monitoring "How do you live, Russia?" (1992-2022) of the Center for Strategic Socio-Political Studies of the ISPI FNISCS RAS.

We proceed from the fact that in a modern democratic society, the legitimacy of the government largely depends on the level and quality of interactions between the state and civil society. Our data shows that respondents are increasingly critical of the functioning of civil society, especially when it comes down to such indicators as freedom of political choice, freedom of speech, tolerance of other people's opinions. It reflects the peculiarities of the political process, which is characterized by a reduction in the space for free discussion and in the competitiveness of the system. At the same time, according to the answers to direct questions about the support of the president and the government there can be seen some increase in it, which can be explained by the emerging atmosphere of control and pressure over public space during the period of special military operation. Although party system does not meet the public demand, and the activities of political parties do not solve the problem of aggregation of the social interests of individual groups of Russian society. The existing party landscape causes dissatisfaction in society. Almost half of the country's citizens (46%) do not support any of the existing political parties, which can provoke delegitimization of both the legislative process and the political system as a whole.

RC29-432.3

VELLOSO, Joao* (University of Ottawa, Canada)

Exception, Policing and Executive Power during the Ottawa Occupation By Freedom Convoy Protesters

A series of mass protests occurred in Canada against COVID-19 vaccine mandates and restrictions in 2022. The main one was called Freedom Convoy and it started as a convoy of heavy trucks departing from the West coast (Prince Rupert, BC) on January 22, crossing the country and growing bigger until their arrival to Ottawa (Canada's capital) roughly a week later. The protests in front of Parliament on the weekend of January 29 quickly became a three-week occupation of the downtown area of Ottawa with an estimate of around 200 trucks and over 900 personal vehicles until multiple police forces cleared the occupied area. Most of core protesters were calling for the arrest of recently elected Prime Minister Trudeau and therefore a new government. This Occupation was accompanied by blockades of key border crossing roads for the trade between Canada and USA.

Another particularity of this political crisis was the lack of action from police officers. They barely enforced any laws within the occupied area for 24 days, regardless the many reported illegalities and various legal tools available, which included regular laws, injunctions (court orders) and exceptional legal tools related to declarations of State of Emergency from all three levels of government (municipal, provincial, and federal).

This paper discusses the Schmitt concept of "exception" (*Political Theology*; *Dictatorship*) and how it was mobilized during the governance of protesters during the Ottawa Occupation. In this sense, I will problematize the idea that the sovereign has ability to transcend the rule of law in moments of crisis. The Executive branch of all levels of government did indeed declared emergency, but it was the police, a particular actor representing the Executive, that really had the power to transcend the rule of law and decide what was the legality enforceable, or not, in the occupied area.

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

RC30-441.2

VENDRAMIN, Patricia* (University of Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium)

Effects of the Pandemic on the Value of Work for Young People

In Western societies, work is supposed to meet three types of strong expectations shared by workers: instrumental expectations, i.e. to meet one's needs and ensure a secure existence; social expectations, i.e. social links, exchanges, integration into social networks; expressive expectations, i.e. personal fulfilment, recognition, a feeling of usefulness, the development of skills, a social identity. These three types of expectation, as shown by numerous successive international surveys (ISSP, EVS, etc.), are particularly high among young people. Work remains the social integrator par excellence. The changes in work during the pandemic have upset the parameters of how work is defined and performed. The pandemic has had the effect of making visible the contrasting realities of the world of work: hidden or tolerated precariousness, salary inequalities, poor quality working conditions, alongside protected and privileged situations. It has also been a formidable accelerator in the use of digital technologies, while also accentuating the digital divide in the world of work and in society in general. The pandemic has also introduced new divisions in the world of work, between those who can work remotely and those who must work on-site. It has also created new labour market shortages and labour displacement, thereby transforming existing power relations. In this new landscape, this contribution questions the transformation of the relationship to work among young people. Is work still the key social integrator for them? Has the relationship to the collective been further eroded or transformed? The contribution will be based on recent work carried out in Europe.

RC35-530.3

VERCEL, Kelcie* (Augustana University, United States)
CIARALLI, Spencier (Augustana University, USA)

Learning Sexual Pleasure: The Discovery of Affordances As Tacit Knowledge Production

Sexual pleasure is an excellent site for investigating the intersection of body, practice, and meaning. The experience of sexual pleasure is inevitably embodied, but it is influenced by discursive and tacit knowledge, as well as by physiology. Drawing on life history narratives from thirty women and Assigned-Female-At-Birth (AFAB) individuals, we describe the pursuit and experience of sexual pleasure as a cumulative learning process. Participants' accounts reveal the central role of material objects in this process, as moments of bodily insight, sensation, and pleasure emerge in interaction with both non-sexual household objects (e.g., vibrating toothbrushes and zucchini) and unambiguously sexual objects (i.e., sex toys). Encounters between individuals and objects may be understood as opening up *affordances* for action and sensation. These affordances are seeded in the minute material qualities of the object and depend upon the tacit and discursive—or formal—knowledge the individual brings to the interaction. As individuals move through their environments over time, their experiences of bodily sensation and pleasure with a variety of objects accumulate into sexual self-knowledge through a perceptual learning process. If an interaction with an object affords pleasure (or forecloses it), that experience provides the individual with transferable embodied knowledge about possible future affordances for pleasure that might be activated with different objects. Our participants carry past insights about their bodies and their sexual pleasures into future interactions with objects and partners. We theorize this perceptual learning of affordances as a form of tacit knowledge production, offering a new account of sexual pleasure that foregrounds materiality and memory.

WG06-789.3

VERLOO, Nanke* (University of Amsterdam, Netherlands)

Political Rigor. Reflections on Power and Positionality in Ethnographic Action-Research.

In this paper I will explore the notion of 'political rigor' to address methodological issues in the practice of Ethnographic Action Research in municipal institutions. Traditionally, ethnographers are uniquely equipped with a wide array of practices to reflect on their own positionality in the field and the meaning of their embodied bias in interpreting data. When doing community-engaged institutional ethnography or ethnographic action-research, scholars collaborate with (policy) actors to produce scientifically and socially relevant knowledge and transformative action. The underlying principles of action research - (1) generating actionable knowledge, (2) recognizing, working with, and strengthening relationships, and (3) critically and constructively transforming hegemonic systems (Bartels and Wittmayer, 2019) push the positionality of institutional ethnographers to political engagement. As a result, the boundaries between the self and the other, the researcher and the field, the cause and study become even more slippery. This positionality requires reflection beyond academic rigor.

Political rigor uses as its departure point the acknowledgement of the inherently political, culturally and historically situated nature of knowledge production and the observation that all research, science and forms of knowledge production are inherently political enterprises, impacted by unequal power relations (Temper et al., 2019: 4). Temper at all (2019) offered a valuable overview of researchers attitudes vis a vis political activism. By reflecting openly and honestly on my own positionality, I seek to push the notion of political rigor further by exploring how it could contribute methodologically to rethinking power dynamics, ethics, and validity.

Bartels K and Wittmayer J (2019) *Action Research in Policy Analysis*. London: Routledge.

Temper L, McGarry D and Weber L (2019) From academic to political rigour: Insights from the 'Tarot' of transgressive research. *Ecological Economics* 164(July). Elsevier: 106379. DOI: 10.1016/j.ecolecon.2019.106379.

WG05-775.1

VERMA, Manish K.* (Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, India)

Ecological Crisis, Climate Change and Its Impact in the Himalayan Region: Some Case Studies

Natural environment has been adversely affected with the onward march of industrialization and urbanization in the modern age. The situation has got highly magnified with rapid industrialization and changing values and consumerist lifestyle under the contemporary market-led development model of neoliberal globalization. Natural resources are degraded and social exclusion of the marginalized people has increased. Efforts have been made at both global and national levels to figure out and deal with the problems of environmental degradations and its socio-economic consequences. However, the magnitude of the problems does not seem to reduce much or to get eliminated. The same is proving true in the case of Himalayan region which is one of the youngest mountain range and is considered as the third pole of the world and 'water tower of Asia' due to its reservoir of frozen water. It is also a key source of energy, carbon stock, rich bio-diversity, hydropower potential etc. However, due to continuous invasion of human beings for their fulfillment of various needs, even the most isolated valleys have been touched by climate change and a host of other problems including ecosystem degradation, out –migration and air pollution. Melting glaciers, food insecurity, malnutrition, changing water flow patterns, lack of clean energy for cooking, increased hazards of disasters, habitat loss, increase in poverty are most visible results of the change in Himalayan landscape and eco-system. Therefore, the perennial situation seeks immediate attention of the academia, intelligentsia and the policy-makers to plan seriously about safeguarding the environmental and ecological serenity of the region. In this backdrop, the paper seeks to advance its argument with a few case studies conducted recently on Himalayan region underlining the state of ecological crisis and climate change and its impact on the natives, society, economy and most importantly ecology and environment.

WG05-JS-106.1

VERMA, Manish K.* (Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, India)

Environment, Development and Sustainability in India

Due to upsurge in human population, development endeavors have increased manifold during the past centuries and passed through different catalyst phases such as industrialization and globalization. These landmark phases accelerated the process of mass production and consumption through the introduction of mega industries and machines, easy transportation and communication channels diluting the geographical barriers along with strengthening of trade and commerce. All this is witnessed at the cost of scarcely available natural resources.

India, being the fastest growing economy and largest democratic country having second largest population in the world, also could not remain untouched from the emergent development pre-requisites and have got carried away in the wave to meet growing market demand of consumer products. Due to incessant harnessing of natural resources beyond its carrying capacity, recent decades have shown disturbance in natural ecosystem which is not only causing manifold environmental problems but also looming as a threat to human existence and survival. Consequently, fast depletion of natural resources, environmental catastrophe and most importantly widening of social and economic disparities amongst people are quite apparent today. The mad race to meet the development endeavours of a growing population not only marred the interests of the weaker section of the society in India but also created large scale social and economic rifts, ecological imbalance and environmental destructions. In this background, the paper provides a comprehensive account of asymmetric linkage in the trilogy of environment, development and sustainability and its impact on society reflecting on the Indian experience. Moreover, by examining the recent trends of development and recording the dilemmas which are creating ecological imbalances, it tries to explores some alternative ways of development to achieve a sustainable planet earth.

RC52-721.5

VERPRAET, Gilles* (University Paris Ouest Nanterre, France)

Linking Professionalisms for Sustainable State : New Dialectics of Control

The new Professional Regulations in a destabilized conditions require strong mobilizations combining stabilization and acceleration of trajectories (environment, capitalization, risks). They extend dynamic controls for bifurcative modernization (Rosa 2015, Browne, 2017)

A/The dialectic of control over professional works in the multinational firms concerns the differential valorization chains in a neo-liberal State (Michalet, Dorre). The regulation of transnational companies combines stabilization mechanisms and controls of dynamics (guidance, monitoring) (Richard Scott, Abbot). Environmental trajectories are coordinated between stabilization devices (protection, sobriety) and dynamic controls (rules, monitoring). Social trajectories during the pandemic crisis must combine containment devices and control of the virus trajectory facing social vulnerabilities. The coupling between stabilization devices and the control of dynamics may constituted a new experimental paradigm of environmental -economic regulation (Rosa 2015). It therefore affects professional regulations by their societal dimensions (territories, sustainability). Transnational consulting is only one possibility (Adams, 2020).

We may distinguish the professionalism on site (by classic corporatism and community), the connective professionalism on networks (Nordegraff,2020), the sustainable professionalism promoting shared society (Tejerina, 2018). The advanced differentiation of professional networks diffract solidarist professionalism. The pandemic crisis accelerates the breakout of professionalism inside the hospital system between the professionalism of care, the managerial professionalism of doctors, the competitive professionalism in bio-medical laboratories (Pierru, 2019).

The fascist regimes in the 1940's have combined a defensive corporatism and a technocratic dirigism, so to manage the war economy and reconstruction (France, Italy 1939-1945) (Paxton, 1977, Faye, 1975). The articulations between stabilization and acceleration would reset the alliance of corporatism and dirigism. But it requires support of middle classes who manage the expertise devices and the stabilization devices and now the dynamic control. Diagnosis will be developed for France and Europe

RC16-247.1

VERPRAET, Gilles* (University Paris Ouest Nanterre, France)

Zeit Diagnosis and Dialectics of Control : Contribution of Configurational Analysis

Zeit diagnosis supposes to compose different temporalities and different social beings. In sociology, the social groups and subjectivities are conceived inside a composition of temporalities between experiences and expectations (Gurvitch, Koselleck). The analysis of configurations specifies this dialectic of temporalities and social control by institutions (Elias). Relational sociology sustains the notion of social space under symbolic domination (Bourdieu, 1977), challenged by symbolic performances (Alexander, 2006). Tensions between figuration and configuration concern mainly precarious subjects.

The analysis of configurations contributes also to evaluate power configurations and resistances. It helps to clarify the tensive relations between interdependences and autonomy. The dialectic of control was developed in the Fordist labor between bureaucracy and autonomy (Naville, Lockwood), between the ethos of power and expanded democracy (Castoriadis, Browne). These asymetric processes are enlarged in the field of transnational work as chain of dependence (Michalet, Dorre).

Contemporary conditions of uncertainty (science, environment, covid) imply to renew the diagnosis on multiple temporalities and social beings (Beck, 2002, Rosa, 2015). The field of the environment developed the analysis of powers and counter-powers (Beck 2022) , shaping the communities of risks (Beck 2012). Between horizontal and vertical societies, environmental solidarities articulate diagonalities between territorial solidarities and more global connections in a relative universalism.

Conclusion and development : The new social theory responding to these issues question the contradictory networks and collective intelligence framing these social and environmental dynamics. It analyzes multiple configurations of knowledge and subjectivities as classic sociology. It also studies the configurations of power facing assembly of subjectivation (Butler 2015). This vision intends to clarify the relations between the configuration of knowledge, temporalities, type of democracy

RC44-627.4

VESPER, Denise* (Saarland University, Germany)
KÖNIG, Cornelius (Saarland University, Germany)
RUF, Norma (Saarland University, Germany)

Willingness to Strike Among Flight Attendants

This study aims at assessing the willingness to strike among flight attendants against the background of the COVID-19 pandemic and the resulting crisis in the airline industry. We examined the influence of perceived psychological contract breach by both, the employer and the union, and job insecurity on flight attendants' willingness to strike. Furthermore, we assessed whether procedural justice, union support, and trust in the employer moderate the hypothesized relationships. Based on survey data from $N = 403$ German flight attendants collected in summer of 2022, we found that lower procedural justice, higher union support, higher qualitative job insecurity, and lower trust in the employer predicted higher willingness to strike among flight attendants. Perceived psychological contract breach did not predict willingness to strike, but psychological contract violation (the affective component of psychological contract breach) did positively predict willingness to strike. Test of interaction effects revealed that trust moderated the relationship between job insecurity and willingness to strike. This study, hence contributes to a further understanding of mobilizing factors and sheds a light on flight attendants' perceptions of the circumstances during the COVID-19 pandemic.

RC30-JS-154.1

VESTENA, Carolina* (Institute for Development and Peace, University of Duisburg-Essen, Germany)

Labour and Socioeconomic Conflicts Under an Authoritarian Project: A Case Study on the Textile and Coffee Production Chains in Brazil

In Brazil, the current authoritarian government acted by denying the existence of the pandemic and minimizing the suffering of Brazilian workers who had their lives put at risk. If during the Covid pandemic labor exploitation across GVCs became even more critical, in Brazil, this reality was also no different: both the industries most inserted in the GVCs, as for example the production of primary textile products, and the agribusiness sector were marked by an absolute drop in consumption of their products, which led to new processes of transferring the costs of the crisis to the workers at the very end of production chains. In the case of the textile industry, thousands of subcontracts were terminated without the guarantee of payment for services already completed. This situation of insecurity also led to growing conflicts in the areas of agricultural production. Since the seasonal harvest is considered an essential activity, such activities were conducted even though this meant increasing risks for seasonal workers, who are often subjected to situations of forced or slave-like labour. The pandemic only worsened a reality that had already been becoming problematic over the course of the authoritarian government of Jair Bolsonaro. Based on the data gathered in the case study carried out in Brazil in 2022, in the framework of which we investigated working conditions in the textile and coffee sectors and dynamics of associational change, I present central findings on current conflicts and potentialities of collective organization of workers. The current Brazilian context is marked by the removal of labour rights protections – as for example through the "defunding" of labour inspections – as well as by an authoritarian context that legitimizes practices of forced labour and the persecution of union leaders, especially the ones engaged in collective grass-roots organizing.

RC32-484.1

VIANNA SENTO SE, Isadora* (Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro UERJ, Brazil)

The Increase in Feminicides during the Pandemic in Rio De Janeiro: Reports from Legal Operators

Brazil is the 5th country in the world - out of a group of 83 - where more women are killed, according to the 2015 Map of Violence, organised by the Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (Flacso). In Rio de Janeiro, data made available by the local police report that, during the pandemic, there was an increase in the most serious violence against women, including feminicide. The "Feminicide Law" was created in 2015 and provides a qualifier, increasing the penalty for the murder of women, motivated by domestic violence or by contempt for the condition of the female "sex". This paper analyses, based on reports by legal practitioners (police officers, prosecutors, judges and public defenders) who act in the four jury courts in the city of Rio de Janeiro, how the dynamics of these crimes of feminicide, as well as the procedural dynamics of the cases were impacted by the pandemic.The research has an ethnographic character and was carried out during the year 2021, in the forum of the capital. It also takes into into consideration the criteria used by them to define, who are the women likely to be victims of this crime, in which contexts the feminicide occurs, and what is considered "contempt for the condition of the feminine sex". In the results, it is highlighted how the analytical scope of the operators of the law aims to punish aggressors when the crimes happen in the domestic environment and there is a clear relationship of "subjugation", reinforcing traditional gender roles and, excluding from the network of protection women who do not fit into a pre-determined analytical scope.

RC23-347.6

VICSEK, Lilla* (Corvinus University of Budapest, Hungary)

Sociology of AI Expectations: Visions about the Roles of AI in Society

The presentation argues for the usefulness of applying the perspective of the sociology of (technological) expectations (SE) in the sociological study of AI. Much discourse on technologies is related to their future potential and risk,

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

and even with respect to AI one can meet with future projections on many levels. SE is well-suited to providing a basis for analyzing expectations linked to AI and their consequences. However, sociology not only lags in terms of the study of the social aspects of AI, but in dealing with the future. For the main part sociology has not occupied itself much with the future, although a growing body of studies are now starting to take the future into account. Sociology of expectations, one such perspective, looks at the role of visions in the present and argues for their constitutive role in attracting resources, as well as legitimizing and coordinating action. The presentation illustrates, via three studies conducted by the author, how SE can be a fruitful theoretical backdrop for drawing on in the analysis of AI expectations. The studies analyze: 1. expert expectations in the future of work debate, 2. visions of human-centered AI, and 3. expectations of AI present in the American media. Shortcomings of the approach will be also touched upon, including the exclusion of certain kinds of expectations from the locus of analysis, and challenging issues as regards the relationship of expectations to material circumstances.

RC04-JS-116.4

VIDAL-ORTIZ, Salvador* (American University, USA)

The Bachillerato Popular Travesti/Trans Mocha Celis: Collaborative Knowledge-Making

A multitude of challenges based on sexual orientation and gender identity (SOGI) have a lasting impact in school completion chances. Transgender students are particularly susceptible, given how they are commonly expelled from their homes and bullied at school. As a result, survival prostitution serves as income earning under precarious conditions; migration to large cities often follows. This presentation showcases the Argentinian *Bachillerato Popular Travesti/Trans Mocha Celis*, the first community-led high school for trans and *travesti* people in the world (*travesti* is a classed and racialized term; it does not mean transvestite or cross-dresser, rather, it is similar to transgender, although it counters it – transgender is a globalized/imposed term).

Located in Buenos Aires, the Mocha Celis was founded in 2010; it has adjusted to the conditions most trans women face, operating in the afternoon hours. Teachers are generally gay men and transgender women. The school operates under a community-based approach that strives to make education more inclusive with partial government funds and community efforts. Since its foundation, the school opened up its doors to non-trans high-school dropouts, grandmothers from the neighborhood, and South American migrants, and those coming from other provinces. Trans/*travesti* peoples are centered in the educational experience, but they do not exclude others – given how they have often been excluded.

This presentation seeks to remedy absences in sociosical knowledge production about inclusive education, SOGI communities, and community-based approaches to education. Based on collaborative participation with teachers and students at the high school -serving as a capacity building consultant to strategic planning processes, gathering information for website updates, and supporting the completion of a book on first person accounts- this case study illustrates the power of collaborative work among scholars and activists who further transforming inequality through a trans-centered educational praxis, in spite of economic crises in Argentina.

RC16-250.1

VIDAL-ORTIZ, Salvador* (American University, United States)

Translating the Queer of Color Critique: The Impossibility of Applying a (racialized, queer theory-based) U.S. Concept in Latin America - for a Truly Hemispheric Approach

An incisive contribution expanding the study of race and sexualities while helping dismiss facile "add diversity and stir" approaches in queer studies, the queer of color critique has remained a U.S.-based formation when empirically applied outside the U.S. Facing countries' different racial formation histories and raced systems is one step to actually bridge not just the queer of color critique –in projects and spaces where it might be applicable– but also in approaches to better theorize queered racialization today. Inherently, the queer of color critique requires adjustment when applied elsewhere. I place in conversation three interrelated aspects. First, I focus on the (un)translatability of racialized frameworks embedded in the formative aspects of the queer of color critique. Then, I illustrate the limited uses of the queer of color critique in Latin American countries, and the extent to which the queer of color critique is tacitly imposed, or applied in a rather simplistic way to those sites of study. This, my theoretical discussion's corpus, disentangles the impossibility of the movement, migration, or translatability of the queer of color critique by looking into published works from social scientists focused on the region such as Tanya Saunders, Jafari Allen, and Marcia Ochoa, and bridging those with U.S.-centered works by Susana Peña, Carlos Decena, even the late Lionel Cantú, Jr. I finally turn to the most recent translation of queer theory, with even most recently, queer of color critique texts, in Latin American contexts. In closing, I offer a sense of what the possibilities of a transnational, truly hemispheric and translatable engagement (at multiple levels) might be. Ultimately, I seek to push the operationalization of queer of color critique's own borders, as it clashes not only with other racial formations, but as importantly, queer theory's reception and resistance outside the U.S.

RC11-163.2

VIDOVICOVA, Lucie* (Masaryk University, Czech Republic)

Elder Abuse and Neglect Phenomena in Czechia: First National Prevalence Study

Elder abuse and neglect which by the definition type affect 2-30% of older persons and is predicted to affect 320 million victims globally by 2050, is not just another form of domestic violence against women/men and takes place not only in private but also in (semi-)public or online spaces. It encompasses a range of attitudes and behaviours from disrespect and discrimination to physical and sexual violence. It strongly affects both the individual's quality of life and efforts to create a just, inclusive and sustainable society

Only a fraction of EAN phenomena are identified, reported, addressed and punished. Usually, this process is only initiated when escalation has occurred and the conduct fulfils the essence of the crime. In the complex relational networks of EAN actors, restorative justice appears to be significantly more effective than punitive approaches that focus on proving guilt and punishing the perpetrator.

In this paper, we present the results of the first-ever prevalence study on the EAN in the Czech Republic, based on a representative sample of community-dwelling older adults with N= 2000+. The data collection commenced in September 2022 as a part of the RESTABUS ČR Éta project No. 05000516. Besides the prevalence of the various types of EAN, we also collect the attitudes of the respondents about the restorative justice practices and perceived fit for the elder abuse and neglect cases.

We present practical considerations for the practicionairs in care facilities as well as the justice system.

RC39-568.2

VIDOVICOVA, Lucie* (Masaryk University, Czech Republic)
NEDVĚDOVÁ, Světlana (Masaryk University, Czech Republic)

The Front-Line Responses to Crises and Older People in Czechia

The available international and review studies agree that crises among older people increase the risk of death as a direct result of the event, reduce life expectancy and quality of life, significantly reduce access to health care, and complicate or make impossible the treatment of chronic diseases (diabetes, cardiovascular disease, dementia), have significant impacts on the mental and physical health of seniors, expose seniors to increased risks of severe infectious diseases, affect the quality of nutrition, and have a number of other impacts on the psychosocial and economic aspects of life in older age. International experience shows that the vulnerability and specific needs of many older people can become a serious challenge to health, survival and well-being in different types of crises. The global group "Help Age International" has identified a number of risk factors, including that older men and women are more likely to be victims of crises than their proportion in the population would suggest (e.g. 75% of the victims of Hurricane Katrina in 2005 were aged 60+; 56% of the victims of the 2011 tsunami in Japan were aged 65+; similar proportions have been reported in e.g. reports of forest fire victims in Portugal, or reports of excess mortality in heat waves; and the notorious proportions of older victims in the COVID-19 pandemic, etc.). In our paper, we localize these valuable foreign experiences, i.e. transfer them to culturally, geographically and systemically relevant contexts within the Czech Republic. We describe the process of developing a methodology that builds on multi-source data and offers possible directions for addressing health care "on the frontline".

RC32-484.5

VIDU, Ana* (University of California, Berkeley, USA)

Uniswithheart: Student Networks Leading the Struggle for Universities Free of Sexual Violence

Scientific literature has already shown the importance of solidarity networks and of protecting both direct victims and those who protect victims of gender-based violence; whom, if this protection is not achieved also for them, may become victims of Isolating Gender Violence (IGV). The concept of IGV raises awareness on the need to protect not only survivors but also those who actively support them in order to contribute ending sexual harassment. Within this context and aligned with the EU-funded Marie Sklodowska-Curie research project "UniswithHeart" (aimed at studying how social movements struggle to contribute to the creation of networks of support in academia; inquiring on social actors engaged and resistances faced), this paper aims at shedding light on how IGV operates, the negative consequences it has for survivors' supporters, and how it prevents victims to feel confident to speak up. In other words, this abstract raises the need of protecting survivors' protectors, focusing on how to prevent Isolating Gender Violence. In doing this, we discuss how survivors have created the "World MeToo University" network, knitting allies with those already organizing in other networks worldwide, as well as with researchers who are taking the lead in denouncing cases of sexual misconduct in their institutions, asking for transparency in administrative procedures and positioning with survivors. Our findings suggest that mechanisms of prevention and action need to include not only the protection of direct survivors but also of those who dare to protect them. Also, the role of solidarity networks has shown as being key to both support survivors and putting pressure on achieving

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

institutional change. We conclude that to successfully protect victims and have zero-tolerance with GBV within academia, tackling the connection between solidarity networks and IGV becomes crucial for survivors to break their silence and keep forward, continuing their personal and professional paths.

RC21-JS-63.4

VIEF, Robert* (Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Urban and Regional Sociology, Germany)

Rent Increases, Mobility Patterns and School Segregation

Over the last decades, the link between residential segregation and school segregation has become more and more complex. Past research commonly identified the growth of legal choice mechanisms within the public and the increase of the private school sector as determinants of a loosened neighborhood-school segregation link. This study, however, focuses on the relationship between gentrification, the general crisis of housing affordability and its linked sharp increases of rents and housing prices on school choice and school segregation pattern. While some researchers already underlined that for example gentrification might weaken the link between school and neighborhood segregation (Candipan 2020, Boterman 2022), most research has been done contexts where parents in gentrifying neighborhoods encounter many legal school choice options within certain geographical ranges. Additionally, existing studies most often focused on newly arrived gentrifier parents and did not address the role of citywide housing (un)affordability pattern for school segregation. This paper, in contrast, addresses the case of the segregational development of elementary schools within Berlin, Germany, from 2010 to 2019 – where significantly fewer (official) school choice options exist. It investigates whether the extreme rent increases across the city (and disproportionately high in gentrifying neighborhoods) and strong gentrification mechanisms in some parts changed channels of school choice, as young families who might have moved in the past to other neighborhoods can find less and less affordable housing in other parts of the city – therefore re-shaping their means and strategies of school choice.

Sources:

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RC17-JS-151.1

VIEIRA, Tiago* (European University Institute, Italy)

More Than a Gig: Algorithmic Management and Human Authority in Salaried Platform Work - Implications for the Future of Employment

Labour platforms' governance through algorithmic management is attributed by extant literature various pernicious attributes: surveillance, control, discrimination, intensification, unfairness. However insightful these analyses are, in most cases studied, workers operate as (false) independent contractors. As such, it remains to be clarified whether the conclusions reached about the impact of algorithmic management in the framework of Platform Work derive from algorithmic management *per se* or its perverse combination with workers' misclassification.

Until recently, the answer to such interrogation could only be speculative; however, the introduction of a new law (so-called "ley rider") in Spain forced delivery platforms to hire all workers as employees with open-ended contracts. This change offers a setting in which the effects of algorithmic management can be teased out from those of misclassified statues. Sparked by the possibilities offered by this background, the present paper takes stock from semi-structured interviews conducted with workers and non-participant observation.

The data collected offers mixed evidence. On the one hand, the new regulatory framework contributed to mitigating some of the unaccountability arising from platforms' discretionary resort to algorithmic management – offering hopes of a future where human participation in various stages of algorithmic decision-making obliterates unfair treatment. On the other hand, various platforms' resort to algorithmic management as a means to exert control and surveillance, and induce work intensification suggests that recent positive developments seem to be contingent on each platform's goodwill, workers' ability to resist and individual managers' characteristics rather than on the single-handed merits of employment status' reclassification. If anything, while before human supervisors were virtually absent from the labor process, now they are brought back in with exacerbated powers derived from the data collected and organized by algorithms. All in all, there is still a path to be walked to convert algorithmic employment relationship into true standard employment relationships.

RC31-449.5

VIEIRA MEIRELES, Gustavo Henrique* (Kanda University of International Studies, Japan)

The Migration Process and Integration Strategies of Brazilian Migrants Living in Okinawa Prefecture

The present paper proposes to investigate the migration process and integration strategies of Brazilian migrants living in Okinawa Prefecture, Japan. To do so, we focus on the activities of associations that provide support for the community and on the transnational connections those associations have developed over the years. The rapid increase in the number of Brazilians living in Japan is usually associated with the 1989 reform of the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act. The migration process was facilitated by the broker system initially established by first generation Japanese that had migrated to Brazil and upon returning to Japan became aware of the shortage of workers that loomed the country. While in most of Japan recruiting agencies and brokers play an important role in the migration process, in the case of the Brazilian community in Okinawa Prefecture we find that migrants often rely on kinship ties to provide the necessary social capital in the host society. Therefore, while for most Brazilian migrants of Japanese heritage the prefecture of origin of their ancestors is of little importance in defining their destination in Japan, we observe that many of those living in Okinawa are people of Okinawan descent. As a result, one important partner of associations that provide support for the community is the network of ethnic association of migrants originating from Okinawa (Prefecture Citizens Associations, or *Kenjinkai* in Japanese). Our analysis will be based on field work in Okinawa, as well as surveys conducted during the "The Worldwide Uchinanchu Festival", a celebration of Okinawa heritage that was first held in 1990 and has happened every five years since then. We intend to highlight the specific characteristics of the Brazilian community in Okinawa and to explain how transnational networks have influenced the migration process and integration strategies of these migrants.

RC05-JS-84.5

VIETEN, Ulrike M* (Queen's University Belfast, United Kingdom)

Liquid Citizenship and the Post-Migration Condition

'Liquid life' (Bauman, 2005) could be characterised by *temporality* and *uncertainty* shaping the contemporary world on the move, but also the individual options to settle in a country and be granted full citizenship. Citizenship – though in transformation and being contested – remains the strongest rights container offering legitimacy to remain in a country. With the UK's 2016 decision (Brexit) to leave the European Union (EU) and an ongoing rise of far-right populist parties in various other EU Member states, access to different layers of rights is under thread for minority citizens. However, the shift and U-turn in broader equality policies and citizen right frameworks affects majorities, likewise. Thus, what is named here as 'Liquid Citizenship and post-migration condition' refers to the encompassing condition of a fragile, temporal and in-stable civic status for de facto and de-jure citizens. To understand how the gendered post-migration condition is impacting newcomers' experiences as citizens and their feeling of belonging, but also transforming the local spaces they live in, material from two case studies is introduced and discussed. The first refers to EU citizens/ migrants post-Brexit, who settled in the UK since being granted freedom of movement rights in 2004, and threatened with deportation unless being rightfully registered by December 2020, and the second, the so called, Windrush Scandal, affecting mainly Afro-Caribbean migrants, who settled in Britain, mainly between 1948 and 1973, and faced deportation in 2017.

These case studies show the transitional space between citizenship rights and multi-sited belonging, and how alien status as well as claims of being included are constructed, shifting and fragile.

RC24-370.5

VILCINSKAS, Vidas* (Kaunas University of Technology, Lithuania)

BUDZYTE, Agne (Kaunas University of Technology, Lithuania)

Can Trust Issues Lead to a Lack of Civic Engagement in Non-State Actors Activities for Climate Change Mitigation?

Global environmental challenges require multiple actors to take responsibility and implement effective solutions to mitigate climate change. Corporations, governments, and other high-level actors are expected to be the key players in this area. However, civic engagement plays a critical role in creating new lifestyles and changing attitudes toward a more sustainable future. The current crisis in the energy sector around the world poses a major threat to various climate agreements and national policies as energy security becomes a top priority issue. Imminent increases in energy prices open a gap that, on the one hand, forces society to opt for more affordable alternatives and, on the other hand, prompts self-consciousness and concern for the environment to seek more environmentally friendly options. The increasing tension requires quick and trustworthy solutions, as public sensitivity skyrockets after years of endless challenges. Therefore, trust in institutions could be a key to success in such challenging circumstances and a good starting point to maintain or

even increase individual responsibility and environmental concerns among the public. Thus, this study aims to analyze how social and institutional trust influence participation in supporting non-state environmental actors. There is a reasonable amount of literature on how different types of trust influence civic engagement in other domains. And the results show that high levels of trust positively influence engagement. The relevance of this work is demonstrated by using the newly published and representative ISSP EnvironmentIV survey data, which allows comparison between different countries, and by including the specific context of high and low trust societies in the EU for research on environmental civic engagement. In this research overview, the main trends of trust and environmental engagement are identified, providing a better understanding of the phenomenon to promote behavior change.

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Plen-11.4

VILLA BRASLAVSKY, Paula Irene* (LMU Munich, Germany)

„German Angst? Authoritarian Mobilizations and Rhetorics Surrounding Gender"

As in many other regions, gender is an effective mobilizer in populist, mainly authoritarian, illiberal, anti-democratic movements in Germany. Loaded with immense affective intensity, ‚gender' has become a highly effective political signifier, linking otherwise heterogenous actors in the political and cultural field. ‚Gender' is at the center of culture wars, which also interfere with actual wars, e.g. and most prominently in the Russian war against Ukraine. Rooted in the international state of the art resp. empirical and conceptual social research, the paper will examine the specific German case of ‚anti-Genderism', focussing on the interesting convergence of 'East/West' rhetoric. It will address the social, economic, and cultural dimension of the anxiety around ‚gender' as element of authoritarian dynamics, seeking to understand the actual social conflicts underlying the strident media and cultural wars.

RC55-JS-27.1

VILLACIS, Byron* (UC Berkeley, USA)

Quieter, Powerful and Uncontested: Implications of Methodological Changes in Population Censuses

What are the effects of the increasing digitalization of population registers and the systematic abandonment of traditional population censuses? While the transition to digital technologies appears as an inescapable next step in the methodological renovation of censuses, this discreet transition leaves the study of its implications unexplored. The literature objectifying censuses has been focused on the problematization of inclusion/exclusion of questions, the legitimacy of the operation, and the implications in the production of technoscientific imaginaries. However, there is less attention trying to detect the repercussions of the methodological switch as a whole: from a physical, visible, and contestable operation to a digital, silent, and discrete one. This paper contributes to this debate by identifying this change's material and symbolic consequences and interpreting the implications for subsequent scientific production. Methodologically, the paper takes advantage of the crisis of the COVID-19. The pandemic provoked changes or adjustments to census methodologies in the United States, Colombia, Mexico, and Ecuador. Through archival methods and in-depth interviews, I analyze official statements and methodological archives supporting and documenting the decision to modify or justify changes from traditional formats to digital versions. The study found three effects. First, it reduced the expectations of understanding the operation as a civic engagement exercise. Second, the transition implied increasing expectations to enlarge access to personal information without explicit consent. Finally, the transition to digital operatives downplayed the role of activists who are generally vocal in negotiating questions, categories, formats, and communicational campaigns. In sum, the dynamic transformed the conceptual understanding of the census within the actors in charge of its execution, creating a quiescent device with enhanced capacities and reduced possibilities of reactions from society. The study contributes to the understanding of quantification, expanding the comprehension of mechanisms behind silent processes of inscription, translation, and enrollment.

RC22-335.5

VILLALBA, Karina* (University of Central Florida, United States)

DEL PINO-ESPEJO, María-José (Universidad Pablo de Olavide UPO, Spain)

BARREDA, Ayme (Universidad Nacional de San Agustín de Arequipa, Peru)

CEVALLOS-ZAMBRANO, Doris (Universidad del Valle, Ecuador)

RAMIREZ, Gilbert (Florida International University, USA)

Connection with God in Times of the Pandemic: Association between Mental Health, Substance Use, and Spirituality Among Young Adults in Peru and Ecuador

With the majority of Latin America identified as Christians (90%), religion and spirituality can have a favorable impact on individual-level health, especially during stressful times such as the pandemic. However, spiritual believers who have lost their connection with God may be at an increased risk for mental health and substance use problems. This study aimed to evaluate risk and protective factors associated with substance use and pandemic stress among university students who identified as spiritual believers. We hypothesized that university students who identified as spiritual believers and felt no connection with God were significantly associated with increased substance use and pandemic stress compared to those connected with God. This was a cross-sectional study among 915 university students in Peru and Ecuador. The measures included: the AUDIT Score, UCLA Loneliness Scale, mental health DSMV Scale, Modified Perceived Stress Scale, Household Environment Scale, Religious Spiritual Scale, and connection to God (Yes/No). We used the backward elimination model to identify risk and protective factors associated with alcohol use and pandemic stress. Results showed that depression and age were significantly associated with alcohol use [F (2, 406) = 37.1, p < .04, R2 = .140]; intellect, anger, and anxiety were significantly associated with pandemic stress among university students not connected with God [F (3, 346) = 5.53, p < .001, R2 = .318]. Whereas, greater spirituality was significantly associated with less alcohol use [F (1, 3.11) = 27.1, p < .03, R2 = .190]; and depression and anxiety were significantly associated with pandemic stress [F (2, 477) = 5.23, p < .001, R2 = .277] among university students who felt connected with God. These results highlight spirituality as a protective factor for alcohol use among believers connected with God and anxiety as a risk factor for pandemic stress for both groups.

RC06-103.5

VILLANUEVA, Aida* (University of Massachusetts Amherst, United States)

Mothers' Employment in Times of COVID-19: Assessing the Impact of Employment History in a High Mortality Context

This study investigates the impact of *mothers' pre-pandemic work trajectories* on their own employment outcomes during the pandemic. We focus on Peru, a country with a high share of informal, precarious labor. Currently, Peru is also the country with the world's highest death rate due to COVID-19 (Johns Hopkins COVID-19 RC, 2021). In a broad sense, we would expect that weaker attachment to employment, low work intensity, and work in the informal sector *before* the pandemic will be associated with unfavorable/worse work outcomes for mothers *during* the pandemic. In contrast, we may expect that a history of continued employment and access to 'better jobs' could provide mothers with a larger and better-positioned network of employment opportunity during the crisis. However, the noted relationships are not easy to anticipate given the severity of the employment crisis originated by the pandemic. We capitalize on rich survey data, nationally representative and longitudinal—the Peruvian Encuesta Nacional (ENAHO Continua). The ENAHO-Continua was designed as a short-panel for 2016-20, with annual visits, and field work was adjusted to preserve the sample during 2020. Its design includes all members in the household, which allows for constructing short-term employment trajectories for all co-resident family members. Longitudinal data is rarely available in non-wealthy countries, while the emergency of the pandemic resulted in few sources of longitudinal information available even for wealthy contexts. We are able to examine changes in employment, hours of work and hourly earnings as outcomes of interest, among mothers with co-resident minor children. Our preliminary results present a complex picture, with trends that depart from those found in previous economic shocks. A segment of advantaged mothers, with favorable employment histories, retreated from the labor force, in a pattern that points to the strong motivation for avoiding the health risk of working during the emergency.

RC28-420.2

VILLANUEVA, Aida* (University of Massachusetts Amherst, United States)

Mothers' Paid Labor and Household Dynamics in the Context of the COVID-19 Pandemic: Evidence from a High-Mortality Context

This study investigates potential associations between household composition and mothers' employment in the context of the COVID pandemic. We focus on Peru, a country with a high share of informal labor, where access to remote work is rare. Currently, Peru is also the country with the world's highest death rate due to COVID-19 (Johns Hopkins COVID-19 RC, 2021). More specifically, we explore associations between mothers' work outcomes during the pandemic and a) coresidence in multigenerational households, and b) coresidence with same-generation kin. These associations are not straightforward. Access to "additional adults" has been found advantageous for women's employment in previous research; yet it could also result in additional sources of constraint to mothers' paid work during the pandemic, due to factors such as increased needs for unpaid care work. We capitalize on rich survey data, nationally representative and longitudinal—the Peruvian Encuesta Nacional (ENAHO Continua). The ENAHO-Continua was designed as a short-panel for 2016-20, with annual visits, and field work was adjusted to preserve the sample during 2020. Its design includes all members in the household, which allows us to map familial relationships between all co-resident kin. Longitudinal data is rarely available in non-wealthy countries, while the emergency of the pandemic resulted in few sources of longitudinal information available even for wealthy contexts. We are able to examine changes in employment, hours of work and hourly earnings as outcomes of interest, among mothers with co-resident minor children. Our preliminary results present a complex picture, with trends that depart from those found in previous economic shocks. A segment of mothers with access to relatives in the household retreated from the labor force, in a pattern that suggests that access to kin became a resource that allowed certain women to avoid the health risk of working during the emergency.

RC16-238.4

VILLEGAS, Celso* (Kenyon College, USA)

Social Imaginaries and the Civil Sphere: A Cultural-Sociological Typology of Solidarity and Conflict

Taking up Binder's call to consider the complementarities between social imaginaries and cultural sociology (2019), this paper proposes a typology of solidarity and conflict in the civil sphere. I conduct a close reading and reconstruction of Alexander's references to class conflict in *The Civil Sphere* (2006) and his classic article on Watergate (1984). In the Watergate piece, Alexander proposed three macro-level, ideal-typical relations between "society" and "culture" – specification, columnization, and refraction. It was the latter – refraction – which served as the basis for Alexander's arguments about civil repair in *The Civil Sphere* many years later. For Alexander, refraction allows for open-ended resolutions to social conflict, which gives us a link to the creativity Castoriadis theorized in social imaginaries. However in the intervening years, Alexander abandoned the other two categories, losing useful conceptual tools to point to conditions of close social and cultural integration (specification) and implacable conflicts (columnization).

I revisit these three concepts, move them from the macro to the meso level, and redefine refraction as a continuum wherein solidarity and conflict vary by the degree to which the civil sphere and noncivil communities are articulated (or "refracted"). Orthogonal to that dimension, I place Alexander's notion of "social power" – the material-realist externalities to the civil sphere – which for him explain the relative power of class interests versus "civil" interests. Using these dimensions, I explain and sketch some empirical cases for four types of social imaginaries underlying different conditions of solidarity and conflict: Columnization (low refraction, high social power), Hegemony (high refraction, high social power), Populism (low social power, low refraction), and the Civil Imaginary (low social power, high refraction). In defining these ideal types, I aim to show how each contains collective understandings of what characterizes conflict and their implications for political change.

RC10-154.1

VILLEN M. SCUTARI, Gabriela* (State University of Campinas, Brazil)
GITAHY, Leda (State University of Campinas, Brazil)

The Unmaking of the Public University in Brazil: From the Ministry of Education to the Police Pages

This paper analyses the relationship between the disinformation campaigns against public universities and the government measures on higher education and science and technology institutions, in Brazil, during Bolsonaro's term. Based on three sets of data: (1) measures and bills on higher education published in the Official Journal; (2) the Minister of Education posts on Twitter and declarations in the media; and (3) a sample of social media postings from pro-government influencers. The data collection for this article focuses on the period that Milton Ribeiro has been Minister of Education, form July 2020 to March 2022, when he asked for exoneration after corruption

accusations. The identified disinformative narrative portrays public higher education institutions as places of sexual orgies, drug abuse, and communist indoctrination. This narrative echoes the same threats used during the military dictatorship, calling up to the middle class's worst fear: the breakdown of its moral universe. The paper presents a timeline of the budget cuts and the dismantling of the Brazilian public educational system, including infrastructure and personnel. Identifying how the Disinformation Ecosystem is being used to legitimise Bolsonaro's far-right agenda is key to tackle such toxic disinformation strategies, which jeopardise healthy public debate and institutions.

RC23-341.1

VINSON, Alexandra* (University of Michigan, USA)

The Ethics of Quantification: Investigating the Uptake and Use of Situational Judgment Test Scores in Medical School Admissions

Since the mid-20th century, the United States medical profession has struggled to maintain public trust. Therefore, identifying future physicians who will provide ethical care to a diverse patient population is an important concern of the profession, but this has been difficult to accomplish using conventional admissions processes. To select future physicians, admissions committees rely on high-stakes test scores. However, these tests measure performance in a limited number of areas. Personal statements that accompany these test scores are considered of limited trustworthiness, leaving admissions committees in a tough position. Drawing on qualitative and historical data, I investigate the uptake of a new test into admissions processes: the situational judgment test (SJT). SJTs use challenging everyday scenarios to learn about the courses of action an individual would take if confronted with them. SJTs are marketed as helping medical schools learn about the attributes of applicants that are not well represented by other aspects of the application packet. SJTs aim to measure individuals' ethical responsibility to self and others, empathy, service orientation, and professionalism. SJTs are a common part of medical school admissions in the U.S. and globally, including in Australia. But important questions about how to best use these test scores remain. It might seem self-evident: the test raters produce a score, and medical schools can trust that the score is a meaningful representation of an applicant's interpersonal skills and personal traits, and therefore a trustworthy metric for evaluating applicants. However, sociological literature on quantification technologies shows that it is not so simple. This investigation takes up a call made in recent scholarship (Espeland & Yung 2019) to attend to the ethical aspects of quantification in contemporary society by investigating how schools use this new quantification to make admissions decisions.

RC34-517.1

VIOLA, Julianne* (Imperial College London, United Kingdom)
MCCRONE, Luke (Imperial College London, United Kingdom)

Social Connection and Belonging at University during the COVID-19 Era: Challenges and Opportunities for Young People

It is widely accepted that belonging and social integration are important factors in young people's successful transition into and through university (Maunder, 2018). Importantly, establishing and maintaining social relationships is central to young people feeling a part of university life (Maunder, Cunliffe, Galvin, Mjali, & Rogers, 2013; Wilcox, Winn, & Fyvie-Gauld, 2005). Since 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic has challenged these social connections by necessitating a shift from in-person to online and hybrid social interactions at universities and in wider society. In this paper, we will explore the ways in which the pandemic and its consequences have impacted young people's relationships in the higher education sphere by focusing on two core questions: 1) how are young people experiencing the profound changes that the COVID-19 pandemic has made to their relationships with peers and teaching staff at university?; 2) In what ways has this change in relationships influenced young people's sense of belonging at university?

This paper will draw on data collected since 2019 from two ongoing longitudinal, mixed-methods studies with over 700 young people who are university students at a research-intensive urban university in London, United Kingdom. The dataset provides a unique opportunity to understand how the abrupt transition to online interactions in 2020 impacted young people's peer networks, and their relationships with members of teaching staff. The data demonstrate that this change left some young people with a sense of disconnection from their university and from each other, while simultaneously challenging and enabling young people to create new peer networks informed by, and for, their new reality.

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

RC02-JS-143.2

VION, Antoine* (University of Nantes, France)
GANTOIS-MALDAGUE, Mailys (Université Paris 1 - Panthéon Sorbonne, France)

Enrich the sociology of tax evasion. Preponderance of British Virgin Islands in the architecture of offshore financial circuits extracts from data leakage

From empirical investigations on tax optimization and tax practices, we propose to present and to defend our last research in an oral communication based on our last French article (untitled - we translate - "Enrich the sociology of tax evasion. Preponderance of British Virgin Islands in the architecture of offshore financial circuits extracts from data leakage", forthcoming publication in the French academic review Sociétés Contemporaines). Tax evasion progressively became an object of sociological studies. But, without a specific access to big data, structure and social organization of fiscal transnational practices stayed in the shadow. More, previous works often oscillate between a social critic of tax inequalities and an analysis of tax practices as white-collar crime or deviance. Concerning transnational architecture of tax evasion practices, we propose a third sociological research way. We defend a quali-quantitative approach to understand current tax optimization practices. Our first findings are based on a combination of statistic method (opened thanks to data opened through "Panama Papers") and of socio-historical perspective. Our oral communication based on this article aims at explaining daily practices - even professionalized - and at enlightening tax structuring from topologies and tax jurisdictions which organize them.

RC04-JS-50.5

VIRGINIO, Alexandre* (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)

High School Reform and Teaching Profession

The high school reform in Brazil (Law 13415/2017) has affected the daily life of schools and teaching. Hence the guiding question of our study: how did this reform echo in the lives of teachers? To this extent, the objective of this study was to apprehend the effects of the recent high school reform on the teaching profession. Considering that teachers, with their practices and experiences, are the ones who operationalize the curricula, understanding what affects the teaching activity becomes relevant for formulating or reorientating public policies aiming at the quality of education. With this intent, for data collection, qualitative methods were used to apprehend the subjective perspective of the teachers, and quantitative methods paid attention to what the analysis of statistics or correlations between variables revealed. More precisely, documentary analysis (laws, resolutions, lesson plans, school newsletters, and guidelines from the Secretary of Education), together with questionnaires, interviews, informal conversations, and observations of daily school life were used. The sample was composed of teachers who work in 62 state high schools in Porto Alegre/RS/Brazil, who were interviewed between 2022 and 2023. Variables such as the perceptions and practices of teachers regarding working conditions, curriculum changes, methodologies, evaluation processes, continuing training, and power relations were considered. The results, although partial and with variations, showed that there was disorganization of classroom hours, an increase in organizational work, uncertainty, and precariousness in the operationalization of the reform since teachers have not been trained to work with the new curricular components and the school has difficulty in offering continued training and in organizing collaborative planning. Although the reform has intensified the dialogue among teachers, feelings of fear, insecurity, and anguish are evident.

RC02-53.3

VITE PEREZ, Miguel Angel* (UAM, Mexico)

Extractivism As an Interpretative Concept of Urban Development in the Global South

The objective of this analysis is to construct a theoretical interpretation of the urban surplus concept not only as a social fact linked to the economic interests of private companies, but also as a specific means to extract benefits from the urban environment and contribute to the accumulation of private capital. In this way, the concept of extractivism is extended beyond its classical reference of natural resources in a rural landscape and applied to the appropriation of value of the urban built environment. This is a substantial part of what real estate companies are developing in the cities of the Global South, which can be considered as a way of revaluing the residential space as well as the establishment of commercial activities. From the above perspective, urban renewal policies become, from a general point of view, a support for the revaluation of middle- and high-income groups' housing spaces and to facilitate the location of private businesses. Therefore, the urban use of the concept of extractivism allows us to observe it as a business, which finds its social meaning not only in the residential space, but also in the consumption of the population with medium and high incomes. (The presentation will be in Spanish, with English PowerPoint slides).

RC29-430.2

VITE PEREZ, Miguel Angel* (UAM/IPN, Mexico)
ALTAMIRANO, Altamirano Santiago Mijael (IPN, Mexico)

La Desigualdad Social Espacial ¿Causa De La Violencia Social Urbana?

El objetivo de la ponencia es la elaboración de una interpretación sobre la probable relación de las actividades económicas informales en un vecindario o colonia, llamada Zona Escolar, localizada en una alcaldía de la periferia norte de la ciudad de México (Gustavo A. Madero) con algunas prácticas colectivas realizadas en los espacios públicos, es decir, en calles y avenidas, que tanto las autoridades como algunos vecinos, han considerado como parte de la reproducción de un orden social paralelo, clasificado como ilegal, y en consecuencia, como una posible causa de comportamientos delictivos.

Por tal motivo, se procederá a través de la ubicación de los sitios públicos donde, de acuerdo con algunos testimonios vecinales, se organizan interacciones entre jóvenes, acompañadas por el consumo de alcohol y drogas, con fines de convivencia, que según la autoridad policial de la localidad, sobre todo en los fines de semana, han derivado en conflictos, transformados en violencia contra la vida de alguno de sus participantes o en actos de robo contra los vecinos.

Pero en la colonia Zona Escolar, desde un punto de vista territorial, se ha caracterizado por una desigualdad espacial en el acceso al servicio de transporte, lo que ha obligado a plantear la siguiente hipótesis: La desigualdad espacial ha multiplicado los servicios informales de movilidad, lo que ha sido visualizado por vecinos y autoridades como el origen de un posible problema de criminalidad, ligado al robo.

Lo que se concluye, finalmente, es que la informalidad por sí misma no genera violencia, sino que esta última aparece cuando se reproduce una relación social asimétrica y basada en la violencia.

RC16-242.1

VIVIANI, Lorenzo* (University of Pisa, Italy)

Towards a Weberian Theoretical Framework on the Differences between Charismatic and Populist Leadership

By differentiating the dynamics of charisma in leader democracy from those of populist leadership, this paper provides a theoretical framework to investigate the different processes of personalization of leadership and disintermediation in contemporary democracies In the first part, the paper develops the main features of leader democracy from a Weberian perspective, highlighting how the plebiscitary linkage creates a disintermediation that reduces the power of parties as intermediate bodies in favour of a more direct relationship between leader and voters; however, I also note that this process does not entail a partyless democracy. The second part focuses on the disintermediation process in populist leadership, which represents a particular form of plebiscitary politics that does not reduce to appealing to the people or politicising the opposition between pure people and the corrupt elite, but rather entails a representative twist in an anti-pluralist direction. The proposed theoretical framework diverges from the stream of the literature on populism, which tends to equate populist leadership with charismatic leadership. In particular, it points out the substantial differences between the personalisation of the populist and charismatic leadership styles by comparing the key issues of populism and charisma in the processes of personalisation as well as provides an interpretative framework to resolve the contradictions among the dominant interpretative frameworks.

RC15-226.5

VOGELSANG, Eric* (Cal State-San Bernardino, United States)

Gender, Social Lives, and Older-Adult Alcohol Abuse: A Comparison between USA and Ireland.

Alcohol is the most commonly abused substance among older adults, and the prevalence of this abuse continues to rise. Unfortunately, when compared to other age groups, little research has examined the correlates of problematic drinking behavior among older adults. In particular, there is little focus on how family and friends can influence drinking in older ages; and how this might be impacted by decades of gendered social norms.

This study has four aims. One, it will demonstrate how older adult alcohol consumption *and* its social determinants differ by gender. Two, it will demonstrate how the various definitions of "alcohol abuse" almost never center older bodies. Three, it will draw attention to one possible negative effect of strong social bonds in older ages. Four, it will highlight and challenge stereotypes of "Irish drinking culture".

For the United States data, this research utilizes the *Wisconsin Longitudinal Study*, following 7,007 respondents for approximately 18 years (from age 53 to 71). For the Irish data, I use five waves of *TILDA* (The Irish Longitudinal stuDy on Aging); following 8,466 individuals aged 50-plus over eight years.

Preliminary results indicate that associations between marital status and drinking behavior differ by gender. For example, being divorced or widowed increases the odds of at-risk drinking for men, but not women. I also find gendered differences in the associations between social participation and alcohol consumption. For instance, men (but not women) who regularly meet

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

their friends tend to drink more frequently than those who do not. Last, there is evidence that regularly attending religious services is associated with lower odds of alcohol abuse, but greater odds of being alcohol-dependent. Formal comparisons between the Irish and United States data are in-progress and will be finished by the end of 2022.

RC15-223.3

VOGELSANG, Eric* (Cal State-San Bernardino, United States)
POLONIJO, Andrea (University of California-Merced, USA)

Scarier Than the Flu Shot? the Social Determinants of Shingles and Influenza Vaccinations Among U.S. Older Adults

BACKGROUND: Although more than half of older adults receive the annual influenza vaccine (flu shot), only about one-third have ever been vaccinated for shingles. With this in mind, our study examines how the associations between sociodemographic characteristics, health behaviors, and vaccine uptake differ between these two viruses. In doing so, it also investigates whether the social predictors of shingles vaccination changed after the rollout of a new vaccine in 2017.

METHODS: Data come from the 2017 and 2020 waves of the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System survey, using a subset of older adults aged 60-plus (*N*=389,165). We use logistic regression models test for associations between individual-level characteristics and vaccine uptake.

RESULTS: Our procedures led to five important results. One, for both years, when compared to (non-Hinospanic) Whites, Black respondents had approximately 30% and 45% lower odds of having received the annual influenza vaccine and shingles vaccine, respectively. Two, self-rated health was negatively associated with having received the influenza vaccine, but showed little relationship with shingles vaccination. Next, men were less likely than women to receive both vaccines in 2020. Four, older adults who abstained from alcohol were, generally, less likely to receive either vaccine, when compared to both moderate and heavy drinkers. Finally, we found that the release of a new shingles vaccine in 2017 (Shingrix) had little effect on vaccination prevalence or its social determinants.

CONCLUSION: Our study demonstrates that the importance of social groups, health, and health behaviors on vaccination status may be disease-dependent. These results also provide possible guidance to health care providers and public health organizations looking to increase vaccine uptake among older adults, which may have more urgency since the arrival of COVID-19.

RC57-764.4

VOGLINO, Michela* (University of Milan-Bicocca, Italy)

Future Landscapes of Aesthetic Accumulation in the Real Estate Market

Architectural renderings are today the most widely used tool worldwide to communicate, market and legitimise urban transformation projects. Atmospheric and hyper-realistic at the same time, these visions of ideal spaces and urban societies are exclusive and exclusionary, proposing similar urban iconographies, modes of consumption and lifestyle all over the world. But as much as these images can sometimes appear almost utopian, we should analytically consider them rather as 'imagined realities' since (i) they tell of spaces to be built with bricks and steel, and (ii) they contain photographic fragments of reality. Indeed, contemporary renderings are produced entirely digitally with different design and graphics softwares, but the elements that decorate the virtual perspective of future spaces are photographs of real existing human beings, plants, public transport, meteorologies and so on, that are photoshopped onto the final scenario.

However, while most analyses of renderings have focused on public-led urban projects, little has been said about the same kind of visions promoted and sold on the private real estate market. This research therefore investigates the visual practices used by real estate developers and agents to sell new residential projects under construction in neighbourhoods undergoing regeneration processes. Drawing on a comparative visual analysis of multiple property renderings of nascent real estate markets in two multiethnic, peripheral areas of Milan and Turin (Italy), the aim of this paper is to explore (a) the socio-spatial housing imaginary under construction but already for sell and (b) its exclusionary future-led aesthetics in relation to the present stigmatised neighbourhoods. Using visual content analysis of real estate advertisements and the technique of re-photography (present-future) to map the urban change, this paper outlines how social and physical problems of suburbs can be flattened and apparently resolved through future-oriented artefacts, digital atmospheres and fictional positive expectations created by private actors.

RC05-JS-72.2

VOGT, Hans* (German Center for Integration and Migration Research (DeZIM), Germany)

Institutional Racism between Medical Education and Medical Practice in Germany: A Participatory Explorative Analysis

The impact of racism on health and the quality of health care services for racialized patients have been the object of prior research (especially in the US and UK). The positions and experiences of racialized medical students and

physicians, who operate in a field of tension between natural sciences, practical application and health outcomes and between social capital (e.g. "medical habitus") and discrimination and marginality, have hardly been examined to date. The education of (future) physicians is an especially fruitful research area in the context of institutional racism in the health care system, as informal everyday experiences come together with formal knowledge and normative learning.

Based on expert consultations and preliminary interviews with civic stakeholders, teaching and learning materials in German medical studies were randomly sampled and used as a starting point for qualitative guided interviews with physicians and medical students in Germany who are themselves affected by racism. The results of the analysis of these interviews have been reflected upon in two focus group discussions with the interviewees.

The study is particularly concerned with the question of how to approach "institution" and how certain dimensions of racism are combined in it. This is concretized in different levels of knowledge, in the relationship between formal and informal (hidden) medical curriculum as well as in the interweaving of everyday practices/experiences and teaching materials.

First results indicate important elements of an intra-institutional circulation of racism which includes othering, stereotyping and omission of racialized patient groups, individual defensiveness strategies of medical profession, reinforced by racism being an institutional taboo, anti-racist "troublemakers" being silenced, racialized students and physicians having problems to identify with medical institution or staff or to maintain motivation to proceed in their studies and career.

Plen-7.1

VORA, Neha* (Lafayette University, USA)

Neoliberal Authoritarianism? Knowledge Economy, Nativism, and National Branding in Qatar

Over the last two decades, the oil-rich monarchy of Qatar has invested billions in national development, with the goal of transitioning a petroleum dependent economy to one that is "knowledge-based" and self-sustaining. Higher education, R&D, sports, arts and culture, and medicine have all been defined as key pillars to this new economy, and Qatari leaders have wooed prominent US universities to set up branch campuses, created sporting stadiums (the most high profile being for the 2022 World Cup), opened high-tech hospitals, and funded the parastatal Qatar Foundation which oversees most research and higher education activity in the country. While Qatar's private sector workforce is almost completely composed of immigrant workers, the intention is to increase the participation of Qatari citizens, who make up less than 15% of the total population. To this end, the government has implemented "Qatarization" policies, which afford privileges to citizens in higher education and employment. These policies go hand in hand with social welfare subsidies, such as free healthcare, free education, low-cost housing, etc that have been common within the Gulf states since oil wealth as a way of privileging citizens as a class apart from noncitizens. However, the forms of higher education and employment valued in knowledge economy development also focus on the production of neoliberal subjects who are self-regulating and not over-consuming—with state rhetoric focused on "austerity" and "entrepreneurship." How does this newer neoliberal orientation of the state work with longstanding nativist policies? What does neoliberalism look like under an authoritarian regime? While most scholarly explorations of neoliberalism focus on democratic states and the undermining of social citizenship by privatization, in the case of Qatar social citizenship has continued to grow alongside neoliberal reforms. I will explore some of the contradictions and unexpected effects of these seemingly disparate projects in Qatar and the Gulf.

RC50-695.1

VOROBJOVAS-PINTA, Oscar (University of Tasmania, Australia)
HARDY, Anne* (University of Tasmania, Australia)

Human Rights, Travellers and Tourism: Towards a Research Agenda for Understanding Tourists' Perceptions of Human Rights Abuses

Tourism is a manifestation of the globalised world that we now live in, and it intertwines with the notions of human rights on a multitude of levels. However, tourism research that focusses on human rights is fragmented and minimal (Higgins-Desbiolles and Powys Whyte, 2015). While significant attention has been given to the role that tourism may play as a catalyst for social justice and the attainment of human rights and issues such as women's rights, LGBTQI+ rights, workers' rights and indigenous rights, the singularity of the issues in these studies has been critiqued. What appears to be lacking is research that focusses on tourists' perceptions of human rights abuses. Higgins-Desbiolles and Powys Whyte (2015) argue that the neoliberal notion of tourism as an industry has placed undue pressure on communities, where economic growth is put before wellbeing, and ignores issues of displacement and commodification of culture. Similarly, Burns (1999) argues that that neoliberal ideology of tourism puts the industry, rather than development, first. Arguably, a significant gap exists

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pertaining to the dissonance that occurs between tourism and human rights abuses. In particular, little is known as to why tourists do - and do not- react to human right abuses when making travel choices.

In this presentation three case studies will be presented that unpack this issue. We will explore why tourists' reactions to abuses of human rights are so layered, often contradictory, and nuanced. Five possible reactions will be presented: ignorance, denial, gaze, care, and boycott. Our goal is to review the literature on the intersection of human rights abuses and travel choices and develop a research agenda for understanding tourists' perceptions of these issues.

RC10-155.3

VRATUSA, Vera* (University of Belgrade, Serbia)

Globalization of Democratic Participation Self-Governance Versus Globalization of Oligopolistic Markets Totalitarianism

The paper re-examines the fashionable theme "globalization of markets" in the light of the several centuries long process of world-wide violent expansion of capitalist social relations. It focuses its present culmination in the neo-liberal policy variant of the capitalist strategy of privatization by less than 500 controlling package owners of the biggest supra- and transnational industrial corporations and financial institutions. Presented are the devastating consequences of the implementation of this strategy. Paper further critically re-examines the XXth century "real-socialist" negative experiences of the "dictatorship over the needs". It points out some lessons that can be learned from the Yugoslav self management experience for the present and future attempts at the re-conceptualization of the alternative post capitalist strategy of social development at the local, national, regional and world level.

RC26-JS-36.3

VRATUSA, Vera* (University of Belgrade, Serbia)

Is the World Social Forum Dead?

The author in this paper will attempt to find an answer to the question, often posed during the last decades, what are the perspectives of the World Social Forum, whether it should remain solely an open space for discussion, or should it mobilize social movements affiliated to it for self managed and self organised collective action oriented on active intervention in the present world social relationships of capital accumulation that reproduce and exacerbate social inequality, exploitation, pollution, exhaustion of nonrenewable resources, global worming, patriarchy, authoritarianism and fascism.

The main method used will be the content analysis of texts available on internet concerning the perspectives of WSF, especially those uploaded since the WSF in Mexico 2023 available at The texts on the past, present and future perspectives of the World Social Forum, Los textos sobre las perspectivas pasada, presente y futura del Foro Social Mundial

RC53-729.3

VUCIC, Basia* (Maria Grzegorzewska University, Poland)

Children's Rights As the Weapons of the Weak.

Many academics open the conversation on children's rights by highlighting that the 1989 United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) enjoyed the fastest and most widespread ratification of all human rights treaties. The rapid process often misleads advocates into assuming consensus in the UNCRC draft process rather than a series of conflicts, eventually reaching an uneasy compromise. Instead of espousing peace and stability, this research illuminates the underlying principle as *conflict is creative*. Child rights researchers and practitioners rarely refer to the individuals, processes, and struggles before the ratification of the UNCRC. Official historical accounts have favoured a Western European narrative, despite Poland being under communist rule when proposing the Convention. This retelling recognises Poland as repeatedly setting off chains of events that led to new nation-States after World War I, then later the fragmentation of the Soviet bloc. Meanwhile, Polish history highlights struggles against Empires and racist oppression from the West, thus providing a rich and non-Western source for study.

In contemporary society, the primary legislator of the catalogue of human rights is the State, which is generally applied so far as it is aligned or beneficial to its own interests. Conversely, rights are also a political instrument levied against State leadership and laws. Although many socio-political movements seize upon rights in struggles against powerful oppressors, rarely are children's rights considered as weapons in the hands of the weak. These powerless, non-State actors advocated subversively using the master's tools to chip away at power from within. The challenge is critically adopting the existing legal, political, economic, and educational tools when aiming at a radical purpose. Thus, this research examines the role of prefiguration as communities transform social relations to reduce coercion and increase self-government, refashioning their culture and society.

Asso-861.2

VUCIC, Basia* (Maria Grzegorzewska University, Poland)

How to Destroy an Empire - By Herbert Hoover & Friends

Descriptions of the past decade often represent a crisis in democracy and human rights, while many scour historical precedents for examples of action and policy. This research draws upon historical archives to detail overlapping spheres of action by non-state actors to shape the trajectory that changed the face of the 20th century. The military history of World War I usually overshadows a democratic revolution born out of multiple emergencies. Revolutions ride in on a Trojan horse of "emergency" by becoming the justification of subsequent so-called necessary steps – it was the tactic used by Lenin and … Herbert Hoover. The war, epidemic and famine created conditions that facilitated such influential people and civil society to change political institutions, rewrite legislation, and challenge existing hierarchies. The propaganda employed the language of emergency, child welfare and cosmopolitanism to disguise political action from below. It justified subsequent steps to facilitate the break-up of colonialist empires and the emergence of democratic countries such as Finland and Poland. These strategies to grab power during multiple emergencies are paradoxically like those today employed by autocrats worldwide. There is a flaw in Western narratives citing Hoover's adherence to laissez-faire caused by an individualist view that labels the Eastern European's involvement only as soldiers or passive victims. Therefore, academics fail to recognise that Hoover cooperated with existing socio-political movements favouring mutual aid over competition and using economic mechanisms such as consumer cooperatives. Alongside feeding starving populations, the cooperative networks prioritised restoring economic production, rebuilding a comprehensive rail and communication network, supporting the scientific capacity of populations, the economic management of immature governments and creating an entrepreneur class to counter profiteering. This research sits within the trend of applied history and delivers a new, usable past with a hopeful message for individuals and organisations during crises and challenging times.

RC01-37.2

VUGA BERSNAK, Janja* (University of Ljubljana, Slovenia)
FERME, Gasper (University of Ljubljana, Slovenia)
ŠKAFAR, Maja (/, Slovenia)

The Sources of Support within the Slovenian Military Family's Ecosystem

Our study is based on a model of risk factors for military family health and well-being. In subsequent phases, we first tested a model of risk factors and second developed testable models of how theory-based protective factors affect military families' mental health, i.e., depression and PTSD. Our goal was to identify how protective factors at the micro, meso, and macro levels influence (reduce or enhance) existing mental health risk factors.

At the micro level, we examined: 1) work environment support, 2) extended family support, and 3) spouse support. At the meso level, we tested community support. At the macro level, we tested: 1) support from the Slovenian armed forces and 2) national family policy, government policies, and work regulations. We applied modified CES-D and PCL PTSD scales to a sample of 460 respondents, service members and spouses. To conduct the tests, we calculated 14 linear regressions. Our analysis showed that we cannot claim that a specific and only one type of protective factor contributes to the reduction of PTSD and depression. Micro-level (spouse or family) and meso-level (community) support reduces the negative impact of risk factors on military families' mental health. On the other hand, workplace or institutional support and support from national family policies are highly beneficial, but not for both mental health problems measured. Moreover, the analysis shows that women are more successful in addressing risk factors when they are offered support, either at the micro (spouse) or macro (military institution) level. We cannot say anything similar for men.

RC57-763.3

VUKIC, Jana* (Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Department of Sociology, Croatia)
DEGAC, Djurdjica (Faculty of Humanites and Social Sciences, Department of Sociology, Croatia)
BOSNJAK, Zvonimir (Faculty of Humanites and Social Sciences, Department of Sociology, Croatia)

Visual Construction of the City in Education and Emerging Methodological and Ethical Issues

Contemporary urban context is a mixture of different spaces, atmospheres and temporalities as well as urban actors that (re)produce complex urban sceneries. When teaching about the city, visual sociology is a powerful tool that can be used to show different urban layers to students. It can empower them to search for different social phenomena and hidden sides of the city in their everyday life. This paper will focus on:

1. educational use of primary and secondary visual data material on urban spaces in order to connect it with sociological concepts and theories (examples),

2. teacher's competences for instructing students to conduct project assignments related to urban spaces while using different research methods, and possible shortcomings of this teaching method, meaning both methodological and ethical issues.

First objective of this paper will be achieved in presenting different cases of educational use of visual material on urban spaces, namely use of visual in research regarding the creation of sacred (public) space (ethnography of activities of the '40 days for life' initiative), visual research of urban transformations and identity markers through time, and their impact on local community. Second objective is focused on teacher's competences for complex methodological, ethical and educational issues such as teacher serving as a partial principal investigator on research using different methodologies, ethical issues such as ethics approval for conducting small scale research/project assignments, and considering possible ethical issues emerging while on field (like violation of privacy of persons in urban spaces).

Regardless of all possible problems, visual sociology has a specific kind of advantage - it is very attractive to students, and when applied to urban space it is also very helpful for interdisciplinary research cooperation and the exchange of (sociological) knowledge with different actors.

RC28-402.6

VUOLO, Janet* (The Ohio State University, USA)
VUOLO, Michael (The Ohio State University, USA)

Parental Concern and Teacher Recognition of Student Speech and Language Needs: The Role of Fundamental Causes in Schools As a Standardizing Institution

Childhood speech and language (SL) disorders are associated with lower academic achievement, which can have cascading effects on later life-course events. Further, existing inequalities are perpetuated if diagnosis is disparately stratified across class. Within sociology of education, debate surrounds whether schools act as relatively standardizing institutions by reducing inequalities. Within medical sociology, the Theory of Fundamental Causes describes how individuals lacking resources, power, and knowledge are less able to take advantage of such institutional benefits. By examining a health-related outcome in SL development, we bridge these subfields by examining the role of parents' SL concern on whether a child's teacher recognizes the student's need for intervention. We use the intergenerational, prospective UK Millennium Cohort Study, a longitudinal and nationally representative sample of infants born September 2000 to January 2002. We consider how recognition of SL needs by teachers (age 7) is predicted by (1) the Foundation Stage Profile assessment of communication and language given to all students (age 5), and (2) parents' concern for their child's SL ability (ages 3 and 5). Across assessment scores, we find a significant gap by parental concern in the probability of teacher SL needs recognition, but this gap is greatest for students most in need of SL services. For example, at the lowest assessment score, the probability of teacher recognition is 0.414 when parents express concern, but only 0.142 when they do not. We then examine how measures of fundamental causes, such as parental education, explain these gaps. Finally, we show how parent concern and teacher recognition interact to predict later educational scores. Empirically, we demonstrate that parents' SL concern affects institutional recognition, even when assessment indicates the student requires intervention. Theoretically, we link medical sociology to sociology of education by considering how fundamental causes interact with schools' ability to act as standardizing institutions.

W

TG10-847.2

WAARDENBURG, Lauren* (IESEG School of Management, France)
HAFERMALZ, Ella (Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, Netherlands)

We'Re in a Bit of a Situation: The Embodied and Material Realities of Data-Driven Work

This study presents empirical qualitative research on the bodily consequences of a managerial belief in the power of information for keeping workers safe. The research is based on fieldwork at the Dutch police, conducted over a period of five years, through which the physical implications of the use of mobile databases to gain real-time access to information surfaced. Most importantly, the introduction of the mobile database led to two unintended consequences: passive listening 'in' to others' situations decreased, and active consultation of the database required bodily work that, at times, clashed with the need to remain aware and responsive in potentially dangerous encounters. We explore how this 'sensory insulation' stemming from the provision of a mobile information database can lead to police officers becoming what we call 'de-situated' from their physical environment, while their bodies and sensory faculties are concerned with the digital search environment of their mobile phones.

We analyze the unintended consequences of the introduction of digitalization by problematizing the concept of situation awareness in the face of how embodied technology use plays out in practice. Situation awareness is a military concept concerned with "the ability to maintain a constant, clear mental picture of relevant information and the tactical situation including friendly and threat situations" (Dostal, 2001 in Suchman, 2015). The concept is relevant to police officers who need to assess and act quickly and responsibly to ensure their own and others' safety. We wish to highlight that the embodied, sensory, and perceptual nature of police (and all) work is highly relevant to understanding how situation awareness is achieved, which will allow us to unpack and move forward in augmenting (instead of undermining) situation awareness when introducing new ways of accessing information in the field.

RC39-580.1

WACHTENDORF, Tricia* (166 Graham Hall, USA)
RIOS-CONTRERAS, Nancy (Chapman University, USA)

COVID-19: Social Impacts on Delawareans with HIV

In early 2021, researchers from the University of Delaware's Disaster Research Center conducted a study of the impacts of COVID-19 on Delawareans living with HIV. At the time, over 60,000 Delawareans had tested positive for COVID-19, and over 1100 people had died from COVID-related causes. We know, however, that those numbers likely do not fully capture the extent to which COVID-19 spread throughout the state. Although understanding the direct health risks to individuals with compromised immune systems is critical, this qualitative study examined the social and community impacts of the crisis. Our focus was on those Delawareans living with HIV in greatest need of economic and health care assistance: Those who qualify for benefits supported by the Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program, through which grantees receive Federal funding to provide HIV/AIDS treatment and related services to people living with HIV/AIDS who are uninsured or under-insured. The Delaware HIV Consortium is one of seven Ryan White Program care providers in the state. Drawing on the Consortium's client database, we spoke by Zoom/telephone with 55 people (approximately 12% of their clients). Participants discussed a broad range of issues and described in detail their experiences since the pandemic began. This article is based on an earlier project report (Wachtendorf, et al. 2021) that provided immediate input to the organization on the challenges their clients faced as well as the steps they took to meet those challenges. While many issues mirrored those faced by others around the country, participants also described ways that their concern about their heightened susceptibility to COVID health impacts intersected with economic strain, exposure to others in their household, fear of exposure, and the protective actions they took. Experience with the HIV/AIDS pandemic also impacted their views about the COVID-19 pandemic and the sources they trusted.

RC47-JS-28.3

WADE, Matt* (La Trobe University, Australia)

Christian Nationalism and the Movement to Build an 'Alternative Internet'

Amid the resurgence of the far right in the United States many social media platforms, online marketplaces, and digital service providers have attempted to de-platform and de-monetise actors promoting extremist views. Such efforts greatly accelerated following the violence of the 2017 Unite the Right rally in Charlottesville. This event, among others, began what far right figures described as the 'Great Purge', where major platforms sought to deny access to domestic extremists. The 2021 Capitol attack further motivated de-platforming efforts, including the expulsion of Donald Trump from Twitter and Facebook.

In response, far right supporters now seek to build a 'Second Internet', free from both state interference and 'Big Tech' censorship. Varieties of Christian Nationalism are a major cultural driver of this strategy, with alternative social media platforms, payment transaction providers, and secure web hosting infrastructure all envisioned as means to protect freedom of expression and faith against an apparent 'woke authoritarianism'. This paper explores three platforms, GiveSendGo, Gab, and Epik, who are seeking to build a 'parallel Christian Economy'. GiveSendGo is a crowdfunding platform willing to host highly contentious causes or entities by appealing to the virtues of Christian accommodation and patriotic duty to defend free speech, with CEO Jacob Wells arguing that GiveSendGo is the 'tip of the spear' in bringing down 'Big Tech'. Gab, meanwhile, is a popular platform led by a self-declared Christian Nationalist, Andrew Torba, endeavouring to establish 'a parallel Christian society on the internet', beginning with his own 'digital Noah's Ark'. Epik, finally, is a web hosting service that has established their reputation on their willingness to host far right websites, with their founder, Rob Monster – a self-proclaimed 'Christian Libertarian' – declaring their purpose is to resist 'cancel culture'. The credibility, potential, and wide-ranging implications of these developments merit close and urgent investigation.

RC17-260.4

WADE, Matt* (La Trobe University, Australia)

The Demand for Good Feelings during Bad Times: Automated Hiring Software and the Growing Affective Gap between Employers and Job Applicants

Few settings are more fraught with anxiety than the job interview, where insidious and persistent biases and discrimination can enter every stage of the recruitment process. Moreover, recruiters now contend with a growing volume of applications, and must increasingly assess for so-called 'soft skills' in an accelerating 'war for talent'. Such capacities are elusive, labour intensive, and time consuming to evaluate, and hence the insistent drive to rationalize the 'hiring funnel' entails more efficient methods are always sought. This has led to efforts to automate the recognition of affective attributes, including through AI-based assessment of video interviews. In such interviews, applicants record responses to pre-set questions that are then assessed by proprietary software. No human interviewer is present, and applicants may be algorithmically ranked without a human assessor ever looking at the video applications. Recruiters are thus unburdened of any empathetic reciprocity typically expected during a live interview. Applicants, however, remain beholden to 'hegemonic positivity' and 'emotional extraction', expected to offer effusive displays they hope prove 'machine-readable'. This demand for taxing performative labours – and active refusal by employers to reciprocate – points to a growing affective gap, one that now extends beyond the recruitment of applicants and into the uptake of workplace surveillance software designed to monitor the emotional self-regulation of employees. Under this subsumption to the automated gaze there is no promise of either affective reciprocity (i.e. the possibility of sympathy, empathy, or even basic recognition of a person-to-person exchange) or material compensation (i.e. the data exhaust of applicants' labour will be used to further refine AI models, but they are not entitled to share in this added value). This paper explores the rationales and implications of these trends, where increasingly granular but black-boxed data is used to assess evermore complex attributes and determine access to life-altering opportunities.

RC04-66.8

WADHWA, Megha* (Free University of Berlin, Germany)

Looking at My Field without and with the Camera: Filming As a Method for Migration Studies

After publishing a book on Indian migrants in Tokyo (Routledge: 2021) with a chapter focusing on women's lives, I decided to make a documentary about them – 'Finding their niche: Unheard stories of migrant women'.

The protagonists of this documentary are women I had been in contact with since I moved to Japan (2007) and who later were among the interlocutors for my research. At my request in 2020, they agreed to be a part of my film. Looking at their lives through a lens revealed many surprises and other aspects of their life, which, although known to me, had a much more profound impact on my thinking as I worked through the material in the editing room. In making this film, I felt that I attained a deeper understanding of their emotions and their transition from daughters to wives, mothers and migrant workers in a foreign land. Making this feature-length documentary took me back to my past and, collectively, with my protagonists' experiences, led me to rethink the concept of migration.

In this presentation, I would like to reflect on my research experiences without and, later, with the camera. I will also talk about my journey to becoming a filmmaker and aim to reflect on the research experiences and discoveries made through working with a lens and how they differed from when I conducted my research only using traditional methods. Additionally, I intend to talk about existing migration theories and how they are reflected in the film.

RC16-245.3

WADSWORTH, Yoland* (Foundation for Human Inquiry for Living Systems, Australia)

From the Paradigm Wars to a 'New, New Paradigm' of 'Full Cycle Science' As an Inquiring-for-Life Meta-Epistemology – the Making of a Trans-Disciplinary Sociology for a New Era

In a narrative sequence traversing five decades of practice-based sociological research and thinking, I tell a story of a search for a 'new Zeitdiagnosen' culminating in a 'mental architecture' identifying a cyclic meta-epistemology able to account for the dynamic formation, persistent patterning and generation of individual-within-social systems, cultures and practices 'for better or worse'. The theory integrates insights from active service in the Great Paradigm Wars of the 1970s; efforts to demystify and popularise social research in the 1980s; develop critically reflexive co-inquiry dialogic methodologies with stakeowners and multiple stakeholders helping pioneer the 'evaluation turn' in the 1990s, and in the 2000s and 2010s synthesising and applying all this with the 'new systems thinking' to the conditions for both desired change and stabilising. The synthesis brings together multiple disciplines starting with my root discipline of sociology and then integrating organisational studies, a Jungian Myers Briggs psychology, ecobiology and the new physics. I map underlying corresponding cyclic logics in each, and introduce new concepts of 'inquiry capabilities', 'inquiry preferences' and favoured inquiry 'reach'. The resulting transdisciplinary meta-epistemology of human inquiry for living systems addresses the same challenges that led C.W. Mills to propose a sociological imagination 'at the intersections of the personal and the public', Giddens his theory of structuration, and Marx's observation of agency and structure at work simultaneously in our (paraphrasing) 'acting, but not under circumstances of our own choosing'. It offers potentially a new way of sociology making sense of how personal-social life forms, stabilises and either rigidifies or changes, using the 'new new paradigm' concept of 'full cycle science' to illuminate how life-seeking inquiry is 'writ small' in every individual person (and life form) and 'writ large' as relational organising processes/organisational culture for socio-political-bio-economic life in every human social formation (and eco-systemic/system).

RC34-519.3

WAECHTER, Natalia* (Ludwig Maximilian University Munich, Germany)
KADERA, Stepanka (Ludwig-Maximilian-University Munich, Germany)

Critical Digital Skills of Young People: Social Disadvantages Continued Online?

Today, young people grow up and live in an interactive world with increased uses of digital technologies in all spheres of life such as education, employment, and politics. Consequently, the young digital citizens need digital skills for being able to fully participate in society. Recent research based on young people's self-assessment shows that they have good digital communication and interaction skills but poor digital media literacy regarding information and navigation (Waechter, 2021). In this session, we will present new empirical results on 1) young people's digital skills focusing on critical media understanding as well as 2) the impact of SES on the development of young people's critical digital skills.

Our research is part of the ongoing European (Horizon 2020) research project "YouthSkills" investigating digital skills of young people (aged 12-17) in six European countries (Estonia, Finland, Germany, Italy, Poland, Portugal). To answer the research questions, we used data from the first two waves (2021 and 2022) of the large-scale, longitudinal, school-based ySKILLS survey (n1=6221; n2=7133), including two special modules of "performance tests" (n1=774; n2=724). In this study, critical digital skills have been measured by young people's self-assessment as well as by testing their skills with practical tasks such as evaluating websites and social media content regarding authorship, reliability, etc.

The results show that young people have advanced skills in some aspects of critical media literacy (e.g., which information of a third person is allowed to share) but lack skills in other aspects (e.g., differing between commercials, fake news, and reliable sources; understanding processes of algorithmically engineered information). While age and gender seem to have little influence, SES is significantly and positively correlated with critical digital skills. For enhancing young people's digital skills, we have developed a tool for digital media education which we will also show in our presentation.

RC38-561.3

WAECHTER, Natalia* (Ludwig Maximilian University Munich, Germany)

How to Become a Political Activist in the FFF Movement? Reflexion on Biographical Narratives of Young Activists.

The transnational social movement "Fridays For Future" (FFF), whose origins go back to the school strikes of the Swedish student Greta Thunberg on August 20, 2018, has not only surprised the general public, but has also surprised researchers to some extent. While young people have found to

be not particularly interested in politics for decades (see e.g., Schneeklot/ Albert 2019), the majority (84%) of the FFF protesters are young people in their teenage years or in their twenties (Sommer et al. 2019). Applying an biographical approach and in-depth interviews, in our research we aimed at identifying the most relevant persons in young activists' social environments (family, friends, school, etc.) to further find out how those influenced their lifestyle, their attitudes and their motivation for political participation regarding FFF and climate change activism. The interviews were carried out with seven young men and nine young women aged 16 to 25 who, with one exception, were in school or university education at the time of the research and who were active members of the FFF movement. Narrative analysis shows that on the one hand, the interviewed young people mainly participated in the „strikes" and in the movement with friends and/or schoolmates, and despite emphasizing intergenerational aspects in the movement, they have developed an understanding of a „generation" in Mannheim's meaning. On the other hand, their parents and other family members have shown to be crucial for the young activists' development of environmental political interest. This supports the theoretical assumption that political interest tends to be related to family socialization while actual political participation is rather related to peer socialization. Finally, the conference presentation will reflect on the benefits and challenges of using a biographical approach in the field of political participation and in particular in the context of young people's activism.

RC48-681.5

WAGNER, Aleksandra* (Jagiellonian University, Krakow, Poland)

Beyond the Horizons: The Eu's Narratives on Post-Transition World

The global competition in technological development has become more visible in the last years. One of the technologies defined as crucial for economical and social progress is AI, which is linked to the necessary development of energy technologies. While the usefulness of AI for energy efficiency and flexibility within the energy system is addressed by the policy narratives, it is rarely discussed that AI technology development needs more energy resources, including rare minerals. It needs new trade partnerships and new geopolitical alliances which means that the EU's policy narratives are intended to go beyond Europe and the present. As such, they can shape the visions of the post-transition world that is offered not only to the member states but to the global world.My presentation aims to reflect on how these two influential narratives are represented in EU policy documents. Specifically, I would address the following questions:

- How have energy issues been associated with AI development in EU policy narratives? What values are they mobilizing?

- How AI is imagined concerning energy sectors?

- What kind of post-transition world is presented as anticipated in these narratives?

- What are the temporalities of anticipated changes? Who are the main actors and how are their partners in the stories? What are the challenges, risks, and uncertainties

In other words, what EU's visions have to offer to the world.
The model and results of narrative analyses of policy documents will be discussed in reference to the literature of the subject.

RC15-224.2

WAGNER, Aleksandra* (Jagiellonian University, Krakow, Poland)
RUDEK, Tadeusz (Jagiellonian University, Krakow, Poland)
SWIATKIEWICZ MOSNY, Maria (Jagiellonian University, Krakow, Poland)
POLAK, Paulina (Jagiellonian University, Krakow, Poland)

Co-Producing Vaccine Hesitancy in the Pre- and Covid Discourses on Immunization: A Comparative Study.

The Covid- 19 pandemic influenced the way that the media portrayed vaccines and discussed the factors influencing vaccine hesitancy. In European countries, the Covid-19 related discourses were in the center of media attention. The significant differences diagnosed in different dimensions of comparison: the pre-Covid period and Covid- pandemic period, between countries and finally, in the context of relations between the mainstream and alternative, vaccine-skeptic discourses, shed some new light on co-producing vaccine hesitancy.
The aim of this paper is to better understand how different actors in different media spheres mobilize the symbolic resources (such as knowledge, authority, values, power) to co-produce vaccines. Comparative analysis of 7 European countries was focused on identifying the main similarities and differences. The rich methodological approach, including semantic field analysis, rhetorical and discourse analysis of mainstream and alternative media, allowed us to reconstruct the set of meanings related to vaccines that can influence

vaccine hesitancy. It led us to redefining vaccine hesitancy as related to public expectations on dealing with uncertainties. Results were obtained during the VAX-Trust project funded under the Horizon 2022 framework (Grant Agreement No 965280).

RC04-79.3

WAGNER, Claire* (University of Pretoria, South Africa)
GIBBERD, Jeremy* (Nelson Mandela University, South Africa)

Pedagogical Insights from a Course on Reducing University Students' Ecological Footprints

There is a need for research on "pedagogy in practice" in the field of sustainability education (Sandri & Holdsworth, 2021). This paper presents pedagogical insights from a case study on reducing university students' ecological footprint (EF). Students in a master's programme were required to develop and reflect on interventions to reduce their EF. We report on the quantitative data from an EF calculator measuring the results of the intervention as well as the qualitative data on the student participants' reflections. The participants all reduced their EFs by implementing sustainable lifestyle strategies that they had researched and designed. Their reflections on these self-developed interventions are described in four themes: (1) The role of environments in facilitating decisions, (2) Financial incentives, (3) Relational aspects, (4) Self-efficacy. We discuss the implications of using this teaching methodology for sustainability education.

RC33-496.3

WAGNER, Claire* (University of Pretoria, South Africa)
MAINE, Malefane (University of Pretoria, South Africa)

Using or Losing a Participatory Video Approach in a Doctoral Study during COVID

The COVID pandemic and the measures instituted to mitigate its spread have wreaked havoc worldwide, affecting all facets of life without exception. The ability of researchers in the social sciences to conduct research, especially qualitative research, has been similarly affected. The current PhD study was conducted at the height of the pandemic, which necessitated fundamental modification to ensure adherence to the COVID mitigation measures. The study aimed to employ PAR, using Participatory Video Approach, to collaborate with post-graduate psychology students to contribute to developing a decolonised research curriculum within psychology. This approach aimed at exploring students' voices and actively involving them in developing ideas for decolonising the research curriculum within psychology. This paper outlines the disruptions to the PVA process and the implications thereof for the study.

RC18-265.3

WAHLRAB, Amentahru* (The University of Texas at Tyler, USA)

Globalization and Nonviolence in the 21st Century

Please join to Prof. Steger's roundtable on globalization
Gene Sharp's *From Dictatorship to Democracy* and his similarly named film about the downfall of Slobodan Milosevic, "Bringing Down a Dictator," provides lessons and instructions on nonviolent resistance (alternatively "civil resistance") to authoritarianism. Specifically, Sharp shows how even authoritarian regimes are dependent upon cooperation from the ruled and teaches, both in theory and practice, how to refuse an illegitimate authority. This insight is not merely an historical artifact of the Gandhi led Indian independence movement, King's Civil Rights Movement, or the movements to end the Cold War or bring down dictators by the likes of Václav Havel or the Mothers of the Plaza de Mayo. If rule, authoritarian or otherwise, is dependent upon cooperation of the ruled, then it makes sense that the more these ideas have spread around the globe, the more they may be employed to refuse illegitimate rule. This is especially true in the current era of rising fascism and right-wing anti-globalist populism.

This essay evaluates the globalization of nonviolence in the 21st century by drawing on the ever-growing body of work on civil/nonviolent resistance, rising fascism, and populism studies. As illegitimate rule increases, then resistance and refusal to and of it should also increase. Published research and recent journalistic accounts show that protests increased in the United States during the Trump years and that in Putin's Russia protests erupted in opposition to his military draft. Moreover, the globalization of nonviolence and nonviolent consciousness merits attention for its ability to guide not just those responding to seemingly obvious cases of authoritarian rule but also in resisting what some refer to simply as "flawed democracies." Looking at the instances of resistance to authoritarianism, especially through the lens of globalization and nonviolence, is an excellent way to analyze global resurgent authoritarianism.

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

RC21-318.2

WAINER, Laura* (The Bernard & Anne Spitzer School of Architecture The City College of New York, CUNY, United States)

Politics By Design: City Production Meets Democracy Building at a Housing Project in South Africa

This research centers on the role of space and materiality in urban governance. It focuses on how poverty is governed as a spatialized problem and the material turn of political resistance when institutional channels are flawed. This research presents an in-depth study of the housing redevelopment in Joe Slovo informal settlement in Cape Town, South Africa (2004 to present) which initially deployed an inclusionary policy that resulted in exclusionary housing design practices, causing political contestation among the original residents of the informal settlement. Facing a lack of desired outcomes in traditional forms of participation and protest, the community took a spatio-material turn in their struggle for housing and urban rights. Through creative examples of 'design from below,' residents not only re-defined the housing project's original architecture but also challenged institutional spaces. The use of space and materiality did not extinguish during the initial resistance; it became a permanent mode of citizenship enforcement and a means for new leadership roles in the local territory.

Despite this important shift in power and control, the findings reveal multidirectional design politics between governments and communities that occur when the state loses control over design decision-making processes. The community's right to not be displaced to distant locations was guaranteed by reducing the state's implementation and delivery capacity; thus, half of the families are still waiting for their housing solution. This tension exposes the challenges of dismantling the state's administrative capacity without a clear alternative governance strategy.

In an urban world where normative planning loses the capacity to manage city production, this case offers insights into the importance of situating spatialized political tensions and conflict at the heart of the analysis of urban governance. It also opens a window into understanding design in terms of realizing political interests rather than issues of taste or aesthetic values.

RC56-759.3

WAITES, Matthew* (University of Glasgow, United Kingdom)

The British Empire's Regulation of Sexualities and Genders Beyond Heteronormativity: Global Historical Sociology and the Queer Analysis of Colonialism

The British Empire's criminalisation of sex between men, and sometimes between women, endures in laws of most states that are formally members of the Commonwealth - while being contested in transnational LGBTI (lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans and intersex) and queer politics. However, histories of British colonial regulation of sexualities and genders beyond Eurocentric heterosexual norms have thus far lacked the insights of historical sociology, especially from the current third wave of global historical sociology which displaces the nation state to focus on transboundary processes - particularly within empires. This paper offers a synthetic overall account of the British Empire's regulation of queer lives outside heterosexuality, looking at both law and wider social regulation, while seeking to engage global historical sociology as well as postcolonial and decolonial perspectives. Previous legal histories focused on how Section 377 of the Indian Penal Code commenced criminalisation from 1862 and was extended variably to Australia and Africa, whereas the paper - from which the presentation will selectively draw - commences from the sixteenth century emergence of English buggery laws associated with English Reformation and racialised imperial wars in Ireland; and by addressing sexual regulation through slavery in the Caribbean. The paper thus offers a new, more historically and spatially expansive social analysis of the British Empire's regulation of sexualities and genders beyond heterosexual norms, highlighting where historical sociological perspectives increase analytical depth, and suggesting present implications. Sources include archived crime statistics and legal statutes (eg from Kenya) showing racialised practices. The paper is in progress as a chapter for *Colonialisms and Queer Politics: Sexualities, Genders and Unsettling Colonialities* edited by S. Corrêa, G. Gomes da Costa Santos and M. Waites (Oxford University Press, forthcoming 2023), comparing eleven empires. The presentation will focus on specific contexts and insights, and will include comparative comments on empires.

RC02-JS-149.1

WALBY, Sylvia* (Royal Holloway, University of London, United Kingdom)

Political Economy and Violence: The Implications of Taking Violence Seriously for Theories of Hegemonic and Counter-Hegemonic Forces

What difference does it make to a theory of society to take violence more seriously? What difference does it make to political economy, including world systems theory, when treating violence as a distinctive basis of power irreducible to other forms? The paper argues that taking violence more seriously makes gender inequalities more visible in social theory. It argues, further, that recognizing the importance of violence, with its consequences for highlighting gender inequalities, improves the analysis of counter-hegemonic forces and practices. The massive and repeated mobilisations of feminists around the world on violence against women are typically marginalized in left theories of politics. This paper challenges the theoretical basis of this marginalisation. It establishes how and why violence should be treated as an institutional domain alongside economy, polity and civil society, drawing together the multiple practices of deployment and regulation of violence in society and their interconnections. It provides an analysis of the cascade of the crisis from finance to economy to polity to divisions in civil society and to more violence. The paper re-theorises the relationship between violence and political economy, to better understand potential and actual hegemonic and counter-hegemonic forces. Mainstreaming violence and gender into theories of political economy and of society can enable a better understanding of social change.

RC17-262.3

WALKER, Andreas* (ADG Scientific - Center for Research and Cooperation e.V., Germany)
ISACK, Katharina (ADG Scientific - Center for Research and Cooperation e.V., Germany)

The Digitisation of Cooperatives during the Covid-19 Pandemic

The Corona pandemic led to greater reflection on the systematic relationships between social and economic issues. Phenomena of globalisation, economic interconnectedness, and economic interdependencies increasingly came into focus. Regional economic activity, a core concept of cooperatives, was given a more sustainable focus. At the same time, however, the Corona pandemic led to a greater focus on digitisation, either because internal communication channels or external customer relationships required it or because new lines of business were to be developed.

In recent years, digitisation has become increasingly important in almost all areas of life. This does not just mean the use of digital technologies, but also a restructuring of the world of work and life by means of digital technologies. This restructuring of society by means of digitisation also affects the cooperative world, whether internally through the increased use of technologies and changes in communication tools or externally through new forms of communication with customers, new forms of offerings for customers, and the development of new areas of business.

The question we faced in the last two years concerned the resilience of cooperatives in times of the pandemic, which also brought an acceleration of the digital transformation. Therefore, we have designed two empirical studies: The first explores qualitatively (by means of workshops and interviews) the needs and requirements of digitalisation among cooperatives. The second study uses questionnaires to explore the resilience of cooperatives in times of the pandemic, with the transformation of the working world through digitalisation also being a central aspect here. At the conference, we would like to present the results of our studies with the focus on how these changes affect the organisational structure and working processes from a cooperative perspective.

RC31-465.1

WALKER, Sarah* (University of Bologna, United Kingdom)

From 'Child' to 'Worker' or How Precarious Legal Status Trajectories Shape Former Unaccompanied Minors Long-Term Social and Economic Well-Being and Differential Inclusion. an Italian Case Study

This paper examines how precarious legal status *trajectories* shape former unaccompanied minors long-term social and economic well-being and differential inclusion. Attention is placed upon young African men who have made the perilous, illegalised, journey across the Mediterranean Sea to Italy, where they are bureaucratically labelled as 'unaccompanied minors' and afforded the socio-legal rights this status grants them as children. However, once unaccompanied minors turn eighteen years old in Europe, the protection granted to them based on their status as *children* ends. At this point, their rights and access to support changes significantly. They risk ending up without status and without the support and accommodation available to them as children. Italy is taken as a case study as, at least in theory, it has a more protective system than other EU member states and the law grants unaccompanied minors additional support to achieve independence beyond childhood. Data is drawn from ethnographic/ participant observation in 'Giallo', a reception centre for male unaccompanied minors in northern Italy in 2017/18. Using the transition to adulthood as a lens, I unravel the moralistic temporally-limited forms of support and rights these young men can enjoy as *children*. As they 'age out', their legal right to stay is often tied to employment, their 'deservingness' shifts to their status as 'workers', as opposed to children. I present how, owing to racial capitalism and the general economic climate in Italy, they risk returning to a space of marginality they sought to escape through their migrancy. Through the lived experience of these young men as they transition to adulthood, I reveal how they are at risk of constantly being relegated to an 'elsewhere', whether normatively or legally, and thus temporized belonging. It is not just temporal governance, then, but racialised borders which enhance migrant precarity and sense of (un)belonging.

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RC34-JS-7.4

WALKER, Sarah* (University of Bologna, United Kingdom)

'God's Plan': Young African Men in Italy and Their Use of Hip Hop and Faith to Counteract the Negative Mental Health Impact of Anti-Immigrant Rhetoric

Far-right political parties are increasingly gaining ground across the EU. Italy is no exception. In 2018, a coalition government formed of the far-right League and the populist Five Star Movement was elected on an overtly racist and anti-immigrant platform. The coalition collapsed and a period of centre left government followed until 2021. A national unity government then took over until it also collapsed. Now, the post-fascist party The Brothers of Italy, led by self-titled 'Christian mother' Giorgia Meloni, looks set to win the September 2022 snap elections. In this paper, I take the 2018 and 2022 election campaigns to examine the impact of anti-immigrant rhetoric on the mental health of the targets of that rhetoric. In this case, young African men, hosted as 'unaccompanied minors' in 'Giallo', a reception centre in a northern Italian town. Data is drawn from ethnographic/ participation observation and interviews enhanced by visual methods conducted in 2018 and 2022. Increased racism resulted from repetitive anti-immigrant and racist rhetoric on TV during and after the election of the far-right coalition in 2018. Racist terminology became normalised, affecting everyday behaviours – racially motivated attacks in Italy tripled between 2017 and 2018. A similar picture is emerging now. Drawing on the feminist concept of weathering, I situate the success of these overtly racist election campaigns within the historically rooted racial landscape of Italy. Whilst the young men may be forced to weather these hostile environments, they also produce ways to resist. Smartphones in Giallo often resounded with the Canadian rapper Drake's 'God's Plan' (2018), emblematic of how hip-hop and faith are important pillars of strength for these young men. This paper focuses upon the diverse temporalities and intensities of racial violence unleashed through creeping authoritarianism as weathered by those exposed to it, and the mechanisms they utilise to resist.

RC46-647.1

WALL, Amitra* (SUNY Buffalo State College, United States)

Making It in the Academy: Self Reflection of Challenges and Successes

Before We Can Imagine
Before We Can Inspire
Before We Can Celebrate Womxn
We need to have an honest discussion about what goes on in the Academy – one womxn at a time. Self-reflection must be the starting point. We must be willing to take the time to honor and respect the individual narratives and stories across all experiences and backgrounds. This paper will describe the challenges of marginalization, branding, isolation, and exclusion felt by womxn of color in the Academy. The themes of navigation, affirmation, identity, mentorship, and connections identified in *Unquiet Voices* will serve as solutions. Notions of worth, esteem and power, the building of coalitions and securing allies are anchors in voicing, cataloging and giving stories merit. The words of Anna Julia Cooper (1895) frame this paper,

It is not the intelligent woman v. the ignorant woman; nor the white woman v. the black, the brown, and the red, it is not even the cause of woman v. man. Nay, tis woman's strongest vindication for speaking that the world needs to hear her voice.

Personal examples will be shared.

RC31-JS-92.1

WALTER, Margaret* (University of Tasmania, Australia)

Indigenous Peoples, Mobility, and Migrant/Settler Relations

Distinguished Professor of Sociology, and Pro-Vice Chancellor of Aboriginal Research and Leadership, University of Tasmania, Australia; Commissioner for the Yoorrook Justice Commission, Australia

RC05-84.1

WALTER, Margaret* (University of Tasmania, Australia)
PREHN, Jacob (University of Tasmania, Australia)

Social Research and the Operationalisation of Indigenous Data Sovereignty in Australia

Indigenous Data Sovereignty and its operationalisation are key in prioritising Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander social research needs. The Indigenous Data Sovereignty movement is a powerful force in the reshaping of the social research landscape. A central ambition is the centring of Indigenous priorities and needs over the usual practice of prioritising the *wants* of non-Indigenous institutions, policy entities, and researchers. The sought result is a reduction of BADDR data-based research (Walter 2018): that is data that leads to blaming, aggregated, decontextualised, deficit focused and restricted analysis and publications. Yet while the Indigenous Data Sovereignty movement has been very successful in raising awareness of Indigenous data rights, enactment of

those rights within social research has been harder to achieve. This presentation addresses the topic of operationalisation through the presentation of three distinct case study examples. The first examines Indigenous Data Sovereignty within a localised community project centring D'harawal Storytelling run by the D'harawal Traditional Descendants and Knowledge Holders Circle. The second examines the actualisation of Indigenous Data Sovereignty within the work of the Yoorrook Justice Commission. The final case study speaks to the process of operationalising Indigenous Data Sovereignty in the Mayi KuwayuNational Study of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Wellbeing.

RC46-652.1

WAN, Puspa* (Taylor's University, Malaysia)
WAN, Halim (Taylor's University, Malaysia)

Clinical Sociology: Moving from Theory to Practice

The author will provide an overview of the book by discussing the current state of sociology and putting forth the argument of moving beyond the fundamentals of sociology. The argument stems from the varied roles that sociologists could play across the basic and applied sociology continuum and the need to engage in collaborative work will also be elaborated. This session will then focus on chapter 6 of the book, attracting the clinically inclined through contextualizing sociology in developing countries. As much as the development of sociology in knowledge building and social critics are important, the author argues that the rise of clinical sociology is imperative to enable sociologists and students of sociology who are enthusiastic to apply their sociological lens and attitude as the agent of social change. Recommendations to set up social clinics as well as to review the current curriculum will be highlighted. The presentation will end with the authors' experience and sharing of 'expectations' publishing with Springer international.

RC19-283.2

WANG, Chao-Ching* (National Chung -Cheng University, Taiwan)
WANG, Shu-Yung* (Chung Cheng University, Taiwan)

Driving Forces for Taiwan's Childcare Policy to Adopt Regulated Market and Its Divergence

This research aims to analyze the emergence of the quasi-public childcare policy in Taiwan and its two divergent divisions: systems for children under 2 years old and for those from 2 to 6. Embarking from the theoretical approaches that explain how ideas, actors and institutions shape and formulate policies, this research takes on a qualitative methodology bridging hermeneutics and historical paradigms.

The quasi-public childcare system stems from private-childcare-going-public policy in Tainan City, which emerged from institutional change of layering between two old systems - public childcare and early childhood education voucher. The driving force behind the change came from the strong belief of policymakers in that supply-side subsidy would contribute to a regulated market. Simultaneously, upon the completion of Tainan City's policy design, then Mayor of Tainan City, Lai Ching-Te, was soon appointed as the Premier. The political coincidence hence created an unprecedented historical critical conjuncture.

As the policy of Tainan City worked its way into the Executive Yuan, the belief jointly held by both policymakers and legislators was that the new policy enjoyed an imagined support base of parents. Therefore, even the strong opposition launched by interest groups was not able to constitute a veto point against the policy.

As the research shows, the formation of advocacy coalitions is not the necessary condition to formulate the driving force for ideational childcare policy. The state-centered actors can wage tremendous influences on this process. On the other hand, the gradual institutional changes and path dependence at various stages of this policy formulating process led to two divergent facets of quasi-public childcare policy.

WG06-785.3

WANG, Chen* (Beijing Institute of Technology, China)

An Institutional Ethnography Analysis of Highly Skilled Chinese Immigrant Women's English Acquisition and Career Restoration Experience in Canada

Canada has been active in attracting highly-skilled, foreign-trained workers to overcome its labour shortage, facilitate its economic growth, and enhance its global competency. While promoting gender equality in the workplace and advancing women's labour market participation are ongoing focuses of Canada's attention, the arrival of an increased number of skilled immigrant women and their marginalized experiences in the Canadian labour market reflects a critical problem that the underuse of highly skilled immigrant women's professional skills might be a loss for both Canada and individual immigrants.

This research explores the English acquisition experience of highly skilled Chinese immigrant women in Canada. It reveals how the Language Instruction for Newcomers to Canada (LINC) program fails to meet the specific learning

needs of highly skilled Chinese immigrant women, and therefore constructs barriers to their professional career restoration. Following Seyla Benhabib's weak version of postmodern feminist theory and Dorothy Smith's Institutional Ethnography methodology, this research identifies these Chinese immigrant women's situated standpoint within Canada's immigration system and analyzes the specific gender role that they are expected to fit in. Based on interview data with 46 highly skilled Chinese immigrant women, this research reveals a high dropout rate of young highly skilled Chinese immigrant women who have participated in at least one session of LINC training. This reveals how the federally-funded settlement services for new immigrants in Canada fall short of meeting the employment-driven learning needs of highly skilled immigrants and are sometimes even considered as constructing barriers against their professional career restoration. In the end, this research makes recommendations for improving Canada's existing language training and employment-related settlement services in order to better assist highly skilled immigrants in using their skills to a larger extent.

RC25-377.5

WANG, Cheng-Jun* (Nanjing University, China)

"Overthrow the Capitalists Again": The Production and Reproduction of the Private Capital De-Legitimization Discourse on Chinese Social Media

Based on Foucault's archaeology of knowledge and culture sociology's insights about legitimization, we systematically captured and analyzed 355,395 speech texts on Weibo (a Chinese social media like Twitter) that contained the term *capitalist*. Combining topic model analysis and critical discourse analysis, our analyses examined the production and reproduction of the private capital de-legitimization discourse on Chinese social media from 2011 to 2021. Focusing on the crucial *discursive events* in it specifically, this study interprets the process of user negotiation and narrative translation.

The term *capitalist* was used by CCP to deny the legitimacy of private entrepreneurs in the Maoist era. Since the 1980s, this concept has been abandoned gradually because the country transformed itself into a market economic regime. Noteworthily, there has been a resurgence in using this concept in Chinese cyberspace recently. To some extent, not only does it indicate the potential direction of Chinese economic reformation, but reveals the changing public opinion toward the market economy regime, private wealth, and social inequality.

According to the data, we find that the evolution of the private capital de-legitimization discourse is constructed collaboratively by Chinese netizens through *culture work* like re-interpretation, analogy, parody, and generalization. Triggered by a series of *discursive events*, both the objects and topics of this exclusivist discourse have gradually expanded. Moreover, the core narrative has shifted from the initial discussion about the meaning of life, to the criticism of labor exploitation, and to the accountability for social problems. Compared with the previous top-down socialism propaganda, this resurgent discourse has a more spontaneous character and intersected with nationalism discourse deeply.

By exploring such a renascent discourse, this study complements the current perspective about the media normalization of exclusivist discourses, especially in post-socialist countries. It also makes methodological advances for researching the meaning-making process through big data.

RC04-72.3

WANG, Chien-Lung* (Department of Education, National Taitung University, Taiwan)
CHANG, Juhui (National Taitung University, Taiwan)

The Strategic Development of Advanced Indigenous Language Proficiency of Student Teachers Specialized in the Initiative Teacher Program for Indigenous Language and Literacy Domain for Secondary Schools in Taiwan

According to the *National Language Development Law*, Indigenous Languages and Literacy Domain would become MOE-mandated curriculum in secondary education in 2022 in Taiwan. The MOE-approved teacher education program in National Taitung University was established in 2021. In addition to the 68 credits of cultivating courses, Indigenous Peoples' Council (IPC) hosted Advanced Indigenous Proficiency Certification was strongly required for the Indigenous student teachers in their 20s or 30s to apply for Teacher Qualification Exam. However, they can hardly achieve such proficiency in the "severely endangered language" which is spoken only by grandparent generation. Actually, the teacher cultivation was based on the writing systems of indigenous languages formulated by IPC in 2005. IPC has also published textbooks with on-line teaching materials for grades 1-9 and for advanced study since then, accompanied with Indigenous Language Proficiency Certifications of intermediate, higher intermediate, advanced, and excellent levels.

This study aims to develop the strategy of cultivating advanced Indigenous language proficiencies for the indigenous student teachers. The Indigenous languages instructors and the student teachers of 4 Bunun, 3 Paiwan, 2 Amis, 1 Atayal with higher intermediate proficiency certificate participated in this action study. The data was collected through the recording of proficiency strengthening activities and the reflective interviews afterward.

The findings are as follows: Firstly, to concentrate in improving language proficiency for coming certificate exam, a simple teaching practicum model was formulated, integrating the foundamental IPC-published textbooks for grades 7~9, for intermediate certificate learning, and for grammatical structures learning. Secondly, the student teachers practice in group once a week in reading aloud, translating, speaking, and writing on the topics with newly IPC-published 20 readings for grades 10~11 with length and difficulty equivalent to advanced certificate exam questions. Finally, the student teachers improved significantly with the competency of 4-minutes speaking and writing with 150 words on topics.

RC04-74.4

WANG, Chunping* (National Taipei University of Education, Taiwan)
LIN, Po-han (National Taipei University of Education, Taiwan)
HUANG, Bo-Ruey (Chinese Culture University, Taiwan)

Global Citizenship Competencies, New Immigrant Youths' Hybrid Identity, and Social Justice- Taiwan Observation Under the Globalization Condition

Those recent reports released by UNESCO and OECD focus on the common future challenges of globalization. They have "cosmopolitan sustainable development citizens" and "neoliberal global citizens" as their educational goals. With such a global impact, Taiwan's "Twelve-Year National Basic Education Curriculum Outline" emphasizes "core competencies" and defines it as "the knowledge, skill, and attitude that a person should possess in order to adapt to current life and face future challenges", "Bilingual (Bilingual) The National) Policy" expects school education to "enhance students' English ability and strengthen the country's competitiveness." These policies are part of the influence of the long arm of liberal globalization. Since marriage immigrants (new residents) from southeastern Asian countries have become one of the important groups in Taiwanese society, the total number of new immigrant students with southeastern Asian ethnic identities has reached more than 300,000. The educational policy has also been changed from a negative perspective of "the disadvantage" to "the advantage" with hybrid identities. This study focuses on the conditions for developing hybrid identities in Taiwan's new immigrant youth. Is it possible to demonstrate the advantages of global citizenship? Are they connecting to Southeast Asia more smoothly than non-new immigrant youth? This research develops the "21st Century Taiwanese Cultural Values Changes and Multi-ethnic Relations Questionnaire", targeting 18-25 Taiwanese youths with ethnic identity in Southeast Asian cultural competencies to understand the actual situation of identity development and possible issues of social justice in Taiwan.

RC06-118.3

WANG, Dan* (The University of Oklahoma, USA)
WANG, Yunqi* (University of Nebraska-Lincoln, USA)

The Associations between Individual Characteristics, Family, School, and Familism and Chinese Adolescent Social Initiative

Adolescent socioemotional health is essential for positive youth development and well-being in later adulthood. Social initiative is a core indicator of socioemotional health. Adolescents with high social initiative proactively build social relationships outside the family. Previous studies focusing on western cultures revealed that multiple individual factors and contexts contributed to adolescent social initiative. However, the associations are understudied among Chinese adolescents. This study aimed to examine the risk and protective factors for Chinese adolescent social initiative through a cultural understanding. The study included 545 Chinese adolescents to investigate associations between multiple individual and contextual factors and desired social initiative. Logistic regression modeling was conducted to compare the odds ratio (OR) of Chinese adolescents' individual characteristics and their family, school, and cultural contexts. Results showed that high maternal autonomy granting (OR = 2.45) at home was the strongest predictor of high adolescent social initiative, followed by recent grade rank (OR = 2.25) in school, conformity to parents (OR = 1.93) at home, high interdependent self-construal (OR = 1.77) of adolescents, positive school adjustment (OR = 1.43), and high independent self-construal (OR = 1.34) of adolescents. Other individual factors, including gender, age, and only-child status, did not predict adolescent social initiative. Nor did parental autonomy granting and conflicts to parents at home, familism in the Chinese cultural context. The findings suggested using a cultural approach to understand the contexts of positive youth development. It also highlighted targeted interventions in family and school contexts to promote positive socioemotional health among Chinese adolescents.

RC31-JS-66.3

WANG, Di* (Renmin University of China, China)

House, the New Workplace? Gendered Experience of Korean Expatriates' Wives in Xi'an, China

Based on traditional gender ideology, women are more likely to withdraw from the workplace for their families. Women defer to family's migration

decision for husbands' career and children's education, propelled by their gender roles, according to existing literature. Their shift from highly educated career women to fulltime housewives facing innumerable constraints abroad unquestionably bring considerable changes in their perception of their gender roles and life, worsened by Covid 19 and inconvenient international mobility, an area insufficient literature has covered. Drawing on qualitative data gained from a 3-month long fieldwork in Xi'an, a northwestern city in China and in-depth face-to-face interviews with 35 well educated Korean expatriate housewives who were full time employees in Korea, this article explores the changes brought by the shift of focus from career to family, factors influencing gender role performance and increased gender inequality because of Covid 19. This research finds that fulltime housewives have shifted their focus from career to family which they attach their sense of achievement to, so they are keen to better their gender role performance. Secondly, housewives have internalized the expectation of what a good mother and wife should be and in turn judge the other housewives with the rules they feel stressful about. Thirdly, due to the cancellation of international flights and strict quarantine policies of the Chinese government, whether breaking the rules and causing troubles to families are regarded as an important standard of gender role performance during the pandemic. The pandemic, causing insurmountable inconvenience to our life, is worsening gender inequality and maximizing pressure in the fulfillment of gender roles for expatriate wives who can only gain secondhand information through their husbands.

WG06-787.4

WANG, Frank* (National Chengchi University, Taiwan)

"Sorry, I Cannot Understand Your Fear!"-- Engaging Family Violence Workers in Institution Ethnography Study

Institutional ethnography is aimed to give voices to the marginalized groups and promote social change. Following IEers such as George Smith and Ellen Pence, who envisioned institutional ethnography as political activist ethnography, this study shows how institutional ethnography can be used to engage front-line workers to advocate women whose violence experiences are excluded from the institutional scheme. The author worked with a group of front-line worker and started with their work knowledge about 'undesirable cases'. The workers further described features of the undesirable case, which include unable to describe violence in details, and unable to focus on violence during interview. These features were socially imbedded in the judicial process and corresponding to the requirements of testimony as detailed and concrete. The undesirable case represents the type of violence that fails to fit into current institutional scheme which emphasizes on physical safety. The ideological construction on safety is reproduced through the risk assessment tool which is required at the in-take. Cases whose assessment scored over 8 out of 15 items, is considered 'high risk', will be monitored by a special meeting, demanding more attention from workers. The implementation of risk assessment divided cases into the worthy and the unworthy. The construction of 'undesirable case' represents the unworthy ones which mean workers can close cases as soon as possible in order to lower the caseload manageable. To make the undesirable case visible to the public, the group invited workers to share their experiences of undesirable cases and adopted the concept of coercive control from Stark (2007) to name this type of violence. The study demonstrates that by adopting institutional ethnography, front-line workers can produce knowledge that reveals the subjugated voices from their work experiences and promotes changes that respond to clients' needs.

RC14-207.7

WANG, Huanqi* (individual, China)

Cultural Globalisation, Heavy Metal Music and Chinese Society

This study describes the connections and influences of cultural globalization and a Chinese heavy metal band, Tang Dynasty, focusing on the social and cultural influences of heavy metal music. Qualitative content analysis was used to explore the relationships, using videos and lyrics of music from the band Tang Dynasty. The findings revealed connections between the band Tang Dynasty, cultural globalization and Chinese society from three themes: individualization, traditional music and gender identity, their connections with contemporary Chinese society, and contributes to the understanding of large-scale social processes about how the band Tang Dynasty interacts with the processes of cultural globalization in China.

RC14-202.2

WANG, Huanqi* (individual, China)

How Has Social Media Made the Distinction between 'Online' and 'Offline' Identity Increasingly Irrelevant?

In sociological theory, a distinction has usually been made between 'online' and 'offline' identities with regard to modern communications technology world. In recent times, the rise of social media platforms have began to calling to question the distinction. This paper is divided into three parts. Firstly, we look at the meaning of 'identity'. Secondly, since the distinction between online and offline identity is getting smaller, we outline similarities and differences between online and offline identities and divide them into three categories: Asylum seekers, actors, and others. Finally, we look at the 'looking-glass of self' theory of Cooley, Althusser's notion of intersectionality, Mead's symbolic interactionism of and an example of the gender binary on Facebook. Using these ideas, we will explore the role of social media in decreasing the distinction between online and offline identities from a more theoretical perspective. We will argue that these theories are helpful in understanding the role social media plays in modern life. The conclusion of this paper is social media made the distinction between 'online' and 'offline' identity increasingly irrelevant, because people's increasing types of identities and functions of social media in modern world.

RC49-688.1

WANG, Jie* (South China Normal University, China)
LI, Jiajun (Sun Yat-Sen University, China)
WU, Qiang (Renmin University of China, China)
WANG, Haining (Sun Yat-Sen University, China)

Effects of Cyberbullying and Traditional Bullying Victimization on Adolescents' Psychological Distress in China: Gender-Based Parent-Child and Teacher-Student Relationships As Moderators

Given the rising concerns about cyberbullying among students in the digital age, there has been growing scholarly interest in understanding the relationship between cyberbullying and adolescents' mental health and its difference from the one related to traditional bullying. However, the knowledge about the factors that might moderate those relationships and relevant gender-based differences is still limited, especially in China. Thus, from the socioecological perspective, this study examines the effects of cyberbullying and traditional bullying victimization on adolescents' psychological distress and tests whether parent-child and teacher-student relationships moderate those effects and whether the moderating effects have gender-based differences.

We used the two-wave (2017 and 2020) cross-sectional data from the multi-wave province-wide school-based Database for Youth Health. The sample in this study consists of 11,207 senior high school students aged 15-18 from 10 cities in Shandong Province. Robust regression results indicate that both cyberbullying and traditional bullying victimizations were associated with a self-rated higher level of psychological distress measured by Symptom Checklist 90. However, adolescents with a better parent-child relationship could experience a stronger effect of cyberbullying victimization, while adolescents with a better teacher-student relationship could experience stronger effects of both cyberbullying and traditional bullying victimization. Moreover, the effects of cyberbullying victimization were stronger among girls with a positive parent-child relationship, while the effects of traditional bullying victimization were more prominent among girls with a positive teacher-student relationship. The results support the reverse stress-buffering model rather than the stress-buffering model.

Findings suggest that the impact of cyberbullying should attract the same social policy and social work practice attention as traditional bullying. Related protection efforts should not only focus on improving parent-child and teacher-student relationships. Contrary to common sense, girls who get along well with their parents and teachers should receive extra social work and other interventions when encountering cyberbullying or traditional bullying.

RC44-619.4

WANG, Jing* (Department of Sociology, Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)

Gig Workers' Resistance and State-Labour Relations in the Platform Economy—Cases from Platform Food Delivery Workers and Platform Domestic Workers in China

Studies on the Chinese platform economy focus on the tensions between platforms and workers, especially the algorithm management practices and labour process in the industry. The resistance of gig workers and the state-labour relations is inadequately discussed although the state-labour relation is a major scholarly interest in studies on Chinese industrial relations. Drawing on fieldwork starting from 2019 to 2022 in China online and offline using methods of ethnography and interviews, this paper documents two cases of collective actions of gig workers, namely, the male-dominated food delivery workers and female-dominated platform domestic workers, and the responses of the party-state in resolving the conflict.

Attention will be paid to the causes of collective actions, strategies and channels workers taken to fight for their demands, and the responses from the local and central government in pacifying the contentions. This research finds that gig workers, both male food delivery workers and female domestic workers, adopt mix methods in utilizing the legal channels of labour mediation and arbitration and beyond, such as strikes, petition, and *nao*, according to the types of demands they claim and the resources they have; while the government reacts in a dual manner of responses and repression according to the types of demands and the characteristics of workers and actions. Although the existence of collective resistance of gig workers, the precarity and weakness of gig workers in the platform economy remains unchanged.

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

RC32-470.16

WANG, Jingxian* (university of Nottingham, United Kingdom)

Gender Violence Against a 'Silent Generation': The Birth and Journey of the 'Black Children' (heihaizi) Under China's One-Child Policy

As a researcher who was born and experienced myself as a 'black child' (heihaizi) in China with the one-child policy, I have studied on the reproductive (in)justice from the perspective of children. The one-child policy was officially introduced to the nationwide in China from 1979 to 2016 (per couple were allowed for one child only in the nationwide, later local modified regulations applied accordingly). A new two/three-child policy replaced the one-child policy whereas little is known about how these children who lived outside the state legitimacy or family recognition, how they experienced their lives, how they conceptualized their self-worthy from day-to-day during and beyond the one-child policy era. The meaning of 'black' roots in the politic of color during the Cultural Revolution (black relates to illegal, outcast or disgraceful. In particular, the female 'black children' who were legally born but decided by their families to be 'black', excluded by the family intimacy and recognition, marginalized by the civil rights and societal solidarity. 20 participants have been semi-structured interviewed (both genders covered) and their narratives circulated around settings of relations from the birth of 'black children', their 'journey' from family separation to reunification, and strongly expressed emotions in their interpretations of family-child bond. Many studies on mother's human cost, yet the daughters' victimhood was largely silenced apart from female infanticide. This research analysis narratives of prenatal and postnatal violence against these daughters with themes of 'trial birth' (meaning the baby was born as a gender test, leave if girl, keep if boy), residential separation, naming disguise, documental denial, commodification of childhood, body confinement, family reunification, sibling abuse, and social alienation. I argue the triple-black-identity (levels of documental, physical, and emotional) of these children was co-produced by the family and state agent and lost their human respect throughout.

TG03-809.2

WANG, Jingxian* (University of Nottingham, United Kingdom)

How the Human Respect Lost in Producing the 'Black Children' (heihaizi) Under the One-Child Policy in China

This research studies the 'black children' (heihaizi), who experienced their state illegitimacy and family outcasts during and even beyond the one-child policy in China from 1979 to now, explaining how the vulnerable and naïve population was differenced from other 'normal' children from their day-to-day experiences, how the exclusion was structurally constructed throughout when children were referred to the category of 'black', how prenatal and postnatal violence against these children was normalised on levels of individual family, local bureaucratical and state sovereignty, and internalized by individual families as justice in the name of policy. Not only this research explains how the 'black children' experienced their documental denial and reduced citizenships as illegally born babies, but also focuses on those who were legally born yet concealed (from levels of documental, physical, and emotional) at edges of family, community, or society to reserve the family membership for their parents' next birth, normally a boy. I have semi-structured interviewed 20 participants, including both genders from rural and urban China, and analysed their narratives of why and how they were born, what they experienced from concealment to family return, how they responded all happenings and make sense of self-worthy. Themes include childhood of displacement, maltreatment foster care, commodification of childhood, physical confinement, documental denial, problematic family reunification such as sibling abuse, and intimacy collapse in adulthoods, were suggested and shed light on how the population of vulnerability and dependency (such as Holocaust Jewish children, disability, elderly, queer) was differenced and 'othered', regarded as someone 'less', or even reduced to bare life in the name of collective justice. What make sense of children in a family? and what make sense of human respect in a society?

RC02-JS-117.6

WANG, June* (City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)

Constructing the Value Chain of the Creator Economy in China

This study aims to explore the labouring process and restructuring of the value chain of the creator economy in China, in particular, the broader context of mass-innovation mass-entrepreneurial campaign. In 2011, Tencent announced its plan to form a creator economy in the digital cultural production industries, assembling different sectors along the supply chain of artistic production, from literature, animation and films, to video games. The supply chain of cultural production is further extended to the consumption side by Alibaba with its networks of communication and dissemination. As such, the value chain of the new cultural industry taps into the massive individual creators, who are distributed in different sectors. Along the value chain, one IP-based story will be produced and re-produced into various forms of products, the value of which is expected to grow due to the accumulated affection of prosumers. This complex creator economy is constituted by a wide variety of heterogeneous forces, from creators, prosumers, MCNs, and platforms, through networking behaviour on multiple scales. I borrow Banet-Weiser's insights on the economy

of visibility and Braton's concept of the interface to explore the labouring process of networking in the embodiment of the value chain. The regime of visibility is associated with the notion of empowerment but also conditioned by the new architectural frameworks for sorting, classifying, and ranking the mediated social field. With the mobility of cultural products from one node to another, what has also been mobilised is a new value system of work and entrepreneurship, emerging in different spaces, with varied manifestations.

RC18-273.2

WANG, Junghaa* (Sogang University, Republic of Korea)

Gender Gap in Meritocratic Belief: Examining South Korea's 2022 Presidential Election

Is gender a new axis of the political cleavage in South Korea? This article aimed to explore whether the political cleavage by gender among young Koreans emerges. Recently, the difference in party support among young people by gender between the conservative and the progressive parties has been noticeable. Young men supported the conservative party more, while women were heavily aligned with the progressive party. As this phenomenon became a conventional wisdom, the issues concerning gender conflict and feminism adopted as the main pledge of the candidates. However, while the gender gap in perception of feminism was similar in all generations, that of meritocratic belief and the perception of inequality were large only in the younger generation. This study argues gender gap in meritocratic belief, rather than that of perception on feminism, affected young Koreans' decision in the last presidential election. Using the panel survey data on the 20th South Korean presidential election in 2022, we conducted a logistic regression analysis on factors affecting the vote. Our findings reveal that the difference in presidential candidates supported by gender among young people was due to the influence of meritocratic belief, perception of inequality, discrimination of male, and perspective on national security. The stronger one's belief in meritocracy and the lower perception of inequality one has, the more likely she or he was to support conservative candidates than progressive ones. Consent on the discrimination against men had a positive effect on voting to conservative candidates. When the above variables were introduced together, the significant effect of gender variable disappeared. Strong belief in meritocracy, insensitivity to inequality, and strong consent to male discrimination refer to young men's sense of 'aggrieved entitlement', which has greatly influenced the choice of gender-based presidential candidates among young people.

RC20-291.2

WANG, Junmin* (University of Memphis, USA)

Comparative Advantage, Industrial Policy, or Developmental State? Developing a Socio-Political Account for China's Technological Statism

China's top-down statist science and technology (S&T) movement in the recent decade has prompted vigorous discussions across academia and policy domains worldwide, but there lacks a convincing theory accounting for the rise of Chinese technological statism. The existing literature offers three comparative perspectives on interpreting China's technological path. The first perspective links China's technological upgrading to its fortuitous niche-building in the global economic system. It views statism as the nation's comparative advantage, which helps the country transform from technological imitation to indigenous innovation. The second perspective views statism as a universal feature evident in a well-established National Innovation System, even in a liberal capitalist economy (e.g., the U.S.). The third perspective emphasizes the authoritarian, growth-driven political cultures that appear similar among China and its East Asian peers and views China's technological statism as a developmental strength. Notwithstanding their insights, all these accounts focus on the (in)effectiveness of China's statism, but none explains why China's S&T statism was configured and how it has evolved. This omission of the origins of Chinese statism-making has considerably circumscribed our knowledge of nation-states' technological development. By analyzing archival data and in-depth interviews, I suggest that China's making of technological statism is a path-dependent instituted process with deep social and political roots. Statism is a political strategy for the party-state to survive its own contradictions, used to cope with not only the challenges from newly arising economic needs domestically and globally but also to tackle the social and political dilemmas rooted in China's political-economic development that overwhelmed the party-state. I emphasize the enabling properties of social forces and political dynamics on institution-buildings and advance the current theories of comparative advantages, industrial policies, and developmental states in explaining nation-state's technological development, state capacity, and economic globalization in comparative contexts.

RC28-399.5

WANG, Peng* (The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)

Social Mobility during the Transition to the Third Industrial Revolution: A Comparison between the United States and China

With the increasing influence of the third industrial revolution since the mid-twentieth century, developed industrial economies have experienced dramatic changes in the industrial and occupational structure. The traditional intergenerational mobility theory, based on the first two industrial revolutions, thus faces challenges against the backdrop of the third industrial revolution. This study aims to systematically discuss the transitions in intergenerational closure during the third industrial revolution, and take the United States and China as examples to compare the differentiated impact of the third industrial revolution on societies at different stages of industrialization.

During the third industrial revolution, with the penetration of new technologies represented by computers, the Internet, and automation, the relationship between technology and skills has shifted from skill-replacing to technology-skill complementarity, resulting in Skill-biased Technological Changes and job polarization. As a result, the changes in industrial and occupational structures did not bring about an increase in opportunities for upward mobility, as in the early stage of industrialization, but instead pointed to a strengthening in the mobility barriers between professionals and other classes. In this context, we propose the "Professional Closure Thesis" about how the third industrial revolution affects intergenerational mobility, which argues that the increase in skill barriers will bring about the rise of the professional class, making the professional-nonprofessional barrier the major driving force for the intergenerational status closure. However, within the non-professional class, the mobility barrier between the intermediate class and the manual class will significantly recede. By pooled data from GSS (1972-2018) for the USA and nine waves of CGSS for China, the study found that the empirical results of American society basically support the "professional closure thesis". Nevertheless, China presents the impacts of overlapping processes of industrial revolutions on social mobility.

RC17-251.1

WANG, Phoenix* (Renmin University of China, China)

Stress Management and Status Disparity in 911 Dispatch

Through the analysis of three-year ethnographic data on 911 dispatchers in an urban police department in New England, this research demonstrates in detail the work process, stress management and occupational status of 911 dispatchers. Incorporating literature on sociology of organizations, cultural sociology and criminology, it shows where 911 dispatchers' stress comes from, how it is produced and reproduced in the cultural and organizational context of emergency response and public safety in America, as well as what role status disparity plays in it. Focusing on the interactions among dispatchers, callers, and front-line responders such as police officers, firefighters and paramedics, it shows how dispatchers' well-being is affected by their daily work making life-and-death decisions in real-time in an entangled network of social and power relations.

RC06-103.3

WANG, Shu-Yung* (Chung Cheng University, Taiwan)
LIOU, You-syue* (National Chung-Cheng University, Taiwan)

Why the Gendered Gap between Entitlement and Usage in Parental Leave?

The female employment rate in Taiwan has increased substantially from 40% three decades ago to 70% in 2020, transforming Taiwan's family structure from a male breadwinner model to a universal breadwinner framework. Behind this remarkable change, the women's movement has played a vital role in raising the awareness of gender equality, and creating and implementing the *Act of Gender Equality in Employment*. This breakthrough is significant for the promotion of women's economic autonomy.

Nevertheless, the second wave of feminism and neo-liberalism has created a political and economic environment that relies significantly on inter-generational support and market mechanisms to ease caregiving responsibilities. Career women—even those who are financially independent—are still trapped in the dilemma of raising children as a second work shift after returning home, creating overwork and exhaustion. The gendered practice of paid and unpaid care responsibilities is highly correlated with gender inequality in the labor market.

After three decades of gender movement's contribution, Taiwan has progressive gender-neutral policy design in parental leave as a mechanism to achieve gender equality in employment. The Legislative Yuan even passed an amendment to the Act of Gender Equality in Employment in year 2021 to expand the generosity and eligibility of leave policy. However, the actual usage of the parental leave still has a huge gender gap.

Therefore, this study aims to analyze the work and childcare arrangement for double-income parents with child under age 3 in Taiwan. Factors contributing the child caring arrangement and usage pattern of maternity, paternity, and parental leaves will be explored by depth interviews. This article will further

analyze the factors contributing to the gap between gender-neutral eligibility and gendered usage for parental-leave policies during past decade (2009-2019).

Asso-857.4

WANG, Weidong* (Renmin University of China, China)
HU, Yisong (Renmin University of China, China)

Effect of the COVID-19 Epidemic on Body Mass Index: A Natural Experiment Result Based on the Wuhan Lockdown

As a natural experiment study of the Wuhan lockdown, a random digit dialing method was used to sample residents aged over 18 years. 11,223 residents in Wuhan City accepted mobile phone interviews during July 2020. Ordinary least squares (OLS) regression and mediation analysis were used to analyze the influence of the Wuhan lockdown on BMI.

Demographic characteristics, lifestyle characteristics, and health status differed statistically significantly between residents living in and those who left Wuhan during the lockdown. The mean BMI among residents living in Wuhan was 0.42 kg/m2 higher than that of residents who left Wuhan during the lockdown, as determined by multivariate OLS regression analysis. The association between living in Wuhan and increased BMI was the strongest among residents with overweight/obesity. The mediation analysis showed an indirect effect path with living in Wuhan (through decreased physical activity and increasing BMI) and the direct effect of living in Wuhan during the lockdown. We conclude that the lockdown in Wuhan city increased residents' BMI, especially among young or overweight/obese people, partly due to decreased physical activity.

RC31-451.8

WANG, Yan* (Institute for Culture and Society, Western Sydney University, Australia)

'Growing up in the Middle' - Exploring the Interaction between Intergenerational Relationships and Transnational Youth Mobile Transition Among PRC-Born Chinese (PRCC) Youth in Australia and Australia-Born Chinese (ABC) Youth in China

Each year millions of young people of different ages, backgrounds and ethnicities leave their home countries temporarily or permanently in search of better life prospects. China and Australia are both significant hubs for incoming and outgoing mobilities. 'open-door' and the rise of middle-class families with a single child in China have led to a significant wave of young PRC-born Chinese (PRCCs) coming to Australia for a variety of overseas experiences over the last four decades. As China continues to rise as a global powerhouse, young Australian-born Chinese (ABCs) may increasingly begin to consider China as a destination for transnational sojourns. For both PRCC and ABC young people, experiences of childhood, adolescence and adulthood influenced by intergenerational relationships with their parents impact their transnational mobility and transition between Australia and China. Comparing the experiences of PRCC young people who come to Australia and ABC young people who travel to China, this study unpacks the disjunctures and connections around transnational mobility and transition to adulthood under different cultural contexts of intergenerational relationships within the global Chinese diaspora.

This research is based on qualitative data from 34 participants, including PRCC and ABC youth and some of their parents in Australia and China. It adopts multiple methods with in-depth interviews, participant observations, and photovoice. The findings compare six interconnected dimensions related to intergenerational relationships – the youth aspiration, the parents' expectation, the mobility trajectory, the transition to adulthood process, the independent discourse, and the parents-care arrangements with filial piety. This research takes the unique approach of considering Australia and China as sites of both incoming and outgoing flows of young people situated within different forms of intergenerational relationships inside "Chinese transnational families". This research contributes to understanding the intergenerational relationships of youth with their parents across both transnational mobility and transition studies.

RC55-742.3

WANG, Yanwen* (National University of Singapore, Singapore)

Individuals' Experiences during the Cultural Revolution and Their Trajectories of Well-Being in Middle and Later Life

From 1966 to 1976, the Cultural Revolution engulfed the lives of millions of Chinese people, forming a collective memory of turmoil. The personal experiences of the Cultural Revolution, nonetheless, vary across individuals and regions. Previous research has rarely studied the role of the Cultural Revolution in shaping long-term subjective well-being outcomes, particularly the nature of experiences and their occurrences in contexts of time and space. The current study investigates the following types of experiences: the send-down movement, participation in the Production and Construction Corps, reeducation in Cadre Schools, military services, and traumatic experiences

of hunger and denunciation rallies. It focuses on two research questions: 1) Does the Cultural Revolution affect individuals' mid- and later-life trajectories of subjective well-being? 2) How do the relationships between the Revolution and subjective well-being vary by nature, time, and locations of experiences? Growth-curve models are employed to study samples from China Family Panel Studies, 2010-2020. Findings show that people who experienced the Cultural Revolution had lower levels and slopes of subjective well-being. In addition, the send-down movement and traumatic experiences of hunger and denunciation led to the most adverse consequences, particularly when the events occurred during the early years of the Cultural Revolution or in remote regions far from their birthplaces. The study suggests the enduring legacy of major historical events in shaping people's long-term well-being and the importance of a contextualized perspective in researching the variations in experiences and relevant outcomes.

RC39-570.5

WANG, Yixuan* (Osaka University, Japan)

The Difference of Social Capital in Disaster Resilience between China and Japan：Comparative Case Analysis of the 2011 Great East Japan Earthquake and the 2008 Sichuan Earthquakes

Between 1990 and 2000, disaster researchers and policymakers' interests and discourses around the concepts of social capital and resilience proliferated internationally. These concepts have been put forward as valuable tools for understanding the availability of resources in disaster-affected societies in general and in affected local communities in particular. Many studies have documented the significance of social capital for building resilience. However, there are few studies that analyse the social capital structure of different countries. The definitions of social capital show that social capital is not a fixed quantity. On the contrary, it is highly dependent on the immediate political and social context in which it is embedded, as well as on the broader institutional environment (Szreter & Woolcock 2004; Putnam 2000; Cai 2016). Therefore, it is necessary to analyse the structure of social capital in different political and social contexts, which leads to different resilience building strategies. This study reviews the current state of knowledge around social capital as a component of disaster resilience. First, I examine the definition and types of social capital along with the associated mechanisms and applications. Secondly, I compare the differences in social capital in disaster management between China and Japan through a comparative case analysis of the 2011 Great East Japan Earthquake and the 2008 Sichuan Earthquakes in China. The result shows that the role of social capital within different disaster systems varies systematically owing to differences in political and social institutional structures. Lastly, I devise specific policy recommendations for disaster managers, government policymakers, and non-governmental organisations to strengthen community-level resilience to disasters.

RC31-450.3

WANG, Yuhan* (University of Bristol, United Kingdom)

Atmosphere of Homemaking: Studying a Digital Platform As a Portable Homeland

With the proliferation of smartphones, social media mobile applications have been playing an important role in our day-to-day communication. For immigrants, social media platforms afford them to 'stay' with their social networks in home countries. WeChat as a Chinese social media has overwhelmingly dominated Mandarin speaking population. It enables immigrants to stay in touch with family and friends back in mainland China wherever and whenever, making their mobile phones a portable homeland. Standing in-between the virtual homeland and physical dwelling, how can we understand Chinese immigrants' sense of their national belongings in everyday life?

This paper aims to look into immigrants' everyday practices on WeChat in order to understand the meaning making processes of national belongings. It argues that such sense of belongings is produced through digital national atmosphere, which is generated through an entanglement of human users, hardware, software, and other nonhuman participants. By unpacking the digital atmosphere, we can understand how Chinese immigrants experience and respond to the fusion of portable homeland and psychical dwelling. Based on posthuman ontology and epistemology, this paper will focus on co-configurations between human and nonhuman actors in terms of digital practices enacted by digital infrastructures instead of simply languages posted on platforms.

RC33-494.2

WANG, Yuhan* (University of Bristol, United Kingdom)

Dissolving the Screens: Understanding Digital Platforms through an Atmosphere Approach

We do not just click, read, talk, or order things on the platforms, such mundane digital engagements underpinned by platform mechanisms have reformulated how we make meanings and sense space, sometimes in a profound way. This paper argues that the dichotomy between studying online/

virtual and studying offline/real has become irrelevant and even misleading. To walk away from the dichotomy of 'real' and 'virtual' is to modify the way we approach our digital experience.

This paper aims to propose an atmosphere approach that unpacks the sociomateriality of digital platforms. It facilitates our understanding of how meanings and space are manufactured and attuned with digital materials in mundane life. That is, by interacting as a situated assemblage, which is subject to destabilise, human and nonhuman actors actively participant in making meaning of situations and simultaneously generating their space. In the meantime, the mediation places a specific attention to the power distribution within a society, which has added layers of complexity and uncertainty to the said reconfigurations. The atmosphere framework enables us to include a diverse collection of entities into our research agenda, which affords a larger scope of understanding digital platforms. Emancipating us from the artificial augmentation between the two sides of a screen empowers us to see how we are living in and through digitally mediated everyday life.

RC06-118.5

WANG, Yunqi* (University of Nebraska-Lincoln, USA)
WANG, Dan* (The University of Oklahoma, USA)

Adolescents' Family Relationship Dynamics and Their Internet Use in China: A National Sample

Internet as part of the information and communications technology (ICT) has brought substantial changes to contemporary society. Even though research has documented the bidirectional relations between depression and problem technology use, little research has examined what factors account for the high amount of youth internet time and excessive technology use. Previous studies have shown the significant relations between family context and negative developmental outcomes of youth including depression, yet the impact of family relationships on youth internet use needs further scrutiny. Informed by Bronfenbrenner's ecological perspective, the present study explored how family relationship dynamics, including family quarrels and parental bonding, contribute to youth internet using time on mobile devices and their importance level of internet use. The study also examined the mediating effect of adolescents' depression between family quarrels (i.e., quarrels with parents and quarrels between parents) and parental bonding (i.e., emotional support, parental engagement, and parental supervision) with youth internet use. Participants were 2,286 Chinese adolescents aged 9-18 years from 28 provinces from China Family Panel Studies (CFPS), a nationally representative dataset. Results from hybrid structural equation modeling revealed that adolescent depression fully mediated the associations of family quarrels and parental bonding with youth reported importance of internet use, but not their daily internet using time. Adolescent-parent bonding was directly and negatively associated with their daily internet using time. The results also showed parental emotional support was the strongest indicator of parental bonding, followed by parental engagement and parental supervision; adolescent-parent quarrel was a stronger indicator than quarrels between parents. Findings contributed to the understanding of the complexity surrounding family context, adolescents' mental health, and their internet use in Chinese adolescents and families. Implications and limitations are discussed for future research, youth development programs, and technology- and family-related policies.

RC42-610.1

WANG, Yushan* (University of Pennsylvania, China)
SHI, Qiwei (Columbia University, USA)

"My Media Mirror and Myself": Chinese People's Social Media Performances and Body Anxiety during COVID-19

This article focuses on the body anxiety which arose by people's increasing social applications due to social inactivity as a result of the pandemic lockdown in the Covid-19 outbreak. The self-images that people present on social media usually accompany with performativity. However, as the pandemic situation changed in China, elements of sharing, catharsis, and edification can be found in Chinese social media users' release of self-images. Apart from the 20 selected representative in-depth interviews, in order to get more accurate feedback on the sentiment of Chinese Internet posts, we choose Weibo, a social media platform with a long history and a growing number of active users in China, and analyze its user posts from January 23, 2020 to July 31, 2022 using Nvivo. The purpose of our search for interview subjects was to compare men's and women's perceptions of body anxiety. In this way, it will promote the development of gender equality by body cognition. In the analyzing process, we mainly use Victor Turner's ritual theories to explain the paths through which people's body anxiety arises. And the result of the final body presentation, whether ideal or realistic, according to Goffman's dramaturgy treats the user's media representation as the front stage and the discourse metaphor of the user's real emotion as the back stage to elaborate the path of the user's body anxiety occurrence.

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

RC04-77.5

WANG, Yuxuan* (IOE University College London, United Kingdom)

Development of Undergraduate Student Research Capability in Social Sciences: A Comparative Study between China, UK and the US

One of the social expectations of universities nowadays is the cultivation of inter-disciplinary talents that do not only command specialized knowledge but also are able to navigate through different challenges posed in different areas. Research-integrated education is a key approach to developing such talents.

My research explores different practices of cultivating undergraduates' research capabilities in social science disciplines in China, UK and the US, through conducting qualitative interviews and questionnaires with students and staff. Different cultural contexts present different definitions and interpretations of valuable capabilities, and rationales and practices for developing these, in the lack of studies of which lies the originality of this research. Besides, the focus of social sciences and different forms of social science research education such as dissertation, field research, critical inquiry in class in different contexts is less seen compared to the number of literature on development of natural science students' innovative research ability. Filling this gap, this research addresses the question of how social science research capability is understood and measured in different places, whether as a graduate attribute in terms of problem-solving, information collecting, critical thinking in various aspects of life, or in the subject-specific tangible production of papers and reports, or a combination.

Beside adding to previous research on aspects such as undergraduate attribute, social science research capability, this research also contributes through a comparative lens that highlights the distinct practices of developing student capability and preparing them for future in different cultures and interprets the factors affecting them. While the integrity of each case is respected considering its own social, cultural and political environment, reflections and even improvements at institutional levels are enabled. Further, theoretical implications are made regarding nature, role and social expectation of contemporary higher education, and the complexity and conflicts in institutional praxis responding to these.

RC06-118.2

WANG, Zheng* (Henan University, China)

HUANG, Yingying* (Baiyunsi school, Shangqiu, Henan province, China)

Investigation on 3-6 YEARS Old Children'S Autonomy of RURAL Area MULTI-Children Families —— Based on an XX Area of Henan Province, P.R.China

Autonomy refers to the expectation and ability of children to choose goals reasonably by relying on their own strength. It includes self-reliance, self-control and self-assertion. The purpose of this research is to investigate 3-6-year old children's autonomy in rural families with multiple children and what demographic factors are associated with children's autonomy and why.

The research used mixed methods. First survey was administered to 205 caregivers, including 81% parents and 19% grandparents, about their children/grandchildren in three villages in Henan Province, China and then followed by interviews with 10 parents and three daycare teachers. We used "Children's Independence Development Characteristics and Influence Factors" Questionnaire for the quantitative data. The results are:

Children's autonomy differs by gender, and girls score higher than boys, especially in self-reliance dimension.

Children's autonomy is correlated with their age. The older the higher is their autonomy, especially in self-reliance and self-control dimensions.

The level of children's autonomy varies by caregivers' type. The children whose caregivers are their parents, their overall level of autonomy are higher.

There is a significant relationship between children's autonomy level and children's birth order. The eldest child has the highest autonomy level, while the fourth child has the lowest autonomy level. Among them, the difference in self-reliance dimension is the most significant.

Father's education attainment affects children's autonomy. The level of children's autonomy is the lowest when fathers' education attainment is middle school or below. When fathers have high school diploma, children's autonomy level is the highest, even higher than that of the children whose fathers have college degree.

Interviews reveal the reasons. Parents with high school diploma spend more time and energy in participating in the daily education of children. Parents' "let go" attitude to girls and "doting" attitude to boys results in girls' high autonomy, etc.

RC32-477.5

WARDI, Clara* (Graduate Programme in Sociology from University of Brasília (PPGSOL), Brazil)

Reproductive Injustice: An Analysis of Public Data on Women Denounced to the Police for Clandestine Abortion in Brazil

Since the last decade, Brazil has had a prominent role in political discussions on the topic of abortion worldwide, gaining even more prominence with the rise of neoconservatism. The country has one of the world's highest rates of unsafe abortion. Even in the few cases guaranteed by law, there are several barriers to access it. Clandestine abortion continues to be reported to the police in Brazil and is not treated as a public health issue. In this sense, studies within criminal environments are necessary. However, there is almost no sociological research with this focus.

Seeking to contribute to filling this gap, this paper builds an unprecedented panorama of public microdata produced by the police on clandestine self-abortion in the country in the last 20 years (2001-2021). These quantitative and qualitative data are analyzed from a feminist and intersectional perspective based on the reproductive justice framework. The main objectives of this work are 1) quantitatively, to identify who are the women accused of self-abortion at national level, in terms of race, class, age, and other present markers; 2) qualitatively, to investigate how the act is typified as a crime, whether or not it is printed with values attributed to social constructions of gender, race, class, generation, and other intersections. This work points out the sociological problems involved in the production of data and how it impacts the sociodemographic results. The accused's profile highlights the vulnerability of race, class, and age. In addition, registers of institutional violence were found in the filling of qualitative data. In view of the results found, the information produced on women who made clandestine abortions show how this act is linked to negative constructions of social roles of gender, race, and class; which subjugates women and girls differently from what happens with other social actors involved.

RC11-177.2

WATANABE, Daisuke* (3-3-1 Kichijoji-kitamachi, Japan)

An Analysis of Career and Retirement Pattern in Old Age

This paper aims to analyze the changing patterns from employment to retirement in old age. In Japan, employment in old age is an experience that can bring about significant changes in employment status. Various measures, such as deferred pension benefits and subsidies to firms oriented toward extending employment into old age, have increased the labor force participation rate. This paper aims to describe the pathways of how older people work and retire in old age.

I examine the career pattern after age 60, the general retirement age. Using the Recruit Works Research Institute's "National Panel Survey of Employment Status," I conduct a four-year fixed-effects multinomial logistic regression analysis of employment change around 60 to 65. The dependent variable is employment status, and I analyze the career pattern for four years. In addition, a multinomial logistic regression analysis is conducted using the 2019 data, which has detailed data on activity in old age, with employment status as the dependent variable. In this analysis, economic insecurity, marital status, learning activities, personal development activities, retirement preparation activities, and health are analyzed as independent variables.

The results support the domestic resource allocation hypothesis, as the impact of marital status differs between men and women. The economic insecurity hypothesis is also supported, as economic status is associated with continued employment. Learning activities in the past year do not lead to a retirement, and the third age hypothesis is not supported. Self-development activities related to work and the experience of illness or injury in the past year influenced retention in employment, indicating that supporting these activities and coping with illness and injury is essential for retention in employment. Future work is needed to elucidate how self-development activities about work lead to job retention.

RC31-460.9

WATARAI, Tomoko* (Yokohama City University, Japan)

Complex, Dynamic, and Sensitive: Street-Level Bureaucracy As a Reflexive Contact Zone

In the past decades, many welfare states that underwent fundamental political changes realized, to some degree, the neo-liberal activation settings of social policies. As they got increasingly interested in mobilization (i.e., activation of human resources), service providers on-site gained a greater significance in political discourses, which inevitably led to the focus on the concept of street-level bureaucracy. The most conspicuous critique of this was that on-site practitioners play an instrumental role and help the execution of coercive social policies.

This paper considers an under-complexity of such theoretical or ideological views of practical activities. Apart from the assumption that local actors merely accept political ideals as they are, this paper inquires how they modify these ideals, and what dynamism emerges in their practical implementations.

Street-level bureaucrats often encounter non-cooperation, disobedience, and resistance from their clients. In this regard, interactional fields are where political ideals meet the autonomous entity of migrant residents.

We have to be very conscious of the perspectivity of the term "inclusion" here. What the host society provides as inclusive measures can be received as inappropriate or undesirable manners of incorporation from the migrants' perspective. In order to consider such cognitive discrepancies, this paper relied on the communication-centered concept of inclusion and exclusion of N. Luhmann.

Referring to the qualitative research that the author conducted in Germany, this paper highlights the ways local actors manage the cognitive discrepancies among various agencies in migrant support areas, and how they develop an intercultural reflexivity which is not reduced to any one of the related actors. In this way, this paper describes local activities as an emerging reflexive contact zone, in which various actors with different backgrounds and interests come together and both inclusion and exclusion are constantly negotiated.

RC07-128.3

WATSON, Ash* (UNSW Sydney, Australia)

Feeling the Future with Fiction: Storytelling and Sociological Imagination

In the past three years, a remarkable concentration of technologies have emerged that promise to help us get a handle on the future. Recent experiences of COVID-19, floods, bushfires and political volatility, and the many ways such crises also loom large on the horizon, have spurred major investment in novel automation and artificial intelligence applications. These primarily include remote surveillance and monitoring technologies, to provide data and inform decisions for large sites: wildfires in multi-million-hectare regions, the drought and flooding of entire water draining divisions, outbreaks of infection or civil unrest in smart cities. The scale of these reference frames can make anticipated problems – and their solutions – seem abstracted from the realm of everyday life. The future, however, is local, made in the mundane realities of people stuck in traffic on the work commute, watching the news in bed, making an appointment to see their doctor, buying groceries, falling in love. Datafied systems similarly comprise everyday constellations of people and material things: smartphones, wearable monitors, cameras on poles, sensors strapped to bridges, drones flown by someone standing nearby the desired view. What technologies can do in future crises involves the everyday practices of people in their homes, workplaces, communities and local environments. Attending to the both the societal scale and lived realities of digital futures requires imaginative sociological methods. Fiction offers a rich approach. The narrative form and unbounded invention of fictional storytelling allows a shifting panoramic view of social life that, at its best, affects a sensitivity to how other worlds feel. This paper discusses the value of fiction-based methods for sociological research on futures and shares a case study from a project on people's expectations of crises and digital change.

RC49-683.1

WATSON, Juliet* (RMIT University, Australia)
MAYLEA, Chris (La Trobe University, Australia)

Gender-Based Violence in Mental Health Settings: Manifestations of Gendered Oppression

Mental health inpatient units are settings, typically located in hospitals, that offer both compulsory and voluntary treatment for individuals experiencing an acute period of mental illness. While much has been done in recent years to uphold and maintain the rights of people engaged in mental health services, it remains a longstanding issue that many women who stay in mental health inpatient units are subjected to gender-based violence.

This Australian study investigated women's experiences of gender-based violence that occurred during and due to stays in adult mental health inpatient units. The primary focus of this project was women living with mental illness, thus putting the dual identity signifiers of gender and mental health at the forefront of epistemological concerns. The critical feminist approach applied to this research frames gender-based violence explicitly as a manifestation of gendered power imbalances and inequality, and explores how gendered oppression is sustained in mental health settings.

Through qualitative interviews with women who had experienced gender-based violence in mental health inpatient units, and consultations with key stakeholders, this research revealed that women are experiencing gender-based violence in a range of circumstances and that current approaches to ensuring women's safety are not working. Women are exposed to multiple types of gender-based violence including incidents of sexual assault, physical assault, harassment, and/or threats of sexual and physical violence. Perpetrators of gender-based violence can be male consumers, male service providers, and other men such as partners or ex-partners. Restraint and seclusion are practices undertaken in mental health inpatient units that are especially contentious and can be experienced by women as gender-based violence. Mental health services also contribute to gender-based violence by failing to respond adequately to violence that occurs in mental health inpatient units.

RC28-403.5

WATTS, Galen* (KU Leuven, Belgium)

From Outer to Inner: Self-Awareness, Therapeutic Discourse, and Emerging Forms of Cultural Capital Among the Millennial Professional Class in Toronto, Canada

In *Social Class in the 21st Century* Savage contends that the forms of cultural capital observed by Bourdieu in *Distinction* are, owing to generational replacement, gradually being replaced by novel emerging forms. Thus, appreciation of the high arts is ceding ground among younger educated elites to a more ironic and self-reflexive cultural sensibility. This insight dovetails with the scholarship on omnivorousness, cosmopolitanism, and "ordinary" tastes, which show that elite modes of distinction are undergoing significant changes, as a result of the spread of a "democratic" ethos that is hostile to explicit forms of snobbery. Building on these literatures, I identify a particular form of cultural capital that has hitherto flown under the radar. Drawing on 100 interviews with university-educated millennial professionals whose work is based in Toronto, I show that these young urban elites draw comparatively weak symbolic boundaries on the basis of aesthetic taste, while drawing strong symbolic boundaries on the basis of a person's acumen with therapeutic discourse. Specifically, time and again, these professionals spoke of striving to associate with people who are "self-aware," while avoiding those who lack "self-awareness." And among those professionals interviewed who are tasked with hiring, many stressed that they seek employees with a high degree of "self-awareness." For these millennial professionals being *self-aware* is equated with leading an autonomous and self-directed life, whereas lacking self-awareness is conceived as being ignorant, dogmatic, and conformist. Accordingly, the data show that a significant form of emerging cultural capital derives from the ascendence of therapeutic discourse in advanced industrial societies, and the rising symbolic value placed on the ability to perform an autonomous selfhood. Indeed, we might say that the signs of cultural capital are shifting from *outer* (engaging in certain cultural activities) to *inner* (being able to exhibit, through language, a certain kind of subjectivity).

Inte-22.3

WATTS, Rob* (RMIT University, Australia)

Why Are Liberal Democracies Scared of Dissent? Examples from Australia, Canada, UK and USA

Many liberal-democracies have moved to criminalise dissent and peaceful protest by expanding police powers and court penalties. Those governments say they are responding to heightened protests by climate change groups and COVID anti-lockdown protests. In 2022 the Canadian government eg., invoked the *Emergencies Act* 1988 to suppress protests. In Australia three governments criminalized environmental protest, introducing heavy fines and prison sentences. The British government invented new criminal offences and enabled police to ban people from attending demonstrations. Since 2018, seventeen USA states passed 'critical infrastructure' laws criminalising constitutionally protected rights to free speech and assembly. This criminalization of dissent is hardly new; it builds on long-standing state practices proscribing and punishing political dissent (Bessant 2016, Watts 2020). If liberalism 'structures political, economic and social thought in the English-speaking world' (Geuss 2001: 100), then the long and continuing history of criminalising dissent presents major theoretical and political problems. Liberal-democracies claim eg., to promote and practise democratic rights to free political expression. Yet if liberal-democracies pride themselves on these principles, why don't these states and their decision-makers welcome dissent and recognise it as a hallmark of free society? (Brabazon 2006).

The paper considers some ways of understanding the gaps between the theory and practice of liberal-democracy. We begin by asking how liberal-democratic states attempt to justify the criminalisation of dissent. Are those reasons credible? Is the commitment to the rule of law principle or civic rights fictional? We also consider Neocleous's (2008) argument that liberalism always privileged 'security' over freedoms and rights and assess the claim that liberal-democratic states have to preserve a 'balance' between individual freedoms and order. We also reflect on Schmitt's argument that liberal-democracies rely on naked state power and not the rule of law when declaring a 'state of exception' in response to real -or imagined- threats (1988:1).

RC11-174.1

WAYCOTT, Jenny* (The University of Melbourne, Australia)
KELLY, Ryan M. (The University of Melbourne, Australia)
BAKER, Steven (Griffith University, Australia)
ZHAO, Wei (The University of Melbourne, Australia)

Technology for Personalised Enrichment in Aged Care: A Care Ethics Perspective

In the past decade, the use of technology for social enrichment and connection in residential aged care has captured the imagination of researchers and industry alike. Many residential aged care homes have introduced technologies such as virtual reality, robot pets, and videogames, as part of their

social and activity programs. In addition, during visitor restrictions to manage the spread of COVID-19, many homes introduced video calling to ensure family members were able to continue communicating with loved ones in aged care homes. However, using technology successfully in aged care – especially when the purpose is to provide social enrichment and connection – requires considerable input and attention from aged care staff. Aged care homes are complex environments; residents have multiple care needs, and the workforce is under-resourced. Given this complexity, there is a risk that technologies introduced without sufficient understanding of the needs of residents and staff will not be beneficial and could even cause harm or create a burden for staff.

To ensure the future ethical design and deployment of technologies in aged care, it is vital that we gain detailed understandings of people's prior experiences with technology for enrichment in aged care, including the experiences of both residents and aged care staff. Through a series of qualitative interview studies, we have examined the experiences of multiple stakeholders in navigating the use of technology for social enrichment in residential aged care. Our studies have highlighted the core role that care staff play in facilitating technology-based experiences to provide moments of personalised joy and enrichment for residents. Drawing on a care ethics perspective, we highlight the need for facilitators to be attentive to individual interests and needs in order to design and use technology effectively for personalised enrichment in aged care.

RC20-293.1

WEAKLIEM, David L.* (University of Connecticut, United States)

Education and Opinions on Economic Issues

Education has been associated with more leftist positions on "social issues" including ethnic and religious tolerance, gender roles, and civil liberties, but with more conservative opinions on economic issues such as government ownership of business or egalitarian redistribution (even after controlling for income). Research has shown that the effects of higher education on voting choices have changed in many nations since the mid-20th century: although education was once associated with support for conservative parties, it is now associated with support for parties of the left, and it is often said that this change reflects an increase in the importance of social relative to economic issues. However, in the United States, there is some evidence that the effects of education have shifted—the association with conservative opinions on economic issues has weakened and possibly reversed over the past several decades. Moreover, in an analysis of data from the 1990 World Values Survey, Weakliem (2002) found that the conservative effects of education (particularly higher education) on economic issues were generally weaker in nations with higher per-capita GDP. These points suggest an alternative explanation of the changing relationship between education and party choice.

This paper will extend the analysis in Weakliem (2002) by examining the relationship of education to economic opinions using data from all seven waves of the WVS. The primary research questions are (1) whether there have been changes over time in the relationship between education and economic opinions within nations and (2) whether the relationship between education and economic opinions differs among nations. I will conclude by discussing possible explanations of the changes and their political implications.

RC34-JS-30.6

WEAVERS, Alice* (King's College London, United Kingdom)

'Pockets of Participation': Exploring the Experiences of Young People and Policymakers Involved in Youth Participation in National Policymaking in England.

Through the voices of young people and policymakers, this paper examines how some young people are involved in national policymaking in England through 'pockets of participation' within government departments. Based on new empirical research, it analyses the extent to which some young people are able to influence policy, and highlights their ideas for how more young people can be meaningfully involved in policymaking.

Young people are positioned at the margins of democracy in England. As policy subjects within a neoliberal system, young people are viewed through a deficit lens with interventions aimed at promoting individual responsibility over providing universal services, particularly since the implementation of austerity measures from 2010. Article 12 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) states that young people have the right to have a say on issues which affect them. However, as disenfranchised citizens, the potential for young people to influence policy through formal democratic mechanisms has predominantly been limited to established youth voice projects, such as youth councils.

This paper goes beyond these projects to understand if and how youth participation is happening within government policymaking. Drawing on over 20 interviews and focus groups with young people and policymakers, it finds that there are isolated 'pockets of participation' where both groups work together and discuss policy in roundtable meetings or internal departmental projects. These opportunities are often sporadic and only accessible through chance to young people and organisations who are within government networks, presenting a challenge to the wider engagement of young people in policymaking. Through an analysis of the participants' experiences and their

reflections on themes of power, representation and democracy, this paper presents the challenges and opportunities of these 'pockets of participation' to explore how young people are rethinking youth participation in national policymaking.

WG06-791.6

WEBSTER, Rachel* (Massey University, New Zealand)
ADAMS, Sue (University of Auckland, New Zealand)
CARRYER, Jenny (Massey University, New Zealand)

Managing Healthcare Professionals As Resources and Patients As a Commodity: A Look at NPM in Action in Aotearoa New Zealand Primary Care

"If I told you that 50% of the requests you get for same day appointments could be resolved on the phone, would you believe me?"

Aotearoa New Zealand, like many countries, is experiencing high demand for primary care services, made worse by practitioner workforce shortages within a sector dominated by for-profit general practice models. Health inequities persist with a model of care that is no longer fit for purpose. The challenges of accessing care, even more so for those patients who have complex health needs and are socio-economically disadvantaged, presents as work for patients. Under the guise of person-centred care, a new work process, clinician triage, purports to address access issues, resolving appointment demands over the phone and rationing face-to-face services so "the right people get seen."

Institutional ethnographers are taught to follow the work processes, to uncover how things happen as they do. Within the new triage system, patients were found to do more work as they navigated access to health care. However, they received less care and less care that was relevant to their needs. Instead of triage placing patients at the centre of care (as claimed), patients were hooked into institutional interests of clinician capacity, restricted appointment allocation and availability of resources. The ideals of new public management, in particular efficiency and value for money, reduced clinicians to a resource and patients to a commodity. Clinician triage intends to improve the flow of patients through a general practice, which appeals to the business interests of the practice. Instituting standardised processes within the ideology of NPM devalues the knowledge of patients and clinicians.

This session considers the complex environment of primary care, the work of patients within the new technologies of NPM, and the power of institutional interests to capture quality improvement attempts.

WG06-792.1

WEBSTER, Rachel* (Massey University, New Zealand)
MCKELVIE, Rhonda (Midland Cancer Network, New Zealand)

Personal Disjunctures: Moments of 'Capture' for Researchers Conducting Institutional Ethnography

Institutional ethnographers quickly learn their research will be messy, confronting, disruptive, and overwhelming. For many, the journey as IE researcher can be just as confronting and overwhelming as the research endeavour and the findings it produces. Especially, when the researcher realises they are implicated in the social construction and social relations under investigation.

In this session, two early career IE researchers reflect on their experiences of 'capture' and 'disjuncture' occurring during their doctoral investigations. Feelings of discomfort were associated with challenges to taken for granted assumptions and (supposed) authorised knowledge. These uncomfortable realisations of capture were further compounded by our discovery we were implicated in the relations organising the people at the centre of our research. As well as being organised ourselves by ruling relations, we were activating them for others; perpetuating discourse, 'validating' tools, buying into the priorities of the dominant hegemonies and encouraging others to do the same.

Institutional Ethnography as a method of inquiry is often employed where illumination, explication and emancipation are intended. Our experiences identify for us, and, potentially, for all novice IE researchers, that the process of conducting an IE investigation can *also* be illuminating, explicatory, and emancipatory for the researcher, but that this is often only achieved after a trip and fall into personal disjuncture.

RC48-JS-141.5

WECKEMANN, Maximilian* (Berlin Social Science Center (WZB), Germany)

Polarising the Future, Mobilising 'the People' - the Temporal Structure of Querdenker Future Horizons

In the proposed paper, I will contribute to the question of which role assumptions about the future play in battles over hegemony. However, I will do this with regards to time itself: while I consider political agents' beliefs about the future, I analyse which temporal aspects run through these imaginaries. Accordingly, the paper asks the question what role assumptions about time (which are encapsulated in imagined futures) play in battles over hegemony.

Theoretically, I draw on the literature on imagined futures burgeoning in recent years and combine it with approaches from sociology of time (e.g. Beckert, 2016; Appadurai, 2013; Beckert & Suckert, 2021; Rosa, 2005). I conceptualise imagined futures as representations of a future state of society that allow agents in the present to place themselves in the future and I follow a praxeological approach to time, which takes it to be an entity that is socially constructed, yet intersubjectively shared and therefore situated in between an objective - or Newtonian - and a subjective - or Kantian - understanding of time (cf. Reckwitz, 2016).

Empirically, I study the discourse of the German Querdenker movement, which successfully mobilised a new protest coalition against the COVID containment measures that consisted not only of actors of the far right, but to a significant extent of participants emanating from milieus akin to esotericism and alternative medicine, conspiracy theories and anti-establishment politics in general (cf. Frei, Schäfer & Nachtwey, 2021). In particular, I analyse the imagined futures articulated in the newspaper outlet Demokratischer Widerstand and which temporal structures are employed therein in order to mobilise for protests that aim at a revolutionary reordering of society.

While understanding and scrutinizing these anti-democratic movements holds merit on its own, the theoretical insights gained may simultaneouly inform the debate on emancipatory politics and social movements.

TG11-854.1

WEDAM, Elfriede* (Loyola University Chicago, USA)

Can Faith-Based Organizations Change the Culture of Violence in Chicago?

The goal of this research is to establish whether and to what degree faith-based organizations, including religious congregations, that conduct anti-violence programs for adults and youth are successful and by what measures. What solutions to violent behavior do religious actors propose and apply? How effective are their intervention or prevention work against violence and how do they measure this? In this project, I posit that violence at both the personal and community levels is an endemic, but solvable, social problem. However, using the conclusions of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, it is a public health rather than policing problem that requires a multi-institutional and multi-sector response. Therefore, I will present preliminary findings explaining how religious resources are brought to bear on solutions with a focus on the city of Chicago and, importantly, how these religious organizations justify their programs and demonstrate their effectiveness. Hence, an important component will be to identify the measures they use to claim successful anti-violence outcomes. I will also examine to what degree explicit and named nonviolent strategies and tactics are used to achieve their results. The principal method is inductive, collecting both qualitative and quantitative data from 15 faith-based organizations that claim anti-violence programs. This project is grounded in a broader theoretical discussion of the role of conflict as a form of sociation in which religion participates negatively and positively. Studies of deviance demonstrate that societies without conflict are dead societies. So also with relationships, families, organizations, and cities. Social conflict is a form of sociation, in Georg Simmel's terms, creating a social order out of attractive and repulsive forms. Therefore, the question is how can religion provide solutions to the problem of violence at the individual and group level?

RC04-JS-116.2

WEHMANN, Hulda* (Federal University of ABC, Brazil)

The Democratic Co-Production of the City As an Academic Activity: Learning through Experience in Communities in the Southern Region of the City of São Paulo – Brazil

This paper aims to present the role of the experience of the territory as an academic activity, using as case study the partnership between the Laboratory for Spatial Justice - LABJUTA, a research group at the Federal University of ABC, in São Paulo-SP, and the Community Gaivotas, situated on the banks of the water dam that supplies part of the City of São Paulo. The LABJUTA's research actions and partnerships focus on technical support of the political struggle of self-organized movements and social organizations for the right to the city, housing, and spatial justice, in the so-called popular territories located in the metropolitan region of São Paulo and the ABC Region. The partnership with the community Gaivotas started in 2015, and involves partnerships with agents of the 3rd sector, as the Gaspar Garcia Center for Human Rights, international academic partners, and residents of the community, in the southern region of the city of São Paulo, and remains active throughout several academical projects and research. The article initially discusses the concept of urban co-production as part of academic activities, presenting it as it is understood from theoretical discussions based on research carried out in partnership with other institutions in Brazil and abroad. Next, the context of the work will be presented, the Gaivotas Community, from its urban insertion in an area of relevant environmental interest, the main actors involved, and the roles they play in the disputes that took place during LabJuta's partnership with the community. Next, it will be analyzed how the processes of knowledge exchange between the university and the community occur, here called "co-production of knowledge", discussing the concept of co-production of the city as an academic activity; finally, the final considerations, and possible future researches paths.

RC13-193.2

WEI, Lan* (South China Normal University, China)

A Study of the Optimized Path of Leisure Lifestyle in the Post-COVID-19 Era——Based on the Ecological View of Marxism

The COVID-19 epidemic since 2019 has brought threats and challenges to mankind. In this special era, how to deal with our leisure life has become one of the key issues of the world. The constancy and complexity of the epidemic will have a great impact on leisure lifestyle.Although considerable research has been devoted to this epidemic,rather less attention has been paid to the optimized path of human leisure lifestyle in the Post-COVID-19 Era. Therefore, the main aim of this study is to explore the optimized path of leisure lifestylebased on the ecological view of Marxism.Marx advance that the theory of the relationship between human and environment, the thought of practical aesthetics and the thought of community, which are closely related to human leisure life. The long-term existence of the epidemic has changed the leisure psychology of human individuals, the leisure natural environment and the leisure social conditions, which are the key influencing factors of leisure lifestyle. The ecological civilization thought contained in Marx thought provides philosophical guidance for coping with the threat and challenge of epidemic situation, and also provides scientific basis for optimizing the way of human leisure life. The study adopts the methods of integrating history and logic, abstract and concrete, quantitative analysis and qualitative analysis to study the leisure lifestyle of human beings during the COVID-19 epidemic and find out the existing problems. For these problems, the corresponding countermeasures are taken to optimize the leisure life style.such as changing the concept of leisure life through leisure education, and advocating green and healthy leisure consumption,whichsheds lights on optimizing path of leisure lifestyle in the Post-COVID-19 Era and providing some possible avenues for further research.

RC04-65.5

WEIBERG, Mirjam* (German Centre for Integration and Migration Research, Germany)
KLEIST, Olaf (German Centre for Integration and Migration Research, Germany)

New Modes and Forms of Civic Education in Time of Populism, Xenophobia, and Racism

The last decade has witnessed a series of crises around the world - from austerity and climate crisis to populism - but also new forms of political participation like Occupy and black-life-matters. These new developments pose a challenge to civic education and the sociology of education: young people are claiming new forms of civic-education that satisfy their need for political activism and efficacy in order to shape their futures and to influence decision-making processes in transnational, global, and postcolonial perspectives.

But what should be the content of such education, and through what forms can it be brought into society? Are state guidelines and programs for the formation of a "suitable" democratic citizen as well as a civil society supporting the political system desirable at all? Or would it be better to strive - as the related sciences such as sociology demand - for a civic-education that is as (state-)free as possible and whose goal is to support (content-)open, critically reflective emancipation processes of the individual and to society?

Interestingly, a determined attempt aiming at an activated democratization, preventing xenophobia, and racism and shaping diversity is currently to be found in Germany. Since the 1990s, special programs of the German government have promoted new contents and forms of civic-education for young people in extracurricular settings. In the last years, these programmes have experienced a massive expansion. A law to promote democracy is even planned for 2023, which is unprecedented within the EU.

This article analyses the tension between the state and citizens/civil society in these new modes and forms of citizenship-education. After an insight into the historical development of the programs, we discuss the implications of different conceptions of society and citizenship, advantages and disadvantages of short-term project funding versus permanent institutionalization, and the potentials and limitations of the programmes

RC28-414.1

WEILAND, Andreas* (University of Bamberg, Germany)

Gendered Careers and Retirement Incomes of Couples across Europe

This study approaches the persisting gender inequalities in retirement incomes from the perspective that spouses` gendered division of paid labor and unpaid care work reproduces women`s work-family conflict. During the labor market active stage of the life-course defamilizing policies, which aim at reducing the amount of care work within the couple, may shape couples` joint trajectories of pension rights accumulation. Subsequent retirement incomes are contingent the degree of redistribution that Beveridge and Bismarckian pension systems apply in their evaluation of life-courses. Against this background, I explore two interrelated questions: (i) Which couple career patterns emerge across different defamilizing regimes among the birth cohorts 1917-1967 in 14 European countries and (ii) how are they linked to spouses`

individual and combined retirement incomes? Analyses draw on data from the Survey of Health Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE) and retrospective life-courses from SHARELIFE waves 3 and 7 (n=13992). I utilize Multichannel Sequence Analysis to create a typology of eight distinct couples` career clusters from the birth cohorts 1916-1967 and link their prevalence to country and cohort-specific levels of defamilization. Subsequently, I apply multivariate regression analyses to assess the link between couples` career clusters to spouses` individual and combined incomes across different countries. Results, indicate a tangible link between higher degrees of defamilization and more egalitarian couples` careers across countries and cohorts. Income analyses highlight a stark Beveridge-Bismarck contrast, a generally advantageous position of Dual Earners across countries, as well as the ability of female secondary earners to compensate male spouses` income deficits.

RC18-265.4

WEJNERT, Barbara* (Dept. of Environment and Sustainability and Dept. of Transnational Studies, State University of New York, Univ.at Buffalo, USA)

Global Democracy Retrenchment and Rise of Autocracy: Challenges to Environmental Politics

Observed global democracy retrenchment and the rise of autocracies call for research on the dynamic processes and causes of these worldwide trends. These changes also call on the danger the global surge of autocracies poses to countries' environmental politics. The proposed study will use a broad multivariate, multi-level analytic framework to develop a comprehensive model of *the dynamic trends of democracy retrenchment and the rise of autocracy* across the world, world regions, and individual countries and assess the impact of these changes on *environmental politics*. Following my previous work on the spread of democracy (Wejnert, 2014), this study assumes that processes of democracy retrenchment are likely multivariate and include both endogenous (country-level) and exogenous (regional, global) factors. However, regardless of several descriptive accounts of global democratic regression and autocracy rise within countries and groups of countries, the processes of the worldwide surge of autocracy remain less explained, and the outcomes of these processes on countries' environmental politics are relatively unknown. Subsequently, scholars and policymakers are left on uncertain grounds regarding targeting their efforts in restraining democratic retrenchment and counterbalancing the global upsurge of autocracy, and guiding global climate change politics. Ultimately, this project will extend existing knowledge in political sociology and environmental studies by its (i) a novel conceptual framework, (ii) an innovative, multi-level methodological approach to study democratic regression and autocracy rises, and the impact of these trends on environmental politics, and (iii) development of a longitudinal database extending the database published by the ICPSR (Wejnert 2007).

RC35-JS-69.3

WELZ, Frank* (University of Innsbruck, Austria)

Critical Theory As Historical Practice

In dangerous times of an interregnum, when "a great variety of morbid symptoms appear" and the "new cannot [yet] be born" (Gramsci), more than before, Critical Theory is needed again. But which form of critical theory? Which offers both sociological analysis and orientation for our human practices? While the toolbox includes Kantian and Hegelian versions, my plea goes for Horkheimer's Hegelian emphasis on history in his initial sketch of critical theory: Thought and society both are historically constituted. (1) In the Kantian understanding, the synthesizing forms of thinking open up reality, which otherwise, as Weber put it, would be meaningless to us as a "stream of immeasurable events" - on the societal level, the interregnum being ordered by a "charismatic leader". Cognition is subjective. The task of sociology is the thoughtful cultivation of its fundamental concepts and their "measurement" against experiential reality. (2) The alternative path leads from Hegel's historicization of philosophy via Marx and the early Critical Theory to 20th-century developments in the sciences. It does not strive for an "analytics of truth" but for a "historical ontology of ourselves" (Foucault). "Theory" is not a subjective principle of thought that orders reality but a historical practice. Inspired by this path of historical epistemology, I will exemplarily discuss three critical endeavours as particular reactions to societal transformations, connecting both crisis and critique, society and thought. Shaped by the mid-20th century Keynesian capitalism, Adorno indirectly still assumes the possibility of steering the economy. From the 1980s onward, theories suspend political economy analysis. Their interventions strongly differ from earlier approaches. Habermas (promoting the potential of rationality in the public sphere) and, most recently, Rosa's critique (advancing "resonance") no longer target "exchange society", as Adorno did. In sum, what has to be shown, historically anchored, theory construction and normative practice go hand in hand.

Asso-858.3

WELZ, Frank* (University of Innsbruck, Austria)

European Sociology: Cognitive Promises and Institutional Realities

In the late 19th century, neither philosophy nor history could any longer make sense of the drastic social changes in Europe. A few thinkers successfully created new cognitive tools that only later on were called "sociology" and, far later, "European sociology".

First, three myths about the latter are to be deconstructed: (1) the "myth of the given" of European Sociology, (2) the myth of its coherence, and (3) the myth of its universal applicability. Second, against these three myths and regarding contemporary sociology, I will argue for reevaluating the chances for the open common project of international sociology that are embedded in the historical anchorage of sociological thought initially developed for understanding specifically welfare societies in Europe.

RC28-410.1

WEN, Fangqi* (Australian National University, Australia)
WANG, Erik (Australian National University, Australia)
HOUT, Mike (New York University, USA)

The Twilight of Chinese Aristocracy: How Family Pedigree, Father's Position, and the Imperial Exam Shaped Social Mobility, 618-907 CE

Social scientists have conducted extensive research on intergenerational mobility in modern industrial societies. Due to data limitations, we know relatively little about social mobility in the premodern period. In this study, we construct a dataset containing information from 3,640 excavated tomb epitaphs of male elites in China's Tang Dynasty (618-907 CE). According to historians, the literate population in medieval China generally have tomb epitaphs after death, and the excavations of these epitaphs in modern times are largely random. Consequently, our analytical sample is somewhat representative of the elite class and includes educated men who held government positions and those who did not. As epitaphs written in the period we study tend to be highly detailed descriptions of an individual's life with stylized prose and poems, our dataset contains granular information about the ancestral origins, family background, and complete career history of each deceased elite. This dataset thus mirrors what would have been included in a contemporary social mobility survey. We utilize this dataset to examine a grand transformation in Chinese history---the transition away from an aristocratic society and a rise of meritocracy. We define Chinese aristocracy as coming from a prominent branch, and we measure status as an individual's position in the bureaucratic system. Our statistical analysis reveals that from the 7th to the 9th Century, the effect of family pedigree on career achievement in the bureaucratic system had declined over time, while passing the Imperial Examination (Keju) had become increasingly important. The Tang Dynasty turns out to be a critical period in Chinese history, during which the advantage of ancient great houses gradually vanished and career success became directly determined by father's office rank as well as personal merits. Our findings shed light on the development of political economy in medieval China and social mobility before industrialization.

RC43-612.2

WEN, Fangqi* (Australian National University, Australia)
CHENG, Cheng (Singapore Management University, Singapore)

Why Women Own Less in China? Sibship Structure, Intersibling Transfer, and Gender Inequality in Homeownership

As in most other societies, women in China own less wealth than men, which affects their rights and welfare within and beyond the household. Meanwhile, housing assets have constituted the largest share of family wealth after decades of market reforms. Therefore, this study focuses on the inequality in homeownership between Chinese men and women and examines how the sibship structure explains the gender inequality in homeownership. While most prior literature considers parents' unequal transfers to sons and daughters, we argue that both intergenerational and intersibling transfers may contribute to the gender wealth gap. Due to the strong patrilineal and patrilocal traditions, Chinese parents are more likely to help their sons purchase housing assets. Furthermore, to improve male competitiveness in the marriage market, siblings are more likely to help their brothers' mortgages than their sisters'. Consequently, having siblings may exert opposite effects on Chinese men and women. While more siblings do not worsen and may even improve men's access to homeownership, women's prospect of owning housing assets decreases as their number of younger siblings increases. Using data from two large-scale surveys, *the China Family Panel Studies* and *the China Household Finance Survey*, and covariate balancing propensity score methods to address selection into different sibship sizes, we provide robust evidence for the proposed hypotheses. We find that (1) compared to only-child sons, only-child daughters are significantly less likely to have their names on the property deed; (2) gender inequality in homeownership grows as the number of siblings increases; and finally, (3) while men receive money from siblings

either as loans or gifts for their mortgages, women tend to provide monetary support to their siblings. Under pronatalist policies, these findings suggest that without drastic changes in norms and culture, Chinese women might continue to be disadvantaged in wealth.

RC45-640.3

WEN, Xuan* (Free University of Berlin, Germany)

Unintended Dilemma: A Sociological Analysis of the Domestic Waste Disposal in Rural China

Domestic waste is a persistent issue in rural China. The existing analyses majorly land on the backwardness of rural environmental governance and inadequate policy implementation due to the urban-rural divide. Some studies emphasize villagers' lack of consciousness of environmental protection. The social interaction and power relations in local communities are under-discussed. Based on qualitative data collected in D county of Northeast China, our study explores the ethnomethods of waste disposal and the strategic actions in the administrative tier of the county, township, and village. Our findings show that the governance-level of the waste issue stands in proportion to the proximity of the administrative powers. With limited financial resources, grassroots cadres can only give priority to dispose rubbish around the government buildings, as well as the main roads, to cope with accountability and inspections from higher-ups. For residential areas that are difficult to cover, villagers have to opt for crude treatment, such as dumping, burning and burying rubbish directly in inconspicuous areas of the village. The differentiated disposal from the administrative tier and the arbitrary treatment of villagers all show egoistic and rational strategies. Though the villagers are disadvantaged in this disposal mode, they further strengthen the existing inequality through rude treatment and abandon their environmental rights. We find that the dominant dilemma in waste disposal is due to the widely accepted rationalization. According to their narrative in the interviews, the involved actors through rational choices based on short-term interests, trigger the unintended disposal dilemma.

RC22-320.4

WENG, Enqi* (Deakin University, Australia)
PARADIES, Yin (Deakin University, Australia)
ABUR, William (University of Melbourne, Australia)
WINARNITA, Monika (Deakin University, Australia)
SHORTER, Rosie (Deakin University, Australia)

Decolonising the Study of Religion in Australia

The study of religion in the land referred to as Australia has thus far focused mainly on so-called Abrahamic traditions of Christianity, Judaism and Islam, and on the southern states of New South Wales and Victoria. This is despite the fact that Australia is a religiously and spiritually diverse nation, and that diverse worldviews in Australia have been and continue to be shaped by First Nations peoples, and South-South flows of migration across the Pacific and Indian oceans, particularly in Australia's far northern regions. This presentation begins by truth telling the historical and contemporary reality of the religious and spiritual composition of Australia, challenging the myth of a White Christian nation, by drawing on relevant literature and census data. It then includes a series of short scholarly and personal reflections, by the presenters, on why and how there is a need to decolonise the study of religion in Australia. Their narratives, recounting lived experiences from their diverse positionalities including their First Nations, Indonesian, Chinese, African, and/or European backgrounds, further reflect Australia's 'multicultural and multifaith Real' (Hage 1998; Halafoff et al. 2021; Weng 2021). The presentation concludes with an analysis of these data and narratives, and posits ways forward to dislocate coloniality in the study of flows of religion across the Indian and Pacific seas and islands.

RC22-320.1

WENG, Enqi* (Deakin University, Australia)
SHORTER, Rosie (Deakin University, Australia)

Reporting from the (Dis)Locating Coloniality Project on Decolonising Studies of Religion in Australia

This paper reports on a small research project funded by the Alfred Deakin Institute for Citizenship and Globalisation that considers the extent and implication of locating and unmooring coloniality in the study of religion in the 'lands now called Australia' (Prentis 2021) and the lands surrounding. To decolonise is to intentionally acknowledge colonial violence past and continuing, and to commit to a future which is different from that past, through every day action (Connell 2014; Paradies 2020). We reviewed key literature on decolonising studies of religion in its application for our context (Hedges 2021; Nye 2019) and, in particular, consider how coloniality meant that the term 'religion' and study of 'religion' have been weaponised in the hands of colonisers and that colonisation, whiteness and Christianity continues to be enmeshed (Hedges 2021; Lake 2018). To dislocate coloniality requires a decentering of Anglo/white perspectives and to centre the witness and the writing of Aboriginal peoples who have been doing this work for a long time (e.g., Deverell 2018; Moreton-Robinson 2020; O'Sullivan 2021; Pattel-Gray

1998). It also requires an attention to current and pre-invasion cultural and religious diversity that exists through movements of religion and culture across oceans (Ganter 2006; Reynolds 2003; Halafoff et al, forthcoming). This paper reflects on previous research findings in its consideration of future research trajectories.

RC01-33.3

WENGER, Josh* (Institute of Sociology, Academia Sinica, Taiwan, Taiwan)
JOBIN, Paul (Institute of Sociology, Academia Sinica, Taiwan)

Blurring Civil-Military Boundaries? the Rise of Civil Defence Organizations in Taiwan's Civil Society

This paper extends beyond the traditional defence sector to examine the rise of civilian civil defence organizations in Taiwan and the potential for their integration with the state-run civil defence and regular military. Even before Russia's invasion of Ukraine focused international attention on Taiwan's war preparedness, concern in Taiwanese society about the island's ability to withstand a PRC attack had led to calls for reform of the island's out-dated civil defence system and to the emergence of civil society organizations offering emergency response and self-defence training.

The paper will first review the literature on the relationship between civil society and civil defence and describe the structure of Taiwan's civil defence system under the authority of the Interior Ministry's Policy Agency. The next section will give an overview of the societal conditions that enabled the rise of these organizations, using public opinion research to show how enthusiasm within society to strengthen national defence has combined with aversion to civilian defence mobilization by the government and military establishment to create a demand civil defence organizations in civil society.

The authors will then discuss the findings of their fieldwork at select organizations, which will include interviews with the organizers and participation in their training programs, as well as interviews with Taiwanese officials, politicians and experts involved in civil defence and military issues. This fieldwork will evaluate the culture within Taiwan's civil society civil defence organizations and how they view their role in society and their relationship to the civil defence system and military. The potential for their integration, or at least coordination, with state-run civil defence and military organizations will be assessed, contributing to broader questions of the boundaries between civil society and the military.

RC01-JS-115.1

WENTZELL, Tyler* (Canadian Forces College, Canada)

Built to Scale? the Canadian Armed Forces' Response to the COVID-19 Pandemic

The Canadian Armed Forces (CAF) have a long heritage of domestic military operations. The colonies that formed the Dominion of Canada in 1867 brought with them the statutory and common law mechanisms by which local authorities could call upon the militia. By the 1920s, the federal government ripped such powers from the hands of such authorities and placed it exclusively in the hands of provincial attorneys general as representatives of governments more able to financially compensate the federal government. Despite this shift, the execution of these operations remained distinctly a local affair and rarely implicated more than a few municipalities at a time. The COVID-19 pandemic changed this, forcing the CAF to integrate domestic operations from coast to coast and operate with agencies like the Public Health Agency of Canada, even as some soldiers delivered firewood door to door. This paper explores the roles performed by the CAF during the pandemic, and while acknowledging that the pandemic was a novel challenge, asks if the CAF's approach to domestic operations is fit for purpose in tackling the challenges of the future, or too heavily rooted in largely unexamined past? This paper employs a legal historical approach and compares the recent emergency to problems of jurisdiction and scale in Canadian history.

RC43-613.1

WERNER, Greta* (The University of Sydney, Australia)

Boundaries between Private and Public in the Construction of Limits on Social Housing in Sydney, Australia.

Socio-spatial stigma is a powerful tool, creating boundaries between the so-called 'deserving' and 'undeserving' (Tyler and Slater, 2018). This is a two-way process, by which withdrawal of public funds creates poverty and the stigmatisation of poverty also justifies withdrawal of public funds. However, not only does this process create and re-create poverty, but it is also used to justify capitalist exploitation of specific places (Madden and Marcuse, 2016; Marcuse, 2000), shaping cities in the process (Slater, 2018; Slater, 2021; Paton, 2018). As noted by Madanipour (2019), the relationship between the public and private spheres is shifting, and the change has spatial characteristics. This paper aims to explore the construction of boundaries between private and public housing in Sydney, Australia, including the liminal spaces represented by community housing (Darcy, 1999). Despite having a strong public sector and a functioning social housing program since the Commonwealth Housing Commission was formed in 1944, at 4.7% Sydney has a very low rate of social housing (Family

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and Community Services, 2021). The construction of boundaries between private and public is constantly maintained in the housing sector, despite other sectors such as health and education being overwhelmingly accepted as public responsibilities. The argument is based on 21 semi-structured interviews conducted in 2018 with professionals either working in, or connected to aspects of housing provision, including those working within and outside of social housing provision. It interrogates symbolic and material boundaries (Bourdieu, 1989) and the connections between them to show their spatial effects, which include privatisation of, and densification on, public housing land. An analysis of the interviews shows that boundaries limiting social housing in Sydney are maintained to reinforce individualism in Sydney's housing field and safeguard real estate as a private financialised asset.

RC16-236.4

WEST, Bradley* (University of South Australia, Australia)

Antipodean Travels and National Matters: Meaningful Mobility and Reimagining of the Australia and Turkey through Witnessing Acts

It is commonly theorized that White Australia is shaped by the 'tyranny of distance' it has to its colonial roots. As such, it can be thought to also provide a strategic site for conceptualising the cultural role of international travel in shaping collective identities. Highlighting the analytic limitations of social theories in Mobilities, this paper will draw on Beilharz's antipodean thesis and the strong program of cultural sociology to argue that not only do dominant national narratives become problematized through global travel, but travel practices also commonly allow for a reenchanting of the nation through the development of new postcolonial conceptions of citizenship. Using WWI Centennial commemorative travel rites on the Gallipoli battlefields by both Australians and Turks as my case study, I point to the central role of witnessing acts for meaning-making within travel and how these allow for distinctive emotions of solidarity, dialogical cultural interactions, and the elevation of new carriers and custodians of national social memory. The paper concludes by discussing the ways in which Australia is a useful site for both assessing and developing contemporary social theory.

RC01-34.1

WEST, Bradley* (University of South Australia, Australia)

Cultural Recognition, Pride in Service, and 'Civilianization' in the Armed Forces: Retention Challenges and the Civilian Employability of Military Personnel

This paper explores how a reimagined professional military identity can be used to simultaneously address the current retention challenges faced by Western militaries, and the employment difficulties contemporary veterans experience as part of military to civilian transition. Empirical insight will be drawn from interviews with participants in an Australian peer workshop program that aims to provide military personnel and veterans with communication skills to translate the relevance of their military roles for civilian employers. The interview data reveals that an unanticipated consequence of participants attaining a greater awareness of the transferability of their military experience is the attainment of a renew pride in their service, something that had become diminished over the course of their military careers and particularly in seeking civilian employment. I argue that this enchanting effect for their military identity comes about as a consequence of cultural recognition dynamics. As a consequence, the Western modernisation and wellbeing reforms that aim to 'civilianize' the military in various ways, may enhance rather than worsen retention rates. The findings are used to expand upon Janowitz' (1960) insights into the power of civil-military convergence to enhance Defence capability.

RC54-JS-120.1

WETZEL, Dietmar* (MSH Medical School, Hamburg & University of Basel, Switzerland)

Affective Resonance and Conflict in the Context of Bodily Social Interactions

Resonance can be defined as a phenomenon that occurs when a vibration in one system causes a vibration of the same frequency in another system. This definition can be applied to both physical and emotional systems (Rosa 2016). More precisely in philosophy & sociology the "concept of affective resonance makes visible that the interaction dynamic itself creates an affective experience rather than transmitting internal feeling states between pre-existent individuals." (Mühlhoff 2014). I will give some examples and insights provided by empirical qualitative data and taken from the public (political) and the private sphere concerning the following points.

- When it comes to bodies and emotions, affective resonance plays a very important role in social interaction. When two people are in affective resonance with each other, they are able to understand each other on a deeper level than if they were not resonant. This can help to build stronger relationships and can also help to prevent

(political) conflicts from arising. When two people or parties are not in resonance with each other, it can lead to misunderstandings and conflict.

- One of the ways that affective resonance can be used to prevent conflict is by using it to create empathy. Empathy occurs when we are able to feel what someone else is feeling. This can help us to better understand their point of view and can also help us to resolve conflicts more effectively.

- Affective Resonance can also help us to build stronger relationships by making us feel more connected to the other person. When we feel connected to someone, we tend to trust them more and we are also more likely to be cooperative with them. This can help us to form closer relationships with others and can also help us to resolve conflicts more easily.

RC27-395.1

WHEATON, Belinda* (University of Waikato, New Zealand)
LIU, Lucen* (University of Waikato, New Zealand)

Dis-Connected Coastal Bluespace Relationships in Aotearoa New Zealand: Ethnic Chinese Communities in the City of Sails

The entangled relationship between the wellbeing of humas and ocean ecologies has become an urgent priority for international decision-makers and organisations (i.e., WHO and UN). Bluespaces have been recognised as having a vital role for promoting human and more-than human wellbeing, and that sport and leisure engagement in coastal bluespace fosters diverse individual, social and environmental wellbeing benefits. Among New Zealanders, coastal recreational activities vary across demographics including cultural/ethnic groups, although research to understand these trends is limited. Chinese is a fast-growing ethnic group, whose involvement in coastal recreation is relatively low.

This paper draws on empirical research exploring Auckland's Chinese communities' relationship with coastal bluespaces (i.e. the ocean/sea, the beach, the harbour) through recreational activities. Interviews were conducted with Auckland's Chinese community members and local stakeholders. We explore the factors that lead to Chinese communities' disconnection from coastal bluespaces and the potential impacts on their experiences of cultural identity, belonging and well-being. Adapting Bourdieu's concepts, 'bluespace-related' habitus and cultural capital are used to understand Chinese communities' relationships to coastal bluespaces. Findings reveal that the Euro-centric view of coastal bluespaces and ethnic and gender stereotypes create social barriers to access bluespaces, with impacts on the wellbeing of people, communities and ecologies. We highlight the need to better understand and meet Aotearoa's changing demographics and foster wider and safer accessibility to coastal bluespaces.

RC24-JS-33.5

WHEATON, Belinda* (University of Waikato, New Zealand)
OLIVE, Rebecca* (RMIT, Australia)
WAITI, Jordan* (University of Waikato, New Zealand)

Understanding Coastal Communities and Ecologies: The Surf Zone in Aotearoa New Zealand

The urgent need for advancement in understanding about the co-dependent and mutually implicated human-ocean relationships, and the impacts on people, communities, and ecosystems has been clearly established. Surfer's often express a strong sense of belonging to surf-breaks, with 'locals' seeing themselves as having rights to access, sometimes regulating this through physical violence (Anderson, 2014). Alongside this, surfers can also develop strong ocean identities and literacies, contributing to the care and management of oceans.

Our focus in this paper is surfer's relationships to coastal blue spaces in the settler colonial context of Aotearoa/New Zealand, and how these engagements contribute, or not, to the wellbeing of individuals, communities, and ecologies. Our discussion is based on empirical research in surfing communities in Aotearoa involving interviews with surfers (indigenous Māori, Pakeha and new migrants), duo-ethnography, and participant observation. We argue that to understand surfers relationships, both human and more-than human, requires localised place-based analyses that recognise the socio-political contexts and histories of place, which in Aotearoa, include the impacts of Colonisation and recent demographic change. We show that understanding settler-colonial histories and indigenous ontologies and knowledge systems are vital for understanding relationships to coastal bluespaces and the politics of belonging in Aotearoa New Zealand, including in oceanic surfing spaces. Lastly we advocate for intersectional understanding of surf spaces to show how culture, ethnicity, gender, age, ability, craft, as well as the meaning of the 'local' places in which they are embedded, impact on experiences of belonging.

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

RC19-287.1

WHITEFORD, Peter* (Australian National University, Australia)

Social Safety Nets in OECD Countries: Tracing Three Decades of Change

The first comprehensive study of social assistance in OECD countries was Gough, Bradshaw, Ditch, Eardley and Whiteford (1997), which was based on an analysis of the design and characteristics of a range of minimum income protection schemes in 24 OECD countries in 1992. While this study is widely cited, it is arguable that it was almost immediately superseded by significant policy changes including radical retrenchment in countries such as New Zealand, Canada and the United States, and over the longer term by major system redesign (e.g.in the United Kingdom), or policy drift resulting in stagnation. Social safety nets also were introduced in countries outside the OECD, including in the form of conditional cash transfers supported by the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank, and in response to shocks including the Asian Financial Crisis of the 1990s, the Global Financial of 2007-08, and more recently the COVID pandemic since 2020. This keynote presentation aims to provide a panorama of the main features of these trends across three decades. It will discuss the relevance of the original analytical framework, based on indicators of generosity to target groups, coverage of the population and administrative structures, in order to assess institutional variation in social assistance programmes over time.

RC34-511.4

WICKINS, Charles* (Justice & Society, University of South Australia (UniSA), Australia)

TEDMANSON, Deirdre (Justice & Society, University of South Australia (UniSA);, Australia)

KING, Sue (Justice & Society, UniSA, Australia)

Outcomes and Consequences for Vulnerable Youth within the Context of Service Provision.

In Australian Commonwealth social policy, young people 16 to 18 years old are recognised as independent for financial support purposes where it is established their parents are unable or unwilling to provide for them (Unreasonable to Live at Home Youth Allowance). This payment approximates 80% of an unemployed adult rate, itself recognised as poverty level income. Other support is provided to young people depending upon conceptualisation of their need; e.g., Homeless, a Job Seeker, having Education difficulties or having Mental Health issues. The inadequacy of this response is indicated by data which shows 40% long term unemployed 20 years old still receive this support.

A Bourdieu informed Sociology of Youth (see e.g., Bessant, Pickard and Watts, 2020) which focusses on a relational perspective of power and context (domains), rather than the binaries of culture vs transitions or structure/agency, includes examination of institutions commissioned by the state to provide services to those construed as "at risk" vulnerable youth. The regulations and service delivery shape the relationship with agents and the resultant practices exhibited by recipients and those delivering service – with each institution being mandated to address particular state goals having Key Performance Indicators to evaluate their performance.

The exercise of state power (control and neglect), on the lives of these young people is illustrated through their stories of difficulties in finding how to get support, the hurdles to ongoing support created by disparate 'support' programmes and the significant gaps created by the siloed ways in which support services are delivered. Young people with complex needs experience mis-recognition and symbolic violence in their practical day to day dealings with services and in their attempts to establish stability.

This qualitative study, mindful of Bourdieu's discussion of 'youth' involve**s** 15 UTLAH recipients.

RC36-JS-14.1

WIDENER, Patricia* (Florida Atlantic University, United States)

Bodies Under Threat: Resistance and Rapture in the U.S.

The 2016 U.S. presidential election was won by someone who lost by nearly three million individual votes. As a sense of fear and shock swept over many, an equally strong sense of elation and swagger swept over others. Both sides were galvanized by a rabidly popular, unpopular president. This paper contributes a five-year focus on Southeast Florida and the expressed sentiments and visual narratives of civil society, who mobilized against a range of grievances, threats, and injustices – as perceived on both sides. That the nation needed to march for Black lives, climate science, democratic practices, and the rights and securities of women and youth signified how far the nation had shifted toward conservative rightwing beliefs and authoritarian tactics. As a social movement ethnographer, I attended and photographed more than 50 events for and against the 45th president between late-2016 and 2021. This paper contributes to three areas of study: the emotional tensions of demonstrators, the role of allyships, and the significance of location. To the first, citizens were inspired to act based on combinations of contradictory emotions, or what James Jasper calls "moral batteries." Emotional fusions of anger, fear, and hope were shared by members on both sides. The second point is a discussion on the centrality of allyships in the resistance across gender, generation, immigration status, and race and ethnicity. The final focus sheds light on the opportunity and meaning of place. While many demonstrations occurred along high-visibility roadways, others converged at more symbolic places, including federal and school buildings, detention centers, and the president's Florida residence. In short, one sign at the first Women's March captured the sentiments of many, including women's rights advocates, Black Americans, victims of gun and sexual violence, and their allies. The sign read, "I can't believe we're still protesting this shit."

RC11-169.2

WIDJAJA, Nathan* (Nanyang Technological University, Singapore)

Barriers and Facilitators to Singaporean Minority Older Adults' Participation in Active Ageing Centres

A rapidly ageing population in Singapore has necessitated nation-wide policy shifts to support "ageing-in-place". This directive has seen an increase in social-recreational Active Ageing Centres (AACs) located within residential neighbourhoods, aimed to provide older adults with opportunities to age healthily. Yet, existing observations have pointed to a poor uptake of mainstream community-based senior activities among ethnic minority older adults, who simultaneously suffer disproportionately from health and mental health risks. These trends raise concerns over the inclusivity of current active ageing programmes. This qualitative study utilizes semi-structured interviews with 14 Chinese and 7 non-Chinese eldercare staff and observations from the author's ethnography with one AAC to investigate the barriers and facilitators to ethnic minority older adults' participation in AAC programmes. Four themes were identified: (i) role of multicultural and multilingual programming, (ii) staff ultural competence and commitment towards inclusion, (iii) neighbourhood characteristics and centre culture, and (iv) manpower and resource limitations. While staff noted the value of linguistic diversity in their programmes and ethnic diversity among their staff members, staff also noted that it was more important to develop a culturally competent professional habitus, in order for them to negotiate the everyday interactions of cultural difference within their multi- ethnic neighbourhoods. However, staff also indicated broader attitudinal and resource constraints as obstacles towards further inclusive practices. As ageing-in-place policies continue to expand in Singapore, this study's findings inform the need for policymakers to be conscious of the oft-overlooked linguistic and socio-cultural needs of ethnic minority seniors, and for the promotion of stronger cultural competence among eldercare staff.

RC28-408.2

WIERSMA, Sofie* (University of Groningen, Netherlands)
ABENDROTH, Anja-Kristin (Bielefeld University, Germany)
LIPPENYI, Zoltan (University of Groningen, Netherlands)
WITTEK, Rafael (University of Groningen, Netherlands)

Female CEOs As Agents of Change: The Lasting Impact of Early-Career Imprints

The number of women in high-level corporate leadership positions has steadily increased in recent decades, but how much female corporate leaders impact gender differences in wages and promotions is still debated. When theorizing about the impact of female leaders, current research focuses solely on the gender. Leaders' socialization and past leadership experiences has received little attention despite parallel literatures showing that experiences during early career periods have fundamental impact on leaders' preferences and decisions. We contribute to understanding the mechanisms that shape female leaders' capacity to become 'agents of change' by theorizing how female leaders' past experiences shape their influence on organizational gender equality later in their leadership career. Based on career imprinting theory, we argue that exposure to gender-equal organizations as a *norm-setting experience* and a female CEO as a *role model* in junior executive positions increases female leaders' likelihood to foster gender equality when they later become senior leaders. To test our propositions, we use linked employer-leader-employee population data on the 5000 largest companies provided by the Dutch Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS). The data uniquely allow us to reconstruct the career histories and positions of Dutch corporate CEO's from the 1990s onwards and link them to companies they lead later and to employee-level outcomes. As outcomes, we study hourly wages and access to permanent work contracts. We conduct random slope hierarchical regression analysis of the moderating impact of CEO gender and imprinted experiences on the gender gaps in employee wages and permanency in 2018. Our analyses account for organizational factors (CEO age, tenure, gender of past CEO's, board size and current/past gender composition, organizational size and gender composition) and individual factors (e.g., age, tenure, education, marital status and parenthood). Using data from years prior to 2018 we conduct additional organizational panel fixed-effects analyses as robustness test.

RC28-417.5

WIESBOECK, Laura* (Institute for Advanced Studies, Austria)

Careers of Female Early-Stage Researchers with Childcare Responsibilities in the COVID19-Pandemic

Since the beginning of the pandemic, there has been a decline in women's scientific publications as well as a decline in women's first authorship of publications. These accomplishments are, however, key to a successful university career. The hypothesized explanatory context is that female scientists with children were forced to spend more time caring for them and homeschooling them. A pandemic-induced increase in caregiving may result in significant career harms for female researchers with fixed-term prae doc or post doc contracts, such as reduced opportunities for follow-up employment or the loss of grants due to failure to meet performance agreements.

The central interest of the CAREDEMIA study is to investigate career trajectories and perspectives of female early-stage scientists with children in need of care in Vienna in the context of the increased requirement to perform unpaid care work in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic. The project is funded by City of Vienna and the Vienna Chamber of Labour. The methodological design consists of 15 problem-centered interviews (PCI) with female researchers with temporary prae doc or post doc contracts at public universities in Vienna.

The results demonstrate tendencies of re-traditionalisation of relationships ("couple fellowships"), the institutional expectation of a consistent level of work performance, a higher workload, e.g. in the form of unpaid work for preparing online classes, a higher demand of caregiving and emotional labor even outside of home, e.g. for students, supervisors, or siblings, feelings of isolation, a turn away from the ambition of building a scientific career, but also more time to spend with the child(ren) and the increase in opportunities to digitally participate in academic meetings, teachings and conferences. Overall, the study provides qualitative evidence that the incompatibility of motherhood and early-stage academic careers has been intensified over the course of the pandemic.

RC30-JS-73.3

WIESBOECK, Laura* (Institute for Advanced Studies, Austria)

Female Domestic Cleaners in the Gig-Economy: Status Construction on the Informal Labour Market

Previous studies show that gig-economy-supported work opens new ways in which gender inequalities are (re)produced. This is especially the case regarding female cleaning staff in private households, where gender inequalities intersect with migratory experience, ascribed ethnicity or socioeconomic background. The spatially and linguistically fragmented group predominantly works on the informal labour market and poses a challenge for trade union strategies as well as for scientific research, which is reflected in the insufficient data available to date.

The aim of the research project GigClean is to close this gap. The study is funded by the digitalisation fund of the Vienna Chamber of Labour. The methodological design consists of 15 problem-centered interviews (PCI) with female platform-based cleaning workers in private households in Vienna. Interviews are conducted anonymously and, where requested, in the first language of the workers. The study is accompanied by an advisory board consisting of labor law experts and trade unionists to develop information material for household cleaners regarding their own rights.

This paper discusses the symbolic and material violence that cleaners encounter as they perform their jobs in isolated and unprotected environments. The findings reveal that the logic of the platforms, namely the visible oversupply of workers, enhances reserve army mechanisms and therewith wage pressure and underpayment. Overall, interviewees highlight experiences with behavior from clients that intentionally or unintentionally aims to damage their personal autonomy, bodily integrity and dignity. However, the ambition to reclaim agency by setting social boundaries was mentioned as a common approach. Rather than remaining in a submissive role, cleaners construct a sense of independence, pride and power, e.g. by demonstratively appearing as not to be intimidated by threats of being reported as illegal worker or accusations of theft. These strategies for constructing status in partially degrading work environments will be the focus of the paper.

RC55-744.2

WIETZKE, Frank* (Institut Barcelona d'Estudis Internacionals, Spain)

Dimensions of Social Class in Africa. Results from a Factorial Survey Experiment

Researchers have long debated whether the terminology of socio-economic class can be applied to stratification research in Africa. More recent literature takes a different stance. Starting with an influential publication by the African Development Bank, several studies argued that –following years of economic growth- African societies had developed large 'middle classes' whose members were able to spend growing shares of their income on more than immediate survival. Yet, these studies have been criticized both for their relative 'ahistorical' approach that prioritized income-based measures while ignoring non-monetary dimensions like education, work, or security that dominated in earlier iterations of class-based analysis in Africa, and for the use of very broad definitions of 'middle classness' that effectively included many people who were still close to extreme poverty.

The conference paper takes these debates to empirical data. It innovates by re-introducing the method of factorial (or "conjoint") survey experiments into social stratification research to explore subjective perceptions of class- and status-differences in Africa. Although not much employed recently, they represent a particularly useful method for studying the relative importance of alternative attributes in complex, multi-dimensional phenomena like class (Rossi et al. 1974; Rossi and Nock 1982).

The analysis draws on original data from a nationally-representative survey in Kenya (N=1000). It is supported by several external validity tests to assess whether the results also hold in other African countries. The results suggest that income can serve as a useful proxy for class. However, perceptions of 'middle classness' often still overlap with experiences of heightened socio-economic insecurity (both before and during the Covid Pandemic). Non-monetary attributes that played important roles in earlier debates like government employment and education also still emerge as statistically significant. This underscores the persistence of sociological and political dynamics that long shaped local realities of class in Africa.

TG03-815.4

WIGHE, Deepali* (Department of Sociology, Goethe University, Frankfurt, Germany, Germany)

Human Rights Issue from a Global Justice Perspective: A Case of of De-Notified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes in India

Article 12 to 35 of the constitution of India defines fundamental rights, which are the basic human rights enshrined in the constitution and guaranteed to all the citizens of the country. Similarly, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), 1948, talks about the protection and promotion of human rights for a better standard of life, recognition of the inherent dignity, and equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family of the signatory countries. However, even after 75 years of independence in India, this situation doesn't exist for Denotified, Nomadic Tribes & Semi-Nomadic Tribes (DNT/NT) as citizens of the country which consist of 10 per cent of the total country's population (GOI, 2016). The Constitution of India only makes safeguards and provisions for the settled communities, but no budgetary provisions have been made for DNT/NT because of their uncleared citizenship. Under the seventh schedule of the Indian Constitution, the concurrent list, Item: 15 mentions the Nomads as "Vagrancy; nomadic and migratory tribes". This is a matter of contestation and conflict of interest between the state and centre on who will make policy for them and still they have not been recognised at the national level. On the contrary, there are 30-40 (Irannomads Tour, n.d.) million population of nomads in the world, where most countries have recognised their human rights and provided constitutional safeguards & protection. It is in this context, the paper displays the plight of the human rights of DNT/NT in India and problematizes the question of citizenship and human rights by critically analysing the role of the welfare state through the lens of the Constitution of India and UDHR, through a global perspective. It is based on a review of literature and secondary data.

RC47-JS-43.3

WIKTOR-MACH, Dobroslawa (Cracow University of Economics, Poland)
PEDZIWIATR, Konrad* (Cracow University of Economics, Poland)

Catholic Environmental Movement in Poland and Its Key Challenges

World religions have in many ways contributed to the numerous issues that are at the heart of today's environmental crisis. They did so in the past and continue to do so through their cosmologies, anthropocentrisms, emphasis on reproduction as well as internal and external conflicts - to name only a few factors. However, religions are also indispensable in addressing the issues of climate change. The proposed presentation will shed light on the key findings of the ongoing research into the "greening of Polish Catholicism" and the response of Catholics in Poland to ecological challenges. The presentation will shed light on the functioning of the Catholic ecological movement in Poland. It will present the activism of various Catholic groups (e.g. the Polish branch of the Global Catholic Movement for the Environment) in the wider context of ecological initiatives in the country. Using the conceptual tools of the social movements theory (from the theory of resources to the latest approaches emphasizing human agency), the presentation will shed light inter alia on the key mobilization structures, dilemmas and mobilization strategies used by its actors. It will also discuss the relations between the Catholic and secular ecological movements in Poland and main barriers for the more dynamic "greening" of Polish Catholicism.

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RC48-668.3

WIKTOR-MACH, Dobroslawa* (Cracow University of Economics, Poland)

Kurdish Environmental Movements - Dilemmas of Networking, Framing and Strategy

Academic research on social movements and collective actions tends to focus on protests, upheavals, confrontations, political activism or contentious practices (Malone-France 2012; Tarrow, 2011). Collective mobilization aiming at disrupting the status quo and searching for possibilites of social change are regarded as key characteristic of social movements (Della Porta, Diani 2006). As Beinin and Vairel (2011) argue, activism in societies of the Middle East and North Africa, consisting in a large part of less visible, less public forms of struggles, does not easily fit into the categories of resistance or confrontations, which are often applied to the exploration of social movements in the global North. The presentation will highlight some of the key findings of research on environmental and climate movements which have been recently developing in many Kurdish communities. There is a shortage of studies on ecology and social action in the MENA region, which is among the most vulnerable regions to the effects of climate change. The fieldwork in Iraqi Kurdistan, Turkey and Iran between November 2021 – September 2022 confirms that the concept of social movements in the global South should be expanded to inclue a myriad of collective action, such as less publicized informal activism, popular oppositional campaigns which play an important role in mobilizing people to engage in the topic. Political and ethnic divisions, which are often underestimated in social movement theories, clearly have an impact on social mobilization of largely marginalized Kurdish population. Moreover, the mainstream model of developmental states, postcolonialism and authoritarian practices are important for understanding the opportunities and constraints to environmental activism. In such a context, activists have been forced to carefully navigate their existing and potential networks and search for adequate strategies to advance the movements' ideas of environmentally-friendly social change.

RC15-219.3

WILD, Cervantee* (Medical Sociology and Health Experiences Research Group, Nuffield Department of Primary Care Health Sciences, University of Oxford, United Kingdom)

LEWIS-JACKSON, Sasha (Medical Sociology and Health Experiences Research Group, Nuffield Department of Primary Care Health Sciences, University of Oxford, United Kingdom)

CONCEIÇÃO, Maria Ines (University of Brasilia, Brazil)

DE SOUZA, Alicia Navarro Dias (Hospital Universitário Clementino Fraga Filho, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)

CHUGANI, Vinita Mahtani (Universidad de La Laguna, Spain)

IWAKUMA, Miho (Kyoto University, Japan)

TOYOMOTO, Rie (Kyoto University, Japan)

Government Guidance and Citizen Responses during the COVID-19 Pandemic: A Cross-Country Analysis

The perception of public health guidance has played an important role in citizen responses to the COVID-19 pandemic. Although the state and associated health institutions should feasibly be sources of epistemic authority, the pandemic has tested their legitimacy as anti-science rhetoric proliferated and 'fake news' spread rapidly.

We present a comparative analysis of interviews with citizens across four different countries and explore how a lack of consistency and clarity in public health guidance from government and other trusted institutions led to the polarisation in public perceptions and mixed understandings of the pandemic.

Using interview data collected across Brazil, Japan, Spain and the United Kingdom, we explored whether there were differences in the extent to which both state governments and scientific institutions were perceived as epistemic authorities through managing the pandemic. Participants grappled with a distrust of government guidelines, finding alternative sources of information, managing perceived infection risk, and decisions around self-medication.

Our analysis suggests several components were key to maintaining trust – and therefore epistemic authority – during the pandemic: reliability of the information delivered by different government bodies, including clarity of information, reliability of the government bodies themselves, including whether officials behaved appropriately, and honesty about claims to expertise, including communicating when something was not known. Our data suggests that honest communication about the limits of their knowledge would assist governments in engendering trust among citizens, and theoretically, compliance with public health guidelines.

RC15-225.9

WILDING, Raelene* (La Trobe University, Australia)

ARAUJO, Natalie (La Trobe University, Australia)

STEBBINS, Tonya (La Trobe University, Australia)

VELASQUEZ URRIBARRI, Jessica (La Trobe University, Australia)

KOSTER, Emma (Our Good Hood, Australia)

WHITBY, Linda (La Trobe University, Australia)

Communicating in a Crisis: Digital Solutions for Alerting Culturally and Linguistically Diverse Communities in an Emergency

The COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted the ongoing challenges in multicultural and multilingual societies of providing timely advice, alerts and emergency messages to people who do not speak the dominant language. Without access to accurate, trusted and timely information, the health and survival outcomes of culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) populations are significantly worse than for people who are literate in the dominant language. In this paper, we report on findings of a systematic literature review that aimed to identify (1) the obstacles to effective crisis communication in diverse languages in multicultural societies; and (2) the reported solutions that have been developed and trialled to respond to this problem. These findings inform our proposed model for developing and implementing technological solutions that support the effective communication of urgent information in diverse languages. This model is underpinned by the principles of co-design, communicative justice, relationality and sustainable solutions that prioritise the interests of marginalised populations.

RC11-174.5

WILDING, Raelene* (La Trobe University, Australia)

WAYCOTT, Jenny (The University of Melbourne, Australia)

BARBOSA NEVES, Barbara (Monash University, Australia)

MILLER, Evonne (Queensland University of Technology, Australia)

JOHNSTON, Jacqueline (Rural Northwest Health, Australia)

PORTER, Tabitha (Benetas, Australia)

JAMES, Wendy (Rural Northwest Health, Australia)

Virtual Reality in Aged Care: A Relational Analysis of a Technological Innovation

There has been a recent growth in attention to the possibilities presented by introducing Virtual Reality (VR) into aged care settings. Existing studies have demonstrated the potential for VR experiences to provide pleasure, enjoyment and stimulation for older adults, with the potential to address problems of isolation and boredom, as well as create new opportunities for social connection and engagement. To date, most of these studies have been conducted by external researchers who visit aged care facilities introducing and evaluating the VR experiences of staff and residents. In this presentation, we report on a collaborative study conducted by academics and aged care staff that explored the opportunities and challenges encountered when staff within residential aged care facilities independently introduce VR into their lifestyle and care programs. The VR Transformational Toolkit that was provided as a starting point for introducing VR emerged as an important resource, which helped staff to navigate the early set up costs and benefits of introducing VR. However, it became clear that relationships were the key to successful introduction of VR in aged care – including relationships between staff, between staff and residents, but also relationships between staff, residents and their broader family and community networks. These findings further reinforce the need for analyses of technological interventions to pay close attention to the dynamics of intimate relationships and associated identities in framing technology adoption and engagement.

RC52-716.5

WILDSCHUT, Angelique* (Human Sciences Research Council, South Africa)

The Declining Importance of the Constructs of Profession/Al/Ism/ Isation for Sociological Analysis?

The nature of work has experienced steady shifts, that have accelerated over the last three years, raising important sociological questions; for instance, what does this mean for individuals and groups; and their relation to society, markets and the political systems that contextualise attempts and opportunities for different forms of livelihood. The concept of profession has been a key construct for sociological analysis to understand, study and theorise the implications of such shifts in different countries, workplaces and indeed particular occupational groups. Studies of professions have contributed to

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knowledge in many ways, not only highlighting the implications for individuals and groups within work-settings, but also illustrating importantly how this relates or not to wider societal phenomena.

However, at present, there are those that strongly assert that because its function as a mechanism of social structure formation has weakened significantly over time, the construct of profession as a sociological category is no longer relevant. Profession pre-supposes shared identities and value systems constructed around a common knowledge base and set of tasks, practices and rules that characterise and govern the work of a group of individuals. Current socioeconomic circumstances are so different from the past that they alter the current understanding of labour, work and employment that will change the notions of professions and professionalism.

In sharing preliminary results from a systematic review of literature on the application and conceptualisation of the terms, profession/al/ism/isation over the last three decades (1990's-present), this paper interrogates the question of whether these terms have exhausted their sociological relevance across time, countries, and in relation to different fields of practice and occupational groups.

RC31-JS-57.2

WILKINSON, Lori* (University of Manitoba, Canada)
HOLTMANN, Catherine (Muriel McQueen Centre for Family Violence Research, Canada)
DAWSON, Myrna (University of Guelph, Canada)

Feminist Intersectional Approaches to Understanding the Experiences of Gender-Based Violence Among Newcomer Women in Canada

Gender-based violence in the immigrant and refugee community constitutes a dilemma for social scientists, policy makers, settlement organizations, and human rights advocates. On one hand, there is a recognition that GBV is often a hidden problem, within some migrant communities specifically, accompanied by their reluctance to seek help because they may face shame or exclusion from their communities. This makes seeking assistance for some newcomer women incredibly difficult due to multiple barriers. Paired with this problem is the lack of funding that provides culturally relevant assistance for women experiencing GBV. On the other hand, discussing and addressing the issue, while important work, must be done with extraordinary care otherwise our efforts will be used to make the case against immigration, a political movement which is gathering considerable momentum in Canada given the growth in ideologies been used to discredit and end immigration in Canada. Our research, part of an internationally funded team consisting of seven countries, examines gender, immigrant status, and other social identities with a feminist intersectional approach to better understand the context, conditions, and experiences of GBV within the newcomer community in Canada. Using evidence gathered from 49 interviews with newcomer women who have experienced violence, in addition to key informant interviews with 43 service providers, this presentation offers an analysis of the intersections of diversity and how these combine to create unique barriers and exacerbate the experiences of GBV among newcomer women in Canada. Policy and programing to support women experiencing GBV are infused with institutional racism and other 'isms' which makes it more difficult for newcomer women to escape and recover from GBV.

RC05-96.1

WILKINSON, Lori* (Migration Futures, Canada)
PATZER, Jeremy (University of Manitoba, Canada)
LADNER, Kiera (University of Manitoba, Canada)

Pandemic-Induced Racism Against Indigenous Peoples, Newcomers and Racialized Persons: Canada, USA and Mexico Compared

Prior to the pandemic, the rates of reported hate crimes and racism were increasing in North America (Statistics Canada, 2022; Kros, et al., 2014; Redhorse Bennett, 2022). The speed at which racism and hate increased was enhanced by intersecting with pre-existing economic and social inequalities, that when combined, negatively affected post pandemic outcomes. Given the institutional, structural and systemic foundations of racism which are embedded within the regulatory and organizational structures of Canada, the United States, and Mexico, these unequal outcomes are not surprising. Indigenous peoples and newcomers in all three countries reported higher rates of illness and death as a result of COVID-19 infections (Ibarra-Nava et al, 2021; Islam et al., 2021; Denice et al., 2021) and were much more likely to be working in occupations that placed them at substantial risk of infection and death (Hawkins et al., 2021). Our three-country research team embarked on a research study to quantify the extent to which social, economic and mental health disparities were increased among the Indigenous peoples, newcomers and racialized populations during the pandemic. Our presentation addresses the question: to what extent has the pandemic and the related social and economic inequalities influenced the rise in racism against Indigenous peoples, immigrants, refugees and racialized groups in Canada, USA and Mexico? Using data collected from our longitudinal panel survey of over 7,500 residents from the three countries conducted from March 2020 through October 2022, our team examines the conditions that contributed to the rise racism in the three

countries. Using an intersectional framework, our results reveal that racism and ethnic inequality increased and exacerbated pre-pandemic racism in all three countries. Perhaps somewhat surprisingly, results from Mexico and Canada were more similar in terms of economic and social outcomes for Indigenous peoples and newcomers.

RC46-650.1

WILL, Jeff* (Bldg 1/1901, USA)
MILLIGAN, Tracy (UNF Center for Community Initiatives, USA)

Community Partners in Evaluation and Change: Reflections on a Quarter-Century Evaluation of an Intervention Project Addressing Racial Disparities in Health Outcomes

Over the past quarter-century, The Magnolia Project has served a section of "the Northwest Corridor" of Jacksonville, FL, providing reproductive and well-woman care and intensive case management to reduce infant mortality in the African American community. During this time, the primary focus for Magnolia has been to provide clinic based well woman care, prenatal care, support groups and case management through a store-front site in the heart of the target area. As new opportunities for funding became available, Magnolia moved from its "traditional" focus of women who come to, or are referred to, the clinic site to a broad-based Community-wide focus in order to address the underlying symptoms affecting the community's health and the disparities this community faces. The Director and Staff of the Center for Community Initiatives at the University of North Florida have been involved in the discussion, design, and implementation of Magnolia throughout the past 25 years, literally "sitting around the table" working on the original program proposal. In this paper we reflect on our role as evaluation partner for the Magnolia Project, and discuss how Program Representatives and staff, Evaluation Partners, and Community Partners joined forces over the past 25 years to implement the Magnolia project, and how they made a difference in their community. The lessons learned from this process are informative to other programs seeking to expand their community impact through partnering with.

RC05-93.4

WILLIAMS, Byron* (The University of Waikato, New Zealand)

Understanding Housing Discrimination through African Storytelling: Exploring Experiences of Racism Amongst African Renters in Wellington, New Zealand.

Literature discussing ethnic discrimination in housing has identified racism as an obstacle to housing security and residential mobility for ethnic minorities and immigrants and contributes to residential segregation and inequality. Much of this literature relies on audit studies, surveys, discourse analyses, geographical summaries, or housing outcome assessments. Few directly explore the experiences of immigrants and minorities to understand how racism functions within the housing sector. Drawing on ethnographic research amongst the African community in Wellington, New Zealand, this presentation analyses how systemic racism is experienced by Africans in seeking and maintaining rental housing and in their everyday lives. The research addresses interpersonal, institutional, and internalised racism by focusing on the biographies of Africans renting in Wellington and how they are shaped by encounters with different expressions of racism. The findings point in particular to the role of interpersonal racism in shaping where Africans choose to rent or where they feel limited to. Findings also indicate that participants understand their racist experiences in the housing sector as one expression of a broader racialised system that shapes their lives in New Zealand. In addition to shedding light on the connection between housing and racism, the presentation highlights how systemic racism in this context is shaped by tensions between Indigenous-white settler biculturalism and increasingly prominent multiculturalism. The research draws on African storytelling in particular and in focusing on the context of New Zealand provides insight into an understudied area of relatively recent immigration and settlement of the African diaspora.

RC34-505.4

WILLIAMSON, Howard* (University of South Wales, United Kingdom)

A Longitudinal Ethnography over Half a Century

A longitudinal ethnography over half a century
The study of the 'Milltown Boys' is a unique longitudinal ethnography that is now in its 50th year. It started in 1973 through a chance encounter with a small group of school dropouts with differential contact with the criminal justice system, which was the initial focus of research. Participant observation methodology meant, however, being drawn into many other aspects of the Boys' lives, including their families, the labour market, their personal relationships and their leisure time. This informed a wider reflection on their youth transitions and the emergent divergence from their common roots that was already evident as they reached young adulthood. This was published as *Five Years* (1981).

Contact was maintained informally with (some of) the Boys over the next 25 years. By that time, the first generation of youth who had come to be termed

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'status zer0 youth' or 'NEETs' were entering middle age. A follow-up study of 30 of the Boys, conducted through semi-structured interviews, revealed further significant divergence in their lives, from predictable levels of exclusion and disadvantage to unexpected inclusion and success. *The Milltown Boys Revisited* was published in 2004.

The Covid-19 pandemic provided the opportunity, and catalyst, for a further study of the life course(s) of the Boys. Life had moved on, inevitably, but not always in anticipated directions. Transitions towards pensioner age were navigated in myriad ways, as the Boys wove pathways between the private contexts they inhabited and the public faces they projected. It was also time to reflect and report on the relationship between researcher and researched over half a century. *The Milltown Boys at Sixty* was published in 2021.

The Milltown Boys' trilogy generates a range of theoretical, methodological and policy questions relating to young people and youth studies in the 21st century.

RC56-JS-47.2

WILSON, Dean* (University of Sussex, United Kingdom)

Genealogies of Platform Policing: Time, Economy and Organization

This paper examines the emergence of 'platform policing', the movement of the technical infrastructures of police agencies to cloud-based information architectures that infuse police organizations and are designed to meld together disparate sources of data into modulated flows of maximal utility. The paper considers how contemporary transformations of policing have a considerable historical lineage, whereby policing has been refashioned in terms of notions of efficiency and productivity dominant in the wider economy. The paper adopts a genealogical approach, tracing the lineage of contemporary visions of police digitalization through historically situated socio-technical imaginaries of efficient and cost-effective law enforcement that may be traced to the origins of policing, but emerge most prominently in the US context of the 1960s. The paper proceeds by tracing three historical threads that converge in the present moment of police digitalization: calculation, time and automation. It is argued that current ambitions to achieve 'real-time' policing, emerge from a progressive mathematization of policing activity, and an underlying assumption that technology would facilitate the acceleration of policing to a point of maximal efficiency. Conceptions of technical efficiency in policing were linked to wider conceptions of industrial efficiency. Historically, however, policing agencies struggled with notions of what the 'product' of policing was, and while policing mirrored the industrial structures of the economy, notions of what exactly constituted police 'productivity' remained problematic. It is sometimes claimed that these historical contradictions are resolved via 'platform policing'. Platform policing envisages police agencies that are lithe, flexible and perpetually reconfigured. Importantly, it also envisages policing as key consumer and co-producer within 'platform capitalism'. This paper reflects upon the importance of pursuing a 'history of the present' of police digitalization, and tracing the links between economy, technology and police organization.

RC44-629.4

WILUJENG, Estu Putri* (Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia)

Indonesian Digital Laborers' Protest: Strike and Spamming

This paper aims to determine the resilience of digital laborers in carrying out strikes and their effectiveness in Indonesia. Indonesian laborers have a strong history of strikes since the colonial period in the 1900s until now. However, such strikes tend to be carried out by manufacturing workers who work in the same space with similar working time, which making it easier for them to organize. Meanwhile, most digital labor tends to work in different places at different times, which is often considered challenging to organize. Therefore, how did they go on strike? And is the organizing of their strike action capable of getting them to achieve the goal of the strike? The author argues that digital laborers are easier to carry out strikes accompanied by comment spamming because digital platforms rely heavily on the trust of netizens.

TG03-807.1

WINGE, Vilde* (University of South-Eastern Norway, Norway)

Migration, Technology, and Control: A Critical Discourse Analysis Concerning Data Gathering and Information Sharing of Third-Country Nationals

The use of technology in migration management and border control has grown enormously since 9/11, the so-called "refugee crisis" of 2015/2016 in Europe, and the COVID-19 pandemic (Follis, 2017, 1004: Human Rights Council, 2021, 4: Lemberg-Pedersen and Haioty, 61, 2020). This article focuses on the technologies used by the EU to monitor their external borders and movements within the Union. Data gathering is particularly directed at third-country nationals, and information sharing works to stop irregular migration and facilitate returns. This practice has been criticized as it challenges migrants' human rights as well as the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development, in particular goals 10 and 16. The practice focuses on strengthening border controls rather than facilitating orderly and safe migration (SDG, 10) (United

Nations, n.d.-a), and has a discriminatory nature where non-European refugees are prevented access to their rights (SDG, 16) (Human Rights Council, 2021, 5-6: UNGA, 1971: United Nations, n.d.-b).

Through a critical discourse analysis inspired by Fairclough, this article questions how power relations shape the discourses that legitimate this practice. The EU has the power to bring forth ideological discourses of securitization and criminalization of migrants that allow the exclusion of irregular migrants and the potential violation of their rights to protect EU citizens' trust and security. Structures of social forces, states, world orders (Cox, 1981) and hegemony enable the EU to convince third-countries to cooperate by claiming to save lives, as well as to award and punish them for their cooperation efforts (European Commission, 2016b, 9). The different technologies work to institutionalize an ideology that serves to protect the EU and its citizens from the perceived threat. As data gathering and monitoring of third-country nationals serve to prove the existence of irregular migration, the technologies will work to materialize and legitimize their own perceived necessity.

RC54-JS-78.4

WINTER, Christopher* (Victoria University, Australia)

Embodied Emotions in a Lone Actor Terrorist Attack: The Lindt Cafe Siege

While sociology has more broadly seen a "turn to the micro-sociological," studies of violent extremism have largely failed to explore the importance of situational and interactional context into how and why terroristic violence takes shape. Instead of exploring meta or meso level sociological factors, micro-sociology explores the situation itself. This could be anything from bonding with fellow extremists in a social setting, participating in street protests, or even a violent attack. Understanding the interactional factors which help form these situations is key to understanding the phenomenon of extremism more broadly.

This presentation explores Randall Collins' concept of the micro-sociology of violence by exploring an act of lone actor terrorism - the 2014 Lindt Café Siege in Sydney, Australia. The analysis centres on the micro interactions between the hostage-taker, the hostages, and the police, and how these interactions helped shape the wider situation, resulting in the execution of one hostage and the death of another in the subsequent police assault. By exploring embodied emotions, and their impact on the performance of intra and interpersonal emotional management, both on behalf of the hostages, and the hostage-taker, the analysis reveals why violence (as opposed to threats of violence) was only used after a dozen tense hours. Ultimately, this case is a good example of the utility of a micro-sociological approach to violent extremism.

TG11-JS-98.3

WINTER, Christopher* (Victoria University, Australia)

Measuring Lone Actor Terrorism: Insights from the Lone Actor Terrorism Micro-Sociological Database

Studies of terrorism have been hampered by significant challenges in definitional challenges (what are we even measuring?) and the availability of data (how can we measure it?). These issues have been compounded by the relative paucity of open-source databases (who else can look at our data?). More so than general terrorism, research on lone actor terrorism has been stymied by these challenges.

This presentation introduces the Lone Actor Terrorist Micro-sociological Database (LATMD). The LATMD represents one of the largest datasets focusing on lone actor terrorism, capturing most lone actor terrorist attacks conducted globally in the last two decades. The LATMD's unique focus on the micro-sociological means that it not only captures biographical and ideological factors of perpetrators but crucially, attack-level and situational factors, something largely missing from lone actor terrorism research.

In discussing the LATMD, this presentation explores both the challenges of creating a dataset focusing on lone actor terrorism and why the maintenance of such a dataset is critical to lone actor terrorism research.

RC21-303.3

WISE, Amanda* (Macquarie University, Australia)
VELAYUTHAM, Selvaraj (Macquarie University, Australia)
AQUINO, Kristine (University of Technology Sydney, Australia)

Swagger, Urban Leisure & the Non-Citizen Precariat: Singapore's Migrant Domestic Worker Volleyball Scene

Volleyball is a popular activity among Singapore's migrant domestic workers (MDWs) from the Philippines and Indonesia. Drawing on ethnographic research, this paper explores what drives their passion for the volleyball scene, and the social affordances that emerge at the intersection of convivial leisure, liminal places, immigrant precarity, and urban marginality.

The volleyball scene is a generative ecosystem of informal social and emotional support, social resourcefulness, circumscribed conviviality and embodied belonging. Hundreds of MDWs participate in fortnightly self-organised Sunday 'league' days held on an otherwise unused slice of vacant land in central Singapore. League days involve male, female and non-binary migrant workers, of different religious and cultural backgrounds and sexualities. Mixed gender teams, bespoke team jerseys and creative team names heavily feature. Volleyball players and spectators are both intrinsic to the 'scene'. Spontaneous beauty pageants, music, picnics, group dancing, Tik Tok dances videoed, and performative selfies contribute to the carnivalesque atmosphere. Groups gather and socialise around the makeshift courts, where friendships and romances between domestic workers and male migrant workers from India and Bangladesh are common and unremarkable. Such taboo couplings are highly stigmatised in Singapore and rarely seen in public elsewhere.

The paper will explore how MDWs organise their teams, games, and league days, and how they appropriate this marginal slice of urban space. This generative mode of urban leisure is nonetheless heavily surveilled, and access to the public space tenuously held. We ask, despite this, why 'the scene' generates strong and expressive counter-embodiments to the submissive, mild and asexual habitus expected of 'on duty' live-in domestic helpers, and why the scene has become such a convivial, affirmative and empowering social field.

RC31-465.4

WITHERS, Matt* (Australian National University, Australia)

Lost in Space (and Time): Precarious Legal Status and Transnational Family Separation in the Pacific Labour Scheme

The Pacific Labour Scheme (PLS) is Australia's first guestworker migration scheme. In recruiting workers from nine Pacific Island countries and Timor-Leste to perform low-wage work for periods of up to four years, it leverages uneven regional development to create racialised 'situations of exception' (Ong 2006) within Australia's national employment framework. Unlike temporary labour migrants on other visa categories, PLS workers are restricted to 'low-skill' occupations in rural and regional Australia, are unable to change employer, and lack rights to family accompaniment. As a result, workers navigate a continuum of precarious legal status trajectories (PLST) (Goldring et al. 2009), shaped by spatiotemporal factors and bound between 'unfree' labour (Yea and Chok 2018; Parreñas 2022) and the alternative of 'absconding' (Bailey 2020; Howes 2022) into irregular status. In both scenarios, PLST entail extended periods of transnational family separation that disrupt and impair personal relationships and care practices that are central to the wellbeing of Pasifika and Timorese migrant workers, as well as their households and communities in countries of origin. Drawing on a combination of in-depth and semi-structured interviews with migrant workers (from Kiribati, Tonga and Vanuatu), their family members (in Vanuatu), and government stakeholders (in Fiji, Samoa, Tonga and Vanuatu), this article explores the personal and developmental consequences of these disruptions. Findings indicate that PLST intersect with spatial and temporal asymmetries within the PLS, resulting in frequent experiences of relationship breakdown that have lasting financial and care implications for migrant families and undermine prospects of sustainable development that the scheme is nominally predicated upon.

Plen-4.3

WOHLRAB-SAHR, Monika* (Universität Leipzig, Germany)

Post-Secularity or Multiple Secularities – What Is behind New Interpretations of the Religious Situation?

The lecture discusses recent interpretations of the present religious situation that seem to be in competition with each other.

Interpretations of the "post-secular" are diverse. Even if the concept did not only start there, it certainly became prominent with Jürgen Habermas' public intervention after the terror attacks of September 11, 2001. In this intervention, Habermas did not question secularization processes as such, but rather the lack of awareness with regard to the presence of religion in secularized societies. After him, however, postsecularity soon became a keyword for positions which in general found notions of secularity or secularization problematic for capturing present developments. This related especially – but not only – to developments outside the West. Some of these approaches implied a critique of secularism as a hegemonial Western endeavour and concept. This often went along with normative assumptions in favor of the presence of religion in modern societies.

Similar to assumptions of postsecularity, also the thesis of "multiple secularities" (Wohlrab-Sahr/Burchardt, Kleine) started with a critique of the classical secularization thesis. However, it arrives at different findings by using secularity as a heuristic and analytical concept in order to address conceptual distinctions and institutional differentiations between religious and non-religious spheres, symbols, and practice - in past and presence and in different world regions. Secularity in this heuristic sense becomes a tertium comparationis for comparative social research in a global and historical perspective. The outcome of such research, however, cannot be answered from the outset. And the question of the inherent normativity of this approach has to be addressed as well.

The lecture discusses the essential positions with regard to their premises, their approach to research, their social diagnosis, and their inherent normative assumptions.

RC06-113.1

WOJNICKA, Katarzyna* (University of Gothenburg, Sweden)

From Fathers' Rights Movement to Single Parents' Advocacy: The Case of the Platform for European Fathers

The main goal of my paper is to present a European fathers' activism phenomenon, that constitutes a type of men's and single parents' mobilizations. Analysed phenomena play an important role in creating politics and discourses on single parenthood, fatherhood and gender (in)equality. However, despite its size and rather high recognizability in the public discourse, there is a lack of comprehensive, comparative research on the European dimension of the phenomenon and my paper aims to fill this gap. The analysis is based on data collected via mixed methods approach that consist of a) quantitative and b) qualitative social research. The study includes mapping and surveying all identified fathers' (rights) groups in Europe (n> 100) as well as focus group interviews with members of the transnational organizations, its social media analysis and individual interviews with activists from Polish, Swedish, British and German national movements. The study is informed by theories developed within critical studies on men and masculinities, as well as social movements' scholarship. For the purposes of this paper, a case study of *Platform for European Fathers,* the leading transnational European initiative, will be presented.

RC54-733.2

WOJTEWICZ, Anna* (Nicolaus Copernicus University, Poland)

Would I Do It Again This Way? Experiences of Research on the Bodily Practices of Four Generations of Polish Men

The project I would like to talk about has been implemented since 2020 and is financed by the National Center of Science (Poland). There are three main research aims of the project: (1) identification and analysis of everyday practices pertaining to the body in representatives of four generations of the Polish men (the so-called Baby Boomers generation, generation X, generation Y, and generation Z). (2) Analysis of the dominant cultural content (discourse) pertaining to bodily practices of the Polish men since the 1950's until the 2020's. (3) Identification and analysis of the symptoms of social change generated by male practices concerning the body. The above aims are interlinked by means of the theories of social practices, representing the so-called third sociology, used in the project. During my presentation, I would like to share my experiences on the pros and cons of the theoretical-methodological assumptions (the already mentioned theory of social practicesand the grounded theory) in the context of the field work implementation (which took place in 2022). Primarily I will focus on the process of conducting 60 in-depth interviews with elements of a biographical interview (between January and September 2022), pointing to the encountered limitations and the methods of dealing with them. As a conclusion, I will present reflections on the theoretical and methodological approaches that were used by me and my research team.

RC25-372.4

WOLOWICZ, Agnieszka* (University of Warsaw, The Faculty of Education, Poland)

Research Involving People with Disabilities

People with disabilities are the largest minority in society. However, difficulties in designing accessible research have led to their exclusion from participation in studies, and consequently insufficient participation in the production of knowledge. This is partly the result of their high heterogeneity (e.g., their diversity in terms of disabilities, functioning characteristics, and needs) and their invisibility to researchers (e.g., because they communicate using alternative methods, they are incapacitated, they live in institutions, or they are in situations of dependency). To align with the slogan of the people with disabilities movement ("nothing about us without us") and the assumptions of the 2006 Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, social research needs to be designed in such a way that participants with disabilities can express their opinions freely and fully. A new approach—one that addresses methodological assumptions (both practical and ethical) and reflects on ways to maximise the participation of people with disabilities—is required. This presentation aims to encourage thinking about a methodological and analytical framework that re-evaluates traditional assumptions concerning accessibility and realises the principles of equality, non-discrimination, and empowerment. We will consider, amongst other things, how accessible research might be organised; the positioning of the researcher; the asymmetrical nature of the relationship between the researcher and the participant; the role of third parties (e.g., assistants and sign language interpreters); how access is negotiated and how informed consent to participate in research is obtained; and how regimes of ability might be deconstructed.

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

Adhoc-883.5

WONG, Catherine Mei Ling* (University of Amsterdam, Netherlands)

A Reflection on Teaching Environmental Sociology Using Amsterdam As a Living Lab

Teaching the sociology of socio-environmental relationships, including the social relations that underpin climate change can be an abstract experience for students. The last 50 years has seen a rich development of theories, concepts and empirical studies in the sub-discipline of environmental sociology. Bringing these abstract elements to life in the pedagogical space, however, can be challenging. In this presentation, I reflect on my experience teaching a sociology course, "Environment and Society", using Amsterdam as a living lab. This includes the use of field trips and embedded learning through collaborations with local environmental NGOs. I also discuss the need to include more global perspectives that includes post-colonial critiques of some elements of environmental movements, non-Western concepts, and eco-feminist thought. I conclude with questions around the role of higher education in environmental sociology in preparing students for a climate changed (professional) life after university.

RC24-JS-60.1

WONG, Catherine Mei Ling* (University of Amsterdam, Netherlands)
YANG, Yixi (Memorial University of Newfoundland, Canada)

Public Perceptions of Nuclear Energy in Relation to Climate Change in China

Nuclear energy has been increasingly recast as a clean energy technology that is crucial in global efforts to mitigate climate change. This reframing of nuclear energy gained more prominence especially after the 2015 Paris Climate Agreement which nearly every nation in the world signed, marking a significant shift in global efforts to ramp up climate action. This discourse, however, has been led mainly by policy and technical experts. Little is known about the public uptake of this (re)framing of nuclear energy, and even less so in the case of China. Most studies that investigate this also use conventional methods of national surveys and (some) focused group discussions. This paper presents new empirical data based on user-generated content on social media, specifically, Weibo. Using big data analysis, we then derive understandings about public perceptions about nuclear energy in relation to climate change. Unlike the typical landscape of concerns expressed in Anglo-Saxon contexts, we found that climate change, nuclear safety, pollution, and the likes were not major topics associated with nuclear energy. Instead, the dominant themes associated with nuclear energy centre on technological nationalism, energy security, and stock market/finance related topics. We further reflect on how nuclear energy acts as a symbol of post-colonial strength, technological prowess and an important pillar in China's challenge to U.S. status as a global power.

Asso-898.2

WONG, Kennedy chi-pan* (University of Southern California, USA)

Counter-Movements, Surveillance, and Assaults: Mobilizing Pro-Regime Diasporas As Non-State Agents of Transnational Repression

How do authoritarian regimes mobilize their pro-regime diasporas as global agents to actively repress the exiled dissidents and their activism? The literature on diaspora politics often focuses on a specific subset of anti-homeland regime actors who uphold the cosmopolitan principles of equal rights and democracy. This paper extends the literature by studying the pro-regime diasporas and their efforts to undermine dissident diaspora activism. I specifically ask how autocrats mobilize their pro-regime diasporas as non-state agents beyond the nation-state territory to repress exiled dissidents through countermovement, surveillance, and assaults. This paper draws on both interviewing evidence and ethnographic fieldwork of two sets of cases: (i) counter-movements and surveillance by pro-regime Chinese diasporas against Hongkongers, Uyghurs, and Tibetans in the UK, US, and Canada, and (ii) a mass shooting event that happened in a Taiwanese Presbyterian Church in the US. The findings of this paper demonstrate two national identity mechanisms by which the pro-Chinese Communist Party regime diaspora draws to repress dissident diasporas: (1) Territorializing identity: by invoking "Chinese-ness" as defending territorial completeness and depicting exiled dissidents as "separatists," and (2) Orientalizing identity: by portraying "Chinese people" as "victims of Western imperialism" in the world system and depicting exiled dissidents as "Western imperialist state-sponsored agents." The findings advance our understanding of globalization and authoritarianism by illustrating the intersections of nationalism and transnational repression through identity work that turn pro-regime diaspora into non-state agents of repression.

RC18-265.5

WONG, Kennedy chi-pan* (University of Southern California, USA)

How Should We Talk about 'We'? Mapping 'Our' Authoritarian Struggles to the Broader World

How can exiled democracy activists fight for their homeland's democratization while supporting democracy movements happening in other places? The literature on diaspora politics often focuses on how migrants channel the homeland and hostland actors in a transnational social field to advance a homeland cause. With the growing presence of trans-diasporic coalition where different diaspora people work together for a broader cause of global democracy, how can diaspora politics move beyond the homeland? To address this question, we need to understand how activists define their identity and their relationships to the broader world through articulations. Seeing diaspora as an ongoing articulation project, instead of a demographic population, I draw on a concept called 'mapping' to reconceptualize how activists discursively set the boundary of the fields of political engagement in different settings to define their relationship to the external actors. Using 24 months of participant observations on the Hongkonger, Taiwanese, Thai, Uyghurs, Tibetan, and Burmese American groups, this paper found three maps of relations: national (based on homeland-hostland relations), cross-national (based on geopolitical relations), and universal (based on human rights and universal norms). Each map has a defined set of relationships between actors, forms of articulation of the homeland political struggles, and a set of opportunities and strategies for mobilizations. The finding suggests that the formation of diaspora and trans-diasporic coalition as a united bloc of people of identity depends on how people draw the map of relations. Examining the 'map' advances our understanding of how diaspora politics works as a sustained global political force against authoritarianism.

RC02-44.4

WONGSARANUCHIT, Pheeraya* (Meajo University, Thailand)
THECHATAKERNG, Pusanisa (Meajo University, Thailand)
SATJASOMBOON, Sutawan (Maejo University, Thailand)
TULASOMBAT, Sirikul (Meajo University, Thailand)

Stairway to Purchase: New Customer Journey Mapping on Low-Rise Condo in Thailand

Low-rise condo is very popular in the big cities as consumer behavior has changed. Especially Chiang Mai Province has rapidly expanded the city recently, then Low-rise condo becomes alternative of young people and foreigners to live and invest in this type of property. This research then, tries to focus on customer journey mapping on Low-rise condo purchasing. 10 major customers were collected data through focus group technique of qualitative research. Thematic analysis showed that consumer purchase mapping is an important technique via 7 steps of customer journey mapping: developing a condo unit layout to achieve the consumer purchase journey mapping process; mapping trace and interaction points; classifying the characteristics of effective customer journeys; using maps to recognize and reach specific target markets; measuring the strengths and weaknesses of the customer experience through consumer purchase journey mapping; quantifying the costs and benefits of journey mapping and avoiding pitfalls in planning and implementing customer purchase journey mapping. The results demonstrated that consumer purchase mapping is a significant technique to better understand consumer behavior in the current omnichannel environment. It is common for a consumer to become aware of a Low-rise condo from out of home advertising, to evaluate the condo based on a sales gallery, to read condo reviews online, to see virtual tour online, and to purchase the condo at the nearest area of working. From the result of this study, it is suggested that customer mapping needs to be continually updated to reveal changes in consumer behavior, technology, and competition. Moreover, a good mapping process acknowledges that customers will not always follow the same direction.

RC24-367.4

WOOD, Penney* (University of New South Wales, Australia)

Exploring the Use of a Relational Paradigm for Understanding Human-Wildlife Coexistence

A major challenge for contemporary conservation is human population expansion, leading to significant overlap between human and wildlife communities. Accordingly, understanding how humans and wildlife coexist in these shared spaces is becoming increasingly important in achieving effective and sustainable conservation outcomes.

Coexistence studies are trending away from single disciplinary projects towards socio-ecological approaches, which seek to provide a broader understanding of interactions. Yet, conservation researchers have often struggled to understand and combine social and ecological information in ways that balance the experiences and knowledge of both human and non-human participants.

Instead, research typically occurs within positivist human exceptionalism and technocratic paradigms. These paradigms position humans as separate

and dominant over non-humans and privilege the knowledge created by research professionals as reflecting the reality for 'creating' coexistence. These approaches are seen as problematic because they are unable to account for the complexity of interactions, thereby contributing to the ontological exclusion of diverse peoples and non-human organisms. The result is often inappropriate or unwanted 'management interventions'.

This research considers coexistence within a relational paradigm, which regards reality and knowledge as pluralistic and created in the relating space between entities. Reflected within methodologies, a relational paradigm frames coexistence as a multidirectional co-constructive act between human and non-human participants to value agency and knowledge equally.

Interactions between humans and dingoes in a coastal region of Australia provided a case study for revealing the value of a relational paradigm. Data gathering focused on ways humans and dingoes express agency when interacting in shared spaces and included open-ended interviews and secondary ecological and environmental data combined through thematic narrative analysis techniques.

The resulting narratives highlight the relative and relational interactions taking place in shared spaces and identify the unique elements that combine in a contextual understanding of how coexistence is co-constructed in this system.

RC34-505.1

WOODMAN, Dan* (University of Melbourne, Australia)

The Sociology of Youth (and Young Adulthood?)

The sociological approach to youth means that it cannot be defined purely chronologically; youth is relational and shaped by different and changing social contexts. In the context of significant social changes in many countries, youth studies researchers have extended from an original focus primarily on the teenage years well into people's 20s but are yet to properly grapple with the conceptual implications for 'youth studies' when more of the processes and outcomes youth researchers are interested in are extending not only into people's later 20s but even into their 30s. The available research suggests that what might be called young adulthood (≈25-34 years) is in general very different to the experience of the teenage years which are shaped by compulsory schooling and near universal family support, or the now normative experience in many countries of further education and precarious work during people's early 20s. But young adulthood is increasingly important to many of the core questions of the field, such as how educational credentials convert into career outcomes, the building of adult relationships, and the establishment of independent households. Further, support (including financial transfers) from parents to their young adult children appears to be playing a growing and crucial role in these outcomes, challenging frameworks that conceptualise youth studies as tracking the transition to an independent adulthood. Youth studies scholars need to but are yet to properly conceptualise how social change, uncertainty and the reproduction and remaking of inequalities unfolds in linked but different ways across youth and young adulthood. Using examples from the Life Patterns study that has tracked two generations through to their 20s and 30s in Australia, this paper begins to sketch out this conceptualisation and what it means for the relationship between youth studies, childhood studies and life course research.

RC32-JS-150.3

WOODS, Brett* (Victoria University, Australia)
LISTON, Ruth* (Victoria University, Australia)
CORNEY, Tim* (Victoria University, Australia)
MACDONALD, Fiona* (Victoria University, Australia)

Tackling Inequality in Construction Trades Training through Gender Transformative Pedagogy

Gender inequality in construction trades is widely acknowledged and reported. Key issues include a heavily masculine culture and an 'outsider' discourse around women, alongside lack of reporting and consequences for inappropriate behaviour. Gendered violence in the construction industry is well documented and research shows that a lack of systems of accountability has created a social context that enables the drivers of violence against women.

Apprenticeships training systems differ around the world, each with their own opportunities and challenges. In Australia, apprenticeships in the construction trades are firmly anchored as one of the key models for training. An apprenticeship includes a combination of practical workplace learning combined with formal learning through a Technical and Further Education (TAFE) college or Registered Training Organisation (RTOs). Recent Australian studies showed that up to 80 per cent of women in construction have experienced inappropriate behaviour in the workplace, and 19 per cent from students or teachers in their educational institutions. Gender inequality is evident in both and the systemic barrier of gendered violence in the construction trades ecosystem is deeply embedded. Negative outcomes include high attrition rates for women apprentices.

Our applied and translational research interrogated the social norms, culture and traditional constructions of masculinity and femininity for women apprentices in construction trades. Our aim was to explore whether primary prevention activities around gender equality can be delivered in TAFE settings and how gender transformative pedagogies can be embedded in

teaching and learning practices. In this presentation we share findings from our engagement with industry, workers, apprentices, local government and organisational stakeholders. By focusing on the educational institutions, the research highlights the impact of gendered violence and inequality on the systemic barriers in the construction industry, and the need for cultural change to attract, recruit and retain women in construction trades.

RC31-453.7

WORM, Arne* (University of Goettingen, Center of Methods in Social Sciences, Germany)
BECKER, Johannes* (University of Goettingen, Germany)

Class, Social Mobility and Displacement in the Middle East Region – Complex Interrelations from a Biographical and Multi-Generational Perspective

Processes of flight are strongly linked to class positioning and social mobility. This aspect is often neglected in forced migration studies and in the sociology of class. Class positioning has a strong influence on refugees' possible itineraries, networks, the extent of physical strains during the migration process and the possibilities for smoothing arrival, even though their socio-economic position may change during this process and in new geographical contexts. Furthermore, class formation, class positioning and social mobility (across familial generations) can be significantly shaped by displacement, which has been a socio-historically important aspect in the Middle East region in particular.

Reconstructing the life histories and family histories of forced migrants over several generations can help us to understand how decisions to migrate in the context of violent conflict, and the planning of routes and destinations, are closely interrelated with previous trajectories of social mobility, and how class positioning opens up opportunities to move, or makes moving impossible. We argue that these dynamics should be considered in research on displacement, with a detailed reconstruction of the genesis of the familial class positioning in the context of changing social figurations.

We will present case analyses that show the interrelations between processes of forced migration, class positioning and social mobility, based on biographical and family history interviews that were conducted with refugees from Iraq and Syria for various research projects located in the Middle East. In this regional context, the definition of colonial borders and the transformation of (state) institutions in the 20th century led to a societal reshuffle involving complex social mobility processes. These processes shape the power dynamics between different familial generations and within different milieus to this day, and have influenced the intensity of attachment to (authoritarian) state regimes, transregional networks, and imaginations of the future.

RC21-JS-35.2

WORSOE, Hanne* (School of Social Science, Australia)
ROITMAN, Sonia (The University of Queensland, Australia)

Solidarity Networks and Strategies in COVID-19 Lockdowns Experienced By International University Students in Brisbane/ SEQ Australia

Higher education is the third largest Australian export. When the COVID-19 global pandemic resulted in national lockdowns to curtail its spread, the federal government provided little support to international students living in Australia. Some social scientists announced a new age of local interconnectedness and interdependence that might overcome modern economic individualism (Latour, 2020; Springer, 2020), however, our research suggests that such interconnectedness is highly dependent on pre-existing networks, and structural justice.

This paper is the outcome of a study interviewing service providers and over 100 international students living through the COVID lockdowns of 2020 and 2021 in Southeast Queensland. We examine community networks and forms of solidarity forged during COVID lockdowns supporting international students. With limited support, what was available to international students? What forms of solidarity developed? How did networks arise, and how people find connection?

International students who had recently arrived had limited social networks. Many lost their jobs and struggled to survive while in Australia. Preliminary findings show many international students were left with no social connections, no income and sometimes, no shelter. While local support did arise in meaningful ways, its nature was ad hoc. Many did not receive what they needed. Solidarity was thus 'value-based' (US Social Forum 2007, in Smith, 2009) around people supporting similar values. A second form of solidarity promoted by organisations such as faith groups, universities, and political groups (often seen as 'routine organisations' (Small and Gose, 2020), arose as more organised and targeted support in reaction to the lack of government support for international students. This second form promoted new, emerging networks and connections, some continuing when lockdowns were over. These new and established forms of solidarity did not present a spatial dimension, and new relationships with local neighbours did not flourish in the case of international students.

RC04-82.1

WOTHERSPOON, Terry* (University of Saskatchewan, Canada)

MILNE, Emily (MacEwan University, Canada)

The Role of Cultural Supports for Indigenous Students: Spaces for and Impediments to Decolonizing Education

The Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada's final report documents the history of residential schools and attendees' experiences while outlining important responsibilities for schools, along with other agencies, to advance reconciliation. Schools have undertaken several initiatives to affirm Indigenous perspectives and experiences and support Indigenous students, but progress toward decolonization remains limited. Research in Canada and other settler colonial context has revealed the significance of engagement with Indigenous Elders, Knowledge Keepers, and local community members to support such initiatives, including having self-identified Indigenous Peoples working full- or part-time at individual school locations. We present a case study conducted in Alberta, Canada, to examine perspectives and experiences of students, parents, and teachers working with self-identified Indigenous school staff members. Our study draws on data from interviews and focus groups conducted with 201 Indigenous youth and parents and teachers of Indigenous children connected to one Alberta school division. Informed by both critical sociology of education analysis and critical theories of settler colonialism and decolonization, we explore spaces for as well as impediments to decolonization in the context of contemporary school reforms and practices. Our findings reinforce existing research which demonstrate the positive impact that interactions with self-identified Indigenous liaison workers or staff at schools can have, both for students and in supporting teachers and parents, derived from mentorship, emotional and academic support, and access to cultural learning and ceremonies. However, we also observe contradictions produced through pressures imposed by institutional models and practices that stand in the way of progress towards reconciliation and decolonization.

RC16-250.2

WOZNY, Anna* (University of Michigan, United States)

The Land of Rising Celibacy: Racialized Masculinity, (A)Sexuality, and the Global Gender Order

Recent research in sociology of gender, sexuality, and postcolonial studies demonstrates that global gender hierarchies are often articulated through—and reinforced by—popular representations of male sexuality. Rich literature documents how colonial domination typically involves a symbolic sorting and labeling of local men into racialized "manly" or "effeminate" categories (Connell 2016; Ueno 1997). How are these representations established? Drawing on an in-depth qualitative analysis of English-language media articles that focus on the phenomenon of "sexlessness" in Japan, this paper elucidates the dynamic relationship between the symbolic global order and sex/gender hierarchies. I document how over four decades, as Japan's economy stagnated and its symbolic status as a geopolitical superpower diminished, portrayals of Japanese men shifted from *hypersexual* to *asexual*. At the same time, the positioning Japanese men's racialized sexuality as subordinate to Western masculinity has persistently occupied a central place in these representations. By theorizing the entanglements of sexuality and racialized masculinity with global political economy, this paper contributes a nuanced understanding of how global gender hierarchies are produced and transform over time. I suggest that within the current context of globalization—specifically, with Asian economic ascent and Western decline—these symbolic representations help assuage collective anxieties regarding the West's contested position by simultaneously reaffirming its symbolic dominance and perceptions of Asian inferiority. I conclude by discussing the implications of these findings for the Western and Japanese constructions of collective and individual identities.

WG06-781.2

WRIGHT, Casey* (Western Michigan University, United States)

An Institutional Ethnography Examining Parental Leave from the Standpoints of Women Pursuing Scientific Doctorates in the United States

Within the U.S. STEM (science, technology, engineering, and mathematics) higher education institution, the establishment of parental leave policies has been lauded as recruitment and retention tools for women faculty in the sciences. Less emphasis has been placed on parental leave for graduate student trainees, despite evidence that many women decide to leave research careers after graduate school, citing concerns about work and family. Through the application of Smith's ontology of institutions to the U.S. STEM higher education institution, I explicated the ruling relations which organize parental leave for parenting women pursuing STEM doctorates. I established doctoral student women's experiences as the standpoints from which to direct inquiry into the ruling relations around parental leave policy. Integrating women's experiences with interviews with university employee informants, ruling relations mapping provided the basis for the ethnographic description of

how texts such as the university parental leave policy and graduate student employee handbook which enacted in the interests of those in ruling positions within the institution. Through the application of the ideal worker discourse to reveal the concealed standpoint around which the institution operated, I describe how the ruling relations constructed parental leave as a favor granted unequally at the intersecting relations of gender, race, international student status, and disability. Smith's expansive definition of work guided a critique of institutional implementation of employee leave that does not afford consideration for the power relations which organize access to these policies. Challenges were most prevalent once the policy implementation was in the hands of faculty advisors and departmental supervisors. I discuss how the everyday embodied realities of how parenting graduate student women's time is used and organized by the institution revealed the devaluation of women's work between their dual roles as researchers and students as they trained to become Ph.D. scientists.

RC31-JS-46.3

WRIGHT, Claudia* (Utah State University, United States)

Privileged Transmigrant Motherhood and the Reframing of Oppression As Liberation

The discussion on migration as liberation in the gendered migration literature has explored the relationship between structure and agency in relation to how gender is experienced in the context of migration. However, studies have greatly focused on labor migration briefly exploring the role of class, gender, and race ideologies in countries of origin. This paper explores the experiences of migrant privileged women who migrated for various reasons, are raising their children in the Global north in the absence of close family and friends, and who hold strong bonds to their country of origin. For this, I looked at highly educated transnational Colombian women who belong to middle- and upper-class segments of Colombian society. This allows us to further understand how intersectional identities produce specific experiences with the potential to challenge or abide to existing gender structures and expand our knowledge on privileged Latina migrants in the United States.

Using in-depth interviews with 31 mothers, I find that most understand motherhood and migration as a liberating experience. However, they conceptualize "liberation" inside the ideological frames of class and gender in Colombia as well as within their experiences of racialization and the labor of social reproduction in the United States. This results in the reframing of oppression as liberation. At the same time, these mothers question class and childrearing expectations in Colombia and actively defy them in their interactions with close friends and family. I argue that privilege motherhood sits at the intersection of gender, class, and race to produce an experience with the potential to produce social change while remaining in the status quo.

TG10-842.1

WRIGHT, Jared* (TED University, Turkey)

Diversity and Inclusion in Data Activism: Frame Resonance and the Barrier of Problem Recognition

How diverse and inclusive is data activism? The political contention around contemporary issues of digital data and technology (from "net neutrality" to "dataveillance") may sometimes involve highly complex technical aspects that are difficult for average people to understand, especially those from underprivileged social groups. I propose that the *digital divide* and the *technological knowledge gap* create a barrier to *problem recognition* which can impede how well activists can achieve *frame resonance* with different segments of society. How, then, have such activists addressed this problem and sought to be more inclusive of those with less technological knowledge? This study comparatively analyzes two similar, yet independent, social movements engaged in data activism: the Digital Rights movement (DR) and the Anonymous hacktivist movement (ANON). Based on qualitatively analyzed observational and archival data, I identify the framing and organizational strategies of each movement. First, I show how the DR's master frame of "internet freedom" and closed structure appears to indirectly reify socioeconomic inequalities by being only accessible to a large extent by highly privileged social groups. However, I also find that the formally organized DR groups develop specific education and mobilization strategies to directly address the technological knowledge gap and place more emphasis on experts and accreditation. In contrast, ANON's master frame of "freedom of speech" and open, anarchic structure helps it to be more accessible to diverse groups. Yet, this more informal and decentralized collective largely fails to address the technological knowledge gap and relies more heavily on crowd-sourced and unaccredited "citizen science" which leads to inner conflicts and balkanization. This work extends the literature on social movements, the digital divide, and framing by examining cases of highly advanced data activism at the forefront of global social movements.

TG11-853.2

WRIGHT, Katie* (La Trobe University, Australia)

Public Inquiries and the Societalization of Child Abuse Crises

perpetrated against children in institutional settings. In response to victim-survivor activism, high profile media scandals, and increasing knowledge of the prevalence and effects of child abuse, many countries have established major

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public inquiries to investigate past wrongs and provide recommendations for legal, institutional and social reform. Drawing on an Australian Research Council funded cultural historical sociology of activism against institutional abuse, this paper employs Jeffrey Alexander's conceptualization of societalization to examine how a series of social crises related to institutional child abuse have been responded to through the public inquiry mechanism in many nations in the Global North. The paper begins by considering the emergence and intensification of societal concern about childhood vulnerability and abuse in institutional settings. Among the many factors that gave rise to changing social attitudes, the paper considers how psychological research and theories of human development, alongside a growing child rights discourse, reshaped how childhood experience, and the long-term effects of violence in childhood, came to be understood. The paper then examines the ways in which victims-survivors of institutional child abuse mobilized to raise public awareness and demand action and justice from governments and key organizations, notably churches. Building on Alexander's theorization of societalization, the paper argues that the establishment of major public inquiries – across Europe, North America and Australia – has been a central plank of crisis management in state responses to revelations of widespread and systemic institutional violence. Public inquiries into institutional child abuse have also been critical to visions and aspirations of violence-free childhoods and to strategies of re-imagining the past and remaking childhood futures.

TG03-809.1

WRIGHT, Katie* (La Trobe University, Australia)

Reclaiming Child Rights: Victim-Survivor Activism Against Institutional Child Abuse

Across the globe, challenges to authoritarianism, inequality and corruption abound, while demands for action on climate change, racial injustice and gender-based violence grow. Against this wider backdrop of mobilisation, participation and collective action against inequality and human rights violations, victim-survivors of institutional child abuse have made their voices heard. This paper explores activism against institutional child abuse and examines the ways in which victim-survivors became leading voices for social change. The paper begins by providing contextual background for the emergence of institutional child abuse as a social issue and the ways in which rights-based framing of justice claims emerged. Findings from an Australian Research Council funded project on activism and child rights are then discussed as the paper explores key strategies and goals that activists and advocates have articulated through social and traditional media. Several different strands of activist strategy and focus are identified, including individual testimony and narratives of abuse, which have been critical. Drawing on theories of activist mobilisation and identity construction, the paper explores how identity influences activist strategies and the extent to which therapy culture and other social shifts over the last two decades have laid the foundation for public disclosures of child rights violations – both in relation to the willingness of people to speak out and the receptiveness of wider communities to hear such difficult stories. The paper identifies how the subject position of the child is mobilised by victim-survivors when making rights-based claims. Yet, these personal narratives of abuse are typically linked to wider societal concerns. Indeed, it is the dual demand of future-oriented social reform for safer childhoods and justice for past wrongs that fuels activists and advocacy efforts and rights-based claims in this domain.

RC05-JS-72.6

WU, Cary (York University, Canada)
KIM, Ann* (York University, Canada)

Who Believes There Is Anti-Asian Discrimination?

The perception of racial discrimination shapes the degree to which we trust and build healthy relationships with others and support the movement for racial equity. Under Black Lives Matter and Say Their Names, movements and activists against anti-Black racism are organized nationally and internationally and they are highly visible in the public realm to raise awareness and seek justice. Campaigns against anti-Asian racism is, overall, less organized. But the rise in reports of anti-Asian hate since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic may have raised its awareness. In this article, we consider how people from various racial backgrounds perceive anti-Asian racism during the COVID-19 pandemic in the US. Specifically, we examine how personal experiences of discrimination affect perceptions of anti-Asian racism and whether these experiences can explain the racial gaps in perceptions. Our analysis of data from the 2020 American National Election Survey shows that personal experiences of racial discrimination can significantly increase an individual's perception of anti-Asian discrimination regardless of their race. We also find that racial differences in personal experiences of discrimination can largely explain the gaps in perceived anti-Asian discrimination. Black and Asian Americans are much more likely to believe in anti-Asian racism due to prior experiences of discrimination. These findings have important implications for the potential for widespread coalition-building and structural and cultural change given the need for shared agreement on the existence of racial inequity and discrimination across different groups. The denial of discrimination is problematic for achieving such change by perpetuating the othering of groups, victim-blaming, the invalidation of experiences, and discriminatory attitudes.

RC06-109.4

WU, Chia-Ling* (National Taiwan University, Taiwan)

Singlehood, Egg Economy and Stratified Reproduction

Egg economy has been booming in Taiwan. Single women are the major actors in the egg donation and social egg freezing, leading to new family-making through assisted reproductive technologies. I analyze how it is organized and evaluate its consequences. The data include the fieldwork, in-depth interviews and archival data I collect in Taiwan and Japan between 2017 and 2022. For Taiwan's egg donation, I highlight its inter-generational reproductive injustice. The rapid expansion of egg donation in Taiwan since 2012 results from the growing number of infertile couples from Japan, China, and Hong Kong for the infertility treatment in Taiwan, promoted by the state's policy of medical tourism. Young college women are mobilized by the clinics to donate their egg for the women of advanced reproductive age suffering from aged oocytes. The donors face health risk, and their clinical labor has been seldom recognized. For egg freezing, I regard it as hope technology which creates false hope for single women as consumers. Fertility clinics, viewing the trend of delayed marriage and parenthood in Taiwan, create the need of social egg freezing as wise investment for flexible career planning since mid-2010s. However, information such as success rates, the percentage of egg freezing cases resulting in live birth, is never revealed. Taiwan's Assisted Reproduction Act requires single women can only use her own frozen eggs when getting married. It is estimated the usage rate is less than 5%. Single women are also prohibited to use donated sperm in Taiwan. For those who opt for being single mothers by choice, they have to go abroad, facing more social and health risk. Overall, single women in Taiwan have become marginalized clinical laborers, misguided consumers and reproductive exiles in different aspects of egg economy. I propose legal reform and monitoring system-building as policy implication.

RC04-73.4

WU, Chiaying* (Department of Education, Chinese Culture University, Taiwan)

The Study of Junior High School Students' Reading Literacy: The Cases of Taiwan in PISA 2018

The past decade has been a period of rapid digitalization. The rapid digitalisation of communication is having a profound impact on the kind of information literacy that young adults will need to demonstrate in their future jobs and in their wider social interactions. Some of these changes are already apparent in what 15-year-olds do and read. Reading was the focus of the OECD Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) in 2018. Readers engage with texts for a purpose; in PISA, the purpose is to respond to questions about these texts in order to provide evidence of their level of reading literacy. The PISA 2018 framework identifies four processes that readers activate when engaging with a piece of text. Three of these processes were also identified, in various guises, in previous PISA frameworks: "locating information", "understanding", and "evaluating and reflecting". The fourth process, "reading fluently", underpins the other three processes. The inclusion of tasks that assess reading fluency independently of other processes is new to the PISA 2018 assessment.

Furthermore, Bourdieu has spoken about cultural capital makes an important part in one's life as it determines the social position in the society, and is an indicator of one's economic position. It is often inherited and passed on from one generation to the other. It is therefore important to maintain the inequalities in the society which are created due to the fact that everyone does not possess the same economic capital.

The datasets were accessed from PISA 2018 national databases for Taiwan. By means of studying the statistical data of learning accomplishment of students, so that to establish the factor model that would cause the impacts. Adopting SEM, this study examines the connection between learning accomplishment and students' socio-economic status, parents' participation, fellow interaction, relationship with teachers, learning attitude, and reading fluently.

Asso-857.2

WU, Chyi-in* (Academia Sinica, Taiwan)
CHEN, Yi-fu (National Taipei University, Taiwan)

The Impact of Social Capital upon Health and Well-Being of Individuals in Taiwan: Changes from 2010 through 2021

Health and well-being are two essential aspects to diagnose social well-being. Health mainly describes the self-growth and self-meaning development of an individual in the external environment; while well-being is a cognitive assessment that reflects subjective well-being and a subjective emotional display of self-state. This study intends to investigate the general situation of Taiwanese people's well-being by measuring and reckoning these two different aspects. Besides, numerous studies have found that social capital is one the most critical features to have significant impact upon individuals' health and well-being; therefore, the current study will investigate the role of social capital in Taiwanese people's well-being.

Using the Taiwan Social Change Survey – 2021, 8th phase, 2nd round, " Health and Medical Care" survey data, this study attempts to explore how social capital have a delicate but continuous impact on the development of

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individual's health and well-being. External influences, such as adequate leisure and entertainment, recurrent contact with people, active participation in organizational activities, etc., will be the main focuses of this study. In addition, in conjunction with the "Taiwan Social Change Survey – 2012, 6th phase, 2nd round, "Health and Medical Care" survey data, this study will also examine the change of 10-year period, from 2012 to 2021, on the health and well-being of individuals in Taiwan and their dynamic association with social capital.

RC24-361.6

WU, Fengshi* (University of New South Wale, Australia)
MARTUS, Ellie (Griffith University, Australia)
SONNENFELD, David (SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry, USA)

Environmental Politics Under Authoritarian Rule: Policy, Power, and Advocacy

As climate change and other ecological challenges have emerged at the top of states' policy agendas in the 21st century, environmental governance has evolved into a critical sphere for power contestation and the reconfiguration of relationships between states, citizens, and other actors. All types of states – including authoritarian or illiberal ones – need to address increasingly complex sets of environmental challenges. Until now, scholars have primarily explored how democratic institutions provide the basis for advancing environmental governance (e.g. Eckersley 2004, Dryzek 2013), yet knowledge of what this looks like in non-democratic contexts is limited. This paper explores the sociology of environmental politics in authoritarian settings, drawing comparatively from examples in China, Russia, and elsewhere. Despite authoritarian regimes' restrictive policies and structures, environmental advocacy and movements have emerged and grown to fill policy gaps, channel social grievances, challenge environmental injustice, and promote public environmental awareness. Non-governmental organizations and community-based movements have emerged, survived, and played critical roles in such settings, on a wide range of environmental issues including pollution reduction, nature conservation, and natural disaster relief and prevention (e.g., Ku 1996; Plantan 2018; Sofronova & Nagarajan 2014; Steinhardt and Wu 2016; Vu 2019: Wu & Wen 2015; Wu & Martus 2020; Wu 2021a&b). This paper will shed light on core questions in political and environmental sociology: Where and when do environmental and other civic actors emerge under authoritarian rule? How are they able to contribute to the advancement of environmental governance in illiberal settings? Underlying such questions are even broader ones: Are democratic institutions and processes truly requisite to achieve long-term social and ecological sustainability? Under what conditions are all types of states and actors compelled to find ways to work together to address today's ecological challenges?

RC39-576.5

WU, Haorui* (Dalhousie University, Canada)

Discovery, Protection, and Advancement: Utilization of Co-Design Approach to Protect the Rural Intangible Grassroots Place-Making Heritage

The protection of traditional grassroots place-making expertise, that comprise valuable intangible heritage, has not been attracting enough attention in the field of post-disaster reconstruction and recovery. Based on the rural reconstruction that followed the Lushan earthquake (Sichuan, China), this research identifies the benefits of a co-design approach for post-disaster reconstruction and recovery, in order to ascertain various stakeholders' contributions towards discovery, protection, and advancement of community-based intangible heritage. From the perspectives of community planning and architectural design, a qualitative method was employed to assist the professional designers to facilitate the co-design approach by bridging governments with local communities. Focus groups and personal interviews were conducted to discover the government's roles in preserving the communities' intangible heritage. Community-based workshops and family-based design partnerships engaged various community stakeholders to identify the grassroots responsibilities and contributions towards advancing the heritage. This project discovered that as advocates of intangible heritage, all levels of government guaranteed that intangible heritage would be safeguarded in the government strategic plans. At the community level, local residents served as the grassroots protectors. Professional designers utilized cutting edge technologies to improve weaknesses found in the traditional knowledge and skills by staging the protection into practice process. Community-based service agencies promoted the value of heritage to address societal issues. The co-design approach offers a new method of intangible heritage protection in post-disaster reconstruction and recovery by engaging different stakeholders in order to effectively transfer the governmental strategic plans into community-based action plans, and in turn, enable the grassroots voice to inform the government policies.

RC06-104.5

WU, Mengyao* (University of Salamanca, Spain)

Reconstruction of Fatherhood in a Strange Land: Exploring Fathering Practices of Chinese Migrants in Spain

Recent studies on Chinese families suggest that, shaped by the strong gender values and regimes, fathers show relatively low involvements in family care. However, how migrant men give meaning to and perform their fathering roles in migrant context has been given scant attention. Based on 25 in-depth interviews, this article seeks to fill the gap in the literature by exploring Chinese migrant families' father involvement, fathering practices, and father-child relationships in Spain. Our findings show an increased paternal childcare involvement among migrant families due to (1) the lack of kinship support; (2) migrant mothers' greater labor force participation; and (3) the enhanced family solidarity norms in migrant context. This study further advances our understanding on how ethnicity, immigration and family commitment impact parenthood in a migratory context and provide important policy implications for immigrant-receiving countries.

RC13-192.3

WU, Qingyue* (Zhejiang University, China)
LIU, Huimei (Zhejiang University, China)

Resonance in Digital Leisure in the Post-Covid 19 Era -- a Case of the App Red in China

In his sociological work *Resonanz*, Hartmut Rosa proposed Resonance and Alienation as basic categories of a theory of our relationship to the World. Resonance is formed through af←fect and e→motion, intrinsic interest, and perceived selfefficacy, in which subject and world are mutually affected and transformed. Rosa believes that in an alienated world, the existence of resonance, slows down the acceleration of the world. Specifically, he introduced the concept of axes of resonance and divided them into three categories, the horizontal axes of resonance in terms social relations, the vertical axes of resonance relating with the natural world, and the diagonal axes of resonance about the material world.

The COVID-19 pandemic leads to more restrictions in real space, and it makes leisure further turn to a digital age. Digital leisure presents new and diversified phenomena and experiences about resonance especially on three types of resonance axes introduced by Rosa. By exploring the use of *RED*, a popular APP in China, this paper studies how people resonate and alienate in the process of digital leisure, especially their emotion, affect, expression and experience. Apart from exploring new presence of resonance and alienation in digital leisure, this paper tries to elucidate the critical relationship between people and the world advances in a changeable and uncertain post-epidemic era.

RC30-438.1

WU, Qiong (Miranda)* (Central European University, Austria)

Hukou and Labor Precariousness between the State and Market Sectors in Contemporary China

China's transition to a capitalist economy has been influenced by its integration into the global market and party-state intervention. As a result, the Chinese labor market has been characterized not only by the expanding global trend of flexibilization and casualization of the workforce but also by its post-socialist characteristics with a state-market sector division. The Chinese *hukou,* or household registration system, has long served as an authoritarian state apparatus for population control and migration regulation. Prior research has found that *hukou* plays a crucial role in explaining stratification and determining workers' labor outcomes in socialist and post-socialist China. However, recent *hukou* reforms in the last decade have eased restrictions on labor mobility, indicating that hukou is gradually losing its importance in transitional China. Building upon existing research on precarious work in urban China and around the world, I develop a new analytical framework of precarity by conceptualizing job precariousness in the contemporary Chinese labor market in three key dimensions: low pay, no work-related benefits, and no labor contract. Using data from the 2010–2017 Chinese General Social Survey, this article examines how workers' *hukou* categories affect each of the dimensions of precariousness. The findings show that *hukou,* as the most salient state institution and longstanding stratification system, continues to have a significant and powerful overall effect on all three aspects of precariousness. The findings also shed new light on how the effects of *hukou* on each of the dimensions of precariousness differ by sector.

RC20-297.1

WU, Yiwen* (London School of Economics and Political Science, United Kingdom)

COVID Prevention As a Chinese Morality: How Chinese International Students Formed Social Resilience amid the COVID-19 Pandemic

While the UK, as one of the first countries, has gradually lifted legal COVID-19 restrictions since 2021, China has been persisting with its zero-COVID policy. Against this background, this study examines how Chinese international students at London universities formed social resilience against COVID anxiety as well as racial stigma. Through interviews, this study demonstrates how Chinese students navigated their conflicting consciousness risen from contradictory policy and cultural environments. Specifically, they actively concealed their worries and actions related to COVID prevention which they only revealed and scrutinised within Chinese communities. On the one hand, they drew the boundary between 'Chinese' and 'foreigners' to counter potential racial stigma and exclusion. On the other hand, predominantly from affluent families, these students attempted to re-establish their dispositions of cosmopolitanism and ease. By negotiating an appropriate and 'necessary™ extent of COVID prevention, they comparatively drew boundaries against 'irresponsibly™ stopping COVID measures and being excessively concerned like those 'unsuitable' for international exposure. Through such meaning-making processes, COVID prevention developed into an indicator of personal morality and values: these students legitimated their feelings and actions related to COVID that might fail to fit into the UK majority around them; meanwhile, they justified their adaptability as cosmopolitan citizens and the authenticity of their international education experience. This study analyses how the intersection of marginalisation and privilege can impact the mobilisation and reconstruction of cultural repertoires to form social resilience. Furthermore, it stresses the importance of studying the local negotiation of an ideal/normative state of well-being under challenge, in which intersecting cultural processes take place; in this case, the group identifies with previous values while adjusting the practice of articulation and the criteria of evaluation

RC55-742.2

WU, Yuling* (University of Science and Technology Beijing, China)

From "Production Centrality" to "Life Centrality": Research on the Changes of Work-Life Values in the Past 30 Years in China (1990-2018)

Using the repeated cross-sectional survey data from World Values Survey China samples of 1990, 1995, 2001, 2007, 2012 and 2018, we employ an age-period-cohort model to assess period and cohort effects on people's work-life values during the past 30 years in China. It is found that people's work-life values in China have generally undergone a transformation from "production centrality" to "life centrality". This value transformation basically conforms to the general pattern of value changes in the process of modernization, and meanwhile it shows some unique characteristics in China context. Specifically, period effects indicate that work centrality value has been strengthened in the 1990s and gradually weakened after entering the new millennium; on the contrary, family-centrality value has been weakened during 1990s, it has then been reemphasized since early 2000; leisure-centrality value has increased steadily with the development of social economy. Cohort effects did not show significant cohort differences in people's work-life values. Additionally, the disparities of the socioeconomic status were evident in people's work-life values.

RC34-JS-37.5

WUI, Ma. glenda* (Ateneo de Manila University, Philippines)
CLAUDIO, Jessica Sandra (Ateneo de Manila University, Philippines)
REYES, Carl (Ateneo de Manila University, Philippines)
REYES, Rosselle Trishia (Ateneo de Manila University, Philippines)
LEVISTE, Enrique Nino (Ateneo de Manila University, Philippines)

Online and Outspoken: Role of Political Conversations in Enhancing Youth Digital Civic Engagement

Political conversations with socialization agents such as teachers and classmates, parents, and friends have been shown to enhance youth civic engagement. Engaging in political conversations is a critical element of participatory democracy. Participating in such activity enhances knowledge about government, public affairs, social problems, and opportunities for civic engagement. With the increasing numbers of youth using social media worldwide, the question of whether political conversations can influence their use of the media for digital civic engagement is worth examining.

Our study analyzed whether political conversations with teachers and classmates, parents/guardians, and friends predict students' digital civic engagement after controlling for socio-demographic characteristics (gender, private vs public schools, urban vs rural locations) and digital literacy. A survey was conducted among a national sample of 1,005 grades 9-10 students (females n=742) from private and public schools located in urban and rural areas in the Philippines. Filipino students from private schools are economically better-off than those from public schools.

The students answered self-reported questionnaires probing their political conversations with teachers and classmates, parents/guardians, and friends; digital civic engagement assessing their online participation in posting/reposting about social issues, volunteering, and donating; and digital literacy assessing their technical skills, information usage, and communication on social media. Our study found that political conversations with the socialization agents uniquely predicted the students' digital civic engagement over and above socio-demographic characteristics and digital literacy. Results also show that political conversations with friends, and teachers and classmates are moderately correlated with digital civic engagement, while political conversation with parents and guardians is weakly correlated with the variable. This suggests that interactions with social groups outside the home play a more significant role in increasing civic participation in online spaces. Implications on how to enhance political conversations with socialization agents to develop youth digital civic engagement are discussed.

Plen-5.4

WYNYARD, Matthew* (Massey University, New Zealand)

Happy ever after in the marketplace? Neoliberalism and Māori in Aotearoa New Zealand.

Neoliberalism can be viewed as a direct attack on Māori and on Indigenous peoples more broadly. Core neoliberal concepts like individualism and competition are uniquely antithetical to the collective and reciprocal bases of Māori society. Indeed, the impact of forty years of relentless neoliberalisation has been felt by Māori in a number of ways including spiraling rates of incarceration, poorer health and mental health outcomes and dramatically increased rates of homelessness, poverty and precarity. Neoliberal deregulation has also contributed to environmental despoliation on an unprecedented scale and lands and waterways that have nurtured Māori for generations are facing existential threat. Yet neoliberalism can also be viewed as continuation, just another chapter in a long and violent history of colonisation and dispossession through which Māori lands and Māori bodies were dragged into the cycle of capital accumulation and Māori ways of being, doing and knowing were systematically attacked through processes of assimilation. The experience of 200 years of structural violence has, however, also furnished Māori with resiliencies of the very kind required to deal with the momentous challenges, like climate change, we now collectively face. This paper concludes by arguing that Māori knowledge and Indigenous knowledge generally might help guide us towards durable and just alternatives to neoliberalism.

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RC25-372.2

XAVIER, Beatriz* (Health Sciences Research Unit: Nursing / Coimbra Nursing School, Portugal)

The Use of Words As an Expression of Rights. the Institutional Language of Care Services in the Face of Unsupported Immigration, a Case Study in Portugal

The main objective of this communication is to show and analyse how the Portuguese public services, mainly social and healthcare services deal with the needs and realization of the rights that concern precarious immigrant workers and how their language and representation as workers, immigrants or illegals is used in these services and is presented in institutional interactions with these people.

Portugal has witnessed an implementation of intensive agriculture that has triggered the need for cheap labour. Many immigrants, mainly from Nepal, India and Bulgaria, have come to work in seasonal jobs in soft fruit agriculture, living in precarious accommodation and labour conditions. In 2019 the number of Nepalese people residing in Portugal; had risen sixteen-fold comparing to 2011 (SEF, 2020).

Intensive greenhouse production of raspberries and blueberries is concentrated in a specific coastal municipality, Odemira. In April 2021, Odemira's fruit pickers had the highest numbers of *contamination* by SARS-CoV-2 (14 times higher than the country's average) and the poor housing conditions of these workers were exposed. They lived in unhealthy and overcrowded houses and the Portuguese population saw it in the media. The prime minister was outraged by the poor conditions and overcrowding of the immigrants' housing and considered it a huge risk to public health, in addition to a blatant violation of human rights.

How will states protect those most vulnerable to the disease and to social-economic precariousness and how should the language used to refer to these people and situations be congruent with the rights that are recognized?

To study this comprehensively, news and comments are being collect in the main Portuguese media, and in documentation from health and government entities. Interviews will be conducted with social service, health care providers, and others institutional relevant actors. The results will be presented at the congress.

RC19-285.5

XEREZ, Romana* (Instituto Superior de Ciências Sociais e Políticas- Universidade de Lisboa - CAPP, Portugal)

Global ECO Social Policy and Welfare System in the Portuguese Speaking Countries

This paper aims to explore global eco-social policy in the Global South. Discussion about eco social policies and sustainable welfare started recently and focuses on a redefinition of welfare and wellbeing from an ecological perspective, human needs and planetary boundaries. Sustainable welfare is a social policy system that supports the satisfaction of human needs within planetary boundaries. Much of the welfare analysis is concentrated on developed countries, and little has been done to discuss the context of the low-income countries. The Portuguese speaking countries (PSC) are Angola, Brazil, Cabo Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Portugal, São Tomé and Principe, Timor-Leste, and Equatorial Guinea. The main analysis of this paper was performed using data of eco-social indicators from World Bank, IMF, United Nations, and Social Security administration. The paper explores a comparative framework using the five branches of social security: old age, sickness, work injury, unemployment, and family allowances. Despite geographical discontinuity and different levels of development, the PSC shares a strong identity based on a common history, language and social security organization. These countries have a population of 260 million, which, according to the United Nations, will increase to 332 million people by 2050. They occupy an area of 10,7 million *squared kilometers*, across four continents. With very different political, economic and social realities, these countries represent 7.2% of the planet's land and are mostly located in the southern hemisphere (CPLP, 2020). The paper findings show that these countries have increasingly become an important cluster, with increasing relevance for international institutions that influence the development of social policy. The network of these countries has a great potential to promote global eco-social policies.

RC41-JS-62.3

XIA, Weiqian* (Åbo Akademi University, Finland)
KOLK, Martin (Stockholm University, Sweden)
SAARELA, Jan (Åbo Akademi University, Finland)
SKIRBEKK, Vegard (University of Oslo, Norway)

Nudged My Religion Away? - a Register-Based Study on the Impact of Deregulation Law on Religious Affiliation in Highly Secular Finland and the Sociodemographic Heterogeneity

Religion's persisting salience and the dynamic changes of the religious landscape in the West under growing religious pluralism and deregulation are widely discussed, albeit empirical evidence is lacking, especially in the highly secular and historically religiously homogeneous European context due to data limitation. In the current study, we deploy unique Finnish national register data with religious affiliation information for the entire population from 1970 to 2020 to overcome the obstacle. It is unprecedented data combining population-level scale, long timenospan, panel structure, and full coverage of individual religious affiliation status, including minor religious denominations that can hardly be tracked in surveys. We show that the religious affiliation rate has been constantly declining in Finland during the period. It is mainly attributed to the decline of the National Lutheran Church, while minor denominations have substantially grown. In 2003, new laws on religious freedom and electronic public services are passed in Finland, which in different ways expanded individual autonomy to religious affiliation. It is expected that more people would leave the National Lutheran Church or convert to other denominations after the new laws, according to the religious market theory. However, using difference -in- difference (DiD) and regression discontinuity (RD) methods, there is little causal effect of the 2003 laws on individual religious affiliation. There is no effect for the newborn who no longer has religious affiliation automatically registered according to parental ones after 2003. For teenagers and young adults, the 2003 laws have a marginal impact decreasing the affiliations rates of the National Lutheran Church, but there is no effect on other denominations. Sociodemograpic heterogeneity of the effect is also noted. We conclude that the religious market theory is not supported in the Finnish context, as people are not "nudged" to change religious affiliation when new laws make it more convenient to.

RC28-422.3

XIA, Weiqian* (Stockholm University, Sweden)
TURUNEN, Jani (Sodertorn University, Sweden)
SAARELA, Jan (Åbo Akademi University, Finland)
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The Returns to Returning – Economic Returns to Remigration to Finland with Sibling Comparison Design

How the experience of migration affects the labor market outcome after remigration is difficult to be causally examined since both migration and remigration processes are driven by various mechanisms of selection. In the current study, we investigate the labor market outcomes of return migration under the context of massive out-migration from Finland (mainly to Sweden) in the late 20th century and the subsequent remigration flow. Deploying Finnish population register data from 1970 to 2019, we use a unique sibling comparison design to causally estimate the labor market return of remigration. By comparing return migrants with their siblings of the same sex who have not migrated, we maximally rule out the confounding of family background and pre-adolescent experience. After controlling for sibling fixed-effect and individual demographic and socioeconomic characteristics, return migrants have substantially higher risks of unemployment or labor market inactivity, and lower income levels compared to their same-sex siblings who have no migration experience. The disadvantage exists across gender and educational level, while it is stronger for women and those without tertiary education. However, the labor market disadvantage also alleviates over time in the long run, and once employed, the income deficiency almost diminishes. Our results strengthen the previous findings in the literature that return migrants have disadvantages in the Finnish labor market, but with a more rigorous sibling comparison design to provide strict control for selections based on family background and pre-adolescent experience, realizing estimattion with stronger causal inference. We argue that the labor market disadvantage of return migrants to Finland is likely due to the disruption of the social network during the years spent abroad. However, the disadvantage can be reduced over time with the individual's reintegration into the Finnish labor market.

RC28-415.3

XIANG, Jun* (Shanghai University, China)
WANG, Peng* (The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)
TAM, Tony* (Department of Sociology, The Chinese University of HongKong, Hong Kong)

Intergenerational Closure of Occupational Status in the USA and China: A Tale of Two Regimes

This paper develops a new framework for modeling comparative social mobility tables in which intergenerational status closure (status IGC for short) is measured as a form of rank dependence (the rank of occupational status in destination depending on the rank of occupational status in origin). We revisit notable recent studies of status IGC in the USA and China to demonstrate that the approach enables new analytic and substantive questions to be addressed. We draw on two similarly designed data series in the two countries, supplemented by the 1996 survey of Life Histories and Social Change in Contemporary China. By pooled data from GSS (1972-2018) for the USA and nine waves of CGSS (2005-2018) for China, we conducted a comparative analysis of status IGC for four decades of birth cohorts (1946-1985).

We obtained three sets of comparative quantitative results. (1) Level of *gross* status IGC: (a) the levels in China are more than double the levels in the USA; (b) farm-sector (farm-nonfarm) barrier is the main source of status IGC for China but trivial for the USA. (2) Trend of *gross* status IGC: (a) the level has been stable in the USA, but steadily declining in China, (b) the reasons for the decline in China are (i) the sizable reduction in the farm-sector barrier (slope-reduction effect) and (ii) the rapid shrinkage in the relative size of the farm sector (compositional shift effect). (3) *Conditional* status IGC: net of the farm-sector barrier effect, the level of *conditional* status IGC is numerically and statistically the same and persistent for both countries. Paradoxically, then, the urban population in Communist China has long shared the same low level of relative mobility as those in capitalist America.

RC50-697.5

XIAO, Honggen* (The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, China)
LIU, Xinru (Wuyi University, China)

Confucianism, Taoism and Tourism

This article presents a preliminary reflection upon Confucianism and Taoism as philosophical perspectives or methodological approaches to the study of tourism and hospitality. Through review and critiques, the presentation hopes to engage discussions on Asian paradigms in hospitality and tourism.

Over the years, researchers have started to apply or adopt Confucianist and Taoist conceptions in their studies of tourists' motivations and behaviors, decisions and (destination) choices, engagements in tourist activities and experiences, as well as planning, marketing and management of the industry to either manifest traditional Chinese philosophies in their respective businesses, or to better cater to Chinese visitors as consumers who have been innately influenced by their traditional culture (or cultural values). While the foci are largely on the pragmatic/instrumental aspects, few studies have engaged critical reflections on Confucianism and Taoism as philosophical perspectives on future tourism studies.

Drawing from *the Analects* and *Tao Te Ching* (and other Confucianist and Taoist classics), this discussion and subsequently its implications for tourism studies will be developed along the following headings or lines of thoughts:

- *Understanding and practicing relativism/relativity*
- *Knowledge and ways of knowing*
- *The known, the unknown, and the knower*
- *Education – teaching and learning*
- *Travel as learning*
- *Other relevant topics*

RC02-JS-32.2

XIAO, Jian* (Zhejiang University, China)
CHENJIN, Wanyi (Sun Yat-sen University, China)

"Emo-Slave" ?: A Study on the Affective Labour in the Netease Cloud Music Platform

In this article, we discuss the co-creative process between the platform users and the Internet company. The NetEase cloud music platform provides us a case that the users can become affective labour in an environment of strategic emotional marketing. Through a method of ethnography, we find that emotional advertising builds a trustworthy relationship between the users and

the platform and reduces the environmental pressure for the users to express their emotions. Through a set of different emotions such as fun, enjoyment, honour, and belonging, the users start the route of cultivating their taste and in this process, the platform designs a mechanism for them to socialise as well as pursue those sensations. Meanwhile, the affective labour builds the online community through sharing their daily life, and in this process, the platform has participated in the scene-making by producing relevant offline scenes and online scenes. Therefore, the users' practices are not only digital but also embodied. We also found that the case of NetEase cloud music has demonstrated a new type of online community with more professional management. The voluntary users can also be compared with the music subcultural movement in its passion for music and the accordingly affective practices and capital accumulation.

RC27-390.3

XIAO, Liang* (University of Technology Sydney, Australia)
DELMO, Kate (University of Technology Sydney, Australia)
JONES, Amelia (University of Technology Sydney, Australia)

From Individual Satisfaction to Collective Resonance: The Social Identity Formation in Consuming Tencent Nba Live Streaming Service

Live streaming services provide a platform for viewers to access sports games worldwide. However, scholars have rarely examined sports fans' social identity formation in accessing an imported cultural product on digital media. Users of the live streaming service of the NBA in China are the subjects of this study. NBA's China business is estimated to be worth $7.4 billion annually in a market where 300 million people play basketball. In addition, 490 million Chinese fans live streamed the NBA games on Tencent, a digital media giant in China.

This study indicates that the Tencent NBA live streaming service users build a virtual community in which a novel social identity is formed. The researcher adopted a social identity perspective and investigated Chinese NBA fans' digital practices in accessing globalized cultural media products. Sixteen individual semi-structured interviews are conducted with users of the Tencent NBA live streaming service. Grounded theory analysis is introduced to guide the process of new knowledge generation. Four core themes are derived from the data gathered in the sixteen interviews based on an inductive thematic analysis: Formation of a virtual community, Individuals in the community, Digital practice in the community and Social extensions of the virtual community. Results revealed that the social identity process maintains the digital practices in the virtual community. They invest money, time and emotions when they consume the cultural product imported from the US. Individuals' satisfaction in the consumption process eventually converges into a collective emotional resonance, representing sports fans' resilience. The outcome of this study presents the synthesis of digital media consumption and social group of sports fans in an international context. The finding in this qualitative research extends the understandings from a quantitative study about behaviour intentions of accepting the Tencent NBA live streaming service in China.

WG08-799.2

XIE, Kailing* (University of Birmingham, United Kingdom)
MEINHOF, Marius (Bielefeld University, Germany)

The Partner, the Parents, the Nation – the Negotiation of Chineseness in Discourses on "Love" in Contemporary China

When the western concept of "true love" first came to China at the beginning of the twentieth century, China's New Culturalists critiqued its absence in traditional arranged marriage. They argued for the abolishment of traditional family norms as an integral part of modernizing the Chinese nation. Since the marketization of the 1980s, romantic love has resurfaced as a hot topic in popular debates as a sign of newly found personal freedom. In recent years, the state has incorporated 'romanticized true love' into its propaganda for love for the nation. Our paper focuses on the negotiation of different kinds of romantic or non-romantic "love" and Chineseness in public debates in contemporary China. We ask how "love" 爱 is defined, for example as romantic love between partners, as a love between parents and children, or a love towards the nation, how these kinds of "love" are related to each other and defined as Chinese or non-Chinese, e.g. westernized. Drawing from multiple data sets, we aim to show the way in which different groups with different political visions depict the idea of "love" as key element within their political projects, e.g. as element of modernity, or as element of Chineseness, and in course of this envision different practical consequences of love. We ask how the state employs the concept of love in discourses on partnership, on filial piety and on the nation, and how such concepts are negotiated or appropriated in popular discourse. Through this, we interrogate the complex negotiations of the relationship between modernity, Chineseness and Chinese nationalism which have appeared in these debates.

RC09-144.2

XIE, Sizhe* (National Taiwan University, Taiwan)

From Fetching to Governing: A Global Survey of Women's Political Empowerment and Water Access

Although access to water is a global problem, water-fetching is a concern that predominantly affects women. In this study, we argue that drinking water access is a gender-related problem that can be improved through women's political empowerment. Using a fixed-effects regression model with data collected from 124 countries between 2000 and 2017, we identified that women's political empowerment has a positive effect on drinking water access. Using a mediation analysis of the model, we then demonstrated that women's political empowerment partially mediates the positive effect of democracy on drinking water access. The explanation of the result may be that when women are politically empowered, they could bring water access problems to the decision-making process and improve the policies and investments on public water services. This study suggests that empowering women in politics, especially in the democratic politics, may be an effective approach to enhance public water supply beyond the traditional model of engaging women in community water management.

RC04-74.2

XIE, Weihe* (Institute of Education, Tsinghua University, China)
WEN, Wen (Institute of Education, Tsinghua University, China)

The Imbalance between Knowledge in Modern Educational System: Humanities Vs. Natural Sciences

In modern society, the development of knowledge about people, particularly about people's heart and spirit, is extremely unbalanced with the development of knowledge about the external objective world. This is a very important issue in modern education. This article takes a philosophical and sociological approach to examine how the changing perceptions and values of science and the changing social foundations have shaped the development of these two types of educational knowledge in the traditional society, the modern society and the 21st century contemporary society. Today, when the environment of human existence is deteriorating, the process of globalization is being hampered, technology has triggered new educational challenges and identity crises, this article will shed light on the epistemological, axiological, and social foundations of the tension between nature sciences and humanities, and provides philosophical, pedagogical and sociological implications on how to integrate humanistic and scientific knowledge in educational conceptions, curriculum, pedagogy and assessment in today's education system.

RC34-514.5

XU, Heng* (The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong)

Coming Back for Alternative Adulthood Transition: Return Mobility, Waithood, and Bounded Agency of Well-Educated Returnees in Post-Pandemic China

Chinese authority's obsessive stick to Covid-Zero policy not only leads to the rapid decline of its domestic economy but also results in the high unemployment rate of university/college-educated young people. The worsening situation traps well-educated young people in 'Not in Employment, Education or Training' (NEET) status in metropolises, and makes a large group of them return to hometown cities. Drawing on the oral-history interviews with 20 well-educated returnees in hinterland China to specifically explore the tensions and aspirations involved in their migratory decision-making process and current situation, this study reveals that well-educated returnees voluntarily live in waithood in short term and prepare for opportunities of study or employment in metropolises in the future. Through the lens of bounded agency, I argue that Chinese well-educated young people's return to hometown city and live in waithood are their agentic tactics to resist the traditional, linear adulthood transition favored by patriarchal customs and pursue alternative adulthood transition manifested by individualization and upward social mobility. In addition, this study highlights that Chinese well-educated returnees' agentic tactics of adulthood transition are deeply bounded by structural forces, i.e., class and gender. This research concludes with suggestions to develop a Youth Studies to understand the alternative 'way of being' among young people adapt to and hustle in adversity in post-pandemic era.

RC21-302.2

XU, Meng* (Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Guelph, Canada)

Beyond 'the Magic of the Mall': The Mall As Social Infrastructure in China

Shopping malls profoundly shape our urban experiences, not only as spaces for consumption but also as spaces for leisure and social life. This paper investigates the potential of malls as social infrastructure. Drawing on ethnographic research conducted in an open-air mall in the Sanlitun district of Beijing, I show how the mall enables and enacts vibrant social life amongst its users. Examining the mall life reveals that while the space is not an unregulated setting with unrestricted diversities, it does attract a variety of people, facilitate spontaneous activities, and create affordances of sociability. Based on the fieldwork, I make a case for treating the mall as a form of social infrastructure across four registers of sociability: (1) pleasurable co-presence of strangers, (2) cross-difference encounters, (3) social care and kindness, and (4) personal relationship work.

These findings have implications for studies on leisure in cities. Although the registers of sociability identified in the mall are not completely dependent on conventional forms of leisure activities, they are, in most cases, expressive rather than instrumental, intrinsically motivated rather than extrinsically forced, associated with enjoyments and satisfactions rather than pressures or depressions, and free from both work-related obligations and the manipulation of consumer ideology, showing their potentialities of constituting and enhancing urban dwellers` leisure experiences. This paper suggests a need to reconsider the nexus between leisure and malls by shifting the analytical focus from shopping activities and recreational facilities toward the sociability afforded by the mall but not directly mediated by consumption.

RC41-595.4

XU, Peng* (Zhongnan University of Economics and Law, China)
HOU, Yu (Zhongnan University of Economics and Law, China)

Educational Assortative Mating and Family Income Inequality Among Internal Migrant Population in China

Based on the data from two National Floating Population Surveys in 2012 (household sample size: 66396) and 2017 (household sample size: 85405), this paper investigates the changing pattern in educational assortative mating among floating population and its impact upon Chinese family income inequality. The analysis presented that the current floating population had an obvious positive educational matching tendency when choosing a spouse. More than 65% of the couples were homogenous marriages in education, and the homogenous marriages at college level and above showed a rapid growth trend. According to the decomposition of Theil index based on the education combination of husband and wife within each household, it was found that the contribution rate of inter-group inequality of family income to the overall inequality increased from 7.41% in 2012 to 14.31% in 2017, indicating that the influence of education matching on family income gap was increasing. Counterfactual analysis of Theil index further confirmed that the changes in the educational matching structure of migrant couples in recent years have widened the family income gap between different educational levels. Finally, RIF quantile regression results showed that there were differences in the effects of education matching factors on different quantiles of family income. On the low quantiles, the traditional matching of "high education in husband and low education in wife" demonstrated income-earning advantages. On the high quantiles, the homogenous higher education marriage and the matching of "low education in husband and high education in wife" tended to be higher in family income. This study proves that the educational assortative mating is an important perspective to understand and explain the income inequality problem in Chinese floating population.

RC06-118.6

XU, Weiman* (University of Nebraska-Lincoln, USA)
YANG, Zhenqiao (University of Nebraska-Lincoln, USA)

Home Environment and Children's Academic Performance across Time: The Mediator Role of Children's Conscientiousness

Home environment plays an important role in children's academic performance (Deng et al., 2015). Much research investigated the cross-sectional association between children's home environment and academic performance (Manolitsis et al., 2013), but research on the longitudinal effects and the mechanism behind this relationship was limited. Conscientiousness is impacted by the family context (Cox & Oaley, 1997), and can predict children's academic grades (Poropat, 2009). This study aims to explore the longitudinal relationships among home environment in early childhood, children's conscientiousness (ability to interact with people and react to surroundings) and their academic performance, and possible underlying mechanism.

The data were derived from the nationally representative dataset China Family Panel Studies (CFPS). The sample (N = 301, 44.5% girls) we selected covered 26 provinces in China and were 3 years old in 2012. Primary caregivers

reported children's home environment (i.e., telling stories, buying books, going outside, and reading characters) in 2012, conscientiousness (through the Big Five Questionnaire for Children) and academic performance (i.e., Chinese and math grades) in 2018.

The model showed good model fit with child gender as covariate. Findings indicated that the frequencies of telling stories can positively influence children's Chinese grade (β = .17, p = .01) and math grade (β = .18, p = .01). Besides, higher frequencies of going outside in kindergarten can lead to lower conscientiousness six years later (β = −.18, p = .003). Indirect effects were only found for the going outside dimension, indicating that going outside more often would lead to lower Chinese (*indirect effect* = −.03, 95% CI = [−.07, −.01]) and math grades (*indirect effect* = −.03, 95% CI = [−.07, −.01]). Our findings indicate that the mediator role of conscientiousness on the relationship between home environment and academic performance is complex and needs future exploration using mixed method.

RC13-191.3

XU, Xianfei* (Zhejiang Daily Press Group, China)

How to Build a Community Life Linked By Leisure Activities

Community activities are one of the important ways in the process of human being socialization, among which leisure activities are the most important form of expression to maintain community exchanges, to enhance each other's sense of belonging, life value, and family (friends) relations. and also, it's feature of community activities is often reflected in the process of leisure - not only do we know who we are, where we come from, where we are? This process produces the meaning of socialization, clarifies the mutual responsibilities, obligations and rights, regulates the ethical order, and expands the friendship relationship.

However, with the continuous expansion of urbanization (in the ten years from 2011 to 2021, China's urban population has increased by 223.46 million who are from the rural population), the traditional familial and the " an unethical arrangement " community relations have changed. In this process, the way people connect emotionally has changed. Due to the influence of blood ties, family land and other factors, the traditionally constructed "space order" emotional connection path is replaced by the lonely, closed.

In cities, there is also an antinomy in leisure activities. On the one hand, the pace of urban life is accelerating, and it is difficult for people to have the opportunity to gather and socialize and serve the society; on the other hand, the neighbors in the "cubicle room" in the city have indifferent relationships, "no longer interact", lack of emotional communication and lack of spiritual comforting, most people fall into loneliness, depression, anxiety and other emotions, which is a popular phenomenon.

The paper will focus on how to establish a good community relationship, how to improve community public services and strengthen the construction of community recreation space, and how to improve the socialization process of individuals with high-quality leisure activities.

RC28-413.2

XU, Xiaojie* (Stockholm University, Sweden)

How Do Women and Men Differ in Their Intergenerational Income Mobility across Cohorts? the Role of Education

In just a few short decades, gender disparities have undergone numerous changes. Among those changes, education plays a crucial role in improving the socioeconomic status of women. In nearly all industrialized nations, women now have a higher college graduation rate than men. With the rise in educational attainment, not only are more women entering the labor force, but highly educated women are also gaining more access to higher positions. Increasing returns to education bring women's earnings closer to parity with men. Moreover, as the process of gender integration continues, men's labor market behavior will also be affected. How would these profound changes affect the trend of intergenerational income mobility differently for women and men? The most recent research indicates a distinct trend in relative mobility between genders. However, the sources of these changes are not well understood.

This study will investigate the role of education-based changes in explaining gender-specific income mobility trends. Using Swedish register datasets for cohorts born between 1958 and 1979, the study finds that intergenerational persistence is increasing for women but remaining stable or even slightly decreasing for men. Reverse changes in between-education association primarily accounts for these gender trends. Despite the fact that college-educated women have been consistently sorted into high-paying occupations, their average income rank among female group has remained stable over time. The increasing returns to college for women are largely attributable to the declining income status of non-college graduates, who work mainly in service and clerk occupations. In contrast, the likelihood of college-educated men working in managerial positions has decreased significantly. More importantly, because of the increasing gender integration in the high-skilled labor market, in professional occupations, the proportion of college-educated men relative to college-educated women has declined. As a result, the average income rank of highly educated men has been gradually declining.

Y

RC24-368.1

YADAV, Anjali* (Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur, India)

Common Pool Resources, Social Norms and Public Policy

Existing evidence shows the interconnections between collective behavior and social norms. Yet the challenges posed by collective behavior in managing common pool resources (CPR), which are often governed by social norms, remain unexplored. Against this backdrop, our research employs the theory of social norms to investigate the dynamics and complex interplay of tripartite relationships among collective behavior, social norms and public policy. We draw cues from Bronfenbrenner's model of socio-ecological systems to propose a novel framework that integrates behavioral and ecological systems and highlights their impact on social systems.

While highlighting a complex, multifaceted relationship between people and river Ganga governed by strong social norms, it examines the social determinants of water pollution in Ganga. Focusing particularly on non-point pollution sources, it is guided by four objectives. First, it unfolds the social determinants of water pollution in Ganga while focusing on non-point pollution sources to identify the prevalent patterns of collective behavior that pollute it. Second, it extends the application of social norms to the 'sacred' common pool resources and identifies the potential conflict among multiple stakeholders due to varying spiritual, economic and ecological values. Third, it will aid the implementation of bottom-up pollution control while factoring in the community's cultural and religious understanding of water pollution. Forth, aligning public policy subsystems with the behavior-norm paradigm offers the potential for community-based participatory research and integrated knowledge translation, thus, enabling social change through participatory action research promising significant social impacts.

This design-based research applied mixed methods for data collection, data analysis and interpretation of the evidence. Further, it employed instruments such as field experiments, questionnaires, document analysis and statistical modeling to explain to the mechanism behind interrelated problems of collective action and social dilemma, often encountered in the management of CPR.

RC46-JS-4.2

YADAV, Gyanendra* (PATLIPUTRA UNIVERSITY, India)

Pandemic 2020,Returned Migrants and Shifting Social Concerns in India: A Critical Analysis.

The Pandemic 2020 has changed the World. But the shock is not equal to everyone. For some countries it was only a health emergency but for India it was a threat to their livelihood as well as threat to their Citizenship rights. Covid-19 and different phases of Lockdown, India faces a humanitarian disaster of unprecedented proportions. As ninety per cent of Indian workforce is employed in the unorganized sectors. When the Government of India announced the sudden ' Lockdown' in March 2020 to contain the spread of the Pandemic. The migrant workers faced a situation of survival crisis, through income loss, hunger, indigence and persecution from authorities containment and fearful communities maintaining Social Distance. In this context this paper analyses how poverty, informality and inequality are accentuated by the pandemic experiences of lockdown on migrant workers. The present study tries to explore the socio-economic shock of this crisis on inter-state migrant workers. The whole discussion has been divided into three major parts. The first part deals with the pre-pandemic situation of inter-state migration in the country for this Census of India 2011 data has been used. Second part deals with pandemic situation of inter state migration in the country. For this various study reports and news reports has been analyzed. It is revealed that migrants were going towards high developed states during the pre-pandemic situation where it acted as ' Pull Factors'. However the Pandemic shock changed the direction of migration into a reverse migration. Here the developed states acted as 'Push Factors' The third and final part of the paper analyzes The limitations of prevailing public policies in India addressing these migrants who were actually not visible in most of the major programs and also suggests the recommendations for the way ahead.

RC29-433.2

YADAV, Gyanendra* (PATLIPUTRA UNIVERSITY, India)

The COVID-19 Pandemic and Violence Against Women in India: A Sociological Interpretation.

The Violence Against Women is one of the most pernicious gendered ailments of human society. In the background of the public health and economic turmoil of the Covid-19 lurks another crisis that is rising rate of violence against women. The true extent of violence against women amidst Covid-19 deemed the ' Shadow Pandemic' by the United Nations, will likely never be known as incidence of violence go unreported, stifled by lockdowns and centuries old power dynamics around the globe. Amidst the combination of overwhelmed health system, strictly enforced lockdown, fear of the virus, stressful economic uncertainty catalyzed the situations and violence against women has found a sordid opportunity to thrive. This paper addresses the

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

shadow pandemics reach in Patriarchal Society of India. Various studies have confirmed the inevitable consequences of gender violence in increased vulnerability to psychopathologies in addition to physical morbidity. Gender Violence cases are vast in India and numbers are further aggravated at an alarming rate during the Pandemic. The first section of the paper provides a preliminary understanding of how the pandemic influences the prevalence of violence against women in India. The second section provides background of violence against women in India. The third section describes the theoretical basis for why the Covid-19 pandemic is expected to increase women's risk of violence. The fourth section describes policy responses to prevent , reduce and support victims of violence against women prior to the pandemic. Finally, policy recommendations to address the 'Shadow Pandemic' are provided. If the Government of India wish to uphold their commitments to advancing gender equality and eliminating Violence Against Women , they must protect Women's safety even during times of crisis.

RC12-188.3

YADAV, Manish* (Department of Sociology, University of Rajasthan, India)

Global Migration: Sexuality, Law and Class-Based Mobility Capital of Indian Gay Men

The proposed study will try to examine how global migration – becomes a strategy employed by highly educated, Indian self-identified gay men to navigate social stigmatisation, negotiate family pressure, circumvent state oppression and achieve desired life goals. By examining the intersection between sexuality, Law, migration and class, the proposed study will contribute to the sexuality and migration literature. It will explore how relationships between law, sexuality and migration are related and mediated by class-based capital. It will also add to the discussion that migration has increasingly become a multi-directional and open-ended process. Further it will focus on the activities and protests that happened in India to legalise homosexuality. For the class and social inequality literature, it will seek to understand how global migration has become an element of social stratification and generates mobility capital. It would also highlight how law and sexuality influences the value of mobility capital for the pursuit of an authentic self.

RC49-688.2

YADAV, Ravita* (International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, India)

Association between School Dropouts, Early Marriages, Childbearing, and Mental Health in Early Adulthood of Women: Evidence from a Cohort Study in Bihar, India

School dropouts, early marriages, and low age at childbearing are issues still prevalent in Indian states like Bihar, which may be responsible for poor mental health among young adults. The present study examined the effect of life-course events such as school dropouts, early marriages, and early childbearing on mental health status at later ages (23–28 years). Using data from the Understanding the Lives of Adolescents and Young Adults consisting of a 2360 adolescent (ages 15 – 19) girl cohort interviewed in 2007 and re-interviewed at ages 23 – 28 in 2016 from the state of Bihar, India, we applied ordinal logistic regression models in analyzing factors associated with mental health status. Women who never attended school, or dropped out from school, and who got married before age 19 showed a poorer mental health status in their young adulthood (22 – 28 years) compared to their respective counterparts who attended a school and who got married at age 19 or older. As compared to women who had a child before age 19, those who did not have any child, or who had children after 20 years of age were more likely to have poor mental health. Working women, high self-efficacy of women, and women who have decision-making power showed better mental health outcomes as compared to their respective counterparts. To enhance psychological well-being of young women, the study recommends continue education and delaying marriage as the programmatic keys with attention to improving young women's autonomy and gender role attitudes and reducing societal pressure for bearing first child soon after marriage.

RC04-76.8

YADAV, Sarvendra* (Dr. Harisingh Gour Central University Sagar, India)

Intersectionality in Course Choices: A Cross-Sectional Study of Educational Inequalities in India

Educational choices are largely outcome of an individual's socio-economic background apart from his/her interest. Several sociological literatures suggests that an individual's age, gender, caste, class, religion, parental education and rural or urban origin decides what short of course he/ she will attend in the future. Intersectionality of these socio-economic factors reproduces inequalities and several disadvantages in the opportunity structure. One such disadvantage is not able to make proper choice or attend technical or professional course for a neo-liberal job market. This paper tries to understand how intersectionality of different socio-economic factors decides individuals' choice to attend general

course or technical/professional course? Basic line of inquiry will be the role of social origin in educational choices. Using 75th round of the National Sample Survey, 2017-18 data on last course attended, the determinants of course choices will be investigated employing multinomial logit model, specifically the choice of technical/professional over general courses. Broadly, results indicate that inequality exists across socio-religious background and reproduced in terms of course choices. The probability of attending technical courses is higher among urban males and gender polarization is clearly apparent.

RC55-740.3

YAMADA, Mieko* (Purdue University Fort Wayne, United States)

Sharing Grief in a Pandemic Era: A Study of Volunteers Working for a Grief Support Agency

The COVID pandemic has changed our lives drastically, including grieving and mourning practices. This study aims to explore the impact of volunteerism and understand experiences of volunteers who work for a grief support agency during a pandemic era. *Peer House for Supporting Children* is a grief support agency located in a Midwestern area in the United States. It provides services for children and their families who have experienced the death of a loved one. Since its launch in 1993, *Peer House* has been successful to develop and maintain its quality of support programs. However, COVID has greatly impacted their service delivery. Holding the restricted number of volunteers, the director of the volunteer program at the agency hopes to maintain the impact of the agency serving for those in need. For this study, three research questions are formulated: 1. How do volunteers perceive their own experiences related to their assigned tasks during pandemic?; 2. How do they perceive volunteer training and preparation tasks provided by the agency?; and 3. To what extent do they feel satisfied with their volunteer work and experience? This study uncovers how the pandemic has affected volunteers' motivations and performances. For data collection, survey and interview were implemented. While they are socially and physically distanced, volunteers at *Peer House* continues to support children in limited but creative ways such as using a virtual method to offer support services and reducing the number of clients per group. Understanding that children are forced to adjust social aspects of grief by considering COVID restrictions, volunteers seemed to receive significant messages and experiences through limited interactions with children.

RC09-147.1

YAMADA, Nobuyuki* (Komazawa University, Japan)

Where Is "Reciprocity" in Capitalism?: An Approach from the Neo-Polanyian Perspective

Globalization and neoliberalism have led to the excessive expansion of market relations for past decades. If market relations, as Karl Polanyi asserted, cannot be only relations organizing the economy, other relations, reciprocal and redistributive ones, must be prevalent in society.

This paper addresses "reciprocal relations". In the world-system theory of Immanuel Wallerstein, "reciprocity" was thought to be the operative principle of the pre-modern world-system, "mini-system". This can mean that "reciprocity" cannot be originally present in capitalism. If so, how can it exist in capitalist society? What kind of forms can "reciprocal relations" take in capitalism? These questions will be sought in this paper.

First, this paper tries to theorize capitalist development based on the pattern of transition to capitalism, which is focused on the social background of capitalists in the society. This theory differentiated the extent of the persistence of pre-capitalist (premodern) relations. The society where the capitalist class emerged from the ruling class can experience the "longer period" of the persistence of pre-capitalist relations (type 1). This is because the capitalist class can have "*more* closeness" to these relations. On the other hand, the society where the capitalist class emerged from the subordinate class can experience the "shorter period" of such persistence (type 2). This is because the capitalist class can hold "*less* closeness" to pre-capitalist relations. This paper regards Japan as a case of type 1 and the United States as a case of type 2.

Second, this paper clarifies that Japan constructed "reciprocity" *inside* capitalist corporations through the replacement of capitalist industrial relations with pre-capitalist ones while the United States did *outside* them. The former is the establishment of "corporate-ruled society", and the latter holds "reciprocity" through forming immigrant communities.

Third, this paper indicates that the dissolution of "reciprocity" in globalization can show a form of "post-capitalism".

RC25-379.3

YAMADA, Tomiaki* (Matsuyama University, Japan)
HAYASAKA, Norio (NPO Ryochans, Japan)

Distancing from the Languages of Victims: From the Life History of Mr. Norio Hayasaka, a Hemophiliac Infected HIV Due to Tainted Blood Products in Japan

When the COVID-19 Pandemic broke out in March 2020, this infectious disease was thought mortal and for fear of possible spread, the infected

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were sometimes abhorred and even blamed for the infection. Mr. Hayasaka who is a survivor of the HIV infected hemophiliacs said that he had deja-vu, i.e. he had seen the same situation once back in 1980's. In the late 1980's, AIDS Panic occurred in Japan, and the HIV infection was regarded as a mortal danger to other people and the presumed infected including hemophiliacs had been abhorred. At that time in Japan, the use of blood product tainted with HIV for hemophiliacs caused HIV infection among about two-fifth of the total 5000 Japanese hemophiliacs and about 500 patients from them were dead because of AIDS. As a result, the Japanese hemophiliacs were stigmatized and as possible victims of discrimination. To avoid the discrimination, hemophiliacs were fearful of disclosing themselves in public, henceforth unable to openly communicate others without anxiety. This experience of social suffering constitutes one of the reasons of "hardness of living" of Japanese hemophiliacs. In 1989, HIV-infected hemophiliacs in Osaka and Tokyo filed lawsuits. In March 1996, the Government accepted the courts' recommendation of an out-of-court settlement in favor of the plaintiff. This settlement, to some extent, alleviated the sufferings of HIV infected hemophiliacs, and set the foundation for the improvement of their QOL including the HIV/AIDS medical care. However, the "hardness of living" caused by the stigma of HIV infection has long been inflicting them until now. We can learn from the Life-History of Mr. Hayasaka the process of first acquiring the language of victims and then gradually distancing himself from it. This might be equivalent to the process of recovery which could be a lesson for the similar discrimination caused by COVID-19.

RC25-373.2

YAMAKITA, Teruhiro* (Nihon University, Japan)

Suffering from 'Ghosts': A Former Homeless Person and the Supporting Practices of Housing First in Tokyo

The *Tokyo Project* is a support project aiming to provide immediate residence to homeless people with severe mental illness by applying the Housing First approach. While the conventional Staircase model approach requires homeless people to show 'housing readiness', Housing First approach doesn't impose any conditions for their housing access, based on the principle that 'housing is a basic human right'. Housing First approach is being adopted in the most of advanced countries after the 2000s. However, it is not widely practiced in Japan where the conventional approach is still predominant in the governmental policy. Therefore, the *Tokyo Project* needs to advocate implementation without the support of official policy at this stage. For instance, the Housing First projects elsewhere are deployed by utilizing social housings, the *Tokyo Project* needs to depend on private housings. As a result, clients are required to adjust to the conditional rules of private leases, which often become oppressive and create dilemmas in implementing Housing First's principle of unconditionality. Meanwhile, the growing evidence from quantitative research show higher rates of housing retention with Housing First compared to conventional approaches. However, the quantitative approach has been insufficient in understanding the qualitative aspect of the process of interaction between clients, project providers, the welfare office, the real estate agent, and neighbors, and how project providers intervene in clients' lives and handle conflict among actors. In order to clarify and examine the challenges of Housing First in Tokyo, this presentation uses ethnographic approaches and focuses on the experiences of a *Tokyo Project* participant who is now struggling and claims that he is suffering from "ghosts" that haunt him in his apartment. Through the analysis of this episode, this research reveals the critical importance of the role of service providers to accept and understand the seemingly "irrational" realities of participants.

RC18-276.3

YAMAMOTO, Hidehiro* (University of Tsukuba, Japan)
FUJITA, Taisuke (Nagasaki University, Japan)

What Limits on Freedom Are Permissible?: A Comparative Analysis of Japan, Korea, and China Under COVID-19

Containing the pandemic was a top priority for every country. However, for this purpose, civil freedom was undermined, including lockdowns and restrictions on mobility, digital tracking of behavior, and so forth. How do citizens view this tradeoff between freedom and state intervention? This leads to a reconsideration of the relationship between the state and society beyond the COVID-19 measures.

Among the East Asian countries, very strict restrictions were imposed in China, including city lockdowns. Japan and South Korea did not have to go as far as a lockdown, but still the public had to be subjected to restrictions. How much support did the citizens of each country have for these state interventions? One possible factor is the political system, which is likely to be more resistant to restrictions in Japan and South Korea, both of which are democracies. However, even in these countries, citizens were basically more willing to follow government policies than in the West. Behind this may be a cultural background common to East Asia. Hence, this study investigates what factors lead citizens to accept state intervention for COVID-19, addressing authoritarian attitudes and state welfare orientation, as well as the infection risk and economic damage.

This study will use survey data conducted in each country from January to March 2022. The analysis found support for state intervention in China and intermediate attitudes in Japan and Korea. In all three countries, authoritarianism and welfare orientation are both strongly associated with

acceptance of state intervention and have little association with direct costs such as infection risk or economic damage. The strong authoritarian attitude in China indicates a high level of acceptance of state intervention.

RC21-317.1

YAMAMOTO, Kahoruko* (Tokyo Metropolitan University, Japan)

Creating Legitimacy to "Regenerate" Urban Inner Areas: How Art Under the Creative City Policy Changes the Local Context

When modern art is associated with a regional redevelopment policy, art, especially modern art, effectively serves to conceal previous local history and culture and recreate them under the guise of "community revitalization." This means changing the public's recognition of a certain community to be renewed without respect for the local context. With the case of Yokohama, Japan, this paper discusses critically how art can work to plant a seed for renewing a context that allows and conceals the displacement of vulnerable urban communities. Data are from qualitative social research by the author.

Recently, in Japan, administration policies have often supported the normative idea that arts can solve social problems. Yokohama City began its Creative City policy in 2004 and leveraged modern arts and art projects to regenerate inner-city areas.

Among the inner-city areas in Yokohama, Kogane and Kotobuki are the two main towns in which nonprofit art organizations work with the municipal Creative City policy. Kogane was a former brothel town cleaned up in 2005. Since 2006, an art-related organization has regularly organized large art events and the town is becoming a tourist destination. It recreates the town's image from being characterized by an old, negative history to a "town regenerated by art."

Kotobuki is a former day laborers' town, where recently the majority were on social welfare. In 2008, an art-related organization granted by the Creative City policy started an art project. They received recognition for making artworks even in a town formerly described as a skid row but neither connected to nor respected by a history of community-based culture and those engaged in its long term.

The art projects under the Creative City policy unintentionally serve to change public recognition of inner-city areas to be regenerated, thus concealing the negative effects of redevelopment on vulnerable people.

RC39-581.6

YAMAMOTO, Kahoruko* (Tokyo Metropolitan University, Japan)

Post-Disaster Diaspora: Fukushima Evacuees Seeking a Third Way "Home"

This paper discusses the social structure that leads evacuees to remain in a state of limbo, focusing on the case of the town of Tomioka, one of the areas affected by the Fukushima nuclear disaster in 2011.

Areas affected by nuclear disasters require a considerable length of time to return. Previous studies on evacuees focus on two ways—return migration or relocation. However, many of the Fukushima evacuees struggle to seek a third way to postpone the decision to return by maintaining dual lives both in a new place and their original home legally.

After the accident, the Japanese government encouraged the reconstruction of the affected areas with a policy of return migration. However, many evacuees, especially younger people, were concerned about the health risks and hesitated to return. During the evacuation, they seemed to have adapted to new lives, but some felt left behind. Others pretended not to be an evacuee to avoid discrimination. The older age groups were eager to return, so some families were forced to live separately and even face conflict.

One group of Tomioka residents called for a reunion of the diaspora evacuees, and they have held meetings in many parts of Japan since 2012. These meetings made them feel comfortable about expressing their true thoughts. This paper examines what they said at the meetings and points out that 1) the evacuees felt left behind by the ongoing reconstruction of the affected areas in which the government focused on the creation of new industries, 2) they were dissatisfied with the decontamination by the government and indecisive about whether to keep their property, and 3) besides the existing concerns, they hoped to maintain some form of involvement in the town. Despite their intention to maintain a "home," the return migration policy pressured them into giving up.

TG03-807.4

YAMAMOTO, Sanae* (Tokoha University, Japan)

Sustainable Development Goals and Social Transitions in Terraced Landscapes - a Case Study of Silk Road Area in China-

The purpose of this presentation is to investigate the relationships between sustainable development goals and social transitions in Silk Road area in China.

China has started the global developmental projects which are called "One Belt, One Road" initiative since 2000. The purpose of this project is two points: one is to make a land-based Silk Road Economic Belt linking Central Asia and Europe; the other is to construct a Maritime Silk Road nospanning Southeast

Asia and the Middle East. The main components of the development include infrastructure's development, enticement of foreign investment, increased efforts on environmental conservation, national security, promotion of education, and so on.

This research is based on fieldwork in Gansu province. Gansu province is located at the starting point of Silk Road which is the strategically important in the development. The author did interview survey for local people and collected administrative documents and statistical data of rural development in national and local government.

In the "Constructing Terraced Landscapes" movement in the developmental projects, local community has experienced rural transitions. In the movement, local environment has been changed by overexploit of mountains in Silk Road area. The developmental projects have caused severe environmental problems such as water and soil erosion, desertification, sandstorm, and drought. Terraced landscapes have been drastically changed, as a result, local community has to face the dilemma between development and environmental conservation.

During the development, rural mountains areas in western China have experienced significant changes of local agriculture and communities. Local people have faced severe contradictions between sustainable development and local life. In the process of the development, local communities have struggled for sustainable development. In order to deal with the dilemma between development and environmental conservation, local people have reconstructed sustainable resource management system.

RC15-217.4

YAMANAKA, Hiroshi* (Osaka University, Japan)
NOJIMA, Natsuko (Ishinomaki Senshu University, Japan)

National Health System in Japan and the Experiences of People with Rare Disease

Japanese National health system consists of public health insurance and quasi-private healthcare provisions (meaning not-for-profit hospitals in Japan have various channels for the founders to share the hospitals' profit). Patients are free to choose the clinics and hospitals while the payment is mostly covered by the health insurance which strictly restrict the treatment available to the patients according to the matrix of treatments and diagnosis. In a word, patient is both consumer and patient. Previously the distinction between these two roles is blurred by the wide range of physicians' discretion over treatment choice and its cost. However, due to the current national and local government financial conditions there are constant political pressures to restrict public health insurance coverage and to promote cost-efficient healthcare management through various means. These trends pushed patient into a narrower space of standardized diagnosis and treatment, while opening relatively free space of private treatment for consumers. The dilemma between patient and consumer would not be serious for people with common diseases for which national health insurance covers most of reasonable treatment costs, but for those with rare diseases the situation is sometimes very serious because their status as patient is not fully established in the health insurance system, and they are often critically dependent on irregular use of treatment or on fully private treatment. In addition, as consumers they must find available treatment options among numerous healthcare providers by themselves. Based on our study about the situation of people with rare disease in Japan (2013-2021), we evaluate the changing health care system from the standpoint of people with rare disease. We provisionally argue that the current trends in our national health care system would divide people into patient and consumer positions.

RC28-401.4

YAMAZAKI, Akiko* (Japan Society for the Promotion of Science, Japan)

Factors in Upward Mobility of the Socio-Economic Hierarchy in Contemporary France:from the Life Stories of 'non-Reproductive Elites'

This presentation examines the life stories of the 'non-reproductive elites', which refer to individuals who come from disadvantaged backgrounds yet have achieved elite status, in contemporary France, focusing on their encounters with 'key persons,' among various factors that enabled them to move up the socio-economic hierarchy without relying on reproductive mechanisms. I have conducted several qualitative studies on the factors of elite formation in France, examining the significance of 'linguistic capital' in the making of French elites and their surroundings. The result shows that, in line with the findings of previous studies, most of them have formed themselves into elites in France in the twenty-first century based on the capital they inherited from their parents. On the other hand, a small number of the subjects surveyed are aforenamed 'non-reproductive elites'. How did they, who had no capital inherited from their parents, succeed in moving up the hierarchies? In this research, I conducted interviews by asking the question: 'Would you please tell us freely your life story about how you achieved your 'elite' status?' Among the various factors mentioned in the interviews, this presentation particularly focuses on the encounter with a 'key person'. The 'key persons' who create opportunities for them to move up the hierarchies vary from teachers, to friends, older siblings, and acquaintances. Those from disadvantaged backgrounds are often unaware of the existence of the elite courses, such as Grandes Écoles, or they tend to assume that those elite courses are irrelevant to them. Yet, my research shows that the 'key persons' could act as their guidance. Their parents understand the importance of school success but lack the information and knowledge to guide their children to success. In such contexts, the 'key persons' compensate for this lack and lead them to upward mobility in the hierarchies.

RC06-JS-91.5

YAN, Doudou* (Ural Federal University, Russian Federation)
BAGIROVA, Anna (Ural Federal University, Russian Federation)

Intergenerational Relations in Chinese Families of Former Left-behind Children

Intergenerational family relations are one of the important elements of family structure. Different family structures have different characteristics of intergenerational family relations. The phenomenon of left-behind children in China has always been concerned by scholars. However, few research has been done on this social group as adults - especially on aspect of their intergenerational family relations.

To explore the characteristics of intergenerational family relations among respondents with left-behind experience, the study draws on data from questionnaires (N=643) and in-depth interviews (N=20), that obtained in China in 2021. We compared the opinions of two groups of respondents: parents who were left-behind children in the past, and parents who do not have such experience. We studied the satisfaction of these two groups of parents with intergenerational relationships and analyzed the differences in this satisfaction from two points of view: in "primary" families, when the respondents themselves were children and the parents established relationships with them, and in current families, in which the respondents are parents and establish relationships with their children.

The results of the study showed that respondents with left-behind experience were less satisfied with the intergenerational family relations between their primary and current families than respondents without such experience; a strong correlation between satisfaction with intergenerational family relations in the primary family of respondents with left-behind experiences and satisfaction with intergenerational family relations in their current family; in the primary families of respondents with left-behind experience, the most important variable affecting satisfaction with their intergenerational family relations is parent-child interaction, which may also determine their satisfaction with the current family intergenerational family relations, however, the most important variable for their current family satisfaction with intergenerational family relations is intimacy, and this factor may also determine their satisfaction with their primary family's intergenerational family relations.

RC52-721.4

YAN, Xuewen* (Cornell University, USA)

English Hegemony from below: How Chinese Scholars Navigate Academic Production in an Anglicized World

While current research on global knowledge production inequalities mostly addresses the power asymmetry between the Anglo-American core and the periphery of other languages and their speakers, this study asks instead whether and why the Anglo-American hegemony in academia may manifest and reproduce itself from *within* periphery nations. This particular question is motivated by an empirical puzzle from the Chinese context, where academics appear to voluntarily attach higher valence to practices and scholarship associated with the Anglo-American core. I use a mix of computational text analysis and qualitative interviews to assess and unravel this puzzle. Exploring texts from two major Chinese-medium sociology journals (*Shehui* and *Shehuixueyanjiu*) published between 1980 and 2018, my statistical analysis finds confirmatory evidence of higher valuation of Western as opposed to local scholarship among Chinese sociologists: After controlling for author affiliation ranking, topical area, publication year and journal title, articles that cite more English-language references are significantly more likely to receive more citations themselves, an effect that one does not observe for Chinese-language references. Yet importantly, as my in-depth interviews with 36 Chinese-origin academics reveal, local scholars by no means blindly praise Anglo-American scholarship due to a willful submission to its hegemony. Rather, various institutional, intellectual, historical, and biographical processes compel them to experientially witness, acknowledge and learn to cope with the gaps between "us" and "the West". Illustratively, philosophy researchers find it hard to trust the quality of Chinese-medium publications when they regularly notice errors in Chinese translations of classical German texts; meanwhile, sociologists emulate what they see as US-type empirical articles, given their view of the US as the global leader in the discipline and more intimately, American intellectuals' essential role in training China's first-generation sociologists. These findings shed important light on the mechanisms that enact and sustain English hegemony in the global academic profession.

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

RC51-706.1

YANAGIHARA, Yoshie* (Tokyo Denki University, Japan)

The Waning of a Beautiful Rhetoric: Current Protests and Development of the Egg/Surrogacy Market in Japan

In this research, I explain the latest developments of egg donation/selling and surrogacy in Japan. Then, I analyze the social structures used to construct a Japanese market of women's bodies that is mainly rooted in economics instead of "autonomy."

Although there is no law that bans IVF to use third party's eggs and surrogacy, Japan Society of Obstetrics and Gynecology prohibits using them by their guideline. Hence, most Japanese clients and the egg donors chose to be involved in cross-border reproductive services. In 2020 COVID-19 limited human mobility. Agencies developed a new scheme to harvest eggs from Japanese women without cross-border transportation. The new scheme creates a more exploitive situation for egg donors than pre-COVID-19.

The industry's growth is accelerated by the Japanese government. The Diet quickly passed a civil law in 2020, which leads Japan toward legalizing egg donation. In 2022, Japan's major political party plans to legislate a new law that extends Japanese egg market and legalizes surrogacy.

Conversely, the general public sentiment is not as urgent as the major party. Their draft bill is highly criticized as expanding the exploitation industry. This criticism is louder now than the last three decades when Japanese mainly discussed legalizing egg donation and surrogacy. Due to Japan's stagnated economy which deepened women's poverty, people's viewpoints are shifting from being a buyer to being a seller.

This highlights the bio-market is established on poverty instead of popular rhetoric such as "women's autonomy," "helping the others," and "giving life." When surrogacy was imported in the 20th century, Japanese regarded themselves as consumers; therefore, the above perspectives were useful. However, after realizing they could be possible sellers, the rhetoric subsided. This reveals that becoming a provider is not from the women's will, but fundamentally from their economic status.

RC06-102.5

YANG, Chia-Ling* (National Kaohsiung Normal University, Taiwan)

Bordercrossing Grandparenting and Work-Family Balance in Taiwanese Migrant Families

Childcare has been a central issue in social welfare studies, feminist theories, and family research. Previous research focuses on parenting to explore the division of childcare in the family and market and state influences on work-family balance.

However, grandparenting also plays an essential role in childcare, especially in the specific social contexts that emphasize family members as 'the best childcarers' along with the lack of public childcare provisions in Taiwan. Grandparents not only help to care for their grandchildren in Taiwan, but also go abroad to help their adult children with childcare and postnatal care. These grandparents engage in what I call 'bordercrossing grandparenting.'

Existing work-family discussions seldom consider the specific conditions that migrant families face, having to learn a new language and adapt to and build careers in a new society without the informal support of nearby family members.

To fill this gap in the research, this article focuses on childcare in Taiwanese migrant families in the representative countries of the three welfare regimes defined by Esping-Andersen. I consider the various care services provided in the welfare regimes, the reasons and motivations for bordercrossing grandparenting, and how such informal support helps migrant families with work-family balance. Exploring the complicated practices of grandparenting at micro-level, I analyze the discourses and ideologies related to Taiwanese grandparenting specifically, how these practices are gendered and cultralized, and how grandparents and their adult children negotiate discourses, ideologies, and practices they perceive through differing generational and regional filters. With a deeper understanding of the complexities of childcare in migrant families, this article will contribute to discussions of childcare practices and ideologies, as well as of policies in the three welfare regimes and, using an intersectionality perspective, the influence of those policies on migrant families.

RC31-464.1

YANG, Hung-jen* (Institute of Sociology, Academia Sinica, Taiwan)

Evading Religious Regulation, Becoming Yiguandao Followers: A Case Study of Chinese Guest-Workers from Mauritius Back to China

The religious regulation in contemporary China has been heavy and severe to date. As an authoritarian communist regime, the PRC government proclaimed its atheist secularism. Although some restrictions were loosened with the Document No.19 issued in 1982, it still reiterated the lists of so-called "Cults" and "Reactionary Sects" every few years. Yiguandao, a Chinese syncretic religion, also known as one of the "redemptive societies" founded in the Early Republic Period (1911-1949) in North China, was initially outlawed by both governments across the Taiwan Strait, though legalized by the Taiwan government in 1987 during the process of democratization. When Cross-Strait Exchanges began in the late 1980s, Yiguandao started to spread back to China with a low-profile strategy because it was still banned as one of the "Reactionary Sects." Nevertheless, an unexpected phenomenon was emerging when the guest-workers from China converted to Yiguandao in some overseas countries, among which Mauritius was the significant one. From the mid-1990s to the early 2010s, the Yiguandao missionary-adepts from Taiwan encountered thousands of Chinese female guest-workers in Mauritius. These three-year contract migrant workers were not provided with a safe and comfortable labor environment in the garment factories run by transnational entrepreneurs from Hong Kong or China; instead, they received family-like warmth in the Yiguandao temple established by the Taiwanese. Afterwards, many of them became sincere followers and went back to their hometown in different provinces of China. They lived a vegetarian life-style, set up Yiguandao's prayer halls in their home, and earnestly proselytized to their relatives and friends. Not surprisingly, some of them were interrogated by the police or even imprisoned. With a focus on the case of Chinese migrant workers becoming Yiguandao followers, this research aims to discuss the changing faces of "religious assemblage" sprouted in Mauritius and then transplanted in contemporary China.

RC05-JS-84.6

YANG, Philip* (POB 425887, USA)
TAM, Wai-cheong (Texas Woman's University, USA)

Global Rise in Dual Citizenship

Systematic analysis of the history and trends in dual citizenship remains insufficient. This paper reviews the history of citizenship policies and documents a global rise in dual citizenship in recent decades. Before the 1970s, dual citizenship was considered anomalous and unwelcome, despite the existence of a small number of countries that allowed it. The principle of sole citizenship was explicitly endorsed by the 1930 Hague Convention of the League of Nations (known as "the predecessor of the United Nations," 1920-1946) and implicitly presumed by the 1948 U.N. Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the 1961 U.N. Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness. However, since the 1970s, as a result of globalization dual citizenship has gradually gained growing recognition. Especially, the acceptance of dual citizenship has accelerated since the 1990s and has now become the norm in the majority of the nations. Using the latest data from multiple sources, this paper provides trends and regional variations in dual citizenship policies around the world. The implications of rising dual citizenship (including inequality) are discussed.

WG08-795.3

YANG, Taoyi* (Freie Universität Berlin, Germany)

Analyzing "Feeling-Better" Videos: Sensuous Scenes and Dramaturgy of Affect

This presentation aims to analyze the dramaturgy of affect in "feeling-better" videos by a "sensuous scene-feeling" formula.

I will first introduce a type of digital audiovisual genre entitled to make people feel better, such as meditative and ambient music, online concerts and virtual hiking videos to name a few, newly emerging from digital health and well-being practices. Based on the theoretical framework of affect as a relational dynamic between human and non-human bodies(e.g. Ahmed, 2004; Clough, 2007; Slaby & Mühlhoff, 2018; von Scheve, 2018), I argue that affect is pivotal to entitling these videos and audio to make someone feel better. I use the term affective treatment to describe these "feeling-better" audiovisualities and the digital health practice of using them for self-treatment.

Then, drawing upon the concept of intersensoriality from sensuous theory (Marks, 2002; Howes, 2013), the eMAEX model (Kappelhoff and Hauke, 2019) from film studies and some research findings from my digital ethnography on affective treatment, I will develop a formula of "sensuous scene-feeling" to analyze the dramaturgy of affect in the "feeling-better" videos and audio *and* in the "feeling-better" experiences of digital health practitioners. This presentation focuses on the dramaturgy of affect in the "feeling-better" videos. To question how affective experiences unfold themselves in audiovisualities(See Part V in Flam and Kleres (Ed.) 2015, Part II in Kahl(Ed.) 2019), I suggest using the formula to investigate the dramaturgical techniques emerging from these videos, for example, conveying positive feelings such as happiness and peace by setting a "slice-of-life" sensuous scene consisting of the certain forms such as colors, light, tonality and rhythm. By discussing these techniques, I will present how these videos affectively respond to digital health practitioners' bad moments caused by work pressure, life changes or severe social events and fulfill the promise of "feeling better".

RC15-225.6

YANG, Taoyi* (Freie Universität Berlin, Germany)

Revisiting Digital Health: "Feeling Better" and Digital Treatment in Public Health Governance

This presentation aims to introduce and examine a new type of digital health practice, digital treatment, emerging from the lay "feeling-better" wellbeing

and health care practices; that is, people watch and listen to varying digital audiovisual forms, such as meditative and ambient music, natural sounds, online concerts, virtual hiking or jogging videos and travelling Vlogs to name a few, to vent negative feelings, alleviate suffering and get through bad moments.

From a "technologies-in-practice" perspective(e.g. Winner, 1980; Bijker and Law, 1992; Latour, 2005; Eubanks, 2018), Marent and Henwood (2021) illustrated how three central aspects of digitalization(quantification, connectivity and instantaneity) are respectively associated with the (re) configuration of health care practices in three dimensions – knowledge about health and illness, health care interactions, and new forms of control enabled through instant feedback and alerts. Following "the continued ambivalences" (ibid.) across a range of situated digital health and well-being practices, I argue that digital treatment provides another pivotal aspect to inspecting well-being and health care practices – affectivity. Drawing upon affect theories(e.g. Ahmed, 2004; Clough, 2007; Slaby & Mühlhoff, 2018; von Scheve, 2018) which consider affect a relational dynamic between human and non-human bodies, I suggest affectivity in digital treatment builds new blocks for the heterogeneity of the notion of digital health through bodily sensations and feelings: shaping digital health practitioners' perceptions on health, well-being and illness and optimizing public health governance.

By sharing some research findings from the digital ethnography I have conducted about affective experiences and digital health and well-being practices, I will discuss how digital treatment contributes to public health governance, for example, during the COVID-19 pandemic in terms of the implementation of preventive measures and the treatment of patients.

Asso-898.4

YANG, Xiaoxu* (Louisiana State University, USA)

Legitimacy through Nationalism: The Evidence for the Retreat of Democracy from China

More than 30 years have passed since the Tiananmen Square protest in 1989, which western analysts believed was the political repression of the civil movement toward a more democratic political system in China. The June Fourth Incident ended with protestors' failure, limiting the possibility of China's becoming a democratic country. After that, through a series of political, economic, and societal reforms, the Chinese Communist Party remains the ruling party in China and maintains its power in every aspect of the state. A number of studies have explored how the CCP maintains its rule from the perspectives of performance legitimacy, anti-corruption campaign, political culture, and other theories. However, less examined is the CCP's exploitation of nationalist ideology in China as a diversionary tactic to restrict democracy. This research examines the consequence of nationalist ideology and the accompanying actions of CCP in undermining support for democracy. Utilizing data from Waves 4-7 of the World Value Survey, covering the period 2001-2018, the present study hypothesizes that the rise of nationalism and its exploitation in China reduced support for democracy over time. Preliminary data analysis shows that those in their 20s to 30s in 2001, who were the main cohorts participating in the 1989 protests, were more likely to support a democratic political system than the older cohorts. However, as time passed, those cohorts lost their distinctiveness and came to hold the same opinions about democracy as other cohorts. Further analysis shows that national pride is associated with support for democracy in both the early and late periods, though it does not explain away the cohort effects in the early period. Thus, there is support for the cohort hypothesis, but not for the nationalism hypothesis. More analysis will be conducted.

RC24-371.2

YANG, Yixi* (Memorial University of Newfoundland, Canada)

Dynamics in Climate Policy Discussion Network on China's Weibo: A Longitudinal Network–Behaviour Co-Evolution Analysis

An effective and equitable climate policy process requires integrating different perspectives of the broader publics, who are not only affected by but also contribute to climate change's ecological, political, and social impacts. Recent research suggests that the role of social media in engaging people in Habermasian communicative action is limited due to fettered information accessibility, political economic interference, self-reinforced or algorithm-driven fragmentation, and other emerging problems. Despite the unfulfilled promise of normative public sphere, social media serve as a "space of encounter" for actors with different interests and perspectives. This is particularly the case in China, where state actor-dominated media environment leaves little space for public deliberation. In this study, we focus on Weibo, China's major social media platform, to analyse the dynamics among officials, stakeholders, and the general publics in climate change-related policy discussion. Specifically, we use longitudinal social network analysis to study the co-evolution between actors' online interaction relationships and their behaviours in generating climate policy-related content on Weibo. We ask whether the development of the online public participation network is associated with a social selection effect (i.e., actors tend to build online interaction ties based on their pre-existing climate policy-related posting behaviours), or a social influence effect (i.e., actors' behaviours in generating climate policy-related content tend to be influenced by those with whom they interact). We study the two effects simultaneously using stochastic actor-oriented models (SAOMs). To do so, we draw on a three-year longitudinal dataset (2018–2020) and use *RSiena* to jointly

model the temporal changes of network ties and individual behaviours. With endogenous network effects and exogenous actor attributes controlled, our preliminary model results show a co-existence of social selection and social influence effects. This empirical finding contributes to a better understanding of Weibo-based public participation in climate politics in China.

RC06-101.6

YANG, Yulin* (Renmin University of China, China)

Education As Bargaining Power or Egalitarian Gender Ideology? Educational Assortative Mating and the Division of Housework within Married Couples in China

Objective: This study examines how the couple's housework hours and the wife's relative housework ratio vary by different types of educational assortative mating in China.

Background: Given the education expansion and the reversal of the gender gap in education, both gender ideology and educational assortative mating have been in transition in many societies. Prior research has studied how relative resources, time availability and gender ideology shape couples' household labor division. Few have focused on education and disentangled relative resources effect from gender ideology effect both brought by education.

Method: Using data from the 2014-2018 China Family Panel Studies and multilinear regression models, this study examined how the couple's housework division differ by types of educational mating, which was categorized by absolute educational level (junior college degree) and relative educational level (hypergamy/ homogamy/ hypogamy) into 8 groups. To further identify the education effects, predicted housework hours and relative ratio were calculated based on regression models and F test.

Results: Education in terms of both absolute and relative level takes effect in housework. The couple's higher educational attainment contributes to reducing partners' housework hours and wife's relative housework ratio whatever the relative educational level is. Nevertheless, the equalizing effect brought by absolute educational level is partly counteracted by the relative resources effect brought by relative educational level, which only plays a role in hypergamy when both the husband and the wife hold at least junior college degree.

Conclusion: Higher educational attainment acts as a symbol of egalitarian gender ideology and associates with less housework hours and more equal housework division, whereas relative educational level as resource advantage only works in hypergamy when both partners are highly educated.

Implications: This study sheds light on the effect of absolute educational level on equalizing housework division, and on the unequal gender relations even in hypogamy.

RC09-147.5

YANG, Yunjeong* (Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, Republic of Korea)
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Towards Resilient Community Development: Time-Series Findings, Practical Challenges and Reflections on a CCA Action Research Project to Build Disaster Resilience in Rural Cambodian Communities

Understanding and enhancing community disaster resilience is an increasingly urgent priority as climate change increases the frequency and severity of extreme weather events. This paper presents recent findings of, and shares learning from, an ongoing multi-partner academic and practical collaboration surrounding a climate change adaption (CCA) project in three flood-prone, rural communities in Cambodia. This multi-party, participatory action research is focused on understanding and building community flood resilience and disaster risk reduction capacity. The partners are: Habitat for Humanity Cambodia (HfHC), a community development non-profit organization focusing on housing and other development projects, representing the South and working directly with the flood prone communities; and a team of researchers based in the North, affiliated with academic and research institutes, bringing a research framework and methodology, and additional resources to support the research element of an ongoing project.

To measure community flood resilience, we used the Flood Resilience Measurement for Communities (FRMC) approach, developed by Zurich Flood Resilience Alliance. The FRMC measures disaster resilience capacities across five key dimensions of resilience: human, social, financial, physical, and natural capitals. In this paper, we report recent findings from the analysis of time series data from a geographic cluster of three villages on changes in community flood resilience over time in response to different types of interventions (i.e. support in different capital dimensions). We will discuss overall changes in community flood resilience in each village and other specific capital dynamics. This way, we

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hope to provide an evidence-based and context-specific policy suggestions to enhance community resilience and in turn contribute to resilient community development in the region. The methodology and approach will also provide meaningful implications for future research and CCA practices aiming to enhance and disaster resilience, long-term community resilience, and changing climate adaptation.

RC06-118.1

YANG, Zhenqiao* (University of Nebraska-Lincoln, USA)
XU, Weiman (University of Nebraska-Lincoln, USA)

Understanding Parenting Identity Construction in Chinese Parents: A Narrative Study

Background: Parenting identity forms and evolves through human development and family life course. Research shows that understanding of parent role and values starts from early life experiences (Mowder, 2005) and is shaped by social expectations (Stryker, 1968) and socio-economic conditions (Aycicegi-Din & Kagitcibasi, 2010; Kagitcibasi & Ataca, 2005). How parents' past and current experiences shape parenting identity construction is under-studied. The study aims to explore Chinese parenting identity formation and development through a qualitative approach.

Method: This study is a part of a narrative study on Chinese parents' perception of parenting identity. The researcher conducted three interviews with each of the four Chinese parents of preschoolers, including full-time working and stay-home mothers and fathers. Two steps of story construction and thematic analysis were applied.

Findings: The first phase analysis described four individual stories on formation and development of parenting identity. The second phase revealed three important sources of contribution: early knowledge, social values, and parenting experience. In specific,

- knowledge generated from childhood experience, Chinese social values on parenting, and current experiences in rearing children were primary sources for parenting identity construction;

- the three sources negotiated in an internal meaning-making process and formed a parenting identity in Chinese parents;

- when knowledge from different sources conflicted, parent experienced a struggle in constructing a stable parenting identity;

- and consistent meanings achieved through internal negotiation guided parental behavior in parenting, which consolidates the meaning of the parent role and strengthened their parenting identity.

This relationship indicated a parenting identity construction model by past knowledge, social values and parenting. This study was limited to identity construction in early parenthood, i.e. parenting preschooler children in mainland China. Future studies may test the parenting identity construction model and examine it in other parenting stages and different cultural contexts.

RC22-329.4

YARMOHAMMADI, Saeid* (University of Montreal, Canada)

Conceptualizations of Social Justice in Iran, between Religion and Politics

There have been diverse and sometimes contradictory interpretations of the concept of social justice in Iran. This idea, being pivotal to Islamic and Shiite discourses, has been the focus of revolutions and social movements in Iran at least since the early twentieth century. Not surprisingly, the matter has been debated by a variety of religious and secular scholars and continues to be so today. During the recent social movements in Iran that have been becoming more recurrent and persistent, on the one hand we are witnessed to demands for social justice in its various forms called for by various groups and on the other hand to scholarly or normative analyses of the context based on this central concept.

However, given some theories of social justice that understand it at different levels (e.g. Nancy Fraser who develops three levels of social justice: economic, cultural and political), it becomes a requirement to bring in other perspectives to the discussion to better comprehend the existing conflicts in Iranian society from the perspective of social justice. Accordingly, if we acknowledge the existence of different conceptualizations of social justice based on the above three levels, it will be relevant to analyze the tensions between the political system and social groups to indicate the manner in which different conceptualizations of this central idea can raise tensions at the social and political levels.

With this in mind, this paper aims to discuss the different conceptualizations of the notion of social justice in Iran at the religious and political levels, among others, in order to open a discussion on the impacts of these such understandings on different aspects of Iranian social, economic and political life. It also intends to relate this conceptual conflict to recent social movements in Iran demanding social justice in its various forms.

RC40-587.6

YASUI, Daisuke* (Ritsumeikan University, Japan)

Food Consumption and Social Acitivities : On the Purchase of Ethical Food

The purpose of this paper is to conduct a quantitative analysis of food choice - examining the relationship between ethical food consumption and social activities. Lifestyle studies in social stratification theory have shown that dietary habits are often regulated by the difference between income and social status. However, dietary habits are not only subordinated by the social structure - they may also change society as people make subjective choices. The concept of food citizens, who are involved in policy proposals in large cities, has promoted to change society through their food purchasing.

Japan also has many social problems related to food but not be clarified, therefore I conducted a quantitative analysis of the preferential purchase of domestic food and organic food using data from the Japanese National Survey of Social Stratification and Social Mobility. As a result of ordinal probit regression model analysis, it was found that, in terms of socio-demographic characteristics, women (rather than men), older people, married people (rather than the unmarried), and those with children bought both types of food. In terms of social stratification, however, the higher the household income and level of class-consciousness, the more food was purchased. Service workers bought organic food more often. Domestic food buyers were often active in residents' and neighborhood associations, while organic food purchasers were often active in civic movements and volunteer activities. This result was statistically significant even when socio-demographic characteristics and socio-economic status were controlled.

From this analysis, I found from quantitative data that general consumers who prefer ethical food tend to participate in activities for social change. Based on these results, theoritically I can give grounds for the discourse that food choice is an effective exercise of individual agency over social structure. Practicaly I want to propose a Japanese-style food citizen model to encourage social change.

RC04-66.5

YAZDANI, Fatemeh* (Lund University, Sweden)

The Policy Discourse of the Desirable Education System: A Case Study of Post-Revolutionary Iran

The fundamental Reform Document of Education in the Islamic Republic of Iran (FRDE) is currently the most important policy document in Iran's education system approved in 2011. As it is spelled out in its title, FRDE aims to transform the education system radically based on the "philosophy of Islamic-Iranian education". The need for the policy document then is asserted to be a roadmap to solve the problems that are "unfit to the prestige of the Islamic republic and do not meet the requirements of paradigm shift and social requirements". Viewing policy as discourse, this paper investigates the political and ideological project that the FRDE pursues through certain problematization of education policies and practices. As meaning construction is bound to the historical condition and the question of power and authority, this paper explores the discursive production of desirable schools, desirable teachers, and desirable students within this document that jointly produces the discourse of a desirable education system. Drawing on Foucauldian discourse analysis interpreted via the Foucauldian theoretical framework, the paper analyzes the re-introducing of centralism in post-revolutionary Iran's education governance through this policy text and the ways that the state limits the possibilities of the education reform drawing on the religious-nationalistic ideological totalism. The finding indicates that the formal education system that FRDE aims to shape is not as autonomous but as a very dependent organization to the whole body of political society that faithfully serves it by upbringing a certain type of subject who is meant to actively edify, disseminate, and transference "the Islamic revolution values and norm system". As policy discourses should not be considered in isolation, this paper argues the FRDE policy agenda in connection to the broader context of ideological commitment shaping the ethos and strategies of schools in Iran.

RC50-698.1

YE, Isabella* (University of Greenwich, United Kingdom)
ZARE, Samira (University of Lincoln, United Kingdom)

The Stories of the Unheard: Border-Crossing, Passports, and Travel Experiences

Airports as borders signify critical thresholds of tourism experiences – arrival and departure. Various levels of mobility rights are bestowed on different passport holders, which create vastly different and controversial encounters (Adey, 2017). Those who rank higher on the hierarchy of passports with the 'right' look, accent, religion, and nationalities receive more favourable treatments (Torabian & Mair, 2022), whilst others submitting to onerous, intimidating and sometimes humiliating border-crossing experiences (Villegas, 2015). In this study, airport border is configured as a liminal, ethically paradoxical space, where gateways and barriers, hospitality and hostility, inclusion and exclusion, and mobility and immobility co-exist (Mezzadra & Nelson, 2015). To safeguard sovereignty, dehumanising practices, such as racial

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stereotyping and risk profiling become normalised at airport border, leaving many negative encounters unnoticed (Stephenson, 2006). Thus, this study aims to unpack the multiplicity of border-crossing experiences and their subsequent effects on travellers' emotions and memories. Grounded within a critical-constructivist paradigm, this study will employ a qualitative in-depth interview as the methodological approach, collecting memories of contested border-crossing encounters. By engaging the authors' own experiences at the border, knowledge can be constructed intersubjectively through interactive dialogues between the researchers and the subjects. Theoretically, the recognition of alternative tourist border-crossing experiences contributes to decolonisation of tourism research, by highlighting the importance of border as key touch points in tourists' journeys. Practically, this study provides timely implications for managing the rapid return of international travel post-pandemic. Tourists undergo emotional, social, physical, and cognitive challenges at borders, necessitating further scholarly attention. Problematising the border space is the first step in surfacing the experiences and challenges of the unheard. Through such understandings, more humane and dignified approaches to border policing could be adapted.

RC30-444.4

YEROCHEWSKI, Carole* (CRIMT Université de Montréal, Canada)

Systemic Racism and Authoritarian Management: Differentiated Experiences According to Social Relationships in Terms of Qualification/Gender/Race

Immigration is causing a demographic shock in Quebec, as in the rest of North America, which is reflected in a striking change in union membership. More and more racialized people are working in unionized jobs. But the jobs that are accessible are still generally confined to a few sectors of activity in the labour market, which are generally devalued and underpaid.

In order to mobilize the different union structures on the issues of systemic racism particularly highlighted during the pandemic, with the disproportionate rates of racialized people, especially black people, affected by Covid 19 or dying, a questionnaire was initiated in a cross-sectional structure of a large central union. The purpose was to understand how racism manifests itself in the workplace. In order not to make it an issue for racialized members only, the questionnaire was addressed to all members. Open-ended questions asked them to indicate whether they had experienced or witnessed injustice or discriminatory treatment. The average response rate was about 2.5%, but it is much more significant in the sense that these responses were obtained from a third of the unions in the structure. Coded by categories constructed from a literature review and then analyzed using SPSS software, the responses show that there is a significant difference in the type and amount of injustice experienced, depending on whether one is racialized or not, or female or male. This result cannot be seen when the questionnaires are only addressed to racialized people. Moreover, the responses describe a general deterioration in working conditions, much more striking, however, among low-wage employees, thus showing the importance of articulating social relations of class and race - an issue that is euphemistically mentioned in studies and discourses, even though it stems from, and relays, the authoritarian drifts of a management in perpetual reorganization

RC38-555.1

YETKIN, Eren* (Koblenz University of Applied Sciences, Germany)

Youth Co-Research and Memory Work – about the Biographical Data Flourishing in Participatory Research Settings

The reality of plural German society affects various sociopolitical features and institutional frameworks in the country. It can be observed in the discussions about the education system reform plans, civil society funding programmes, and possible policy reforms against discrimination in the workplace and everyday life. In recent years, one of the fiercest debates has occurred concerning cultural remembrance. In this regard, memory of the colonial past has become an essential topic with its transnational ties; the migrant memory – covering a broad spectrum from conditions of migration to the right-wing violence of the 1990s – has been increasingly considered in the new German heterogeneity. Further, the concept of participation, especially of people affected, comes up as a crucial question.

Considering different phases and the data gathered in the project "Participatory Remembrance Education in Koblenz and the Surroundings" at the Koblenz University of Applied Sciences, this paper explores the questions of multimethodology and biographical elements emerging in the process of participatory field research. The project studies the dynamics of remembrance together with young co-researchers who joined the project through youth work and youth organisations. Additionally, it has begun conducting semi-structural interviews with young interlocutors – co-researchers and non-participants – which foster the analysis of participation mechanisms. Due to the identity-related elements of collective memory, a particular biographical turn has taken place in the field research of the project.

This paper discusses the challenges in the implementation of participatory concepts and asks how participatory research does lead to employing a multimethod design. What are the touch-points of biographical turn in this multimethod research context? Driving from the complex intersection of

youth work and remembrance praxis, it also asks when interventions can be consistent with the methodology in such a setting. It examines these questions based on the project's corpus of qualitative data.

RC06-JS-100.4

YEUNG, Wei-Jun Jean* (National University of Singapore, Singapore)
WANG, Senhu (National University of Singapore, Singapore)

Family Ideals/Goals across Cultural and Socioeconomic Groups: A Factorial Survey Experiment in Singapore

Abstract
This paper examines the extent to which the major racial/religious groups and social classes in Singapore have different family goals/ideals. With a novel approach i.e., vignette factorial survey experiment, hypothetical family profiles were constructed to vary along 8-10 characteristics and respondents were randomly assigned to evaluate these family profiles. Overall, we found that the way people view different aspects of family life as successful or desirable is remarkably similar across cultures and social classes despite some gradients in the estimated effects. Specifically, all racial groups think that families that are married, have children, are respected in the community, have an above-average household income, have close family communication, and save to support children as more successful than the same families without these features. While close communication with extended family is a significant predictor for Chinese and Malay Singaporeans, it is not significant for Indian Singaporeans. Also, the Chinese, but not the two other racial groups, perceive families that have highly educated children, have a more egalitarian gender division of labor, and have no work-life conflicts for couples as more successful. There are relatively more differences by religion. Muslims are most likely to perceive fertility and the least likely to perceive egalitarian division of paid work and housework as important factors for successful or desirable families, reflecting their significantly higher fertility rate and more traditional gender division of labor at home than the other groups in Singapore. The results show some differences by socioeconomic statuses such as education and occupation. Compared to those with lower socioeconomic status, those with higher socioeconomic status perceive families that have children, have a higher-than-average household income, have close communication with the extended family, have highly educated children, and have an equal division of labor or no work-life conflicts as significantly more successful or desirable.

RC19-288.1

YI, Ilcheong* (UNRISD, Switzerland)
KAASCH, Alexandra (Bielefeld University, Germany)
STETTER, Kelly (International Social Security Association, Switzerland)

Emerging Trends in Social Policy from and for the South: Institutions and Actors

Social policy regimes around the world are undergoing significant change in response to these and other contemporary risks and opportunities. Two seemingly contradictory dynamics are at play. On the one hand, social policy institutions are adjusting to market imperatives and the pressures of fiscal discipline, privatization, austerity and retrenchment. On the other hand, democratization, active citizenship and the growing recognition of the human costs of economic liberalization have given rise to pressures for expanding welfare provisions, and to a "social turn" in the policy orientation of numerous emerging/developing countries. This contradiction is particularly evident when we look at the global South.

We would like to present a new edited collection with the overall objective to contribute evidence and analysis that will improve understanding of alternative policies for social development in low- and middle-income contexts. It introduces new theoretical and conceptual discourses on social policies and examines the emergence, nature and effectiveness of recent developments in social policy in low- and middle income countries including China, India, Indonesia, Russia, South Africa, and Tanzania and selected countries in the Middle East and North Africa. In particular, this volume focuses on the trend away from a "welfare state" towards a "welfare multitude", in which new actors—including civil society organizations and international organizations—play an increasingly important role in social policy, and pursuit of an integrated approach to addressing social, economic and environmental policy goals in a holistic manner.

The analysis presented in this volume suggests that new trends in social policy can be both progressive and regressive, and in most countries, multiple forces push and pull social policies in different directions. The resulting picture is one of new tensions and synergies across social policy sectors, rather than any one cross-cutting direction of change.

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RC17-JS-68.7

YI, Jingxuan* (Central China Normal University, China)

ZHENG, Guanghuai* (Central China Normal University, China)

WANG, Yean* (Beijing Normal University, China)

Icing on the Cake: How Governance Absorption and Accountability Promote the Durability of Nonprofits

Background: In the New Public Governance (NPG) era, the government has formed a new relationship-governance absorption with nonprofits in the process of allowing nonprofits to govern society in China. Moreover, the evolution of accountability brings controversial impact to nonprofits' durability. Therefore, how governance absorption and accountability affects nonprofits' durability still needs to be explored. This paper draws on NPG perspective and uses network governance theory to develop a conceptual framework among governance absorption, the durability of nonprofits and accountability.

Design/methodology/approach: This paper uses data from the 2019 China Social Work Longitudinal Study, involving 57 cities and 954 social work institutions. Governance absorption is classified into three types while nonprofits' durability is assessed in four dimensions. A multilevel regression model approach that incorporates both institutional- and city-level factors is used to analyze the impact of governance absorption and accountability on the durability of nonprofits.

Findings: First, ideological absorption ($\beta=0.654^{***}$), administrative absorption ($\beta=0.615^{***}$), and strategic resource absorption ($\beta=0.574^{*}$) are generally positively associated with nonprofits' durability. Second, accountability reinforces the contribution of administrative absorption ($\beta=0.808^{*}$) and strategic resource absorption ($\beta=9.440^{+}$) on nonprofits' durability, while mitigating the negative effects of strategic resource absorption ($\beta=0.146^{*}$). Therefore, (1) governance absorption is a core mechanism that influences nonprofits' durability.(2) Accountability can moderate the relationship between governance absorption and nonprofits' durability.

Implications: (1) Governance absorption reflects the interdependence between government and nonprofits and the dominance of government, which helps us to further understand network governance theory. And the moderating role of accountability facilitates us to understand the differences in state-society relations between authoritarian states and Western countries. (2) The impact of governance absorption and accountability on the nonprofits' durability provides guidance for nonprofits in authoritarian countries to handle their relationship with government and formulate development strategies.

RC31-451.3

YI, Sohoon* (Kyungpook National University, Republic of Korea)

BANKI, Susan (University of Sydney, Australia)

YUK, Joowon (Kyungpook National University, Republic of Korea)

Planning While Precarious: The Impact of COVID-19 on Young Temporary Migrants in Australia

The pandemic has brought about unprecedented border control and significant disruption to the high flow of human mobility that characterized globalization. This was especially the case in Australia, which enforced strict border control measures during the pandemic's early stage, including the ban on departure and entry, at times extending the entry ban to its own citizens. This paper focuses on the effect of COVID-19 on the precarious legal status of young temporary migrants in Australia, including those on education, graduate, skilled migration, and working holiday visas. Temporary migration in Australia is characterized by the extensive use of precarious legal status, active involvement of the migration industry, and a high degree of labour exploitation. Despite the prevalence of temporary migrants and their important social contribution, the then-Australian Prime Minister Scott Morrison made headlines by telling them that "it's time to go home" as he excluded them from the emergency support when the novel coronavirus spread in early 2020. This paper argues that the extraordinary situation of the pandemic provided both volatile opportunities and unpredicted pitfalls and focuses on the narratives of migrants that responded with resilience to the erratic turn of events since COVID-19 shook the world by surprise in 2020. The paper draws on the broader study on South Korean education migrants in Australia and in-depth and follow-up interviews with South Korean migrants in 2019 and 2022.

RC56-JS-147.2

YILDIZ, Emrah* (ankara haci bayram veli university, Turkey)

Experts Isomorphism: Institutional Transformation in Turkey, 1950-1960

Experts isomorphism: Institutional Transformation in Turkey, 1950-1960
Following the years of the WWII, foreign experts invited to Turkey played a crucial role in forming economic knowledge and bureaucracy, as Turkey joined into the postwar world order lead by the USA. During the period, Turkey acted on foreign experts' advices on institutional transformation such as adapting economics teaching, establishing administrative sciences, and founding new institutions, through which Turkey was supposed to align with the postwar international order. This study aims at scrutinizing the active role of foreign experts in institutional transformation in Turkey in the years between 1950-1960. In this study, I will analyze foreign experts' active role in the perspective of new institutionalism in organizational analysis by resting on the evaluation that foreign experts worked as agents of institutional isomorphism.

RC52-711.3

YILDIZ, Emrah* (ankara haci bayram veli university, Turkey)

The Rise of Economics As a Profession in Turkey

Professions play a crucial role in economic governance by incubating ideas and structuring state policies. Following the years of World War II, Turkey shifted its policy paradigm from the etatist economic policies aimed at establishing a national industry to the liberal market economy driven by agricultural development programs on the advice of international organizations, such as the IMF and OECD. As the policy transformation bolstered economic performance, economic governance required economics as a profession to conduct institutional transformation. In this paper, I will scrutinize the question of how economics as a profession rose in Turkey in the years between 1935-1960 and the role of foreign experts invited to Turkey in institutionalizing economics as a profession.

RC53-JS-25.3

YILMAZ, Ayse* (Bahcesehir University, Turkey)

Generational Relations and the Silencing of Children in the Making of School Shows at Public Primary Schools in Istanbul

School shows are widespread activities in Turkey. At primary schools, children have classes where they engage in activities such as modern, and folkloric dances to be staged towards the end of the scholar year. These classes aim to make children engage with activities at school apart from academic life. However, we observe that at schools mostly attended by lower-middle classes, these classes are mandatory. Thus, imbalanced relationships of power between children and adults are generated. The domination of adults over children is facilitated in terms of decision-making and imposition, and children's voices are silenced.

This paper problematizes the active engagement of children in the making of school shows, and it inquires how the children are positioned in this process. Questioning children's position in a widespread school activity, the paper scrutinizes the generational processes which are silencing children. It examines how and in what ways, in the context of Istanbul's public primary schools in the lower-middle-class districts, the school, as a formative institution, doesn't leave space for children for their contributive actions and how the children's capacities of action are neglected. The significance of this research is that it questions the (im)possibilities of children's agency in hierarchical educational contexts by employing a relational and contextual conceptualization of agency from the perspective of generational order in the sociology of childhood.

This research is based on my doctoral research, for which I conducted ethnographic fieldwork, enriched by observations and in-depth interviews. It focuses on the first-grade children's school shows.

The research shows that when it comes to school shows, even though children seem to be the actors on the stage, during the whole process they become the subjects of the educational institutions with the help of these shows.

RC50-693.4

YINGST, Alexandra* (University of Iceland, Iceland)

Understanding Precarious, Migrant Labor Onboard Cruise Ships in the Time of COVID-19

The twenty-first century has seen enormous growth in the popularity of cruise ship tourism. When the COVID-19 pandemic began and cruise ships ceased their operations, tens of thousands of crew members found themselves stuck at sea due to the closure of ports and borders. This study, through 40 semi-structured interviews, explores what this experience was like for crew onboard and back home. For some, being stuck onboard was the best possible place to be during a global pandemic, but others suffered from negative mental health effects due to the isolation onboard and the fear that they felt for their families onshore. Crew members' experiences onboard at the time were largely ship-dependent, determined by the captain of the ship. Seafarers, who mainly work as precarious laborers, lost their jobs and were suddenly back ashore, completely changing the family dynamics in their homes. This research, which is part of a larger PhD project on what characterizes a transnational, mobile community at sea, records how the COVID-19 pandemic affected cruise ship workers, both onboard and in their home countries. The intersection of gender and nationality greatly determines crew members' experiences onboard, and this research shows that these factors also influence how COVID-19 has affected crew. As the tourism industry moves forward from this global pandemic, understanding the experiences of crew onboard cruise ships is essential to ensure that something similar does not occur in the future.

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RC14-202.3

YIP, Yui-fung* (The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)

Online Rumors As a Participatory Theatre: The Case of Covid-19 Pandemic in Hong Kong

Have Hong Kong citizens' DNA data been collected by the government during Covid-19 virus tests? Did the Chief Executive of Hong Kong receive the "fake" covid vaccine? Such doubts have pointed to the conspiracy online rumors that have been pervasive in Hong Kong especially during the first four waves of the Covid-19 pandemic (e.g., from January 2020 to April 2021). Traditionally, sociologists have considered rumors as a collective sense-making process that deals with uncertainties such as crises, especially when established channels of information are lacking or challenged by the public. A more general definition is that rumors, whether offline or online, are unverified yet practical information statements that circulate in society. Yet, the conception of online rumor in existing studies are mainly based on that of offline rumors, and a concrete definition of online rumor even appears to be lacking. While both can be similar, they are fundamentally different in terms of the ways in which rumor participation manifests.

By focusing on two conspiracy rumor cases that pertain to Hong Kong's pandemic control, this study proposes to re-conceptualize the meanings of online rumors through using an audience perspective. Based on online document analysis and in-depth interviews, I argue that online rumor can alternatively be understood as a "participatory theatre" that serves as a social stage for people to perform and exchange their sentiments towards certain social and political issues in a creative way. On the one hand, it suggests that online rumor should not be simply seen as a truth claim, but an accumulation of observable discourses (e.g., comments) from the rumor audience that are elicited by the claim. On the other hand, under certain circumstances, online rumor is treated and used by the rumor recipients as a play-form of online participation that generates an inter-subjective sense of playfulness.

RC32-470.19

YOKOYAMA, Mai* (Rikkyo University, Japan)

Comparing Rape Myths in Western Countries and Japan Using Various Rape Myth Acceptance Scales

Acceptance of Modern Myths about Sexual Aggression (AMMSA) is a reliable and valid new scale that measures people's endorsement of rape myths. A 2017 AMMSA survey among Japanese university students found that approximately 50% of the question items were difficult to answer because over one third of the Japanese student respondents selected "I don't know" from the options. Particularly, the question item stating that women tend to report sexual assault victimization to appear emancipated was the least answered. This may be due to the differences between Japanese and Western social discourses on gender norms. Moreover, the result of a quantitative text analysis of sexual assault topics, such as molestation, sexual coercion, and child sexual consent, on the 2021 Japanese Internet bulletin board indicates the existence of rape myths that were not identified by previous rape myth scales, thus reflecting the current socio-cultural climate in Japan.

Thus, this study investigates Japanese rape myths through a survey administered to Japanese students at a city university to explore the prevalent rape myths in Japan. Several rape myth scales were employed, including the Rape Myth Acceptance (RMA), Illinois Rape Myth Acceptance (IRMA), modified IRMA (gender inclusive version), AMMSA from previous research, and original question items that were developed through a quantitative text analysis of sexual violence-related topics on the Japanese Internet bulletin board. Overall, participants were more likely to endorse specific Japanese rape myths and were less likely to believe other rape myths, such as those mentioned in the AMMSA and RMA. Additionally, as in previous studies, female participants were less likely to accept rape myths. To develop rape myth study, researchers should consider not only the reliability and validity of the scale but also the use of universal wording across the countries.

RC48-669.2

YONAHA, Yvan* (Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)

Essential Workers and Their Movements: Examining Nurses and Platform Delivery Riders' Struggles for Better Working Conditions Under the Pandemic

The health risk unleashed by COVID-19 wrought economic and political shocks across the globe. Governments everywhere began instituting social distancing measures and lockdowns to halt its spread. Economic collapses followed. But while segments of the population complied with stay-at-home orders and navigated the shift at the workplace to the home, there were those required to be physically present for the performance of their essential services such as nurses and platform delivery riders. These workers directly faced the health risks that came with the virus while muddling through new labor relations brought about by their essential status.

This ongoing study investigates two social movements enlivened in the nursing and platform delivery sectors during the pandemic in the Philippines. Through interviews and participant observation, this research examines how

these movements formulated their demands, negotiated with their employers and the state for better working conditions, and how these were responded to. In doing so, it hopes to contribute to the ongoing conversation about how the pandemic changed the balance of power among labor movements, employers, and the state and how these were capitalized on or resisted by workers.

RC31-452.2

YOON, In-jin* (Korea University, Republic of Korea)

Trends of International Migration and Issues of Migrant Integration in South Korea

In this study, I review the recent trends of international migration and issues of migrant integration in South Korea. Subjects of migrant integration include labor migrants, marriage migrants, and co-ethnic return migrants. A large scale of international migration to South Korea began in the early 1990s and has continued to grow until recently. The population of immigrant backgrounds account for 5% of the total population, transforming South Korean into an immigrant society. The largest group of migrants is migrant workers, followed by marriage migrants, and the majority of the marriage migrants are young women from developing countries in Asia. What makes South Korea different from Western developed countries is that co-ethnic return migrants account for the majority of migrants. They have an advantage over non-Korean migrants in that they share the same ethnicity and culture, but at the same time experience the prejudice and discrimination from native people more strongly. Although migrants different according to their country of origin and status of residence, they do not achieve a high level of social integration overall. In particular, migrant workers have a weak foundation of social integration and experience unfair treatment and exclusion. Marriage migrant women have a more stable foundation of social integration than migrant workers, but have difficulties in maintaining a stable economic life and marriage. In addition, marriage migrant women are forced to assimilate into Korean culture without maintaining their own culture and identity and passing them to their children. Although Korea is changing demographically into a multi-ethnic society, Korean laws and systems are not suitable for accepting them as equal members of society. And many Koreans still insist on an idea of single nation and culture, so they are unwilling to recognize migrants as actual members of society and live together.

RC28-415.2

YORK, Hunter* (Princeton University, USA)
SONG, Xi (University of Pennsylvania, United States)
XIE, Yu (Princeton University, USA)

Gradationalism Revisited: Intergenerational Occupational Mobility Along Axes of Occupational Characteristics

Studies on occupational mobility typically measure occupation in one of two ways: gradational and class-based. The present study provides a critique of class-based traditions in the study of intergenerational occupational mobility and offers explanations that leverage occupational and individual characteristics like lifestyles, work styles, work-related knowledge, and skills for the transmission of occupations across generations. To do so, we go beyond the traditional gradational approach relying on vertical dimensions of occupation—such as prestige and socioeconomic status—by incorporating multidimensional occupational characteristics and compare the performance of our new gradational approach to that of categorical, class-based approaches. We apply our novel approach to intergenerational mobility as a test case. Our results show that the multidimension-gradational perspective provides more parsimonious explanations of occupational reproduction and occupational movements, and we discuss in detail theoretical improvements of our approach over alternatives. We also find compelling evidence of the preservation of occupational characteristics across generations between both mothers/fathers and daughters/sons, even when occupations themselves are different.

RC08-136.3

YOSHIDA, Kohei* (Tokyo Metropolitan University, Japan)

Nationalized and Denationalized Sociologies: The Studying How Borders Were Created between Émigré and American Scholars during the WWII

This presentation examines the relations between nationalized body of social scientists and its others, focusing on American sociologists during WWII.

Everyday organizations, whether they be governmental administrations or scientific associations, took some intelligence roles. But the intelligence activities were much more organized in the war effort actions. Newly formed federal military departments and ever expanding national networks of scholars contributed to intelligence as well as to the nationalization of social sciences. They mobilized many human and social scientists who were born in the U.S. (e.g. Ruth Benedict and Rensis Likert) and those from foreign countries (e.g.Aleš Hrdlička and Frankfurt school), keeping corresponding to other figures (e.g. Kurt Lewin and Erik Erikson). However, most of the foreign born scholars

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were not taking the everyday post in the big universities. Moreover, most of the emigre scholars were not able to join these wartime actions (e.g. Pitirim Sorokin and Levi-Strauss).

Implications: the comparative national histories of a discipline need to consider why these disciplinary histories became national, focusing on the processes of border making. To this end, the historians of disciplines should take into consideration the following both sides: 1) how a national society, using its administrative, political, and academic experts, manages to study the "national" elements of the society, and 2) how it cope with emergent transnational societies by marginalizing such figures as emigre politicians, grassroots activists, and non-academic scholars.

RC21-311.4

YOSHIDA, Mai* (The University of Kitakyushu, Japan)

Pandemic Shock on Manila's Street Vendors: Focusing on Labor Informalization and Stratification

This study investigates the impact of urban planning on people making a living on the streets following city lockdown due to COVID-19. In many countries, capital investment in urban space and restrictions on the use of public space have increased in recent years. The Philippines is no exception; the national government attempts to "reclaim" urban space from "illegal" vendors while promoting exclusive development for "legal" business owners. Owing to the nationwide community lockdowns in early 2020, vendors were not permitted to sell on the streets. There is a greater emphasis on public sanitation and social distance, and the street is regarded as an unsanitary and congested space for pedestrians. These messages create a division between illegal and legal vendors, which has become even more pronounced after the city lockdown. Street vending was often referred to as "informal" in urban planning discussions. It has been explained using the dualist approach of informal/formal framework, but as many scholars have already pointed out, this approach cannot capture the complexities of urban transformation. Therefore, this study seeks to capture the dynamic transformation of urban space and vendor stratification in Manila by presenting the empirical data of 1) vendor types before and after the lockdown, 2) urban planning and national and local policies related to the use of public space, and 3) vendors' tactics to continue their business. As a result, this study clarifies the politics between vendors, the state, and global capital to provide new insight regarding urban informality theory and the challenge of post-pandemic urban development.

RC32-JS-88.3

YOSHIDA, Wataru* (IPSS, Japan)

Trickle-Down Effect or Vice Versa? Examining the Effect of Female Managers in Japanese Firms, 2008-2016

Occupational gender segregation remains a major problem in many societies. Of particular concern is vertical gender segregation, i.e., the disproportionately low percentage of women in high-level positions, since they are advantageous in many aspects, such as wages, fringe benefits, and prestige in society. To address this issue, some large companies in Japan have recently set targets for the proportion of women in management positions based on the assumption that more women in management positions will increase female employees in subordinate positions, that is, the trickle-down effect. Extant research, mainly conducted in the US, support this effect by analyzing firm-level panel data. However, the previous approach cannot accurately estimate the trickle-down effect when a reverse causal effect is present. Other studies have also shown the reverse effect that women in lower-level positions increase those in higher positions. Therefore, it is necessary to consider this reverse causality to accurately estimate the trickle-down effect. This study uses the cross-lagged panel model with fixed effects (Allison et al. 2017), a recently developed method to overcome this challenge, to accurately estimate the trickle-down effect in the presence of reverse causality. Panel data for large Japanese firms from 2008 to 2016 were used to examine whether the proportion of women in upper management positions increases those in lower-level managerial positions. The results show that even after controlling for reverse causality, the share of women in high-level management positions increases those of women in lower-level management positions in the following year. This implies that mitigating vertical gender segregation from higher positions will increase the female share in subordinate positions, eventually leading to a virtuous cycle that will improve gender equality in the entire organization.

TG10-840.2

YOSHIMITSU, Masae* (University of Nagasaki, Japan)

How Digitalization Has Affected the Spectacle of Intimacy in Live Entertainment: A Case Study of Japanese Female Fans of Boy Bands

Fans are people who engage in excessive acceptance, consumption, self-expression, and socializing based on their loyalty to a specific fan community. Loyalty to fan communities is built through participation and collaboration in emotional collectives among fans. The digitized fan community is one of the key reference groups of the current generation. The Japanese female fan community has been formed through face-to-face live entertainment. The spectacle of intimacy, consisting of a convergence of labor of love between the performers on stage and the fans in the audience, has created a sympathetic fandom. They have been carefully managed by the entertainment industry. While face-to-face live entertainment was suspended after the COVID-19 disaster, Japanese female fans also enjoyed the digitized intimacy of live stream concerts and video chat. Today, live entertainment in Japan operates in both face-to-face and online formats. The purpose of this study is to determine the impact of the current spectacle of intimacy in live entertainment on the reference group function of fan communities. A qualitative survey was conducted among female fans who attended face-to-face concerts of J-pop and K-pop boy bands from May to September 2022. The results revealed that the experience of digitized intimacy reinforced the desire to attend in-person live concerts. There was an increase in the number of digital-only fans who were unaware of the norms of in-person live concerts. The diversification of fans was sometimes perceived as a fragmentation of fandom and a decline in intimacy. There were some stage production innovations and fan efforts to bridge this divide. This study suggests directions for community building through media culture and live entertainment, while cautioning against the commercialization of affection and labor.

TG07-833.4

YOSHIMIZU, Ayaka* (University of British Columbia, Canada)
HOSHI, Saori* (University of British Columbia, Canada)

Transmediating Race and Senses through Subtitling in Translanguaging Classroom

Our paper reflects on a transdisciplinary curricular project in an advanced Japanese language course co-taught by two instructors with different disciplinary expertise in language and media studies. Through a pedagogical practice of translanguaging (Wei, 2018), our course adopts audiovisual media translation, or subtitling in particular, on themes including race and colonialism, and aims to promote students' critical intervention into subtitling to negotiate, question, or subvert ideologies of source and target languages and cultures.

Drawing on critical subtitles studies, our paper explores Nornes's (2015) notion of "sensuous subtitling" wherein subtitled films retain the foreignness of the source culture while potentially "defamiliarizing" the viewer's own culture (Kapsaskis, 2008). Subtitling is not only understood to translate the source language and culture to another, but also to "transmediate" multiple modalities including affect, emotion, and senses (Elleström, 2021; Flynn, 2016). This paper focuses on how students' approach to subtitling manifests itself in transmediating race as multisensory, affective experiences on viewers beyond language and translation.

As Japanese-born, Japanese-speaking women teaching Japanese language and culture at an English-speaking university in Canada, we use our own bodies as racialized and racializing sites of knowing and examine the affective potentials of interlingual subtitles and their pedagogical implications. We reflect on students' subtitling works on Japanese film *Tsuki wa docchi ni deteiru* (1993, dir. Yoichi Sai), which features Korean diaspora and Filipino migrant workers in Japan. Applying Nornes' notion of "sensuous subtitling," students translated and transmediated embodied expressions of race that are communicated in multimodal ways through acting, camerawork, mise-en-scene, and other cinematic techniques. Students' experimental subtitles created a transmedial and "intercorporeal" site in which the cinematic bodies of the characters *touch* our bodies, significantly affecting the way in which race is felt and sensed in the act of film viewing (Brown and Sekimoto, 2020, p.9).

Asso-857.3

YOSHINO, Satomi* (JGSS Research Center, Osaka University of Commerce, Japan)
IWAI, Noriko (JGSS Research Center, Osaka University of Commerce, Japan)
SASAKI, Takayuki (Osaka University of Commerce, Japan)

Social Exclusion and Well-Being of Older Persons in Japan: Comparison between 2010 and 2021

Japan has the oldest population with approximately 30% of the population is 65 and over. Social exclusion of older persons is one of the most important social issues as the number of those who are living alone and who are single throughout their lives are increasing. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, social and economic activities were restricted, which amplified risks for social exclusion. Studies have shown that social exclusion is negatively associated with health and well-being, and the reduced social engagement caused by the COVID-19 is likely to lead to lower levels of well-being.

Using data from the 2010 and the 2021 East Asian Social Survey (EASS) health module, this study investigates social exclusion and well-being of older persons. Walsh, Scharf and Keating (2016) identified six domains of social exclusion in older age. EASS health modules include detailed information about respondents' health status as well as information on various types of social exclusion domains, such as economic condition, social participation, social support and neighborhood cohesion. This study also examines changes in older persons' well-being and social exclusion over 10 years.

The proportion of those who feel downhearted and depressed sometimes or more often increased significantly from 12.9% in 2010 to 27.6% in 2021. Preliminary results of regression analysis are as follows; while subjective health

and social participation have positive association, loneliness is negatively associated with well-being. There are no substantial changes in the predictors of well-being in 2010 and 2021. The results highlight the importance of social connections to maintain well-being in later years. Discussions include implications for programs and policies to engage older persons at the community level.

RC30-435.1

YOUNG, Nareen* (University of Technology Sydney - Jumbunna Institute for Indigenous Education and Research, Australia)

Redefining 'Indigenous Employment' in Indigenous Terms

The Indigenous People and Work Research and Practice Hub at the Jumbunna Institute of Indigenous Education and Research has begun the process of Indigenous people taking employment policy into our own hands. Our first work post-establishing the Hub was to conduct the Gari Yala research, the first Indigenous-lead research conducted of Indigenous people using Indigenous research methodology with Diversity Council Australia. The data collected in this piece is directly influencing our developing self-determinationist employment policy and practice agenda.

RC31-457.1

YOUSAF, Farhan Navid* (Institute of Social and Cultural Studies, University of the Punjab, Pakistan)

Trafficking of Child Domestic Workers: A Gender and Human Rights Perspective

On July 12, 2022 media reported a case of 10-year-old child domestic worker tortured to death by his employer in a posh area of Lahore, Pakistan. Upon investigation it was revealed that his other underage siblings were also being exploited (see for example, https://www.thenews.com.pk/print/974314-child-murder-case-takes-new-turn). Unfortunately every other day similar cases are reported in national media. According to the United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, exploitation of minors for the purpose of labor and/or sex is a form of human trafficking which is a heinous crime against humanity. Several international reports unveil that Pakistan remains among those countries with high prevalence rate of trafficking in persons.

Although the recent Trafficking in Persons Report (2022) has upgraded the ranking of Pakistan from Tier 2 Watch List to Tier 2, it specifically mentions that exploitation of minor domestic workers in Pakistan remains largely an unaddressed severe form of trafficking and human rights abuse. The Government of Pakistan promulgated Trafficking in Persons Act (2018), and notified its rules in 2021, but still there is little understanding about the issues surrounding trafficking in persons, especially the exploitation of minor domestic workers. Since most of the times parents or immediate family members are involved in the exploitation of minors, rarely such cases, aggravated by the COVID-19 economic crunch, are reported or addressed as human trafficking—depriving them of their rights as victims of trafficking.

Drawing upon in-depth interviews and archival data on the exploitation (labor and/or sex) of child domestic workers in Pakistan, this study frames the issue as a human rights abuse within the ambit of human trafficking, and highlights the (in)adequacy of the existing interventions to address the long term gendered vulnerabilities of such children making them susceptible to repeated exploitation throughout their lives.

RC13-200.3

YU, Kexin* (International Christian University, Japan)

How People Cope With Their Life Under the COVID-19 Pandemic: The Role of Watching YouTube Consumer-Generated Advertising(CGA) Videos as a Leisure Activity

During the COVID-19 pandemic, people's leisure behaviors changed dramatically. The proliferation of online offering and use has been identified as one significant impact of COVID-19 on leisure. Within this trend, the use of social media started serving people's additional needs. While researchers have investigated roles of social media in diverse areas during the pandemic, the focus on social media use in leisure is understudied. It is unexplored how leisure activity on social media evolved as a coping mechanism in helping people to satisfy their social needs in a highly restricted life under COVID-19. Applying the Uses and Gratifications (U&G) approach, this study takes the leisure activity of watching YouTube Consumer-Generated Advertising(CGA) videos during COVID-19 as a window for investigation. Qualitative in-depth interviews were conducted for examining first, how people use YouTube CGA videos watching to satisfy their social needs under the pandemic; second, how this leisure behavior is influenced by the pandemic; third, how CGA videos influence people's brand attitude and purchase intention in the pandemic. Findings reveal that CGA videos watching served as an *offline shopping substitute* during the pandemic, it also satisfied people's needs for *product-related information collecting, social interaction, companionship, entertainment, passing time, learning, escaping,* and *psychological comfort.* Moreover, under COVID-19, this online video watching was influenced by people's moods, lifestyle changes, and the

severity of the pandemic situation. People started to turn to these videos for social interaction after the outbreak of the pandemic, they involved themselves in this watching activity in various ways except for writing comments. Finally, YouTube CGA videos influenced people's brand attitude and purchase intention both positively and negatively during the pandemic. This study contributes to the literature on CGA and U&G theory, while expanding the understanding for the changing nature of social media use as leisure activity during a health crisis.

RC06-103.6

YUCEL, Deniz* (William Paterson University of New Jersey, United States)

Couples' Gender Ideology, Work Hours, and Marital Quality

Using data on 796 heterosexual couples from wave 13 of the German Family Panel (Pairfam) data, this study explores the effect of couples' reports of work hours on marital quality. Using couple-level information, this study tests both the actor effects (i.e., the effects of one's work hours) and partner effects (the effects of one's partner's work hours) on one's reports of marital quality. Moreover, this study examines whether this association varies by couples' gender ideology. The preliminary results suggest that one's partner's reports of work hours are equally important as their own work hours in predicting marital quality. Furthermore, testing gender differences, this study concludes that partners' work hours are especially important for men's reports of marital quality. Finally, regarding the moderating effect of couples' gender ideology, the association between work hours and marital quality emerges among couples who do not share the same ideology (and especially among couples where wives have more egalitarian gender ideology compared to their husbands). I further discuss these results, their implications for the couple dynamics, and their relationship quality.

RC38-JS-8.2

YUKAWA, Yayoi* (Keio University, Japan)

How Can We Write about an Adult Who Says "I'm Really a Small Child"? :Understanding Others' Experiences By Analyzing the Researcher's Emotional Transformation

This paper focuses on a method called the "interactive life story" in Japan to discuss how analyzing and describing the researcher's emotional transformations could lead to sharing an informant's reality beyond an objective understanding.

The "interactive life story" was proposed by a Japanese researcher based on the theory of active interviewing. The method has been widely referenced in Japan, especially among young researchers conducting minority studies, but has also received much criticism. This paper focuses on criticisms of "self-reflection," which is encouraged in the method, as an active description of the researcher's transformations during interviews including an emotional transformation. The main criticisms of such self-reflection are threefold: (1) possible intrusiveness forcing moral self-transformation; (2) use of limited word counts to describe the researcher's own thoughts and emotions rather than the informant's; and (3) most importantly, a lack of clear explanation regarding what aspect of understanding others' experiences cannot be expressed without the researcher's self-reflection.

This paper responds to these criticisms by examining distinctive scenes from my research. For example, an adult male informant told me about his self-image in which he sees himself as "a small child," which caused him distress. He might need a psychiatric diagnosis. In a typical sociological description, the researcher would only provide an objective understanding: "Although he views himself as a child, he is actually a middle-aged man." However, during the interview, I felt uncomfortable and uneasy in dealing with him acting as an "adult," and eventually I realized that I myself had come to see him as a "small child." Such a process of understanding others beyond objective reasoning cannot be explained without mentioning the researcher's own emotions. Based on my fieldnotes, I will elaborate about these moments of "sharing the subjective reality of others," which arise spontaneously during research.

RC24-370.1

YUN, Sun-Jin* (Seoul National University, Republic of Korea)

What Should Successful Climate Governance be like?:Implications and Lessons from the 2050 Carbon Neutrality Commission in Republic of Korea

How can governance bodies reach an agreement if extremely opposite positions collide? Can a majority vote be an alternative? Can dialogue and deliberation be an appropriate way to draw desirable conclusions? This study explores a Korean case which has drawn a consensus through the highest climate governance body, called 2050 Carbon Neutrality Commission (2050 CNC) when it established 2050 carbon neutrality scenarios and, especially, enhance 2030 NDC. After declaring 2050 carbon neutrality target in Oct. 2020, the Korean government (Moon Jae-in government) undertook those two tasks through a governance system. The ex-government initiated the 2050 CNC in May 2021, as a main platform to coordinate and deliberate Korea's climate policy toward a net-zero society, based on participation of diverse experts and parties of interest (e.g. industries, civil societies, labor, etc.), in addition

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to ex officio ministers. In particular, it set up Citizens' Council for Carbon Neutrality in order to collect informed opinions from general citizens as a way of public engagement process. With high growth rates of GHG emissions and high share of energy-intensive manufacturing industries, it was very controversial to strengthen 2030 NDC from 26.3% below 2018 level, especially because of contrasting positions of civil groups and industrial groups. Despite the resignation of four civilian members who advocated higher targets (50% reduction from 2018 level), members of CNC eventually agreed to a 40% reduction compared to 2018 level, but how to evaluate this agreement remains a challenge. Although South Korea's CNC did not meet the level recommended by IPCC, it is highly commendable that it contributed to reaching a consensus on above 35% set by the National Assembly while absorbing strong opposition from the industry, especially under time constraint. Nevertheless, there are still many obstacles to overcome in order to take a more active step towards carbon neutrality.

RC14-208.2

YUSUPOV, Musa* (Chechen State University, Law Faculty, Russian Federation)

Ethical Culture and Religion As a Factor of Assertive Identity Formation in Chechnya and the North Caucasus

In the age of modern civilisation, with its migratory movements and increasing multiethnicity, it is essential for its members to develop effective communication and assertive behaviour. It is appropriate to draw on the socio-cultural experience of the past in forming such identities.

The subject: the influence of ethical culture and religion on the formation of assertive identity.

The aim: to reveal the specificity of identity formation under the influence of ethical culture and religion in the past and present.

Materials and method. The study used an interdisciplinary, sociocultural approach, analyzing the data of sociological surveys.

The result: Mountain culture played a significant role in identity formation in Chechnya and the North Caucasus. There was a code of honour that accumulated cultural experience, norms of behaviour and values. Passivity was deplored in society, and everyone aspired to be active. Assertive behaviour was expressed in the orientation towards the cult, the ideal of the "Khonah" man, who is characterised not only by courage, bravery and the ability to resist a superior force, but also by wisdom, diplomacy, the ability to argue for his opinion, individual and collective right. The formation of this identity was facilitated by the tradition of competing in nobleness and doing good deeds for others; it was considered a duty to stand up for the rights of the other, especially the vulnerable and the weak. With the adoption of Islam there was an organic interweaving of ethno-culture and religion, and the "Ustazi", religious teachers, oriented towards moderation, mediocrity in life choices, respect and openness to others. Sociological surveys reveal the adherence of respondents to traditional perceptions of Chechen identity, and the extent to which is expressed in social communication. Contemporary life is characterised by high social mobility, social networks, channels of information, and transformation and adaptation of identities.

RC25-372.1

YUSUPOV, Musa* (Chechen State University, Law Faculty, Russian Federation)

The Linguistic and Religious Dominance of Identity in the Context of Regional Conflict

Many countries in the world are multi-ethnic and multi-religious. There are processes of universalisation and preservation of cultural and linguistic specificity. Some states pursue a policy of pluralism of cultures, ensuring unity in diversity, while others pursue a policy of monism, strengthening unity through unification. In conditions of social crisis, the contradictions between the linguistic and cultural interests of different ethnic groups, the basic people of the country and the institutions of power are often exacerbated. This report examines this issue using Chechnya as an example.

The subject of research is the linguistic, religious and cultural features of identity in a regional conflict space.The purpose of research: To reveal the peculiarities of linguistic, ethno-cultural and religious identity in the regional conflict space.Materials and method. The research applied the principle of objectivity, comparison, activity, socio-cultural and conflictological approaches, and used methods of quantitative analysis of sociological data.

Result. The identity is multiple, its components form a hierarchy, and depending on the social situation, a different type of identity may be actualized. In a pre-conflict situation, nationalism, language and religion become a factor in the sociopolitical mobilisation of the protesting part of the population. In the course of the conflict, language takes second place and national consciousness and religion become the dominant markers in collective identification. The report presents sociological indicators that characterise identification, the relationship between the ethno-cultural and the religious, linguistic interests and religious ideas about the structure of the community at different stages in the development of the conflict. The value motivation of the migration of refugees to the East after the Caucasian War (X1X century) and to the West after the two wars (XX-XX1 centuries) is compared with their expected identity perspectives. Conclusion. The theme underlined above calls for further sociological monitoring.

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RC31-459.1

ZABAN, Hila* (Kinneret Academic College on the Sea of Galilee, Israel)

The Appropriation of the Ancestral Homeland: The Case of Privileged Jewish Migration to Israel

This paper looks at (return) migration of Western diaspora Jews to Israel. I suggest a 'lifestyle migration' framing, rather than the ideologically loaded term 'Aliyah' (literally: to ascend), the commonly used term for Jewish migration to Israel. While Aliyah focuses on the particularity of the case of Jewish diasporas returning to Israel, lifestyle migration enables us to view privileged forms of Jewish migration to Israel within global mobility trends. It also enables us to look at the impacts that privileged migration could have on the places where it settles—formation of ethnic enclaves, gentrification, or displacement of other groups. As Israel is an ethnic migration country, people of Jewish ancestry have a legal right to migrate to Israel and naturalise there. The state's agenda, ever since the Israel's establishment in 1948, has always been to encourage and support Jewish migration and its integration in Israel, while privileged migration is particularly desired.

The presentation is based on three projects over a decade and a half: the migration of Jews from USA/France/UK who settled in one Jerusalem neighbourhood (Baka) between the 1960s-2010s, participating in its gentrification; the back-and-forth mobility of British-Jews with second homes in Israel and their impacts on Israeli cities; and the residential choices of recent migrants (2016-2021) from USA/Canada/UK to Israel. The findings I will present will argue for a strong sense of feeling 'at home' in Israel, their ancestral home, even for people whose earlier connections with Israel were limited. This sentiment towards Israel is passed through education, religious practice, and policies of Israel and the leadership of Jewish communities in the sending countries. Looking at the role of place in the 'home-making' of migrants, I will focus on people's motivations to settle/buy second homes in particular places, and the integration routes they take.

RC35-526.2

ZABLUDOVSKY, Gina* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Mexico)

El Concepto De Carisma

El concepto de carisma- The Concept of Charisma
Por Gina Zabludovsky Kuper
Palabras: Carisma, liderazgo, autoridad, dominación
Words: Charisma, Leadership, Authority, Domination

La ponencia abordará el carácter "elusive" del concepto de carisma. La incorporación de este término dentro de las ciencias sociales se vincula con la teoría de la dominación que Max Weber formuló durante las dos primeras décadas de siglo XX. En contraposición con las "dominaciones estables "como la tradicional y la burocrática, el carisma tiene un carácter efímero ya que la legitimidad se asocia a las características consideradas como innatas de un líder. Por su propia definición y en la medida en que no está sujeto a una normatividad específica, a una estructura jerárquica de funcionarios, ni a un poder acotado por instituciones independientes, el carisma tiene un carácter poco preciso y cambiante pero casi siempre vinculado con la concentración del poder de un individuo que se presenta como un "caudillo" con una misión a cumplir en favor del "pueblo" o a la "masa". En la actualidad, con la importancia de los medios de comunicación masiva, la concepción del carisma ha cambiado mucho y a menudo se considera que éste puede construirse con una buena asesoría política o de mediática. Además, el concepto se ha generalizado demasiado ya que, más allá de la política, en la cultura de las celebridades propias de las sociedades actuales, el término suele utilizarse para hablar del "magnetismo" de otras personalidades como actores de cine, cantantes o deportistas.

RC08-139.4

ZABLUDOVSKY, Gina* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Mexico)

La Institucionalización De La Sociología En México (1930 1965)

Palabras clave: México, Sociología, Historia, Institucionalización.
Dra Gina Zabludovsky Kuper

La ponencia analizará la historia de la sociología en México de 1930 a 1965, un periodo que se distingue por la fundación del *Instituto de Investigaciones Sociales* y la *Escuela de Ciencias Políticas y Sociales* en la UNAM. Durante esta época también se funda *El Colegio de México* y se llevan a cabo los primeros Congresos Nacionales de Sociología. En términos de producción editorial destaca la creación del *Fondo de Cultura Económica* con una notable producción en la colección de sociología y el inicio de importantes publicaciones periódicas dentro de la UNAM como la Revista *Mexicana de Sociología*, y la *Revista Mexicana de Ciencias Políticas y Sociales* que siguen circulando hasta la actualidad .La investigación que se desarrolla en el país resulta sumamente innovadora y

plural y da lugar tanto a libros de corte ensayísticos que reflexionan en torno a las características de lo "mexicano" como textos con rigor científico que introducen por primera vez un análisis institucional basado en estadísticas. El interés por el conocimiento económico, social y político de México también se expresa en publicaciones generadas en los centros de estudios fuera del país y en revistas independientes que influyen de forma importante en el debate académico e intelectual de la época.

RC10-153.2

ZACARIAS, Abilio* (ISEG-University of Lisbon, Portugal)

The Characteristics of Board Chair for More Effective Recruitment Process in Times of Financial Crisis.

Purpose - Analysing the board of directors of companies is a relevant and timely topic. As a representative of the shareholders, the board is the most senior management body of a company. Therefore, knowing what kind of candidates should be nominated, what characteristics they should have for board leadership in times of financial crisis, those able to contribute towards better company performance, certainly holds great interest.

Methodology – The study applied information collected by surveying the person in charge of the day-to-day management of 1,000 largest non-financial companies and the 100 largest financial companies in Portugal. We processed the data through STATA 17.0, applying multivariate analysis (MANOVA) to the variables.

Findings - The study affirms that the vast majority of boards in the sample run dual leadership structures. Agency theory and stewardship theory postulate different characteristics for the board chair but our results provide proof for either perspective. On the other hand, they did validate the behavioural theory of firms (BToF) in concluding that experience interlinks with levels of organisational performance.

Originality - Analysing companies not listed on financial markets is also relevant not only because of their representativeness in the economy but also because they receive very little research attention with this study thus unprecedented. This article also reaches beyond the scope of Anglo-Saxon countries.

Practical implications – The characteristics that board chairs should hold to ensure more effective organisations.

RC56-756.3

ZACHOU, Chrysanthi* (The American College, Greece)

Collective Memory and the Ritual Enactment of National Identity: The Centennial Celebration of the Greek Asia Minor Disaster

Following the bicentennial celebration (1821-2021) since the outbreak of the Greek Revolution against the Ottoman Empire, the Greek state, under the pressure of refugee associations, decided to dedicate 2022 to the centenary of the 'Asia Minor Catastrophe'. The defeat of the Greek Army in the Greek-Turkish war (1919-1922), the burning of cosmopolitan city of Smyrna (modern Izmir, Turkey) and the mass killings, brought the expulsion of the Greek population from the millennia old homelands in Asia Minor. About 1,200,000 refugees were forced to flee to mainland Greece under appalling conditions. Perceived as collective trauma, the Asia Minor Disaster constitutes a milestone in modern Greek history and has left an indelible mark on the nation's collective memory and consciousness. Yet, despite their Greek origin, the integration of refugees was not uneventful. Originally faced with discrimination and negative stereotyping by the locals, they were excluded from the national narrative. Focusing on the commemorative activities for the 100 years from the Asia Minor disaster, the paper explores the relation between memory and history and the ways in which the past has been/is (re)negotiated and (re)constructed by the state and state agents and by the refugees and their associations over time. As evident from the innumerable events scheduled as part of the program "All Greece one Culture 2022" of the Ministry of Culture -many of which are organized by refugee associations- the interplay of remembrance and forgetting reshapes the collective trauma as national cultural trauma by selectively reconstructing refugee memory (and the national narrative). Silencing annoying memories and politically inconvenient references, and with the integrative function of rituals, the centennial promotes a national narrative of homogeneity and belonging, which celebrates Asia Minor's distinct cultural traditions as part of the country's cultural heritage and acknowledges the refugee communities' contribution to the making of modern Greece.

RC21-316.3

ZADEGAN, Shahnaz* (Payame Noor University(PNU), Iran)

Gentrification and the Secret of Iranian Resilience Against Inflation and Covid-19 Pandemic

In 1952, CA Lambton wrote the book "Landlord and Farmer" after years of anthropological research in the villages of Iran. Lambton asserts Iranian poor farmers are unable to control their fate, because they can not cooperate and participate to realize any united organization. Morteza Farhadi in his work "Culture of Cooperation" introduces many cases of cooperation and participation among Iranian villagers by anthropological method. However,

there is less qualitative study on the presence or absence of cooperation among city residents in Iran. In this article, the issue of cooperation and mutual support is studied in the cities as one of the secrets of Iranian resilience against inflation during forty years external boycott and 19-Covid pandemic. The method of research is interview with approximately 200 shopkeepers of urban local supermarkets and mini markets. The interviews continue until theoretical saturation. Population includes local super and mini markets in large, medium and small cities. The interviews uncover and reveal a continuous and enduring social and supportive relationship that many years has been between local shopkeepers and local poor customers in cities. It shows partly the secret of Iranian resilience against external economic and political boycott.

Urban sociologists including Sharon Zukin, David Harvey and John Rennie Short, have discussed gentrification (hypermarkets, tourist attractions, entertainment parks, …) in the cities. It means hypermarkets are replacing supermarkets under the title of Gentrification, which destroys the local support system. Gentrification disrupts stable local social communities. In Iran gentrification is expanding significantly in the cities. With the expansion of hypermarkets in gentrified areas, local supermarkets and mini markets and their diverse social functions will be disappeared. Hoping that with scientific study, a solution will be found to maintain this local support system and improve it.

RC06-117.6

ZADKOWSKA, Magdalena* (University of Gdansk, Poland)

Family Mission Accomplished? Couple in Empty Nest and Recomposition of Gender Roles.

The purpose of this paper is to tell the story of couples' lives in the empty nest and to show what connects two people ('connectors' Gabb 2015) who are in a long-term relationship. New Family Studies (Levin and Trost 1992; Bernardes 2008; Cheal 2008; Morgan 1996; Gabb 2008) understand kinship: as a set of flexible, time-varying relational practices rather than hierarchical and timeless structures. The moment when children are leaving home is an important moment for a couple. It can be prepared, expected, dreamed about but it can also be sudden, unexpected and a threatening. No matter previous preparation suddenly there is only "just two of us" in the nest. The couples' stories come from research conducted in Poland and in France between 2019 and 2021 in a research project (*Till death do us part... Everyday life practices of 50-64 years old couples with at least 20 years' of common life experience)* that involved in 58 conjoint interviews with respondents aged 44-68 in their homes. Previous studies of the everyday life practices of intimate couples mainly focus on the beginnings of a couple's life (Kaufmann 1992, 1996, 1998, Schmidt 2015), critical moments related to gender roles and the appearance of the first and subsequent children (Schmidt 2018, Żadkowska 2016) on the couple in the context of reconciling work and family life (Gądecki 2016) or the sharing of household responsibilities (Żadkowska 2016). There is still a noticeable gap in the analyses of long-established couples (Smart 2007), even though the impact of the empty nest on marital relationships is one of the main threads of research dedicated to the 'empty nest' issue (Mitchel 2016). The paper will try to answer the question what happens to established gender roles and everyday life practices while "the family mission" is accomplished.

RC47-653.3

ZAJAK, Sabrina* (DEZIM Institute, Germany)

Dialogues between Social Movement Studies and Research on Migration and Racism

New frontierts of research at the intersection of social movement studies, research an migration and racism, and political economy.

RC47-JS-114.1

ZAJAK, Sabrina* (German Center for Integration and Migration Research (DeZIM), Berlin & Ruhr-University Bochum, Germany)
PÖGGEL, Jill (German Center of Integration and Migration Research (DeZIM), Germany)

Waves of Anti-Racist Mobilization and Challenges to Racial Capitalism Since the 1980 until Today

In the social sciences, we have recently seen a renewed engagement with the relationship and connections between racism and capitalism which are often framed through concepts of racial or racialized capitalism. In so doing, these discussions can build upon a long legacy of critical perspectives: From dependency and world-systems theory to post-colonial approaches, from critical theory to Black Marxism and Cultural Studies. Simultaneously, however the newly emerging theories seem strangely disconnected from knowledges produced in the context of social movements trying to change structures of (racialized) inequalities. In this paper, we want to put such knowledges center stage by investigating the interrelations of capitalism, racism, and anti-racist mobilization through the lens of specific social movement contexts in Germany: namely, earlier attempts of antiracist mobilization in Refugee protests of the 1980s and early 1990s on the one hand, and the contemporary wave of Black

Lives Matter protests on the other. By bringing these two contexts into dialogue with each other, we illuminate some of the specifics of anti-racist struggles in the German context but also draw attention to the ways in which ideas and concepts central to these movements with regards to racialised capitalism 'travelled' both temporally and geographically.

RC05-94.1

ZAKHAROV, Nikolay* (Södertörn University, Sweden)

Futures of Anti-Racism: Comparative Perspectives

This presentation discusses the nature and extent of the project of deracialization required to counter the contemporary dynamics of racialization across four varieties of modernity—Sweden, South Africa, Brazil, and the United Kingdom — based on the original research on each of the four country's contexts. Since it began to be recognized or identified as a problem, an assemblage of supra-national initiatives has been devised in the name of combatting, dismantling, or reducing racism. So, in this study I present the results of the investigation of the effectiveness of the roles played by the South African Human Rights Commission South African Human Rights Commission (SAHRC), the UK's Equality and Human Rights Commission Equality and Human Rights Commission (EHRC) and the Race Disparity Unit Race Disparity Unit (RDU), the Special Secretariat for Racial Equality Special Secretariat for Racial Equality in Brazil, and in Sweden, the National Plan to Combat Racism and the Equality Ombudsman National Plan to Combat Racism. Deracialization as a possible future in national anti-racism projects is politically contested because of the seemingly impossible task of 'decolonizing global imaginaries' and reimagining the world differently through anti-racist and decolonization commitment, and anti-racism and decolonization efforts nationally and transnationally. These efforts must go beyond legislative intent. The shape of those efforts would vary in terms of unpicking and unsuturing from the white rule embedded in systemic and institutionalized racism. However, deracialization is embattled in all contexts. This presentation looks first at old and new approaches to deracialization, before moving to a south-north comparison of racial inequality and anti-racism and cross-national implications for/of deracialization projects, segueing into a conclusion on decolonizing deracialization and anti-racism.

RC07-121.4

ZAKHAROV, Nikolay* (Södertörn University, Sweden)

Religion in Authoritarian Belarus: Protest Mobilisations Against Election Fraud and Against War in Ukraine

In post-communist Europe, the Church still retains its role of a support of the state's project of national identity, or otherwise it contributes to the preservation of ethnic identity of minorities, but it rarely works as a locus of civil resistance. However, the religious factor unexpectedly became central to both the mobilizations and to government repressions in Belarus, where the initiatives of religious groups have fostered collective action in the state system that is punitive of any dissent. Moreover, the forms of protest that Church could suggest neatly fit into the non-democratic settings of Belarus, providing with a necessary opportunity structure for otherwise forbidden mobilizations.

Based on interviews with clergy and active believers as well as on the analysis of media sources and official documents this paper analyses the position of the Churches on the recent events in Belarus and discusses why their contract with the authoritarian regime was broken. The article identifies Churches as an ambivalent space: one where the state can exercise social control, but where potential resistance to the repressive state might also occur since they enjoy a greater degree of freedom than other organisations in authoritarian Belarus. This study argues that religion can be seen as a privileged arena of protest within existing legal frameworks of the "contract" between the state and the Church. Moreover, religion-based movements have the option of pursuing the path of strategic accommodation by emphasising values, aims, and even patterns of resistance that are not incongruent with normative standards within the authoritarian state. Amidst the post-Soviet distrust both of the rulers and of those who actively protest against them, as well as generally weak interest or disillusionment in politics, religious denominations provided an institutional frame for supposedly depoliticized forms of protest, featuring non-violence and non-ideological slogans.

RC02-43.5

ZAKRZEWSKA, Belinda* (University of Sussex, United Kingdom)
BEVERLAND, Michael B (University of Sussex, United Kingdom)
MANNING, Stephan (University of Sussex, United Kingdom)

Recipes for Crafting Authenticity and Coloniality

This paper sheds light on the dark side of craft by examining how local elites project images of craft and coloniality through claims of authenticity in postcolonial contexts. We focus on the contemporary Peruvian culinary field where elite chefs are spearheading a new cuisine based on the appropriation of cultural elements of native indigenous communities. Drawing on an ethnography of the new Peruvian cuisine, we find that elite chefs project images of craft through three authenticity claim-making practices: the rediscovery, reinterpretation, and revaluation of marginalized cultural elements. However, these overtly celebrated practices disguise practices of extraction, elevation, and exploitation of marginalized cultures whereby the logic of coloniality operates. From this, we make two contributions to the literature on craft authenticity: we put forth a process model of domestic cultural appropriation where images of craft and coloniality are two sides of the same coin and we uncover the enchanting role of craft-based authenticity claims in concealing the reproduction of coloniality.

RC28-415.4

ZALAF CASEIRO, Luiz Carlos* (University of São Paulo, Brazil)
NOGUEIRA MACIENTE, Aguinaldo (International Labour Organization - ILO, Brazil)

Inequalities in Pay and Occupation Among STEM Graduates: What Do Administrative Data from the Brazilian Government Reveal?

This paper follows the inter- and intragenerational mobility of a cohort of 2011 graduates in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) programs in Brazil for a period of seven years after graduation. It analyzes how the effects of the social origins on inequalities in the labor market are mediated by the characteristics of higher education programs and institutions. For doing so, we joined several individual-level administrative records from the Brazilian government, with emphasis on the educational and employment datasets. We built novel indicators related to the prestige and quality of higher education programs and institutions, as well as for the occupational position of workers. In addition to a rich set of descriptive statistics, which portrays graduates' trajectories and their intragenerational mobility, we use multilevel regression models to estimate the effect of higher education on their intergenerational mobility. The results show that: (i) the influence of higher education on intergenerational inequality is substantial but decreases over time; (ii) the effect of social origins is partially mediated by higher education trajectory; (iii) this mediation is higher for parents' education and lower for gender. The former reveals the importance of education to reduce intergenerational inequalities, while the latter shows that the labor market has its own inequality mechanisms; (iv) quality of the initial occupation of graduates is essential for their medium-term intragenerational mobility.

RC19-JS-44.5

ZALDIVAR, Gustavo Jorge* (Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales, Mexico)
VARGAS, Delfino (Programa Universitario de Estudios del Desarrollo, Mexico)
CORTES, Fernando (National Autonomous University of Mexico, Mexico)

The Socio-Economic Characteristics of the Productivity Strata of the Economic Sectors of Mexico in 2005 and 2020.

In this research we identified the factors associated with the evolution of productive employment in Mexico and its regions in 2005 and 2020. The main economic and socio-labor characteristics of those employed in the sectors of economic activity. Likewise, the analytical framework of structural heterogeneity is rescued and operationalized through a conditional Latent Class Analysis (LCA). With this we studied the productivity level of 61 economic subsectors of Mexico and the change in their socio-economics characteristics in 2005 and 2020. We used data from the National Occupation and Employment Survey (ENOE) and the Economic Census to generate four indicators to approximate the three strata of economic activity.

We studied the Mexican labor market's macro-, meso-, and micro-relationships at the national and regional levels. We returned to the concept of Structural Heterogeneity originally planted by Anibal Pinto and the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean in the sixties that describe three sectors of productivity: the modern sector, which is highly integrated into the foreign trade; the intermediate sector, dedicated to supplying the national demand; and the low sector, that produces nearly at the subsistence level.

Additionally, we use the model's types of occupation, years of education, and income as conditional variables. We found a robust classification using LCA approach that supports structural heterogeneity, according to what is expected by the theory.

About half of those employed in the low productivity sector and profound differences in education and income between the productive sectors are explanatory factors of the country's economic inequality. We found that the factors affecting the Mexican labor market are complex and are conditioned by the degree of structural heterogeneity and how the country was inserted into the international division of labor after the change in the development model that prioritized trade liberalization.

RC34-519.4

ZALEWSKI, Pawel* (University of Warsaw, Faculty of Sociology, Poland)

Class Differences in Digital Capital Accumulation: How Social Background Dictates Digital Socialisation of Young Adults in Poland

Academic discourse on digital divide focuses on how unequal distribution of ICTs access and digital skills causes some social groups to miss out on online and offline benefits (van Deursen et al., 2021), similarly to the process of capital conversion in Pierre Bourdieu's theory (1986). Because of that, the notion of digital capital gains recognition, as scholars discuss how the use of ICT translates to outcomes in other spheres of life (Ragnedda & Ruiu, 2020; Calderon Gomez, 2021). Previous research on the digital skills of young adults (Helsper, 2017; Eynon, 2021) showed how young, technologically savvy people accumulate access and competence needed to boost their, already high, chances of social success. I argue that to understand the effects digital capital has on the lives of young people, we need to research an overview of technologically domesticated people that use technology in a specific context, including people that are usually less visible in studies. In this paper, I aim to show class differences in digital capital accumulation throughout the process of technological socialization of young adults in Poland. The results, based on 15 In-depth Interviews using Biographic Narrative Interpretive Method, show that young people having high or medium level SES and living in bigger cities tended to not only use the internet more critically but had a lot more opportunities to engage with digital technologies throughout their lives than people from lower classes. Additionally, young people with higher education were the most conscious about how their digital skills translated into their current employment, whereas people that had secondary education did not see the connection between digital skills and their employment. The results highlight the general tendency where inequality over digital capital distribution fossilizes other inequalities in economic, social, and cultural capital distribution.

RC56-752.2

ZAMPIERI, Giovanni* (Università degli Studi di Padova, Italy)

Judge, Physician, Teacher, and Father. Metaphorizations of the Habitus in Early Modern Manuals for Confessors (1563–1750).

As an outcome of the Tridentine Council (1545-1563), the Roman Catholic Church established the centrality of Sacramental Penance as a tool for the salvation and discipline of believers, especially in the Italian peninsula, where the circulation of Protestant and heretical ideas undermined the already precarious legitimacy of the organization. Paralleling the mobilization of a disciplinary infrastructure aimed at improving the training of secular priests (e.g., seminaries and monitoring practices), Bishops and members of the Company of Jesus authored and distributed a particular type of cultural object: manuals for confessors. These books provided their readers with all was needed to perform the role of confessor in line with the liturgical standards established by the institution they represented—that is, the Counter-Reformation Church. In this paper, I examine how the authors of twenty manuals for confessors analogized the role of the confessor to the roles of judge, physician, teacher, and father. By mobilizing these metaphors, the producers of these cultural artifacts aimed at explaining to parish priests how to behave inside and outside confessional boxes; the confessor had to be—and appear—competent, to preserve the symbolic capital of the Catholic Church, and to reproduce the existing power asymmetries between himself and his parishioners. In sociological terms, these texts exemplify a form of objectified cultural capital that the members of the Church high in cultural and symbolic capital used to standardize the habitus, and thus the behavior, of those who occupied the lower ranks of the organization within a newly-defined and still unstable religious field.

RC56-758.1

ZAMPIERI, Giovanni* (Università degli Studi di Padova, Italy)

The Salvation of the Soul, the Salvation of the Face. Strategy and Tactics within the Catholic Disciplinary Revolution (16th–18th centuries).

Threatened by the Protestant Reformation, the Roman Catholic Church strengthened the tenets of its religious message and strived to discipline its members and believers. The decrees emanated by the bishops at the Tridentine Council (1545-1563) established the creation of training institutions for priests (e.g. diocesan seminaries), the mobilization of control mechanisms (e.g., pastoral visitations performed by Bishops), and the circulation of expertise through missions managed by knowledgeable members of the Company of Jesus. As a tool to control the circulation of ideas and instruct penitents on the tenets of the renewed religious message, auricular confession occupied a central place in the sacramental economy of the Counter-Reformation Church, as ordinary priests had to obtain a license to perform the sacrament and were asked to keep registers of those parishioners who eschew confession. Penitents, however, did not undergo this disciplinary turn passively. In this paper, I examine the resistance strategies acted out by believers as they are represented in twenty early modern manuals for confession targeted at parish

priests. By using Michel De Certeau's concepts of "strategy" and "tactics," I argue that while the Counter-Reformation Church produced and enforced strategies aimed at governing the conduct of believers, the latter were creatively able to exploit the loopholes in this infrastructure. The tactics mobilized by penitents show that they believed in the sacramental nature of auricular confession, but also wished to save their face with their fellow parishioners taking advantage of Sacramental Penance as a powerful tool to shape their local reputation.

RC54-733.3

ZARIAS, Alexandre* (Fundação Joaquim Nabuco, Brazil)
SANTANA, Anne (Universidade Federal de Pernambuco, Brazil)

Ruling the Skin: Body and Legislative Proposals in Brazil

This communication aims to examine the statute of the human body through the bills on the "skin" proposed and discussed in the Brazilian Parliament. It seeks to present how the "skin" is constructed as a symbol and which social meanings are disputed in the process of creating laws. In order to circumscribe the social intelligibility of the "skin", the contents of legislative proposals available on the website of the Chamber of Deputies of Brazil are examined. Social studies on the "skin" are part of the recent field of research of the sociology of the body, constituting a subfield formed by several areas of knowledge, including anthropology, sociology and history. As an object of investigation, the "skin" presents itself as a limit, that is, the border between the body and the world that surrounds it, but it is also, simultaneously, part of that body. ; by marking the skin, the body is marked; by modifying, attacking or preserving the skin, one is doing the same to the body. The skin is also a marker of differences, equally marked by differences. In this multidisciplinary field invoked by "skin", issues related to gender, race, age, health and illness, identity, violence and body modifications (piercings, tattoos and surgeries, for example) are faced. About 150 bills were identified between the years 1968 to 2021. From this analytical corpus, it is highlighted that the Brazilian Parliament constitutes itself as a stage in which different social aspirations are concretized to configure an uncertain, diversified and, sometimes, incoherent public order of the body, confronting the medical-scientific discourse with conceptions of the common sense.

RC34-518.1

ZARIAS, Alexandre* (Fundação Joaquim Nabuco, Brazil)
JUNIOR, Luiz (UFPE, Brazil)

Youth and Their Future Aspirations: Reflections on the Relationship between School and Inner Entrepreneurship

This communication analyzes the relationship between school, youth and inner entrepreneurship of students at the Instituto Estadual de Educação, Ciência e Tecnologia do Maranhão (IEMA), Matões, state of Maranhão, in the Northeast of Brazil. The focus is the discipline called "Inner Entrepreneurship" (in portuguese, "Projeto de Vida"), which was inserted in the school curriculum from the reform of High School, enacted by Law n. 13.415/2017. This discipline aims to encourage the exercise of youth leadership, focusing on the development of skills and abilities that promote self-knowledge, perspectives on the future, values and socio-emotional skills. The research, in the development phase, is built by a qualitative approach, with bibliographic and documentary analysis and field research, through interviews with focus groups. It is intended to expand the academic discussions on the theme School, Youth and inner entrepreneurship, in addition to reflecting on the sociological relevance of these categories in the Brazilian educational context.

RC56-758.2

ZARYCKI, Tomasz* (University of Warsaw, Poland)

Bourgeois-Aristocratic Alliance As an Overlooked Source of Peripheral Nationalism

The sources of peripheral nationalism, particularly in Central and Eastern Europe, are usually seen in the actions of the intelligentsia or the cultural elite of the region. By its very definition, it is opposed to landed and financial elites. One can't deny that it was intelligentsia who was behind creation of key mythical images of nations striving for political emancipation since at least the end part of the 19th century. However, as Keith Hart has argued, in major powers of the time, including the US, Russia, Britain, France, and Germany, political revolutions took place in the 1860s and early 70s, each aiming to synthesize industrial capitalism and the nation-state. It was then that the modern idea of a *nation* emerged. As Hart points out, it was, in fact, a largely anti-modern concept. In my paper, I will argue that the same kind of crucial alliance that Hart mentions stood behind the emergence of part of what can be called peripheral nationalisms. Polish nationalism seems to be a good case in point. Interestingly the role of these alliances for minor nationalisms of Central and Eastern Europe is overlooked in global history and, in particular, in national historiographies, which tend to privilege the role of the national intelligentsias. However, it was not until around 1918 that the intelligentsias became dominant forces in the national fields of power. Before, they played a rather subordinate role and largely responded to the needs of the aristocratic-bourgeois alliance. This paper will analyze the forms and motives for which the

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

political revolution of the second part of the 19th century in the Polish territories led the new alliances to often support the peripheral Polish and not always dominant imperial nationalisms. I will also reflect on the reasons why these roots of Polish nationalism are currently largely forgotten.

RC45-636.2

ZARZYCKI, Roland* (Collegium Civitas, Poland)

The Strategies of Pretense and Disguise As Norm-Destabilizing Factors

Our research concerns the perception of complying, omitting, ignoring, contesting and, violating a variety of social norms. In order to describe this phenomenon, we apply the language of a number of well-known game theories (E. Berne, P. Bourdieu, V. Turner) as well as formal game-theoretic models. We distinguish an array of social behaviors that contribute to the destabilization of the norms regulating a given social game. We observe that in some cases individuals are more encouraged to abuse the existing norms and benefit from it. We are particularly interested in analyzing these strategies, which include broadly understood "pretense" and "disguise" (regarding: facts, attitudes, values, actions, capitals). The mechanics of these actions impacts the evolution of the norms of a given game, which have to adapt to these behavioral changes. The digitization of interpersonal relations and contemporary shift towards cyber-environments seem to amplify these processes and attitudes even further, contributing to the growing significance of pretense/disguise strategies.

Moreover, identification of concrete mechanisms of explaining/rationalizing the very adoption of these different approaches/attitudes provides us with many interesting observations. Our research has an empirical component embedded in the study of a few particular social games which we distinguish, reconstruct and analyze ("green responsibility" game; "being a professional" game; "beautiful life" game). In all of these games individuals play to win social recognition and respect. We use classic analytical categories (field, habitus, capitals) to create, describe and operationalize the model. In particular we analyze: (a) awareness and motivation to pretense/disguise (parameters characterizing the individual); (b) circumstances encouraging the individual to adopt a given pretense/disguise strategy (parameters characterizing the context); (c) reaction patterns, types and effectiveness of sanctions (parameters characterizing game-stabilizing factors); (d) the effectiveness of pretense/ disguise (parameters describing the overall pragmatic assessment of a given strategy).

RC45-635.2

ZARZYCKI, Roland* (Collegium Civitas, Poland)

Transformations of Capital, Justification and Rationalization Structures

The processes of blurring the concept of truth, crises of attitudes and values, as well as the elusiveness of the difference between declarations and actual actions liquefy everyday social life. This in turn may imply a number of negative consequences for the lives of societies and individuals (e.g. disinformation, populisms, identity disorders) (Z. Bauman; U. Beck; A. Giddens; and others). Well-known game theories (E. Berne; P. Bourdieu; V. Turner) provide us with good tools and models, which can be applied to describe the universe of strategies adopted by individuals within the social games they play. However, typically "pretense" and "disguise" strategies are not taken into account by these classical approaches. This area of research is less popular due to the obstacles related to the necessity of including highly speculative factors such as the intentionality of actors. On the other hand, the recent intense spread of pretense/disguise strategies seems to be closely related to the neoliberal organization of social life, including galloping commodification of all spheres of life resulting in mono-capitalism.

Understanding the emerging rationalities underlying pretense/disguise strategies as well as the metamorphoses imposed on the old rationalities by new circumstances is a research object of key importance on our way to reveal the big picture. The analysis of narratives used by individuals to justify their behavior and/or evaluate other people's actions is our primary empirical source of information. In this context we observe that the very structures of argumentation and rationality explaining pretense/disguise are class-related and deeply rooted in social inequalities. Various strategies require various types of capital and/or semblances of different capitals, which is an intriguing aspect of the analysis.

RC29-431.4

ZAVALETA, Jose Alfredo* (Universidad de Veracruz, Mexico)

Las Arenas Públicas En Torno Del Corredor Del Istmo De Tehuantepec, México

El diseño técnico del CIIT ha sido producto de una política gubernamental basada en alianzas con empresarios e investigadores articulados en torno a la CONCAMIN y otras organizaciones empresariales, consultoras y universidades regionales que participan de este proceso. En esta lógica, el gobierno federal, comenzó la construcción del CIIT mediante la integración logística de puertos, nuevas carreteras y la renovación de vías para un tren transístmico, sin debate público acerca de las implicaciones socioculturales de éste y sólo, una vez iniciada la implementación, ha realizado foros de consulta a pueblos implicados en la construcción de infraestructura y el esquema de inversiones privadas, los cuales son considerados limitados por las comunidades (PNUD, 2020).

En contraparte, organizaciones indígenas, campesinas y urbanas, organizadas en redes de movimientos, recuperan el repertorio de protestas utilizadas por diferentes luchas sociales y políticas de décadas pasadas en defensa del territorio, la lucha por los gobiernos locales, la oposición a los parques eólicos y la inseguridad, con el propósito de resistencia, negociación y obtención de beneficios. Los pobladores de la región argumentan que desconocen los elementos financieros y técnicos del proyecto, denuncian la simulación de consulta a pueblos indígenas y campesinos, porque argumentan que son utilizadas para la legitimación de un proyecto en curso, sin la autorización efectiva de las comunidades. Las organizaciones y redes de movimientos en las cuales participan los pobladores, reivindican saberes populares, servicios públicos (carreteras, escuelas, pagos de tierra, pago de rentas) e inclusión en las decisiones acerca de la reparación de daños a recursos naturales y respeto del multiculturalismo.

RC07-119.3

ZAVIRIUKHA, Iryna* (European Institute of Public Health Policy, Ukraine)
KIRIAZOVA, Tetiana (Ukrainian Institute of Public Health Policy, Ukraine)
ZEZIULIN, Oleksandr (Ukrainian Institute of Public Health Policy, Ukraine)
SHENOI, Sheela (Yale School of Medicine, USA)
GULATI, Komal (Lewis Katz School of Medicine at Temple University, USA)
ROZANOVA, Julia (Yale University, USA)

How Covid-19 Pandemic Has Tempered Ukrainians to Effectively Conduct Sociological Health Research in the Context of War and Any Future Crises

Background:
Researching how older people with HIV (OPWH, defined as ≥50 years) in Ukraine cope with crises, we developed new instruments, adapting to a "new reality".

Methods:
During Covid-19 (April-May 2021), we conducted 22 qualitative phone interviews with 11 pairs of OPWH and their caregivers. During the war (March-April 2022), we conducted 10 qualitative phone interviews with 5 OPWH and 5 HIV clinicians in Kyiv. Our team critically reflected on fieldwork experiences to identify key lessons learned that may apply to researching future crises.

Results:

1. Remote data collection (by phone, Zoom, Vyber) and remote payment of participant compensation developed for Covid-19, became applicable and important during the war when many Ukrainians are forced to move to other regions of Ukraine or overseas.

2. Resilience to stress of the total population has increased in the last 2 years - the pandemic tempered! Like at the beginning of the pandemic, when the war began and "normal life" stopped, people's readiness to work was remarkable. Our research team quickly responded to crisis realities, rethinking the mechanisms and research tools, which did not stop the workflow.

3. During the data collection - interviewing remotely, there was an exchange of psychological support between the interviewer and the respondent, each party stated this.

4. It was important from the beginning of the pandemic to date to continue research, as the consistent workflow provided financial support for both researchers and research participants.

Conclusions:
Continuing research during crises produces essential knowledge for managing future crises and provides timely support buffering staff from great personal cost becoming an indefinite 'new normal'. OPWH could be hired as peer navigators, tapping into their desire to help others. Medical staff can be trained in coping with fear, stress, to primarily stabilize own condition, and then provide assistance to another.

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

RC07-119.2

ZAVIRIUKHA, Iryna* (European Institute of Public Health Policy, Ukraine)

KIRIAZOVA, Tetiana (Ukrainian Institute of Public Health Policy, Ukraine)

ZEZIULIN, Oleksandr (Ukrainian Institute of Public Health Policy, Ukraine)

SHENOI, Sheela (Yale School of Medicine, USA)

ROZANOVA, Julia (Yale University, USA)

The Willingness of Older People with HIV to Live and Clinicians to Work When a "Normal Life" Is Stopped.

Background:
To understand how older people with HIV (OPWH, defined as ≥50 years) cope during the war with daily life challenges and HIV and non-HIV care, we explored experiences of both OPWH and clinicians living in Kyiv, Ukraine.
Methods:
Qualitative phone interviews conducted in March-April 2022 with five OPWH and five HIV clinicians in Kyiv were audio-recorded, transcribed verbatim, and analyzed for themes.
Results:
Four key themes captured how participants viewed the immediate response to crisis:

1) Unlike many younger patients, most OPWH from Kyiv did not evacuate. Reasons included impaired mobility, fear of the unknown, lack of financial and other resources needed for evacuation, emotional attachment to home, caregiving responsibilities, and/or wishing to stay close to their trusted HIV and other healthcare providers.

2) Reluctant HIV status disclosure to receive help with accessing ART during the war (to relatives and/or clinician "strangers" when OPWH evacuated).

3) The war disrupted "normalcy" but produced overwhelming solidarity and mutual support. HIV care continued through ingenuity and sacrifice by clinicians. While clinics lost half of frontline personnel who evacuated, remaining clinicians worked intensively to accommodate all patients, and performed additional tasks, including custodial, to assist internally displaced patients, and provide psychosocial post-trauma counseling.

4) Clinical directors' decisions since war began despite imperfect information and unknown outcomes saved continuity of workflow through financial support and psychological help to personnel survive war risks. Work was therapeutic for staff, helping them manage uncertainty and high stress.
Conclusions:
OPWH and clinicians in KYIV need urgent social support lest coping at the expense of greater personal sacrifice becomes "new normal". As Ukrainian society rebuilds after the war, one option may include introducing training for medical staff on how to personally cope with fear, stress, and anger, to initially stabilize own mental health condition, before providing assistance to another.

RC38-561.2

ZAVVOU, Alexandra* (University of Crete, Greece)

HATZOPOULOS, Pavlos (Independent Researcher, Greece)

KAMBOURI, Nelli (Panteion University of Social and Political Sciences, Greece)

PAPASTEFANAKI, Eleftheria (University of Crete, Greece)

Feminist and Queer Activisms and the Transformation of Gender Studies in Greece: Encounters on Gender Related Violence.

Our paper discusses the role of feminist and queer politics in the construction and transformation of gender studies in Greece, focusing specifically on understandings and interventions regarding the issue of gender related violence, and drawing on biographical and archival research in Athens and Crete.

We approach gender studies and gender activism as a complex and articulated field shaped by theoretical, institutional/academic and social dynamics, in the context of which competing accounts of gender and/ or violence are at stake. In this sense, following a long tradition of feminist research, we wish to interrogate the politics involved in the production of power/knowledge about gender and gender related violence.

Growing out of the post-dictatorship autonomous women's movement of the late '70s and '80s, academic feminism in Greece engaged in public interventions on key social problems facing women, including rape and domestic violence, demanding legal protection and social support and assuming a woman-centered approach. More recently, however, especially since the 2010 crisis, a multiplicity of novel gender activisms, subjectivities and politics has emerged, including younger feminist and queer collectivities, civil society initiatives, and NGOs, which are often in dialogue with, but also challenge and confront academic feminism. They draw attention to the silences and erasures of the field, highlighting the intersections between gender, sexuality, ethnicity and class which render certain kinds of violence less visible, legitimised or normalised. Thus, critical new understandings of gender related violence are elaborated and new voices of epistemic authority are claimed.

Drawing on biographical research with older and younger feminist and queer activists and scholars, in this paper we revisit the relationship between institutionalised and grassroots gender discourses, practices and identities in order to trace the different trajectories- social and conceptual- that have shaped and are transforming the field.

RC04-JS-107.2

ZAYED, Hany* (University of Illinois - Urbana Champaign, USA)

'We Are Not Cheating. We Are Helping Each Other out': Cheating, Deviance and Resistance in Egyptian Secondary Education

Cheating has long been an obstinate feature of Egyptian secondary assessment. Jeopardizing ideals of meritocracy and equality of opportunity, it has consistently been vilified, pathologized and criminalized by the state, which sought to combat it recently using digital technologies. Yet, while promising a tighter grip on assessment, those technologies afforded a new modality of cheating with a scale and speed unprecedented in Egyptian educational history. This research examines the social phenomenon of digital cheating at a time of assessment fetishization, post-revolutionary fervor, state-led educational digitalization, and pandemic exceptionalism. Using in-depth interviews with educational communities, oral history interviews with government officials, and novel qualitative social media research using WhatsApp, Facebook, Telegram and YouTube to observe cheating in situ, this research asks to what extent digital cheating can be conceptualized not as deviance but as an act of resistance.

Morphing from an individual practice into a social process, digital cheating embodies an emerging collaborative ethic both in assessment and learning. It exemplifies a collective articulation of agency and a creative act of resistance to state-led educational change and unfair structural conditions exacerbated by Covid-19. Within a subversive counterculture, students are contesting the meanings, normativity and morality of cheating, forging solidarity and camaraderie, and constructing a shared social identity with an anonymous community of peers. Bringing together the sociology and criminology of digital cheating, social movements and digital activism, and the cultural politics of educational change, this research informs contemporary cheating in more global contexts and helps reimagine assessment.

RC02-41.2

ZAYIM, Ayca* (Mount Holyoke College, United States)

The Politics of Swap Lines and the Hierarchy of the International Financial System

The Covid-19 pandemic was a massive shock to the global community. It has claimed near 6 million lives and induced a rapid recession of unseen severity since the World War II. As investors flew to 'safe-haven' currencies and assets–– in particular, the U.S. dollar and Treasuries––global dollar funding became scarce and expensive. In particular, emerging economies were badly hit. Emerging economies faced portfolio capital outflows and currency depreciation at a speed and scale that was unmatched even by the 2008 financial crisis. In those economies with a heavy dependence on external financing, central bankers often had to scramble to find adequate amounts of U.S. dollars to pass onto their governments, domestic banks, and businesses to pay for imports and meet foreign debt obligations. In more fragile economies, access to U.S. liquidity impacted much needed access to medical equipment and supplies. The global distribution of dollar liquidity has had very tangible consequences, not just for international inequality but for livelihoods around the world.

In this context, the US Federal Reserve (Fed) has emerged as the world's *de facto* lender of last resort. The Fed governs the dominant international currency––the U.S. dollar––and is the only central bank capable of providing an unlimited supply of dollars to the rest of the world. During the pandemic, the Fed provided dollar liquidity to 14 central banks using currency swaps. Other central banks were excluded from the Fed's swap network. Although the Fed has framed swaps merely as an economic policy, who gets them is ultimately a political question. Moreover, the discriminatory and selective provision of liquidity has had significant political and economic implications for countries. Using public texts and data, this paper examines the politics of swap agreements and the effects of the Fed's actions on inequalities in the international financial system.

RC46-JS-105.5

ZBIERSKI-SALAMEH, Suava* (Haverford Institute, United States)

Post-Socialist Urban-Periphery Development Towards Construction of Alternative City Center: Combining Deliberative and Design Intervention in the Rural County in the Western Poland

The paper traces a collaboration of Polish scholars and local government formed to overcome the socialist and postsocialist legacies in social relations and spatial planning by creating an urbanscape and socialscape in the periphery of the Poznan metropolitan area. To forestall a spread of the "generic landscapes of consumption" and social fragmentation, the initiative, undertaken in 2014, utilized the local heritage to create an alternative centrality

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to the metropolitan center and to design a civic center as the new centrality's nucleus. Through its architectural form and social functions, the civic center, as a socialscape, is intended to catalyze social cohesion and civic participation. The research was informed by an ethnographic study conducted in the county in the middle 1990s on the results of postsocialist reforms. The collaborative and interdisciplinary initiative was constructed by merging sociological-ethnographic and architectural methods and literature and document review, and conducted jointly with local officials and residents. The initiative serves as a model for deliberative spatial planning and civic engagement in the construction of sustainable social, economic, and ecological solutions in the postsocialist context, congruent with the EU 2030 Agenda of SDGs.

RC15-226.3

ZEGHICHE, Sabrina* (Université du Québec en Outaouais, Canada)

COTE, Isabel (Université du Québec en Outaouais, Canada)

Constructing Insemination Fraud As a Social Problem: A Qualitative Study

Developed at the end of the 19th century, artificial insemination is now the most commonly performed assisted reproductive technology (ART) practice (Golombok, 2016). In Canada, it is estimated that approximately 8,000 people of all family structures undergo this procedure each year (O'Reilly et al., 2017). However, although most countries have implemented a number of measures to regulate artificial insemination, it remains the least regulated ART practice. This state of affairs has led to a number of abuses, including insemination fraud, which occurs when the physician performing an insemination knowingly substitutes a different sperm sample (from another donor, another patient in the clinic, or the physician himself) for the sperm sample chosen by the parents without the parents' knowledge or consent. For more than 40 years, dozens of physicians have performed insemination fraud without being questioned, taking advantage of a legal void in this area. In response to this void, and in the wake of advocacy efforts to advance the rights of donor conceived people and their families, a number of social demands are beginning to emerge, primarily in North America, to acknowledge the psychological and social impacts of insemination fraud and implement preventive and punitive measures. This oral communication will present the results of an exploratory qualitative study conducted on 17 Canadian and American people who discovered they were conceived through insemination fraud. The goal of this communication is to examine the process through which insemination fraud is constructed as a social problem that requires a regulatory response (Spector and Kitsuse, 2017).

RC41-601.1

ZEGHICHE, Sabrina* (Université du Québec en Outaouais, Canada)

'My Eyes, My Smile... They Belong to Someone I Don't Know' – the Impact of Insemination Fraud on Family Ties

For several years, concerns about third-party reproduction have been evident in many countries. However, despite these growing concerns, several loopholes remain in the legislation governing sperm donation. For example, the lack of consistency across clinics in donation tracking and record-keeping procedures has led to cases of accidental or intentional sperm mix-ups. Such mix-ups imply that the sperm chosen by the parents is not the sperm used for conception. With the advent of DNA kits, more and more cases of sperm mix-ups are being uncovered and several doctors have found themselves in the media spotlight, namely in Canada, where a situation involving a doctor who was a pioneer in assisted reproduction made the headlines in recent years. Surprisingly, this phenomenon has received very little attention in the scientific community, as shown by the recency and scarcity of the literature on this topic. This presentation aims to fill this gap by presenting the results of an exploratory qualitative study carried out with 15 Canadian participants (7 parents and 8 donor-conceived persons) who were victims of insemination fraud perpetrated by the Canadian doctor mentioned above. The goal of this study is to document the consequences of this fraud on the lives of the people affected by it. A thematic analysis of the data revealed three main themes: 1. Renunciation of the original parental project and a feeling of having been robbed of one's agency; 2. Concerns about the unknown medical history of the donor and its potential health implications; 3. A reshuffling of family ties, with a narrowing of some ties and a widening of others, all entailing a redefinition of the family entity. This study shows that the experience of the people affected is inconsistent with the social representations around this type of malpractice.

RC04-75.11

ZEMLO, Mariusz* (University of Bialystok, Poland)

The School Normative System a Key Element in Determining the Quality of the School Environment

According to the findings of Emil Durkheim, the normative system determines the condition of society, including any institution, organization, group, individual. This statement also applies to the school and the individuals involved in carrying out its tasks. In the case of a school, this system consists

of, among other things: recognized values by the main actors of the school environment, norms that regulate the behavior of students, measures to guard the respect of these norms, consolidation of the educational activities of teachers. A well-functioning normative system allows educational institutions to function smoothly and effectively achieve the goals that these institutions set for themselves. In my presentation, I will focus on school educational measures and point out their importance for the quality of the school: students' evaluation of the school, school achievement, teacher effectiveness, teachers' satisfaction with their profession. The presentation will be based on the results of empirical research conducted among elementary and secondary school students in Poland.

RC47-654.2

ZENTGRAF, Lea* (Heidelberg University, Germany)

Food Movements in Germany: An Explorative Mapping

All around the world, social movements protest against the corporate food regime (Friedman & McMichael, 1989) and claim for a socio-ecological transformation in relations of food production, exchange and consumption. The aggravating food crisis due to the entanglements of the war in Ukraine, Covid-19 pandemic, climate emergency, and loss of biodiversity, have also been addressed by food movements. In their heterogeneity, they provide an analytical lenses to explore the multiple and intersectional dimensions of food inequalities (Motta, 2021); they resist the dominant deregulated structures of capitalist, postcolonial, epistemic and anthropocentric exploitation and violence (Holt Giménez & Shattuck, 2011).

In addition to protesting injustices and inequalities in hegemonic food relations, food movements present alternative practices and concepts for dealing with structural and multi-scalar challenges, combining demands for food democracy, food sovereignty, and food justice (Fladvad, 2018). Drawing on concrete and local practices, they advocate for a just and resilient food regime in the here and now and future (Jarosz, 2014).

Who are these actors that mobilize for a socio-ecological transformation? What are the main dimensions and intersections of inequalities addressed by these movements? Based on an explorative mapping, this work identifies relevant food movements in Germany and gives an overview of the heterogeneous actors in this field of social mobilization. The unit of analysis is food movements with significant actions and participation in social mobilization during the last 5 years (2015-2021). The methodology follows a qualitative approach (Mayring, 2000; Saldana, 2015) to create a data set that categorizes food movements in types, juridical form of organization, main dimension and intersection of inequalities, territorial focus (urban-rural), and targeted sphere of social change (state-economy-civil society). Based on such mapping and description, the paper aims to assess the actors in this emerging field of social mobilization in Germany and their emancipatory potentials and limits.

TG09-839.1

ZHAN, Heying* (Georgia State University, USA)

LIU, Jing (Zhejiang University of Finance and Economics, China)

Teaching Global Aging and Social Policies in a Global Virtual Classroom

Global virtual exchange is a new mode of teaching reaching classrooms beyond national borders and across disciplines. With advanced virtual technology, sharing the same virtual classroom with students across the pacific or at any location of the global has become possible and exciting.

This presentation demonstrates two virtual classroom experiences teaching a sociology class titled, "global aging and social policies." Students at Georgia State University (GSU) in the U.S. and students at Zhejiang University of Finance and Economics in China are sharing the virtual classroom in the fall of 2022; Students at GSU and students in Catholic university of Costa Rica are sharing a virtual classroom in the spring of 2023. All students in the 3 countries use the same textbook, they learn together and from each other. The presentation will demonstrate the 3 collaborative learning projects among international students who learn from each other about healthcare, long-term care, and retirement systems. These learning projects are comparative and, thought-provoking. They provide students a chance to apply critical and global lens into the understanding of different social contexts and social policies. Weekly online interactions between international students provide students opportunities to understand how healthcare, long-term care, and retirement pensions are utilized and experienced at personal, familial, and societal levels.

Global virtual exchange may be a byproduct of Covid-19 distant learning. It surely has opened new channels for breaking geographic boundaries of learning and teaching sociology in global and critical perspectives.

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RC28-408.4

ZHANG, Chi* (Hong Kong University of Science and Technology (Guangzhou), China)
ZHANG, Zhuoni (Hong Kong University of Science and Technology (Guangzhou), China)

Socioeconomic Status and Access to Urban Eldercare Resources: Interrelated Predictors for Elderly's Mental Well-Being

This study investigates the interplay between household socioeconomic status (SES) and the geographic accessibility to eldercare resources and how they collectively influence the mental well-being of urban elderly. We extract the geo-information of officially registered eldercare resources in Shanghai from the Eldercare (Yanglao) Map created by the Shanghai Bureau of Civil Administration and combine it with geocoded survey data of the Shanghai Urban Neighborhood Survey. Eldercare resources, such as elderly daycare, elderly canteen, geriatric activity center, and elderly activity center, are considered and the accessibilities to which are measured using both the two-step floating catchment area method and the counts within elderly residents' 5-/15-/30-minute circle. We employed multivariable regression analysis with elderly's self-care ability controlled to examine how household SES is interrelated with the accessibility to eldercare resources and how the interrelated predictors influence elderly's mental well-being (depression, loneliness, subjective well-being). The empirical evidence provides implications for allocating eldercare resources to meet the diversified needs of elderly of different SES.

RC28-402.1

ZHANG, Han* (University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)

The Intergenerational Legacy of Early-Life Malnutrition during the Great Leap Forward Famine in China

The "turning point" of parents' early-age experiences may influence their life-course trajectories. Their offspring's development may also be influenced. In this study, I choose China's Great Leap Forward Famine as a natural experiment to examine whether and to what extent the effects of the exposure to famine is associated with economic and health outcomes for parents and their children. This study also explores whether parental exposure to famine at different stages of their life-course has heterogeneous impacts on their children's economic and health outcomes. Based on data from the 2010 China Family Panel Study, my results show that mothers exposed to famine *in utero* are more likely to have lower socioeconomic outcomes, and this poor condition is transmitted to their children in terms of annual income and monthly salary. However, the adverse effects of famine as a result of fathers themselves are insignificant. It seems that the intergenerational effects of famine on children's economic outcomes are not transmitted through the paternal line. Moreover, children's health condition only transmit through fathers who exposed to famine during childhood, but not through maternal line. Findings from this study extend the literature on Baker's fetal origins by providing the long-term intergenerational effects of famine. Further, this study highlight the theoretical and empirical relevance of the "linked lives" principle of life course approach in mobility research by exploring the intergenerational effect of famine experienced by parents at different stages of their lives. Finally, the method used in the study could also be expanded to the further studies of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic.

RC21-JS-133.3

ZHANG, Jia* (Tsinghua university, China)
WANG, Fei (Tsinghua Shenzhen International Graduate School, China)

Resilient Communities Evaluation

Resilient Communities Evaluation Indicators System Practice from the Perspective of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation--Field Research from Chengdu, China
Located in southwest China, Chengdu is the capital of Sichuan Province. Because of its unique geology and climate conditions, Chengdu and its surrounding areas face frequent earthquakes, floods, mudslides and other natural disasters. According to interviews with officials, its planned resilience transformation projects have been completed by Chengdu government departments in the past three years. Therefore, our research team tries to investigate the evaluation indicators system for resilient communities and Chengdu is taken as a typical study object.
Resilient Communities Evaluation Indicators System
Our team obtained a large amount of first-hand data through key person interviews, questionnaires, and file retrieval. Evaluated mainly in terms of resident satisfaction, infrastructure integrity and management adequacy.
The proposed indicators system consists of 3 first level evaluation indicators, 10 secondary evaluation indicators and 39 tertiary evaluation indicators that make up the overall indicators. Indicators are sourced from comprehensive standards such as the Safe and Resilient Cities Evaluation Guide (GB/T 40947-2021), Security and resilience-Urban resilience-Framework and principles (ISO 37123).

Questionnaire survey on urban residents' satisfaction with resilient communities
The researchers collected a total of 533 samples of urban policy makers, community workers and urban residents through a questionnaire survey. These samples are from 5 communities in different districts (counties) of Chengdu. The sample communities included residential, commercial and industrial, four communities with different emergencies (fire, gas leak, epidemic spread) within five years and one community without any emergencies within five years.
Through this fieldwork, we have attempted to quantitatively evaluate the effectiveness of resilient communities in Chengdu along three dimensions: people, facilities and management. These samples provide valuable experience for other cities in China and around the world to develop resilience in the future.

RC50-696.1

ZHANG, Jundan* (Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Sweden)

Paradoxes of Intention: A Conceptual Exploration on How Nature Guides Mediate and Interrupt

While the topic of nature guides in tourism settings has been widely explored, it is often from a pragmatic and instrumental perspective, discussing relationships between motivations, skills and competences of the guides and the eventual experiences the guided receive. Working as a researcher at the Swedish Center of Nature Interpretation has allowed me to gain some insights in the practices and phenomenon of guiding from both practical, educational and theoretical perspectives. Although I was always drawn to the nature guides group, what I find extremely interesting in this current position is the in-between space of practice and theory. In this paper I wish to reflect on one aspect that emerge from this space, through looking at the practices and affects in guiding and guided situations through a phenomenological approach. This is to do with 'intention', both in the sense of the general motivation behind guiding, but also the ad hoc practices and affects in which guiding happens, involving the guide and the guided, but also the other non-human elements. What kind of constructive paradoxes can we learn about from the intentions of a guide during a guiding session (for instance, what the guide intends to curate or convey, may disrupt what they intended originally, yet whatever co-created results may not happen had the intention not be at the first place)? My intention, at least, is to have discussions and dialogues from this presentation and later translate back to the course materials or other research projects carried out at the Center.

RC50-697.4

ZHANG, Jundan* (Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Sweden)

Unlost in Translation: Issues of Languages in Re-Centering Critical Debates within Tourism Studies

One of the main concerns of including critical thinking from scholars with non-Western background is the issue of language. While scholars have criticized that English as the *lingua franca* in academia standardizes and safeguards the Anglo-centric values and attitudes, few provide possible alternatives. Within tourism studies, similar discussions on language issues exist on how to recognize the contributions from Asian-pacific scholars in order to pluralize research ontologies and epistemologies. Here I aim to contribute to the re-directing and re-centering of critical tourism studies through reopening the questions of language. Drawing on philosophical inquiries and cultural theories of language, I address the often-overlooked ambiguities of language in relation to the binary of the original/the represented. I discuss the non-English scholars' usage of English in academic settings and how the ambiguities and ambivalence in that usage is often reductively understood as a lack of skill, fluency or confidence. Rather than examining the linguistic aspects in detail, I suggest we take the multilingual background of Asian-pacific scholars as sociological, cultural and emotional contexts to understand the ambiguities of language. This also provides a symbolic entry to revisit the concept of 'cultural translation', and the multidimensional meanings of 'translator', which have been influential in postcolonial studies. Base on these conceptualizations, I suggest that we reconsider the view that English is a barrier for Asian-pacific scholars to engage in critical debates in tourism studies. Instead, I propose we may explore the possible roles of cultural translation residing within Asian-pacific scholars and how it can be a source of criticality and creativity. This includes not only the literary translation of non-Western ideas into English words, but also broader practices of living and working with multiple languages. Instead of being 'lost in translation', we can therefore be 'unlost' which also means to re-gain through re-searching and re-defining.

RC37-545.1

ZHANG, Linjie* (University of Warwick, United Kingdom)

The Oppressed in Indian Society and the Eros Turn of the Community: On Arundhati Roy's the Ministry of Utmost Happiness

This essay focuses on the Eros turn of the Community in The Ministry of Utmost Happiness written by Indian author Arundhati Roy. By exploring the value of reality of The Ministry of Utmost Happiness, Roy's position in Indian literature, and the thoughts as well as ideas conveyed in her work regarding the contemporary social situation of India, we can find that Roy is concerned with the oppressed in Indian civilization and history and that she regards the community of the oppressed constructed on the basis of love and friendship rather than geography and kinship. Roy's emphasis on the Eros turn in community synchronizes with the current trend of rediscovering Eros in philosophy and sociology. Calling for Eros allows us to rethink the construction of community in the context of the spread of terrorism and violence, digital technology becoming an accomplice of discipline to individuals, and it can also awaken the potential of human beings as actors and reshape their social identity, and then question the unjust part of the society.

RC21-303.2

ZHANG, Linjie* (University of Warwick, United Kingdom)

The Weak Public Cultural Space: Power and Interaction in Bookstores

This study is to investigate how bookstores become public spaces and the transformation of bookstores in China to reflect the dawn and decline of Chinese public space. The boom and decline of semi-public spaces like bookstores can present political changes and urban modernization. So, the bookstore is an appropriate field to see how intellectuals and the public interact with authority. This study uses the space theory of Foucault and Lefebvre to examine the development of public space. This research addresses the following problems: (1) how bookstores in China were constructed as a public space under the influence of social trends and intellectuals since the early 20th century; (2) how socialist governmentality affects the function of bookstores; (3) how daily life practices rebel against authority in bookstores in the age of consumer culture, digital technology and COVID-19. I would like to conclude that to maintain physical public space, it is necessary to refocus on practice and get rid of control imposed on the human body by authority.

RC40-JS-97.2

ZHANG, Qian* (Singapore Management University, Singapore)

Anti-Productivism: A Rural-Initiated Alternative to Productivist Agriculture

This paper studies one of the most successful comprehensive rural cooperatives in China and uses this case study to explore the alternatives to productivist agriculture. Based on this case study, I argue that there are two types of post-productivism emerging in rural China today, each driven by a distinctive dynamic. The first is a consumption-oriented transformation of rural space and agriculture, driven by outside urban demands; the second is a rural-based countermovement against the dominant productivist agricultural regime, initiated from within. The empirical part of the paper, which draws on ethnographic data collected between 2015 and 2018, documents the experiences of a rural community in Shanxi Province, led by a group of women activists, in searching for a sustainable, alternative food regime. Over the past two decades and after repeated setbacks, the community have gradually developed a coherent "anti-productivist" strategy to agricultural production and food consumption that was motivated by the economic precarity and social decay they had experienced under productivist agriculture. They intentionally rejected the core tenets of the productivist agriculture, including state financial support, reliance on industrial inputs, monoculture, commodification of production and existence, and output maximization, and instead prioritized ecological sustainability, self-sufficiency, reciprocity, social solidarity, and cultural heritage. They not only transformed the agricultural regime in the villages, but also reversed the urban colonization and devaluation of the rural culture and agriculture by bringing urban consumers into the community and assimilating them into the anti-productivist value system. In conclusion, I argue that this type of rural-initiated anti-productivist alternative food regime is both more sustainable and more beneficial to rural communities.

RC34-506.7

ZHANG, Tianqi* (Nagasaki University, Japan)

Queer(ing) Lives and Spaces on Japanese Campuses

U.S. scholarships have been the predominant focus of research on LGBTQ+ issues in higher education. Recently, Japanese campuses have seen an increase in conferences, events, workshops, and publications related to SOGIE issues. However, most of them stem from the perspectives of educators and practitioners. Although these studies highlight the ongoing changes and administrative directions on supporting queer-identified students and faculty members, little attention is paid to how queer students and faculty members experience their campuses, how they perceive university policies, and how they cope with institutionalized heterosexism and cisgenderism.

This qualitative study aims to bridge the gap and further understand queer students' and faculty members' experiences within higher-educational institutions in Japan and to find possible factors that can improve the current campus environment. By exploring concepts such as cisgenderism, heteronormative oppression, coming out, and passing, this study examines how queer individuals devise their identities in the face of social and sexual stigma. The study also visualizes assemblages of the factors responsible for creating queer spaces on campus by investigating how different actors interact with each other. Moreover, this study demonstrates how queer spaces on campuses play a constructive role in creating an inclusive campus environment that promotes the well-being of queer individuals.

RC50-695.4

ZHANG, Wei wally* (University of Tasmania, Australia)
HARDY, Anne (University of Tasmania, Australia)

Uncovering the Motivations and Decisions of Immigrant Entrepreneurs in Tourism

Since the 1970s, patterns of Australia's immigration have changed dramatically. One such change includes the introduction of skilled migration, whereby immigrants are allowed to enter the country to alleviate nationwide labour shortages. The scheme has evolved since its introduction, and in the 1990s, as means to address regional development, special consideration was given to those who choose to study and work in regional areas. For example, in 2012-13, Tasmania introduced additional criteria that gave extra consideration to graduates and also temporary residents who own and operate a business. This has resulted in many immigrants applying to stay as entrepreneurs.

It is generally accepted that entrepreneurs want their business to be profitable and grow. However, the skilled migration policy has introduced an extra element - social membership - in this case it is an unconditional stay in their new country. In Tasmania, the tourism and hospitality industry plays a vital role in economy. Many immigrants view this industry as having a relatively low entry-barrier, leading to the purchase and creation of ventures in order to create a convincing immigration application. Overall, a dearth of research has focused on their business choices and the related motivations, especially under the restrictions of immigration policies.

Anecdotal observations suggest that some immigrants become 'temporary entrepreneurs' in tourism and hospitality industry, who abandon their enterprise and the island after receiving Australian residency. There are also many who stay in business and remain in Tasmania. Previous research has not considered these situations. This research will respond to the call of a renewed understanding the motivations of immigrant entrepreneurs, as well as the relationships between the policy, their social environment, and entrepreneurial activities (Barberis & Solano 2018). This presentation will highlight a distinct immigrant entrepreneurial motivation and how it affects their entrepreneurial and social decision making.

RC50-697.2

ZHANG, Wenzhuo* (Australian National University, Australia)

(Re)Interpretations of Harbin's Russian-Era Heritage: Heritage Tourism in the Changing China

Under the terms of the 1896 Li–Lobanov Treaty and the 1898 Pavlov Agreement, tsarist Russia was allowed to build the Chinese Eastern Railway (CER) and its southern extension in the north-eastern area of Qing China. A 'CER Zone' was in turn created around the junction of the two railways. It accommodated the Russian administration of the railways and was under extraterritorial jurisdiction, thus effectively acting as a Russian colony. This zone soon developed into the metropolis of Harbin. The Russian colonial rule ceased in the 1920s, but many Russian-era structures, buildings, and landscapes still exist in Harbin today—most of them are significantly different from the Chinese ones in terms of architectural/art style. In the 1990s, Harbin, the then national industrial hub of China, experienced radical deindustrialisation and impoverishment due to the nationwide economic reform. To sustain the city's economy and society, the local government started to re-value the city's exotic and aesthetic Russian colonial remains as heritage, and use and promote them to attract tourists and profit from the emerging tourism industry. Relevant heritage sites are frequently described as 'European-style' and 'Western' rather than 'colonial'. From the 2010s, the Russian-era heritage in Harbin is increasingly referred to as 'CER heritage' and highlighted as a type of industrial heritage. Most recently, 'CER heritage' is reinterpreted by some as a revolutionary heritage, which links the CER to the initial imports of Marxism and the early communist movements in China. Using archival analysis, observation, and in-depth interviews, this paper investigates how and why Harbin's Russian-era heritage is interpreted and reinterpreted as such. It is argued that these (re)interpretations reflect the changing thoughts and needs in and beyond the tourism industry of Harbin and, more broadly, China. The Chinese perceptions of and attitudes towards the West are crucial in this dynamic process.

RC18-JS-58.6

ZHANG, Wenzhuo* (Australian National University, Australia)

Never Forget the War Crimes of Unit 731: The Autocatalytic Evolution of Chinese Nationalism in Harbin

Harbin is the northernmost metropolis in China. It became a part of the puppet state Manchukuo in 1932, soon after the Japanese troops entered the city. Harbin had, since then, been under Japanese colonial rule for thirteen years. During that period, Unit 731 of the Imperial Japanese Army, a covert biological and chemical warfare research and development unit that undertook lethal human experimentation, was founded and operated in Harbin to serve the then ongoing Second Sino–Japanese War and the broader Second World War. After the establishment of the People's Republic of China, the former sites of Unit 731 were listed and conserved as heritage. Using archival analysis, observation, interviews, and user-generated content (UGC) analysis, this paper investigates how the Unit 731 heritage sites, especially the former camp of Unit 731 in Pingfang District, are perceived and approached by authorities and ordinary people in post-colonial and post-war Harbin. It is found that the Unit 731 heritage is used politically to facilitate the construction of China's national identity. Harbin's official heritage making and interpretation based on the past relating to Unit 731 have been constantly evolving, but the underlying idea is always that people should 'never forget' the Japanese atrocities, the Chinese collective suffering, and China's national humiliation. The increasingly tactical heritage presentation and interpretation strategies adopted by the Unit 731 heritage management have made such political communication more and more effective, both domestically and internationally. Victimisation is not only a statement made by the authorities but also a reality remembered and shared among the populace, as the serious consequences and repercussions of Unit 731's research are still in living memory. These official and popular perceptions/attitudes have been reinforcing each other throughout the decades, and together they contribute to the Chinese nationalism in the Harbin of today.

RC24-JS-22.3

ZHANG, Xinwei* (University of Helsinki, Finland)

Going Back to West: The Rise of Chinese Television Format (1998 - 2022)

For almost two decades in the history of Chinese television, the development of Chinese television programmes has relied on import overseas television formats to enrich the choice of television programmes available to Chinese audiences. From the first French TV format imported by CCTV in 1998, the process of importing TV formats has developed alongside the changes in China's political landscape, the development of Chinese society and the innovation of Chinese TV technology. At the same time, the purpose of import television format was for Chinese television practitioners to be able to produce their own television format, telling Chinese stories and selling them overseas. 2022 saw the introduction to Europe of the first Chinese television programme to be officially landed in Europe, which was sold at the Cannes Television Festival. This paper will discuss how Chinese TV industry create successful TV format through the progress of import as a pathway as a basis for innovation by sorting out the flow of TV format as a material to the Chinese market in the midst of globalisation.

RC09-148.2

ZHANG, Xinwei* (University of Helsinki, Finland)

Low-Tech Immigration Living in Modernity: The Ongoing of East-Asian Bubble Tea Entrepreneur in Finland

Opening bubble tea shops is one of the latest ways East Asian immigrants' survival strategy in Finland. Bubble tea, starting in Taiwan in the 1980s, combining tea and multiple other ingredients, such as milk, tapioca, and various sweet materials, is today expanding all over the world (Anon, 2020, Từ, 2020). In Finland, open a bubble tea store is becoming the most popular choice of business because it requires relatively few educational qualifications and small amounts of financial capital and can be learned recipe from internet. Studying this group can prompt policy makers to consider long-term strategies to deal with the current and future challenges of immigration and integration policies and creating inclusive cities in Finland.

This paper explores the transformation of survival strategies in contemporary East Asian immigration in greater Helsinki, through the lens of the bubble tea business, an emerging new survival strategy for East Asian immigration in post-pandemic time. It is an ethnographic study, through the interviews and fieldwork, that facilitates a dialogue between current debates in the sociology of migration and globalization of food and drink grounds them in the everyday practices of East Asian immigrants in Finland (Miller, 1997; Ram, 2004; Inglis, 2009, 2010; Sigley 2015; Drash, 2015). This paper argues that although lack of local language skill makes migrants hard to establish their root in Finland, Finland's *Future Migration Strategy 2020* and bubble tea's flexible employment benefits East Asian migrants living in Finland. Immigration is a huge "intellectual gain" for Finland, and therefore a deeper study of different immigrant groups is essential to fully exploit their potential for a paradigm shift at the social and policy levels (Kilinc, 2020).

RC31-459.7

ZHAO, Haoyu* (Nanyang technological university, China)

In between Senses of Belonging and Strangeness: Return Migrants' Practices of Homing at Rural Ancestral Home in the Context of Urbanization

Since the 1980s, China has experienced rapid urbanization. The first group of rural migrants moved to the city between the 1980s and 2000s, and many of them have managed to settle in small cities by obtaining homeownership there. In recent years, some of these migrants went back to their ancestral homes in villages after retirement. In doing so, these aging migrants search for meanings of aging life from place affiliation, rural way of life, and agricultural work, since the urban become meaningless for them after retirement.

However, the experience of home in the villages is diversified among these return migrants. In contrast to some migrants who gain a stable sense of belonging, others have experienced a fluid and dynamic place identification process as their initial sense of belonging at the ancestral home is soon replaced by a sense of strangeness after dwelling in the village. Situating migrants in the urbanization processes, this study emphasizes urbanization influences not only the city but also the villages, always making which not a social world in migrants' memory. To negotiate with the spatial and social transformation of the ancestral village, return migrants constantly engage in the practice of homing such as developing more relationships with the rural, especially land, to invest the ancestral home with more meanings.

This study examines how the ways of experiencing home are shaped by the interplay between the transformation of place, migrants' practices of homing, and their imagined and desired relationships with villages. It also asks how they negotiate with their fluid place identity through practices of homing.

This study draws on multi-sited ethnography in small but rapidly urbanizing Chinese city, Jiaonan, and return migrants' villages. Research methods include in-depth interviews with return migrants and their family members, visits migrants to their villages, and archival research.

RC52-715.5

ZHAO, Wei* (University of California, Riverside, USA)
MCBRIDE, Andrew (University of North Carolina at Charlotte, USA)
BLOOM, Quinn (University of California, Riverside, USA)

Pride and Prejudice: Professional Work, Occupational Identity, and Technology Framing

Technologies play a crucial role in professional work. While recent scholarship often examines a single information technology for white-collar workers, this study conducts a comparative analysis of three key technologies for blue-collar American firefighters: the thermal imaging camera (TIC), the fire helmet, and the self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). We develop a conceptual framework that highlights firefighter's dual interpretations of these technologies in terms of their technical functionality related to work performance and their symbolic meanings associated with occupational identity. Such dual interpretations can generate tensions and create different foci in technology framing, ultimately leading to different technology adoption patterns. We draw empirical evidence from 46 semi-structured interviews of American firefighters in two states with different environments (North Carolina and California) and 279 firefighters' posts on Reddit forums.

Our comparative analysis illustrates different technology framings through the lens of professional work and occupational identity. Specifically, firefighters' narratives praise TIC's technical functionality, yet portray it as just one new tool in their "toolbox." In contrast, firefighters' accounts of the fire helmets focus on the symbolic meanings of appearance of the traditional helmet, while downplaying the functional utility of the new European-style helmet. Finally, firefighters' framing of the SCBA has shifted over time, initially focusing on its symbolic meaning as an identity threat and now highlighting functionality as a "necessity" for modern firefighters. Because of these different framings, American firefighters have adopted the TIC quickly and widely, cherished their traditional helmet while rejected the advanced European-style helmet, and changed their attitude toward the SCBA from resisting it to embracing it. These findings reveal the critical role of professional work and occupational identity in shaping technology framings, which in turn affect technology adoption and work performance. Our framework and findings advance the literature on technology and professional work and have broad implications.

RC17-261.1

ZHAO, Wei* (University of California, Riverside, USA)
GE, Jianhua (Renmin University, China)

Synthesis of Two Field Theories: The Dual Institutional Process and Differential Organizational Status

The neoinstitutional theory represented by Meyer and Rowan (1977) and MiDaggio and Powell (1983) has been a prominent theoretical approach in organizational sociology over last few decades. But it has focused on isomorphic structures and practices along a horizontal dimension in an organizational field, while paying little attention to differential organizational

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

status along the vertical dimension. To address this research gap, we incorporate Bourdieu's field theory into organizational sociology and integrate it with the neoinstitutional theory and recent research of organizational status. Synthesizing the two field theories of noeinstitutionlism and Bourdieu, we develop a framework on the dual institutional process of integration and differentiation in a field. While the neoinstitutional theory has focused on similar organizational structures based on the integration process, we offer an institutional explanation of differential organizational status. Drawing insights from Bourdieu's theory and key concepts, we pursue a dialogue with MiDaggio and Powell's (1983) classical piece. We highlight that the very institutional mechanisms causing isomorphism—regulative forces, normative pressures, and cognitive processes—also generate systematic status differentiation among organizations via their different levels of capital, homologous structures, and various habitus in a field. We further develop a series of testable propositions on how these institutional mechanisms and related key factors affect status attainment at the organizational level and status differentiation patterns at the field level. Our expanded framework extends the neoinstitutional theory to explain both similarities and differences in an organizational field. It also helps integrate Bourdieu's work with the Anglo-Saxon sociology with a long tradition of status research. Finally, while earlier institutional analyses in sociology have highlighted status differentiation at the individual, group, occupational, or societal level, our institutional framework adds a crucial missing piece at the organizational level and thus helps depict a more complete picture on multilevel status differentiation and social stratification.

RC31-JS-9.8

ZHAO, Yan* (Nord University, Norway)

Exploring the Intergenerational Relationship through the Going-Abroad Stories of the Chinese Migrant Elderly Parents

Based on semi-structured interviews with 24 Chinese elderly parents who live or have lived abroad (9 in Canada, 9 in Australia and 6 in the Scandinavian countries) with their migrated adult children, this paper explores how the intergenerational relationship changes in the context of transnational migration. Adopting Arthur Frank's perspective of socio-narratology (2010), it analyses how these elderly parents construct the meaning of migration in telling their stories of going abroad to live with their children, either permanently, periodically or temporarily. Earlier studies on Chinese migrant elderly parents in the context of internal migration shows that the migration of the elderly parents is a form of what Yan Yunxiang (2016) calls 'descending familism'. It was directly by the care need within the family, and was mainly perceived as an act of a functional intergenerational solidarity to help the younger generation with child care, which also reflects a change of norm in regulating intergenerational relationship (Zhao & Huang, 2018, 2021). In comparison, the migrating stories of the elderly parents abroad deploy multiple narratives that both include and go beyond the discourse on family obligations around care, and thus shed light on multiple aspects of aging and well-being. In particular, the intergenerational company as an important aspect of well-being in the aging life and navigating different welfare systems for better medical and care services as to future elder care needs are narrated as meaningful in accounting for why they chose to live abroad with their adult children.

RC29-430.1

ZHAO, Yuetong* (Sichuan Academy of social sciences, China)
BAI, Jianxing (Fudan University, China)

Interpretation of Foucault's Micro Power Thought: Take the Documentary "Ermao" As an Example

Foucault's idea of micro-power breaks through the traditional perspective of power studies and reveals a set of hidden power operation mechanisms and power relationship networks that regulate the human body and the mental sphere. Li Ermao's status as a sexual minority, an addict and an AIDS patient makes him a typical marginal figure in China's period of rapid development. Therefore, this paper aims to analyse how Li Ermao became a marginalized person through the mechanism of transformation from punishment to discipline in Foucault's micro-power, and to reveal how the abnormal people, behaviors and phenomena in China's transition period were disciplined and tamed.

RC31-451.10

ZHENG, Hao* (Deakin University, Australia)

Chinese Queer Female Students' Queer and Adult Identity Making in Australia

My PhD project explores queer international students' queer and adult identity making in Australia. Specifically, I focus on a critical yet underrepresented population in academic, media and political discourse—the mobile Chinese queer young women studying and living in Western societies. Young women working on adult and queer identity making while transnationally mobile amidst a global health crisis, yet their struggles are often overlooked and underrepresented in extant scholarship due to their limited visibility, intersectional vulnerabilities, and continuous marginalisation. To address this lacuna, I collect and share untold stories of Chinese queer female international

students in this project. My research captures the complexities and tensions in these young queer women's narratives about their transnational and cross-cultural experiences, the 'in-betweenness' throughout the (im)mobile journey, and navigation of sexuality, identity and intimacy. To this end, I deploy innovative and inclusive approaches to examining how Chinese queer female international students craft their queer and adult identities while exploring a new culture.

RC34-520.1

ZHENG, Hao* (Deakin University, Australia)

Queer International Students' Self-Expression and Civic Engagement on Social Network Sites

This study examines queer international students' use of social network sites in the presence of heteropatriarchal surveillance and censorship of their queer identity. Prior research suggests that queer young people use social network sites to share and connect with others online and in the moment. This study argues that queer international students' use of social network sites can be driven by their need to seek belonging and autonomy and serves as a mechanism to counter the pressure from heteronormativity and marginalisation in their transnational transitions. Forty interviews were conducted in 2021 with 20 PRC-born queer female students aged from 20 to 34 who are currently located in Australia. The interviewees are found to use Weibo, one of the biggest social network sites in China, to cultivate spaces for self-expression and civic engagement in a Chinese context. While Weibo facilitates their queer representation, the interviewees have expressed critical concerns with how their voices have been suppressed and their private ownership of online spaces has been invaded by the censorship of feminist and queer discourse. These findings show the detrimental effects of heteropatriarchal surveillance and censorship of queer identity on Chinese queer female students' endeavours in finding a safe place for expressing their queer identity online. This research unveils the tension and complexity brought by queer identity onto queer international students' digital practices arising from surveillance and censorship of queer identity. Collectively, the findings contribute to a more nuanced understanding of queer young people's use of digital media.

RC04-74.6

ZHENG, Zhaoxi* (The University of Queensland, Australia)

Learning to Become Neoliberal Subjects: Discursive Tensions between Australian Higher Education Policies and Research Student Experiences

Australian universities have been granted too much power. As domineering institutions where thinking is performed in delicate yet rigorous forms, contemporary university governs what holds true as 'knowledge' - discursively and empirically (Caretta et al., 2018). Additionally, with successful transition into profitable enterprises, Australian universities excel at the neoliberal game of investment-return, pleasing emerging political and economic expectations. However, such 'excellence' is achieved through exploitative practices under entrepreneurial ideologies (e.g., casualisation) – at cost of university worker and students' wellbeing. Embodying academic norms in professional and private lives, Research Higher Degree (RHD) students are especially vulnerable as they face emerging expectations from research training to become self-driven and highly competitive individuals who are 'ideal candidates' who 'can play this game' (Thwaites and Pressland, 2017, p.24).

This paper focuses on the precarious experiences of RHD students and problematises the existing model of research training in Australian universities. Informed by a post-structuralist tradition of critical discourse and policy analysis (Bacchi and Goodwins, 2016), I interrogate key Australian higher education texts (e.g., Go8 documents, university policies) to expose their prevailing discourses. Drawing on my fellow RHD colleagues and my own experience as an RHD representative at an Australian university, I then operationalise an autoethnographic approach to map how these discourses permeate and govern research students' everyday learning and working experiences and how RHD students strategically resist. By doing so, this work demonstrates the discursive tension between support and expectation in RHD research training and the power-full interplay between student agency and structural constraints. This paper highlights the harm of the existing research training model that prioritises investment-outcome and rushed completion. We argue it produces the identity struggle of RHD students being simultaneously a higher education consumer, a precarious worker, an alienated labourer: a neoliberal subject with minimal room for learning and creativity.

RC42-605.4

ZHONG, Pei* (South China Normal University, China)

The Impacts of Income Inequality Perception on Inclinations to Nationalism in China: Evidence from CGSS2008

Utilising data from CGSS 2008, this paper examines the impacts of income inequality perception on inclinations to nationalism in China. I constructed indicators to measure the dependent and independent variables in my research and divided the inclinations to nationalism into two subtypes, namely

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economic nationalism and cultural nationalism. Adopting an ordered logistic model and controlling for income, subjective social class identity and other covariates, I found that 1) income inequality perception had a positive impact on inclinations to economic nationalism. I also did the heterogeneity analysis by dividing the sample into different groups according to their different income levels and different social class identities. Results showed that the lower the income level, the greater the positive impact; 2) income inequality perception had a negative impact on inclinations to cultural nationalism. And heterogeneity analysis showed that the lower the social class identities, the greater the negative impacts. This paper adds the empirical evidence to the need to segment and disaggregate nationalism in empirical studies and supplements the previous literature exploring factors influencing inclinations to nationalism in the Chinese context.

RC18-276.2

ZHONG, Shaozhi* (School of Economics, Renmin University of China, China)

LIN, Jason (School of Foreign Languages, Renmin University of China, China)

To Devote the Body for Harmony: A Comparison Study on Beijing Elite Universities' Dynamic Zero-COVID Policy during the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China

Under the new era of technological advancement, governmentality has reached new triumph on this communitarianist land under the state of exception. With facial recognition systems and health code, the body has been classified into legal or illegal ones, governed under arbitrary range of time. Through these new gained technology, the campus living space, already been colonized as a representation of the sovereign's will, has been segregated off for even months and years. However, it has been exposed after several student movement, that the lock-down policy were little more than a political theatre. With professors, administrators and their family members being granted access freely while the rest of the students are being forced to bear almost daily Covid tests and almost no right to leave the campus, this policy had proven itself to be little more than a performance, a plead to loyalty to the bureaucrats under a pressure-type administrative system. The once open Universities had become another gated community we see so frequently in China, with a big data system closely examining the lives of all students, giving or taking away individual freedom at the whims of the bureaucrats. Under a sensitive political tempest around The 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, these governing landscape is becoming more and more intense, with Wuhan University using students' degree of compliance to Covid tests to evaluate their political loyalty, and even determining their futures. This report will conduct field work in three most prominent Universities in Beijing: Peking University, Tsinghua University and Renmin University, to study and compare the nuanced differences and general similarities of their covid lock-down policies, and draw conclusions of campus life in China under "the new normal" of surveillance capitalism with Chinese characteristics and how the students cope with the pressure by actively adopting self-control.

WG08-794.6

ZHOU, Bin* (The University of Auckland, New Zealand)

Populist Cultural Nationalism on Chinese Social Media - an Emotion Discourse Analysis

In China's digital space, discussions and controversies on the attribution of specific traditional cultural resources to China and South Korea are increasingly visible. From traditional costumes and food to festivals, all of them have become hot topics of discussion among netizens, reflecting the prevalence of nationalist sentiments in online culture. By collecting Chinese netizens' discussions on social media and analysing their emotional discourse, this paper examines how these discourses and emotions: 1) reflect a perception of self/other; 2) are connected to the official discourse of national and cultural rejuvenation in China today; 3) reflect the imagination of the state and nation. This paper selected Zhihu, a Chinese knowledge-sharing community, as the data collection platform. It is a Quora-like social media and China's most significant Question and Answer platform, with more than 200 million registered users and rich, high-quality answers. I borrow Koschut's (2017) Emotion Discourse Analysis method to interpret Chinese netizens' discourses and emotional expressions. He argues that discourse can provide an entry point and pathway into the study of emotions, through which the meanings contained in emotions can be deciphered. The analysis reveals that the discourse and sentiments of the netizens, to a certain extent, exclude the characteristics of integration and transmutation, creation and renewal of traditional culture, and integrate it into the framework of the state and the nation by emphasising the inherent nature of specific cultural resources. However, it is believed that the relationship between the export and the reception of culture is one of mutual influence and equality, rather than one of master and subordinate, sovereign and subject.

RC44-622.5

ZHOU, Mujun* (Zhejiang University, China)

The Interstitial Emergence of Labor NGO Activism in China and Its Contradicting Institutionalization, 1996–2020

This article seeks to extend the theoretical discussion of interstitial emergence to authoritarian context. It is argued that an interstitial space in an authoritarian regime is the space that is interstitial to the power of the state; to understand how interstitially emergent actors could promote social change, it is necessary to examine the interaction between interstitial space and the state as an institutionalizing force and recognize that 1) institutionalization is an ongoing process that nospans over a period and 2) state's intervention may induce unintended consequence. The rise and fall of labor NGO activism in China between 1996 and 2020 are used as a case to illustrate the theoretical discussion. Labor NGOs emerged out of the interstices of state control since the 1990s. Although the state started to regulate these organizations since the late 2000s, its intervention lacked consistency. Before the state finally gained the capacity to enforce rules, which was around 2015, labor NGOs had already launched a series of advocacy activism and cultivated a group of activists who identified with the value of social movement. Hence, although the activism was eventually incorporated, it had successfully thematized labor issues and produced enduring impact on the culture of public discussion.

RC56-756.1

ZHOU, Rachel* (McMaster University, Canada)

Make America Great Again (MAGA), Global Britain, and the Chinese Dream: Nostalgia in Times of Uncertainty

The rise of nostalgia as a public sentiment, an articulation relating to time (not necessarily linear), and as a tool of political manipulation in an era of uncertainties (e.g., economic, political, public health, and environmental) raises questions about the relationships among geo-temporality, affect, politics, culture, and history. Taking the UK, the US, and China as cases, this paper aims to understand the transnational connections of the rhetoric of nostalgia – or, more precisely, what Robertson (1990) calls "willful nostalgia" – in the current phase of globalization. Despite the differences in their articulations, the willful nostalgias of the cases discussed have features in common. First, nostalgia – with its hybrid, multidirectional, affective orientation of time – allows the political leaders in the respective countries to move back and forth in time to bring back the "glorious" past; not even, necessarily, for the sake of the present, but rather for the promise of an imagined future. Second, identity politics – defining the Self against the Other – has become an important tool with which to create a dichotomous or oppositional trajectory of national belonging and to narrate the nation at the respective turning points of globalization. Third, while trade is integral to the rhetoric of nostalgia in all three cases, the politics of culture is also apparent. I contend that the divergent rhetoric of nostalgia reflects these countries' different empirical stages and experiences of globalization and (re)articulations of the places to which they aspire in the future world. While the willful nostalgia under discussion has revealed the continuing tensions among nation-states, citizens, international relations, and humanity in the context of accelerated global capitalism, the conflictual and mutually constitutive relationship between globalization and nostalgia are also important to consider.

WG01-JS-128.2

ZHOU, Rachel* (McMaster University, Canada)

Moving Toward a Generational Conversation on Transplanetary Connectivity: A Case of Collective Reading By Global Youth on Reddit

Examples of youth withdrawing from economic activities – such as *Hikikomori* in Japan, NEET (young people Not in Education, Employment, or Training) in Europe, Latin America, and Africa, and the recent "lying flat movement" in China – have been widely observed in the context of contemporary globalization. Such phenomena have been studied either through a deficit lens or as separate, geography-based issues; we know little about the perspectives of affected youth across places, however. Using data (consisting of over a thousand comments) collected from Reddit, an online platform used by young people worldwide for exchange of ideas, this paper explores how a news report on China's "lying flat movement" was discussed in that supraterritorial space, and how this collective reading event has enabled the emergence of a global consciousness among global youth. From broader perspectives transcending territorial borders, these Redditors re-spatialized the local phenomenon under discussion as a generational issue of common concern and, hence, a conversation of transplanetary connectivity. This case manifests the ongoing construction, extension, and intensification of social links among youth who feel stuck, or "out of place and pace", at the current stage of contemporary globalization (Overell, 2018, p.212). I argue that consciousness of connectivity can function as an innovative and productive entry point to understanding the contestations and possibilities of "planetary youth". Exploration of such subjective aspects of contemporary globalization, especially from the perspectives of youth who are habitually peripheralized and neglected, also reveals some progressive potentials that merit future consideration.

RC28-419.3

ZHU, Di* (Institution of Sociology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, China)

GONG, Shun (Institute of Sociology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, China)

Not Spending ≠ Not Willing to Spend ——an Empirical Analysis of the Impact of Macro Provision on Consumption

Expanding consumption and achieving high-quality consumption is the focus of the academia, the government and also the whole society in China. Traditional paradigm of economics and sociology emphasize budget constraints and institutional constraints, and thus advocate increasing income and income mobility and improving the social security system to expand consumption. However, these theoretical models overemphasize the agency or the situational factors of consumers, and fail to embed consumers in the complicate provision-consumption system, or relate consumption practices to provision practices. This paper proposes a "dual structure" theoretical model to more comprehensively and systematically examine how the micro and the macro structure shape consumption patterns. Based on the China Social Survey in 2021 and statistical data at district and county levels, the empirical analysis examines the impact of socio-economic status (SES) and macro material provision on people's consumption. The analysis shows that both SES at individual level and the material provision at the macro level significantly influence people's consumption, and the impact of provision is largely constrained by people's SES. Specifically speaking, both the occupational class at the individual level and the number of restaurants, express delivery outlets and whether there is a high-speed rail at district level have significant positive impact on household consumption expenditure, while the improvement of material provision at the district level have stronger positive impact on the consumption of households with higher SES. This study provides empirical support for the "dual structure" consumption theoretical model – understand consumption from both micro level of individual circumstances and macro level of provision system, and also provides new policy paths on how to expand consumption: emphasizing both improving income distribution and social security, and improving management and innovation of provision, can we achieve increased and high quality consumption in the context of transitioned China.

RC21-303.5

ZHU, Ge* (Renmin University of China, China)

The Production of Authenticity in Leisure Spaces: Infrastructuralized Heritage, Internet Celebrity and State-Led Redevelopment

In inner-city redevelopment projects in Chinese and other Southern cities, urban governments usually manipulate cultural resources like historical heritage to facilitate new opportunities for consumption and economic growth. This paper uses the case of a state-led redevelopment project in Qingdao, China to illustrate the authentication and commodification process of architectural heritages for producing new leisure spaces. The vernacular architectural heritage of "Liyuan" is infrastructuralized in both material and immaterial ways. On the one hand, the architectural style of Liyuan is wrapped up into a certain discourse on the value of heritage and historical folk cultures, which is in turn employed in authenticating and advertising the redevelopment project. And on the other hand, the historical buildings are also renovated with new materials and improved facilities to accommodate cultural and leisure activities, after the displacement of original residents and other users. This infrastructuralization process is in line with the emerging Chinese "wanghong" (internet celebrity) culture, where various placemaking and marketing practices are adopted to create a "wanghong neighborhood." In so doing, this project is turned into a trendy destination for social media photographing to get more "authentic" experiences, catering to the need of middle-class consumers. By authenticating the leisure space with architectural heritage and "wanghong" culture, the local state attempts to revitalize and gentrify the inner city both economically and socially. This case examines the interconnections between material infrastructures and discursive manipulations in the production of leisure spaces, and may shed light on interrogating the materiality-discourse links in culture-led urban (re)development.

RC43-612.4

ZHU, Ling* (The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)

Has It Become Easier or Harder to be Homeowners in Contemporary Urban China? Evidence from an Age-Period-Cohort Analysis

Urban housing has always been a focal issue in understanding socioeconomic inequality in transitional economies. Since the massive housing privatization, there has been a significant improvement in various aspects of urban housing in China. Official data and research articles report substantial increase in urban homeownership rates. Accompanying this spectacular achievement, however, are prevailing studies and media reports about the growing difficulty for young people to attain homeownership in urban China. Hence, it is puzzling whether it has become easier or harder for Chinese urban residents to be homeowners, and why. Regarding this puzzle, we propose to differentiate two types of homeownership – a more encompassing one that indicates the ownership of an urban housing unit (broadly-defined homeownership) and a more restrictive one that indicates the ownership of the housing unit that one currently lives in (narrowly-defined homeownership). While it may become easier for Chinese urban residents to achieve the former one due to the increasing provision from the supply side, it becomes harder for new entrants of the housing market to achieve the latter one. We draw on a national representative survey, the Chinese General Social Survey (CGSS), waves between 2003 and 2017, for the empirical investigation. Analytically, we employ the hierarchical-age-period-cohort model (HAPC) to estimate the cohort variations of the two types of homeownership. The findings substantiate our propositions. They also reveal that young people's disadvantage of living in self-owned housing units is greater for migrant workers in more developed regions. This study not only contributes to the emerging literature about the housing inequality in urban China, but also reveals the problems resulted from the uneven development across regions and the induced massive rural-urban migration.

RC14-214.5

ZHU, Runping* (Lanzhou University, China)

GE, Xinlei (Lanzhou University, China)

India through Chinese Generation Z's Eyes: The Link between News Media Consumption and Youth's Perceptions of India

Despite the similarities (most populous countries, emerging economic power and the oldest civilization), China and India have long been suspicious and unfamiliar with each other due to the striking difference in political system, social structure, and cultural traditions (Ji, Hu & Muhammad, 2016). A plethora of studies have been conducted on the China-India bilateral relations at the high level, but much less is understood about how ordinary Chinese people, particularly Chinese Generation Z, the generation of digital natives born from the mid-1990s to the late 2000s (Gentina, 2020) and the tower of strength in China, perceive the largest neighbour and their contemporary Indian counterparts. The youth's perception is of strategic significance because it promotes a better understanding of the partnership via a civic dimension (Shen, 2011).

As neighbouring competitor, both China and India have been heavily stereotyping each other, deploying mainstream and social media to engage in "strategic narrative" to attack the other (Caterina, 2015). Since few Chinese young people have visited India in person, media become the main forces shaping their perceptions of India and Indian people. This study aims to answer the question: how Chinese Generation Z's media consumption is associated with their perceptions and attitudes towards India. Building on cultivation and framing theories, the research investigates how the types of news media consumption (De Coninck, Ogan, & d'Haenens, 2021) and the amount of news media consumption (Shrum, 2017) by Generation Z influence their perceptions of India. An online questionnaire survey is adopted on the professional survey platform "Wenjuanxing" (www.wjx.cn), the Chinese equivalent of Amazon Mechanical Turk (Choi et al., 2020; Hua et al., 2020). Data are going to be collected between October 24 and November 24, 2022, one month immediately after the Communist Party of China's 20th National Congress, a highly important meeting in China.

RC23-351.2

ZIELENSKA, Marianna* (University of Warsaw, Poland)

WNUK, Magdalena* (Polish Academy of Sciences, Poland)

GAWRONSKA, Malgorzata* (Uniwersytet Warszawski, Poland)

Taming the Strange Animal - How the European Parliament and the European Commission Representatives Use the Arope Composite Poverty Index in Their Power Games

Comparative performance metrics are increasingly used as tools of transnational governance by international and regional organisations – including the European Union. The literature has so far focused on how and to what extent such metrics serve as instruments of exerting influence on countries to comply with standards defined by those organisations(Cooley and Snyder 2015; Fougner 2008). Scholars have also emphasised that such metrics contribute to supporting and disseminating 'normative agendas', that define what different actors 'should look like, what they should value, and how they should behave.' (Broome and Quirk 2015: 826). Yet, much less is known about the role the comparative metrics play for the organisations themselves, including how they shape their internal power games.

Our paper addresses this gap by problematizing how key EU actors – the EP and EC representatives – use comparative performance metrics to further their agendas in the area of anti-poverty policy. Based on the in-depth interviews and document analysis centred around the AROPE composite poverty indicator, we shed light on how 1) metrics are applied to support argumentation and legitimize claims; and to 2) communicate positions to actors form the outside of the EP and EC. Furthermore, we also link those arguments, claims and

communications to fundamental lines of division in the EU, namely the tension between particular interests of the Member States and of the supranational bodies, as well as between economic and social policy objectives.

RC14-211.4

ZILINSKAITE, Rima* (Vilnius University, Lithuania)

Prosumption As a Mode of Acting on Web 2.0: Typology

The second generation of Web, or the so-called participatory, social Internet is creating new opportunities for mass communication and collaboration. The opportunity to participate may be seen as the essential difference between the first and second generation of Web. The principles of Web 2.0 activities not only define the new scale and nature of relationship in the process of production or creation, but also capture the changing relations between the producers and consumers of a material or intellectual product. The operating principles brought about by Web 2.0 enable the user to participate in the development of products or other artifacts. The consumer becomes the so-called prosumer – producer and consumer combined.

The aim of this presentation is to formulate a more systematically defined conceptualization of prosumption and to propose a new and more efficient typology of prosumptive activities. Furthermore, I will discuss the main field of application of the concept and identify the possible broadening of it, with the aim of applying this concept to the analysis of the organization of the dissemination of scientific knowledge.

Existing classifications of prosumption either lack completeness, are limited to a certain area, or do not provide a clear consistent classification criteria. Therefore, I propose a more systematic typology of prosumptive activities. It is based on three dimensions: 1) the nature of prosumptive activity in terms of cooperation (individual / collaborative); 2) the primary reason for engaging in a particular prosumptive activity (prosumption in order to create / prosumption in order to use); 3) required level of preparation, meaning whether a specific technical or professional knowledge facilitates the involvement in a particular prosumptive activity ("specialists" / "amateurs"; this designation is conditional and metaphorical, as all prosumers are in principle amateurs in the sense that they do not receive a formal salary).

RC23-342.5

ZILINSKAITE, Rima* (Vilnius University, Lithuania)

Science and Web 2.0: Prosumption in the Creation and Dissemination of Scientific Knowledge

Digitalization and related processes have an enormous impact on professions that are tightly related to the creation and dissemination of information and knowledge. Some of the main characteristics of current internet and digital technologies are the features of participation and collaboration, that are encompassed by the concept of prosumption (production+consumption).

When thinking about how the logic of Web 2.0 is generally reflected in the creation, dissemination, and application of scientific knowledge, at least four forms of expression can be distinguished:

- massive cooperation between scientists and scientific institutions;
- cooperation between businesses and individual scientists;
- involvement of "lay people" in science projects by giving them tasks to perform;
- creation and dissemination of scientific or science popularization content by Internet users themselves (Wikipedia, various blogs dedicated to science topics etc.).

The last form should be considered as the most distinctive. In the first three cases, the role and status of a scientist is more or less the same as in the traditional forms of scientific cooperation, except that the digital technologies create conditions for a new scale of cooperation and communication. And in the fourth case, a new reality and environment for the dissemination of scientific knowledge is being created, in which the so-called prosumers become the new players.

The aim of this presentation is to answer the following questions: What forms do prosumptive scientific projects take? What is their content? Who are the creators and participators of such projects? What might be their motivations to engage in such activity and do these motivations reflect any new values brought about by Web 2.0 (or are they already known forms of activity, adapted to the new circumstances)? To answer these questions, I will use empirical data, as well as my proposed new typology of prosumptive activities.

RC34-513.4

ZILINSKIENE, Laima* (Vilnius University, Lithuania)

Impact of the Covid-19 Pandemic on the Life Scenarios of 1990-2000 Cohorts: Lithuanian Case

The Covid-19 pandemic created "impossible" changes, which became a social experiment worldwide and had different consequences for the adaptive behavior of different birth cohorts and in Lithuania. Those changes are related to work, family relationships, and prospects. This presentation analyzes the 1990-2000 cohorts whose early socialization took place during the period of transformation after the end of the Soviet regime when Lithuania regained its independence in 1990. The life scenarios of these cohorts have been affected not only by changes in political, economic, and social life but also by the adaptive behavior of their parents, which varies from successful adaptation to very complicated ones. In cases where, for various reasons, parents cannot adapt during the period of transformation, children must assume their parents' responsibilities and obligations in the family. Such experiences influence their subsequent life scenarios related to profession, job change, and family. And during the Covid-19 pandemic, initiatives are taken that would not even be considered in "normal" times.

The behavioral patterns of these cohorts are analyzed in terms of the effects of internal and external adapters, as suggested by Riesman, Glazer, and Denney (1989). The presentation is based on 40 life story interviews collected within the framework of the ongoing project "Growing up in Independent Lithuania: Life Courses of 1980-2000 Cohorts, Behavioral Strategies and their Contexts" (2021-2024).

RC24-356.3

ZIMAND-SHEINER, Dorit* (Ariel University, Israel)
LISSITSA, Sabina (Ariel University, Israel)

When Bad News Became Good News - Factors Predicting Gen Z's Decline in Purchase Intentions after Receiving Negative Environmental Information - Fashion Brand Shein As a Case Study

The e-commerce fast fashion industry, encouraging over consumption of ever-changing cheap fashion items is one of the most growing e-commerce sectors in the world. Alongside the growth of the fashion industry, a major critical debate regarding its societal and environmental damages is affecting the industry.

The starting point of the current study is that pro-environmental behavior may be manifested not only by enhancing purchase intention of sustainable fashion brands, but also by *reducing* purchase intention of *unsustainable* fast fashion brands such as SHEIN. The current research focuses on generation Z consumers, who were born between 1995 and 2010 and have grown up amid climate change concerns, are considered to be the most environmentally conscious generation from one side and one of the main target audiences of SHEIN from the other side. As the knowledge of consumers plays a direct role in their attitudes as well as behavior intentions, the study's purpose is to understand whether providing SHEIN's consumers with negative information about the social and environmental impact of the brand affects their purchase intention and which consumers' values are related to the decrease in it.

The results of the online survey among 607 Gen Z SHEIN consumers indicate that negative environmental information reduces purchase intention and brand attitudes significantly. Multivariate analysis indicates that the gap in purchase intention before and after providing negative environmental information is only explained by a decrease in positive attitudes toward SHEIN and by feelings of deception after exposure to negative information. The association between other independent variables derived from the generational identity of Generation Z: objective knowledge of online fashion, ascription of responsibility, materialistic motivations and the gap in purchase intention were insignificant. Thus, promoting sustainable behaviors is possible by providing environmental information which changes attitudes that reduce the purchase of unsustainable brands.

RC33-489.4

ZIMMERMANN, Thomas* (Goethe-University Frankfurt, Germany)

The Relationship between Educational Aspirations and School Achievement

Background and research question

Previous empirical findings have raised doubts about whether students' aspirations have positive effects on their school achievement. We, therefore, examine the direction of the relationship between students' ideal and real aspirations and their school achievement in German and mathematics from grades five to nine. In our analysis we draw on four different explanations to describe the association between aspirations and achievement (aspiration-driven, achievement-driven, aspiration- and achievement-driven, and neither aspiration- nor achievement-driven) thus building upon previous work from the United States by Goldenberg et al. (2001) and Guo et al. (2015).

Methods

Our data source is the National Education Panel Study (NEPS) (Blossfeld, Roßbach and Maurice, 2011). We drew our data from the starting cohort 3, grade 5, collected annually as a two-stage random sample, starting with the school year 2010 / 2011. The final sample size for the analyses consisted of a total of 3,465 students. We examined the direction of the association between students' ideal and real aspirations and their school achievement in German and mathematics longitudinally using five measurement points employing a dynamic cross-lagged panel model based on maximum likelihood with fixed effects (ML-SEM) (Allison, Williams and Moral-Benito, 2017) to yield possible aspiration-driven and achievement-driven explanations. In order to avoid a

misspecification of the temporal lags (Vaisey and Miles, 2017), we employed two ML-SEM model specification recommended by Leszczensky and Wolbring (2019).

Results

Contrary to the findings of Goldenberg et al. (2001) and Guo et al. (2015), who both found performance-driven associations, our results point to a bidirectional relationship between school grades and real aspirations. This bidirectionality only exists between real aspirations and both the German and the mathematics grade. The association between ideal aspirations and the grades in German and math turned out to be unidirectional, i.e., aspiration-driven.

TG04-818.3

ZINN, Jens* (University of Melbourne, Australia)

Navigating Risk and Uncertainty – a New Perspective?

The sociology of risk and uncertainty has always acknowledged that risk and uncertainty are related concepts, but it has failed to systematise the relationship between them and whether risk as well as uncertainty have an independent meaning and role to play in risky decision-making situations, conflicts, or deliberative and other social situations. This presentation explores the different ways how risk and uncertainty occur and whether there are other forms how risk and uncertainty are navigated for different purposes, which are crucial for understanding phenomena of risk and uncertainty in crisis situations of present-day societies.

A lot of theorizing on risk follows the control paradigm that focuses on mastering (e.g. science), transforming (e.g. insurance), shifting (e.g. from politics to science or state to individuals) and externalising (e.g. to inner or outer nature) risk and uncertainty. But there are also many cases when risk and uncertainty are navigated in other ways, when for example, uncertainty is welcomed for different reasons and purposes. That goes beyond the entrepreneur who is trapped in the tension of risk taking and risk minimisation. Instead, risk and uncertainty in knowledge, regulations or norms are welcomed for being exploited (e.g. by social media companies), invisibilised (e.g. through dichotomous thinking), disguised through ambiguous formulations and metaphors, contained in formalised risk assessment procedures or created for exercising power (e.g. threatening others or spreading false information).

The recent communicative dynamics in the public sphere during the Coronavirus crisis and the Russian war on Ukraine has made visible ways of navigating risk and uncertainty which have been neglected in large parts of the work within the sociology of risk and uncertainty. Is a new perspective needed for risk studies?

TG04-819.4

ZINN, Jens* (University of Melbourne, Australia)

Risk Taking and Social Recognition

Risk-taking is an underdeveloped area in risk studies. It is addressed in the cultural approach (Douglas) as part of the culture of individualism. It can also be seen as a key element of neo-liberalism in the governmentality perspective (Foucault). The edgework approach focusses on the alluring character of voluntary risk taking (Lyng). All these approaches are conceptually too narrow to capture the different dimensions of risk taking this includes the role of risk taking in the reproduction of social inequalities. Outside of the socio-cultural approaches, risk-taking is addressed in youth studies and criminology where mainly quantitative studies have shown systematic connections between age, gender, ethnicity and others and risk behaviour but are weak in addressing the various motivations to take risks. The presentation presents builds on earlier work (Zinn 2020) to develop directions for a conceptual framework that considers both, systematic social inequalities and risk-taking as a more or less voluntary activity people refer to for different reasons, such as vulnerability, joy or search for social recognition. With this broader conceptual rooting the presentation tries to combine both the motivational side of risk taking as well as the socio-structural conditions. For this purpose, it complements risk studies approaches with critical theory and in particular theorizing on social recognition (e.g. Honneth, Hegel, Althusser) with empirical studies with explore the phenomenology of risk taking.

RC48-668.2

ZIPP, Daniel* (Oberlin College, USA)

Mobilizing Enduring Stability: Chinese Officials' Toolkit for Social Stability Maintenance

Xi Jinping's self-elevation to "core leader," the enshrinement of Xi Jinping Thought into the constitution, and a revamping of Maoist-style campaigns has been part of the resurgent and increased infrastructural and despotic power of the central state over and through the public in China. New monitoring and surveillance practices have proliferated, intensifying the power of the state to sanction and punish dissent and maintain control. In addition to increased surveillance, the central state has initiated a new round of crackdowns on civil society organizations, especially labor organizations, to further their efforts of authoritarian control and social stability maintenance. However, meso-level

officials in inland China, far away from Beijing politically, have been encouraging specific types of civil society and labor mobilizations, using these "manipulated mobilizations" as tools to further their own power over and through society.

Meso-level officials, those who are between the central elites and the street-level bureaucrats and who do most of authoritarian statecraft, use the law and on-going mobilizations as a tool of social stability maintenance, while increasing their power vis-à-vis other state officials and civil society actors whose voices are amplified and brought into the state. In this way, meso-level officials are able to create another tool in the authoritarian toolkit. These manipulated mobilizations, though, are not without their drawbacks: when mobilizations are amplified and supported by officials, workers and civil society actors become emboldened, often pushing beyond the acceptable boundaries of protest delimited by meso-level officials, leading to crackdowns.

Based on 149 interviews with meso-level officials, mobilized workers, and civil society organizations in Shanxi and Henan Provinces in North-Central China between 2018 and 2019, I show the increased repressive power of the quotidian authoritarian state and the ways in which those who are in charge of authoritarian statecraft wield their power over and through society.

RC06-112.4

ZIV, Riva* (Tel Aviv University, Israel)

Role Division in Same-Sex Couples

The purpose of the present study was to investigate the role division among same-sex couples compared with heterosexual couples. One hundred and twenty-four participants (54 heterosexuals, 30 gay men and 40 lesbians) were tested. Significant differences were found between the spouses in their responses regarding role division in housekeeping in each group. The responses of heterosexual spouses correlate more closely with each other regarding the role of each of the spouses than was the case for same-sex couples. However, the role division among lesbian couples was more egalitarian than that of heterosexual couples. In addition, heterosexual women consider their married life less equitable than heterosexual men do. Similarly, one of the gay spouses considers the relationship less equitable than the other spouse does. The results are discussed in terms of their relevance to theories of social perception and cultural backgrounds.

RC06-107.5

ZIVODER, Andreja* (Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia)
SVAB, Alenka (Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia)
VUGA BERSNAK, Janja (Faculty of Social Sciences University of Ljubljana, Slovenia)

Growing up in Military Families: Coping with Prolonged and Repeated Parental Absence

Family life in late modern societies is subject to numerous challenges. In the context of the work-family interface, military families face particular challenges arising from repeated military deployments of one or both parents. This means that military families in general, and the parent-child relationship in particular, face particular risks and difficult periods of absence. We were interested in how parental employment in military families affects the life course and well-being of children. Specifically, we were interested in how children experience prolonged and usually recurrent absences of a parent due to the demands of military service as they grow up; how a parent's absence affects their everyday life, life course, and transitions; and what coping strategies they develop and use in their daily lives to deal with absence and other features of growing up in military families.

We conducted 14 retrospective semi-structured interviews with adult children who grew up in military families where at least one parent was employed in the Slovenian Armed Forces and was deployed militarily at least once for an extended period of time.

Research shows that multiple and prolonged absences of a parent during the child's growing up and adolescence are stressful and challenging for children and have a significant impact on their growing up, with the severity of the impact highly dependent on the number or frequency of absences. While one-time or infrequent absences tend to focus families on the shock of a sudden change and mobilising the family's strength to get through the time, repeated, multiple absences simply become a daily habit and the norm. In some families, absences are so frequent that the presence of the normally absent parent becomes unusual.

RC28-399.1

ZOLA, Andrew* (Sciences Po, France)
RECCHI, Ettore* (Sciences Po, Paris, France)

Do You Think You Stand Where You Actually Stand? the Interplay of Subjective and Objective Social Status in Nine Industrialized Countries (2002-2018)

The relationship between subjective and objective social status remains understudied in sociology. We interpret subjective social status as an individual adjustment mechanism to material inequalities across space and time to offer a novel way to examine this relationship. This context frames two research questions: 1.) How are subjective and objective measures of social status associated? 2.) Upon what factors — individual characteristics, country, and time — do subjective social status and its (dis)alignment with objective status depend?

We mobilize 215,000 observations in ISSP data from 2002 to 2018 in ten industrialized countries (Denmark, France, Germany, Japan, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, and the US) to analyze the interplay between a 10-step subjective social status scale and ISEI scores. We find that first, absolute differences in subjective status tend to reflect objective socioeconomic status. Second, underestimating one's social status is more likely to occur in symbolically weaker or stigmatized social groups (the unemployed, the disabled, divorcees, retirees, and women). Third, subjective status across countries broadly correlates with the economic development level, with those in the US, Germany, and the Scandinavian countries scoring highest. People in the US greatly overestimate their status and those in late industrialized countries (Japan, Taiwan, and Spain) report the lowest absolute levels and underestimate their statuses the most. Fourth, subjective social status and its association with objective status are volatile and declining over time. The point of lowest absolute subjective social status and greatest underestimation of status converge in 2009, in the aftermath of the Global Financial Crisis. Overall, subjective social status appears particularly susceptible to country-level and temporal influences, possibly revealing configurations of social welfare regimes and industrialization histories that affect perceptions of the social stratification system.

RC33-493.3

ZOU, Guannan* (The Chinese University of Hong Kong, China)

Beyond "Insider" and "Outsider" in the Field: Reflections on the Roles of Human Geographers in Shifting Contexts

Previous scholarship in human geography commonly classifies field researchers as insiders or outsiders. However, the prevalence of participant observation in numerous social science disciplines has blurred the insider-outsider distinction and highlighted that the levels of researchers' involvement in the field are becoming context-specific and far more complex than just insider or outsider. Inspired by this tendency in fieldwork methodology, this paper seeks insights from a theory in communication studies, role theory, to understand researchers' identities regarding the roles they adopt in their contacts with interviewees. Through reference to relevant sociological and psychological schools of thought, this paper highlights discourse as a crucial instrument for researchers' role-making in fieldwork. This study draws on the author's experience conducting fieldwork in Changsha, China, to explain how a researcher engages with shifting contexts in the field by intentionally assuming numerous roles. In order to explore state-firm relations in local development, the author recruited two groups of interviewees: government officials and business managers. The author actively learnt and employed comparable discursive techniques in interactions with each set of respondents, thereby assuming various roles in different contexts. These findings underscore the significance of analyzing how the purposeful self-presentation of researchers influences their interactions with interviewees and suggest a means for human geographers to build identities for more efficient data collection in the field.

RC14-212.5

ZUART GARDUNO, Alberto* (Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Spain)
RUIZ SAN ROMAN, Jose A. (University Complutense of Madrid, Spain)

EL Comienzo De UN Intento De Comprensión a La Crisis De Satisfacción De La Democracia Española Desde La Comunicación Responsable.

Estudios recientes sobre el estado de la democracia en España abordan diversos enfoques que nos permiten obtener una visión global de los factores que la determinan. Podemos señalar aspectos como su funcionamiento, su relación con los medios de comunicación en el escenario digital actual, la búsqueda de soluciones, la necesidad de un nuevo impulso y, por supuesto, la desafección política predominante.

Este estudio cuestiona si sería posible establecer las bases para la construcción de una Comunicación Responsable como eje fundamental en la socialización política entre instituciones, representantes y ciudadanos, la cual busque afrontar la crisis de satisfacción de los sistemas democráticos representativos.

En pos de alcanzar el objetivo planteado, se toma como punto de partida el estado actual de la democracia española y el estudio del concepto de la comunicación en el marco de la responsabilidad socio-política. Se lleva a cabo un análisis cuantitativo y de carácter exploratorio sobre el comportamiento de la variable del grado de satisfacción con la democracia española durante el período comprendido entre los años 2000 - 2018. Se pretende ofrecer algunas consideraciones útiles para el fortalecimiento del sistema democrático español, estimulando una cultura de comunicación responsable desde los partidos políticos, las instituciones y los representantes.

El análisis que se presenta muestra la necesidad de elevar los índices de satisfacción con la democracia española, señala sus posibles deficiencias y propone, en términos generales, vías para superar esos retos actuales frente a la democracia y la Comunicación Responsable.

TG10-842.5

ZUEV, Dennis* (ISCTE-IUL, Portugal)

Reflecting on Some Methodolological Challenges in Investigating Data Governance and "Digital Entrapments"

One of the crucial contemporary challenges for social sciences is the emergence of Big Data practices and infrastructures (Couldry 2020). Scholars have addressed the phenomenon of big data (Borgman 2016, Boyd&Crawford 2012), underlining the spatial nature of data manufacturing and emerging data divides (Andrejevic2014, Dalton et al. 2016). Recent studies have emphasized "data justice" (Sourbati&Behrendt 2020) as a significant issue to be addressed in data-driven government and policy-making, suggesting that we need studies that demystify the transnational process of data manufacturing as secretive, non-transparent and intimidating. Data is the newest and most coveted raw material, and is extracted by transnational companies that are not transparent to the host or local authorities. Thus, this key question is how can we make these companies more accountable and improve fairness in data governance? In order to answer this question, study aims to investigate the processes of data extraction and data governance accompanying urban smartification (creation of smart cities and ports) using the example of Digital Silk Road (DSR) – digital infrastructure package within the Chinese Belt and Road Initiative (BRI). The modest goal of the presentation is to reflect on some methodological challenges in conducting research on emerging relations in data governance between transnational corporate entities and local authorities, customers and citizens. Drawing on the critical data studies (Kushner 2013, Pasquale 2015, Seaver 2013), media theory (Couldry&Mejias 2019, Kitchin 2018) and borrowing from studies of organizations in digital economy (Bialski2020, Takhteev 2016) the presentation aims at presenting power asymmetries emerging in a new regime of data extraction. The introduced concept of "digital entrapment" helps to examine mechanisms through which local governance becomes technologically locked-in and dependent on the supply of tech solutions by Chinese companies. Digital entrapments are legal and technological assemblages/practices contributing to frictions between data capturing companies and host-countries.

RC11-167.5

ZULUETA, Johanna* (Toyo University, Japan)

Ageing Migrants and Social Well-Being: The Case of Filipino Women in Rural Japan

Japan is one of the fastest ageing societies in the world. In this regard, the Japanese government has implemented various institutional measures to address this social phenomenon. Along with the ageing of Japan's population is the ageing of its long-term foreign residents, many of which have lived most of their adult lives in the country, have families of their own, and see themselves staying longer in their adopted country.

This study examines the experiences of migrants in Japan as they reach their older years. In particular, this research focuses on women from the Philippines who arrived in Japan the late 1980s and early 1990s, and are currently living in Japan's rural areas. Many of these women came to Japan as so-called "rural brides." Based on qualitative data gathered through interviews and fieldwork in rural areas of Northeastern Japan from 2021 to 2022, this study analyzes ageing, migration, and social well-being from feminist and transnational perspectives. Specifically, this study explores these migrants' perceptions of their ageing process outside their countries of birth, as it relates to their own perceptions on social well-being – particularly its social and cultural aspects – as long-term migrants in Japan. It is argued here that the ageing experience of migration is gendered and intertwined with one's own cultural and social capital. In addition, language and communication, one's status of residence, spirituality and religion, and the presence or absence of family are also deemed significant. This study aims to shed light on the challenges that older female migrants in Japan are facing as they navigate ageing with their realities as migrants.

RC38-560.4

ZUNIGA, Liza* (Universidad de Chile, Chile)

The Emotional Journey of Doing Life Stories in Chilean Prisons

Qualitative social research entails emotional work, both from the researcher and the interviewee, which must be considered together. There is no pattern or interview guide that can anticipate the emotions that will surface during interviews. With a captive population, it is expected that sensitive issues will arise and even more so when delving into their life stories, where memories and episodes, that most of the time have been bitter, are intentionally stirred up by the interviewer. The intense emotional work that prison requires is an element that must be considered both in the design and in the process of data collection and analysis. However, it should always be considered as an open space, since it is not possible to anticipate the emotions that will arise in both parties involved in the interaction. Based on the experience of a year of doing 50 life stories of inmates, both men and women, it is showed how the different emotional journeys emerged and were interspersed over time: each person and each interview involves an emotional journey that influences the next encounter. It is argued that the capacity for emotional agency of the people involved generates different interview situations that, when described and classified, can generate more comprehensive methodologies for working with people imprisoned.

RC55-740.5

ZYCHLINSKI, Ester* (Ariel University, Israel)
KAGAN, Maya (Ariel University, Israel)

Aspects of Volunteerism in Time of Covid 19

Public trust is an essential component in democracy and characterizes volunteers' activity. As it is often found among volunteers, the levels of social trust and of trust in the institution in which they volunteer in are generally high. The Covid-19 has undermined public confidence in government officials. Considering this, the current study hypothesizes that volunteers during this period will believe more in state institutions compared to non-volunteers. Additionally, the Covid-19 situation also obliges volunteers to face high-risk situations regarding their health. Previous studies show that volunteers in acute crisis situations experience higher psychological distress compared to the non-volunteers, the current study hypothesizes that volunteers during the pandemic will feel more psychological distress as compared to non-volunteers. Finally, another research hypothesis, based on the Logotherapy theory, is that volunteers will have more meaning in life than the non-volunteers.

The study took place after the second wave of the Covid-19 in Israel and was based on a convenience sample gathered through digital networks. It included 996 participants, 49.8% of them were volunteers (50.6% men, 49.4% women), and 50.2% non-volunteers (44% men, 56% women). The average age of the volunteers was 39 (Sd=17) and of the non-volunteers was 36 (Sd=16). T-tests for independent samples revealed that the volunteers felt that the government organizations had more competence in dealing with the Covid 19 compared to the non-volunteers. They felt more meaning in life while reporting higher levels of psychological distress compared to non-volunteers

The hypotheses were confirmed. The experience of volunteering can give volunteers in times of crisis an opportunity for personal development and growth, while appropriate guidance is required, so that the volunteers can cope with the psychological distress. As volunteers believe more in the competence of state institutions, they can carry out assistance roles in cooperation with government organizations.

RC11-177.1

ZYCZYNSKA-CIOLEK, Danuta* (Instytut Filozofii i Socjologii PAN, Poland)
POTEPA, Ewa (Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Poland)
DRYGAS, Piotr (University of Warsaw, Poland)

Social Justice Perceptions Among Recipients of the Lowest Pensions in Poland

The paper presents a qualitative study of social justice perceptions by Poles who received the lowest pensions in the context of a recent fundamental reform of the public pension system.

Poland's public pension system was reformed in 1999, affecting those who retired in 2009 or later. One fundamental change was switching from the defined benefit system to the defined contribution system, in which the amount depends on the total sum of contributions paid to the system. The reform has eliminated the requirement to have an adequately long contribution period to be eligible for a pension, and now anyone who has ever paid any contribution is entitled to receive a benefit proportional to their input. For people who have paid contributions for at least 20 years (women) or 25 years (men), and whose contributions would translate to very low pensions, the state increases pensions to the so-called "minimum pension" level. However, more than 330,000 Poles receive pensions that are below this "minimum" level. This is a new phenomenon – before the reform these people would not have received any pension due to their insufficient contribution period.

In 2022–2023, we conducted qualitative interviews with people receiving pension benefits below the minimum pension. In this presentation, we focus on how the interviewees perceive their situation in terms of justice and what arguments they use to support their opinions. Preliminary conclusions suggest that our participants apply different discursive strategies to justify their situation, many of them aligned with the liberal notion of homo economicus. In the paper, we also juxtapose the views of the interviewees with four order-related justice attitudes described in the literature: equality, equity, need, and entitlement (Liebig and Sauer 2016) and with the discourse of Polish social policy experts.

Author and Presenter Index
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